

YEAR BOOK
OF
AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR
SOCIETY

CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS AT
THE GATHERING OF 1911 AND 1912



BY PERMISSION OF THE SWAN ENG. CO., LONDON,
FROM "HIGHLAND CHIEFS OF TODAY."

*With sincere
believe me
yours*

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR

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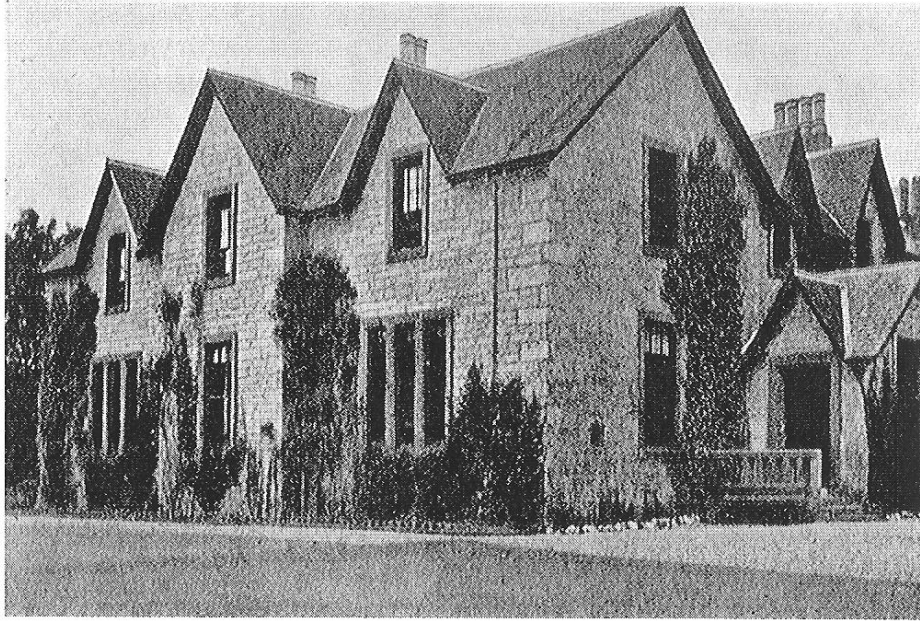
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.,
EDITOR

MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAMES
AND ADDRESSES TO DR. JESSE EWELL, SCRIBE, RUCKERSVILLE, VA.

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BY
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.,
Editor.

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"EDINCHIP"

"The modern seat of the Chiefs of MacGregor stands at the eastern end of the Balquhiddy hills, looking toward Loch Earn, about the centre of the ancient possession of the Clan." Illustrating "Edinchip" by Geo. Eyre-Todd in the *The Scottish Field*.



"EDINCHIP" FROM SOUTHWEST

"In the distance are to be seen the lower slopes of Ardvorlich, on Lochearnside." Illustrating "Edinchip" by Geo. Eyre-Todd in *The Scottish Field*.

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR, BARONET,
CAPTAIN, ROYAL NAVY, RETIRED, DEPUTY LIEUTEN-
ANT FOR PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR, of MacGregor, Chief of Clan Gregor, was born at Edinchip, Balquhadder, Perthshire, Scotland, August 3, 1873, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father, Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, August 31, 1879.

At the age of thirteen he became a naval cadet aboard the *Britannia* and three years later joined the *Bellerophon*, the flag ship of the North American Station fleet, as midshipman.

Passing all required examinations with distinction he won the rank of lieutenant in 1894, and for two years thereafter served as an officer aboard the *Royal Sovereign* and the *Majestic*.

Having qualified as a gunnery lieutenant at Portsmouth and Greenwich he was next attached to the *Excellent* as a member of the junior staff.

Joining the channel fleet he was for four years aboard the *Hannibal*, and then with the Mediterranean fleet aboard the *Albemarle* when promoted to the rank of commander in 1904.

He next spent two years on the *Juno* before entering upon his duties as assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance in 1907 and retired with the rank of captain in 1911.

Sir Malcolm lives at Edinchip, built by the third baronet in 1848, which is consequently a modern structure, but its contents at once recall the past. This seat of the Chiefs of Clan Gregor stands on a wooded hillock above Loch Earn, near the heart of the olden MacGregor estates.

The property is of some five thousand acres, "mountain and moor," and furnishes rare sport for baggers of grouse, red deer, and pheasants.

Just beyond is "The Glen" fringed with huge Scots pines, heather carpeted and loud with the call of grouse, with Craig Mac Ranaich standing guard and Kendrum Burn bickering by on its way to Loch Earn.

Standing upon MacGregor tartan-carpet one looks up at oil paintings of distinguished MacGregors, among them Sir Evan John Murray MacGregor, great-grand father of the Chief, as he appeared before George IV claiming the right to escort the regalia of Scotland; also the flag carried by the MacGregor regiment in "The '45"; the tassels of an English flag captured by the MacGregors; swords, dirks, powder-horns, and other trophies of war gathered by the MacGregors who have followed the sea and the field representing many climes and periods of time.

Among the most prized relics are the gun with which the last of the blood hounds used for tracking the MacGregors was killed before the revocation of the Acts of Proscription; a letter from King Charles I written to a member of the

family; a dirk given by “Bonnie Prince Charlie” to Evan MacGregor, his aide-de-camp, major of the MacGregor regiment in “The ’45”; and the broad sword used by Major MacGregor in that uprising, reduced in size from a two-handed weapon used in the battle of Glen Fruin in 1602.

Sir Malcolm is thus descended from the first baronet:

He is the son of Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Fourth Baronet, Rear-Admiral, Royal Navy, who received the Crimean medal and clasp for Sevastopol, Turkish War medal, and medal of the Royal Humane Society, and Lady Helen Laura McDonnell, daughter of Hugh Seymour, Ninth Earl of Antrim; grandson of Sir John Atholl Bannatyne MacGregor, Third Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor of the Virgin Isles; and Mary Charlotte, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Baronet, Captain of Nelson’s flagship at Trafalgar; great-grandson of Sir Evan John Murray MacGregor, Second Baronet, Major-General in the Royal Army, Governor of the Windward Islands, who assumed by Royal license the additional name “of MacGregor”; and Elizabeth, daughter of John, Fourth Duke of Atholl; great-great-grandson of Sir John Murray MacGregor, created First Baronet, July 3, 1795, Lieutenant-Colonel in the East India Company’s Service and Auditor-General of Bengal; and Ann, daughter of Roderick Macleod of Bernera.

The Chief’s brother, Alexander (Alasdair) Ronald, of “The Hermitage,” Rothesay, Isle of Bute, is heir presumptive, and the latter’s son, Malcolm Findanus, aged five years (1913), is second heir. At the request of its membership Sir Malcolm became hereditary Chief of American Clan Gregor Society in 1911.

OFFICERS

HEREDITARY CHIEF

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR, BART.,
Edinchip, Balquhiddy, Scotland

OFFICERS ELECTED, 1912

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>
MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY	<i>Registrar</i>
ALEXANDER MUNCASTER.....	<i>Chancellor</i>
JOHN EDWIN MUNCASTER	<i>Treasurer</i>
DR. STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER	<i>Surgeon</i>
MRS. MARYEL ALPINA (MACGREGOR) MAGRUDER	<i>Historian</i>
REV. WILLIAM MAGRUDER WATERS	<i>Chaplain</i>
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR	<i>Editor</i>

DIRECTORS, 1912

The Elective Officers and the following Appointees:

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JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH
MISS HELEN WOODS MACGREGOR GANTT
COL. SPENCER CONE JONES
EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER
DR. ERNEST PENDLETON MAGRUDER
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MISS MARY BLANCHE MAGRUDER
OLIVER BARRON MAGRUDER
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WINBOURNE MAGRUDER DRAKE	<i>Mississippi</i>
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ALBERT SYDNEY HILL	<i>California</i>
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GEORGE CORBIN WASHINGTON MAGRUDER.....	<i>Oklahoma</i>
DR. GEORGE MASON MAGRUDER.....	<i>Oregon</i>
JOHN READ MAGRUDER	<i>Maryland</i>
ROBERT LEE MAGRUDER, JR.	<i>Georgia</i>
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DR. WALTER AUGUSTINE WELLS	<i>District of Columbia</i>
WILLIAM WOODWARD.....	<i>New York</i>
MISS MAE SAMUELLA MAGRUDER WYNNE.....	<i>Texas</i>

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DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, <i>Chieftain</i>	<i>Charlottesville, Va.</i>
MRS. MARYEL ALPINA (MACGREGOR) MAGRUDER, <i>Historian</i>	<i>Glendale, Md. R.F.D.</i>
MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY	<i>Vienna, Va.</i>

PROGRAM OF AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY
FOR THE GATHERING OF 1911

THE MUSTER PLACE

The National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

THE TIME

OCTOBER 26, 27, AND 28, 1911

PROCEEDINGS

(Interchangeable)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 8 P.M.

“Hail to the Chief,” as the Officers march in.
Clan called to order by Chieftain, Dr. Edward May Magruder.
Prayer by Chaplain, Rev. Ivan Marshall Green.
Music, “MacGregors’ Gathering.”
Report of Special Committees (Music, Hotel Arrangements, Decoration of Hall,
Registration, Information, Introductions, Badges).
Address of Chieftain, Dr. Edward May Magruder.
Music, “Auld Lang Syne,” by Miss Susie Mitchell Dorsett.
Report of Scribe, Dr. Jesse Ewell.
Music, “Robin Adair.”
Report of Historian, Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.
Report of Genealogist, Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey.
Music, “Blue Bells of Scotland.”
Social Gathering.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 10.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ivan Marshall Green.
Music, “Afton Water.”
Presentation of an “Anchovie Hills” Pine Gavel, the Gift of Caleb Clarke Magruder,
Jr., with a paper prepared by the donor to be read by Alexander Muncaster.
Acceptance of Gavel by Chieftain, Dr. Edward May Magruder.
Music, “Mary of Argyle.”
Paper, “Dr. William Bowie Magruder,” by Dr. William Edward Magruder.
Musical Selection, “The Storm,” by Miss Mary Randall Magruder.

Extempore Address, "The Spirit of MacGregor," by Judge Daniel Randall Magruder.
 Music, "Jessie's Dream."
 Unfinished Business.
 Music, "Comin' Thro' The Rye."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 3.00 to 5.30 P.M.

Paper, "A Comparison of the Organizations of the MacGregor in Scotland and America,"
 by John Read Magruder.
 Music, "A Highland Lad."
 "The Frescati Magruder Boys," by Miss Mary Louisa Magruder, read by Col. William
 Henry Stewart.
 Music, "Caller Herrin."
 Paper, "Judge Benjamin Drake Magruder," by Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey.
 Music, "Jock O'Hazeldean."
 New Business (Amendments to Rules and Regulations, etc.).
 Presentation of the MacGregor Coat of Arms, the Gift of Mrs. Caroline (Hill) Marshall.
 Music, "Loch Lomond."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 8 P.M.

Music, "MacGregors' Gathering."
 Paper, "Thomas George Pratt," by Caleb Clarke Magruder.
 Music, "Kelvin Grove."
 Paper, "The Fiery Cross," by Dr. Edward May Magruder.*
 Music, "My Heart's in the Highlands."
 Declamation, "The Fiery Cross," by Cecilius Calvert Magruder.
 Music, "Dear, Dear, What Can The Matter Be?" Sung by Caroline H., Eleanor B. and
 Frances F. Griffin, Minor Members.
 Volunteer Papers.
 Social Gathering.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 10:30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ivan Marshall Green.
 Music, "MacGregor's Gathering."
 Election and Installation of Officers.
 Music, "Annie Laurie."
 Appointment of Deputy-Chieftains, Non-elective Councilmen, and Special Committees.
 Music, "Auld Lang Syne."
 Announcement of Time of Next Gathering.
 Music "The Star Spangled Banner."
 Adjournment.

* See Proceedings of 1912.

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 OFFICERS

DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS

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John Bowie Ferneyhough, Miss Lucy Marshall Jones, Horatio Erskine Magruder, Egbert Watson Magruder, Oliver Barron Magruder, Miss Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt, Col. Spencer Cone Jones, Dr. Ernest Pendleton Magruder, Miss Mary Blanche Magruder, John Edwin Muncaster.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

Dr. Edward May Magruder, Chieftain; Dr. Jesse Ewell, Scribe; Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr., Historian; Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, Genealogist.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC

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COMMITTEE ON HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS

Dr. Steuart Brown Muncaster, Chairman; Caleb Clarke Magruder.

AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY

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Miss Mary Therese Hill, Chairman; Miss Mary Eleanor Ewell, Mrs. Julia (Magruder) MacDonnell, Mrs. Agnes Woods (MacGregor) Bowie, Miss Mary Magruder, Mrs. Anne Wade (Wood) Sheriff.

COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION

Oliver Barron Magruder, Chairman; Dr. Steuart Brown Muncaster, Dr. Walter Augustine Wells, William Newman Dorsett, Herbert Staley Magruder.

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

Alexander Muncaster, Chairman; Egbert Watson Magruder, Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, Miss Alice Maud Ewell, Miss Mary Eliza Birkhead.

COMMITTEE ON INTRODUCTIONS

Horatio Erskine Magruder, Chairman; Jesse Ewell, Jr., Caleb Clarke Magruder, Miss Mary Magruder, Miss Mary Ish Ewell, Miss Ella Bowie Birkhead, Mrs. Annie Leonidine (Clowes) Birkhead, Mrs. William Henry Stewart.

COMMITTEE ON BADGES

Miss Mary Blanche Magruder.

ADDRESS OF DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, CHIEFTAIN

OCTOBER 26, 1911

MY CLANSMEN

WE HAVE now been organized as American Clan Gregor for two years and it seems appropriate to pause, review our past, consider the position occupied by this organization, and take counsel of our experience. This is the wise course and it is the course I invite you to pursue with me tonight.

In the two years of our existence as a Clan much good has been accomplished; kindred have been brought into association and acquaintance that would never otherwise have been enjoyed; ties of friendship have been formed that will probably last through life; historical research has been stimulated and has shown that our ancient Clan Gregor, though outlawed and persecuted, has left behind an honored and imperishable name—a name that, though “as old as the rivers and hills,” will yet endure till hills are plains and rivers cease to flow.

We have learned that our kindred in America have not left blanks upon the pages of history nor have been omitted from the scroll of fame; that they have graced the judicial ermine as well as the forensic and Aesculapian arts; that they have made their mark as scholars and statesmen and in the fields of business and finance; and finally we have learned that, though but few may have been found within the protecting walls of Congressional Halls, their name is legion on the field, where duty and honor called to bloody sacrifice, both as officers of high rank and still higher fame and as private soldiers of Spartan qualities; and in the future should danger threaten members of MacGregor’s race will be found gathering under the banners of patriotism even as of old they gathered at the summons of the “Fiery Cross.”

As one of the founders of this Clan you can readily perceive that I feel in it the greatest interest and you can also understand that (with one other) I have in its success more at stake than the average member; if it fails the founders will suffer the odium and blame.

You have ever manifested in your officers the utmost confidence and have shown them the greatest loyalty and partly in recognition of this but chiefly because I consider it my duty as Chieftain, I propose to lay before you all the points of importance to the Clan that may have come under my observation, to explain to you the policy that has been pursued, and to point out errors with suggestions for their remedy; for as this organization is the only one of its kind ever attempted by us it would be surprising were no errors committed. I believe that the Clan should be kept informed upon all matters, historical and business, that concern it. By this means only can you, who are the governing body, act with wisdom and intelligence in your legislative capacity. “You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.”

Now, facts are not always pleasant and to point out errors is often a thankless task. It is far easier to deal in platitudes and compliments; but candor like hon-

esty is the best policy and if I deal in plain facts that may not tickle your fancy and good humor, it is due to the interest I feel in the welfare of this Clan which I have studied probably as much as any of you.

Up to this time the policy of our organization has been shaped and directed solely by its officers and you as a body have generously supported without question whatever measures have been presented to you. But we are organized upon the American principle of democracy or republicanism with the government in the hands of the many, and I want to see more of this spirit in our proceedings with less delegation of responsibility to the few; I want to see more general discussion of policies and problems on the floor of our Gatherings and less tacit acquiescence in and acceptance of principles that concern the whole body. Thus the body politic will be brought into closer touch with the management of Clan affairs, interest will be stimulated, and there will be a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people."

There are several points to which I wish to call your attention especially.

The first point is this, as far as I have been able to discover, there were kept no accurate rolls or rosters of the members of the different Scottish Clans; but among all Celtic peoples, like the Scotch Highlanders, the memory was largely depended upon in preserving genealogical and historical records, and there were in each Clan certain persons whose duty and office it was to memorize such matters and relate them when called upon. These were the bards or harpers whose office was hereditary. It is therefore practically impossible for the vast majority of Clan people to prove by documentary evidence descent from any particular Clan. Especially is this true of the MacGregors whose Clan was outlawed and name proscribed, so that births of MacGregor children were either not recorded at all or registered under other names. When the name MacGregor was legalized in 1774 it is more than probable that memory and tradition were chiefly depended upon by those who claimed the name. You can therefore understand how useless and unfair it would be to demand documentary proof of descent from any Clan, especially Clan Gregor.

The second point is with reference to the Ancient Clan Gregor of Scotland. The founder of this Clan was, as it is now acknowledged, Girig, Grig, or Gregory, King of Scotland, who reigned from 878 to 890 A.D. Subsequently the letter "y" was dropped and the Clan came to be known as Clan Gregor or Children of Gregory or Gregor. In the course of time, by changes in spelling, there arose in the Clan several families of different names as, Gregor, MacGregor, Grigor, MacGrigor, Gregory, Gregorson, etc., all variants or derivatives of Gregory or Gregor, the name of the founder. These names are recognized today as the Clan Gregor names and may be found in the *History of the Clan Gregor* by Miss Amelia Georgiana Murray MacGregor, great aunt of the Chief, and in the *Rules and Regulations of the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland* (you will note the absence of the name "Magruder" which, as will be shown later, is *not* a Clan Gregor surname).

On account of the lack of Clan Gregor genealogical documents, the Clan being outlawed with proscription of its name, it is probably impossible for the vast majority of the MacGregors to furnish documentary proof of descent from their Clan, and it is not fair to demand it; but the Clan Gregor names are so characteristic that simple possession of one of them may practically be considered as proof of Mac-

Gregor origin. This seems to be recognized by the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland, which demands no other proof of eligibility, and also by the Chief of Clan Gregor, Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor.

The third point is with reference to the Magruder family of America. The founder of this family was Alexander Magruder, the Immigrant who, it is believed, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1610, and settled in Maryland between 1651 and 1656. Great versatility was exercised in the spelling of his name, as it is found in Annapolis indiscriminately recorded in various legal documents under many different forms as Macruder, MacGruther, Magruther, MacGrowther, Magrowder, Magruder, etc. The form "Magruder" was finally permanently adopted by his children.

The history of the Immigrant before he appeared in Maryland is scanty, but among all his descendants in this country there exists the tradition that he was a member of Clan Gregor of Scotland; and there is strong circumstantial evidence in support of this tradition, among which is the fact that in 1820, John Smith Magruder of Maryland, one of the descendants of the Immigrant, had the name of his children changed by the Legislature to "*MacGregor*" and in "Crozier's General Armory" the Magruder Arms and Mottoes are the same as those of MacGregor.

The name Magruder is practically unknown as a family name in Scotland and is strictly American. It is not, as the American Magruders have supposed, a variant or derivative of MacGregor or Gregor, nor does it occur among the Clan Gregor family names. It is a variant or derivative of Macruder, MacGruther, or MacGruder, the name of a family of the Scotch Highlands which some assert was a sept or branch or off-shoot of Clan Gregor (see "Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands," by Frank Adam), but these names were not Clan Gregor surnames nor derivatives thereof. "In Scottish records and charters the names MacGruther and MacGruder are synonymous and are used indiscriminately for the same individual."

There are two theories of Alexander Magruder's origin worthy of mention. One, the stronger, is that in Scotland he was a MacGregor and that before or upon his arrival in this country he changed his name to MacGruther in order to avoid any disagreeable complications that might attend the name of MacGregor which was then suffering persecution. The other theory is that he was a Macruder, MacGruther, or McGruder, before his arrival in this country and that his family was an off-shoot of Clan Gregor. If either theory is correct he had MacGregor blood in his veins.

The fourth point I wish to mention is that, as far as our Clan goes, we have an excellent organization and its personnel cannot be surpassed, but our membership roll is smaller than it should be. The first year we enrolled 200; the second year we numbered 272 and applications are now coming in slowly while the Grim Reaper is exacting a heavy toll.

The fifth point is, genealogical data are very expensive and difficult to obtain and few people have the money, time, facilities, or knowledge, for procuring them. These difficulties have undoubtedly kept many from applying for membership who would otherwise have done so. A glance at our application blanks with their numerous and complicated spaces to be filled in with names and dates of bygone ancestors is sufficient to overawe the average applicant and check aspiration for membership in such a genealogical labyrinth.

The sixth point is, that when, in 1909, at the suggestion of Dr. Jesse Ewell, we entered upon the move to organize Clan Gregor in America, the invitation was extended not to Magruder's only but to "All in America who have the MacGregor blood in their veins," viz., to the regular Clan Gregor families as well as to the Magruder's. It was our purpose, hope, and ambition, to enroll not Alexander Magruder's descendants alone but all who have MacGregor blood and I saw in imagination a great and powerful organization of a thousand members, united with singleness of purpose and animated by the Clan spirit of old. As an earnest of our good faith in inviting all of MacGregor blood, it will be remembered that the names of the Clan Gregor families, Gregor, MacGregor, Grigor, MacGrigor, Gregory, Gregorson, etc., along with the name of Magruder, were placed among the requirements for membership in the first set of Rules and Regulations. For some reason the names of the Clan families were omitted from the Rules and Regulations when the latter were amended at the Clan gathering in 1910, although some of these families had accepted the invitation and had participated in the first gathering. Now, while I am sure that a full appreciation of existing conditions was lacking on the part of the Clan, which consists entirely of Magruder descendants, and that no injustice or discourtesy was intended, yet if this condition be allowed to continue now that attention has been called to the matter, this Clan will not be held innocent or free from blame. Your Chieftain was largely responsible for the invitation to the Clan families and a sense of honor compels him to appeal to his Clansmen to aid in making amends for the injury unwittingly done. The only amends that can be made is to replace the Clan Gregor surnames in the membership clause. Magruder justice, courtesy, and hospitality, have never yet been impeached, and Heaven forbid that such a calamity should now befall.

The seventh point for your notice is that the position occupied by American Clan Gregor, under present conditions, is anomalous, irrational, and inconsistent. We set out to organize Clan Gregor, we invite all MacGregors to participate in the move, we call this organization Clan Gregor, we use the MacGregor tartan and pine as our badge and in our publications, and yet all the Clan family names are cancelled from the membership clause and in a membership of 272 members not a single Clan Gregor family is represented on the roll, though applicants from those families have not been wanting. Our membership is made up exclusively of descendants of Alexander Magruder. As now constituted this is not Clan Gregor but the family of Magruder which is only a sept or division of Clan Gregor. With equal propriety the state of Maryland may be called the United States. The Magruder family does not constitute Clan Gregor and forms but a small part of the clan.

The eighth and last point is that from the founding of this Clan to the present time the requirements for membership have been too rigid. Applicants are required to show an unbroken chain of genealogical data back to the Immigrant, Alexander Magruder, or to the Clan Gregor, and these data have to be substantiated by infallible documentary proofs such as wills, deeds, family bibles, etc. This, in my opinion, is the cause of our small numbers, our exclusively Magruder membership, and our anomalous, irrational, inconsistent, position. This condition has been made possible by the different membership clauses of our Rules and Regulations and by the rigid standard of requirements allowed in the application blanks by those clauses.

Let us review the several membership clauses under which we have been working.

The first year of our existence as a Clan the requirements for membership were as follows:

“Those eligible for membership are persons of good reputation who may be able to establish to the satisfaction of the Committee on Membership their descent from an ancestor of Scotch origin having one of the following surnames: Gregor, MacGregor, Grigor, MacGrigor, Gregory, Gregorson, MacGruther, MacGruder, Magruder, and their derivatives.”

This, with judicious enforcement, would have been fair and consistent with our original purpose and invitation. But unfortunately this clause was not specific enough and was susceptible of an interpretation which allowed most rigid requirements for membership in the application papers which were adopted under its provisions by the Council. As a result every application from the Clan Gregor families has been rejected; and while at first I acquiesced, though doubtfully, in the form of this application paper, I now think it unnecessarily exacting and cumbersome and an obstacle to the development of our organization.

At the Clan gathering of 1910 the above clause was abolished and there was substituted for it one still more exclusive and one that throws greater obstacles in the way of joining the Clan. This clause reads as follows:

“Those eligible for membership are persons of good reputation who may be able to establish to the satisfaction of the Committee on Membership their descent from Alexander Magruder or from the paternal ancestor or ancestors of said emigrant or from a member of Clan Gregor of Scotland.”

To those not familiar with its workings this may seem reasonable; but when it is put into practice we find that, in order to comply with the present ruling and satisfy the Committee on Membership, this descent has to be established by data and by documentary proofs that in many cases cannot be obtained even by those who seem undeniably eligible.

The Magruders are required to furnish evidence of descent only from Alexander Magruder and not from the Clan; while members of the regular Clan Gregor families have to go back still further and furnish proof of descent from Clan Gregor. This amounts to the entire exclusion of the regular Clan families, because it is practically impossible for the vast majority of them to prove by documents descent from their Clan. The reason for this, as stated, is that the outlawry of the Clan and proscription of its name interfered with the keeping of records even if it were customary to keep records of Clans. This fact, as stated above, seems to be recognized by the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland, so that simple possession of a Clan Gregor name is received by the society and by the Chief as evidence of eligibility. We therefore require members of the regular Clan Gregor families to prove what MacGregors of Scotland do not attempt, viz., descent from Clan Gregor. The Magruders, on the contrary, are excused from proving MacGregor descent.

We thus make it more difficult for members of the regular Clan families to join our American Clan Gregor than it is for the Magruders. This is neither reasonable, consistent, nor just. Were the Magruders required to prove what is

required of the regular Clan families, not one of them could be a member of this organization.

If neither the Magruders nor the Clan families are able to furnish genealogical documentary proof of descent from Clan Gregor, why should we require it in the case of the Clan families who are certainly eligible, and not in the case of the Magruders?

As now constituted this is the American Magruder Family and not American Clan Gregor which we set out to organize.

The question before us is: Shall we expand and have a Clan Gregor organization in fact, with the prestige of the MacGregor name and with the halo of romance and interest that encircles like a diadem the name and history of Clan Gregor? Or, shall we limit ourselves to a Magruder family organization, a family honorable and distinguished, it is true, for all the highest qualities, but a family whose name has none of the attractions of antiquity and that never belonged to any Clan?

If it be our purpose to have a Clan Gregor organization and if we intend to call it by a Clan Gregor name, the membership clause and requirements should be amended upon a liberal basis and made less difficult, so that it may be possible for all desirable Clansmen to come into the organization. In this way our position would be more rational, more consistent, and stronger, and there would be a larger recruiting field. But if it be your purpose to have a Magruder family organization, the words "Clan Gregor" should be omitted and the name of the organization otherwise changed in order to show that it is based upon the Magruder family and not upon Clan Gregor, for the Magruder family does not constitute Clan Gregor and such an organization should not pretend to the name. It must be remembered, however, that in adopting this policy you must forever surrender, "MacGregor's Gathering," "The Evergreen Pine," "Royal is my Race," "The Fiery Cross of Clan Alpin," and all that the name of MacGregor stands for in romance and history; for these are the property of the whole Clan and not the property of any one family of that Clan. Suppose the state of Maryland should lay exclusive claim to "The Star Spangled Banner," "E Pluribus unum," "Westward the course of empire takes its way," what would the other states say?

Again, the Committee on Membership, consisting of the Chieftain, the Scribe, the Historian, and the Genealogist, has absolute power in the admission and rejection of applications for membership—and more; any one member of this Committee can irrevocably reject any applicant without being compelled to give a reason, and from their decision there is no appeal. This condition is a serious handicap to the growth of the Clan and should be abolished.

The two great errors that have been committed therefore are: (1) Too rigid membership requirements; (2) too much power in the hands of the Committee on Membership with no appeal from its decision.

The result of these errors is that up to the present time every applicant from the regular Clan families has been rejected and they have ceased to apply; some Magruder applicants have failed to be accepted; applications from the Magruder descendants are coming in very slowly; our numbers are smaller than they ought to be; the funds in the treasury are at a low ebb and we have no money to publish the year book for the two years of our existence; and a small debt has already been incurred for the printing of the Rules and Regulations.

We need a large membership in order to acquire funds sufficient to accomplish the objects of our organization, for without more money we can do nothing. It is absolutely necessary therefore to largely increase our numbers, but there is small prospect of this under existing conditions and, unless this policy be changed and the Clan be allowed to expand, I see only catastrophe ahead.

The remedies for the errors committed are:—(1) Adoption of less rigid membership requirements; (2) less power in the hands of the Committee on Membership with the right of appeal from its decision.

In addition to these I would recommend more effort on the part of individual members to increase the membership roll. It is as much the duty of the rank and file to work for this as it is incumbent upon the officers to do so. Let each member encourage the sending in of applications to the Scribe by all who are eligible.

I strongly advise that a committee of eleven be at once appointed to consider what I have said and to formulate amendments to our Rules and Regulations in accordance with the principles upon which this move was originally inaugurated. This committee should be empowered to call for information from any source it may see fit and should report to the Clan as soon as possible.

There are other reasons for asking you to amend your Rules and Regulations. I have ambitions for this Clan across the great water looking to Scotland the land of our forefathers and the scene of Clan Gregor's deathless fame. My desire is, with your approval, to place this organization where it ought to be, under the patronage of the hereditary Chief of Clan Gregor and to bring about affiliation with the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland and I have made a beginning, but our Rules and Regulations, as they stand at present, offer an insurmountable obstacle and must be amended in several particulars before this desirable consummation can be effected.

During the last twelve months I have been corresponding with the hereditary Chief of Clan Gregor in Scotland, Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor (whose portrait I show you here), and a plan has been suggested by him by which, if you approve, this organization may be placed under his patronage and he will become our Chief. This I urge as most desirable as it cannot fail to be of great advantage in many ways to our organization.

The plan mentioned above, while we cannot discuss it now, will be submitted to the criticism of the committee that I have just asked you to approve and it will not greatly shock your present Rules and Regulations. It will involve a change in the name to American Clan Gregor Society, a slight change in the manner of selecting the Chieftain and Ranking Deputy Chieftain both of whom will be required to bear one of the Clan Gregor surnames or the surname Magruder, and a change in the membership clause so that the latter shall include the Clan Gregor surnames, all of which ought to be done anyhow and, if approved by the committee, will be reported for your consideration.

I have made you acquainted with the present status of this organization, pointing out errors with suggestions for their remedy, and my duty is done; upon you, its sovereigns, devolve the right and duty to decide the question;—Shall this be in reality a Clan Gregor organization or the Magruder family?

In conclusion allow me to say: I sincerely hope we will heartily agree upon

lines that will appeal to and embrace all deserving MacGregors and give us a growing organization whose existence will prove everlasting.

Let us not surrender our Clan tokens and symbols; let our policy be one of expansion; let us hold on to the inspiring strains of "MacGregor's Gathering;" and let us all gather under the shadow of the "Evergreen Pine," with the same united front and animated by the same spirit of loyalty that, in the days of the persecution, animated our Highland kindred and welded them into a community that the strong hand of tyranny was never able to break and that finally, in 1774, triumphed in the restoration of the most romantic and heroic name of history—the name of MacGregor.

The authorities consulted by me are as follows: *Celtic Scotland*, by Skene; *The History of Scotland*, by Browne; *Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*, by Frank Adam; *History of the Clan Gregor*, by Miss Amelia Georgiana Murray MacGregor, a great-aunt of the Chief; *Rules and Regulations of the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland*; *History of Maryland*, by Scharf; *The Day Star*, by Davis; and correspondence with the following persons; Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, Chief of Clan Gregor in Scotland; several professional genealogists of Edinburgh and London; one of our own kindred in this country who has made researches in Scotland and America; and several others of our kindred in the United States. I have also obtained valuable information from the Historian and Genealogist of American Clan Gregor, which is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

CHILDREN of Samuel (died 1711) and Sarah (Beall) Magruder (died 1734) named in the order of their father's will, their wives and husbands:

Samuel married Eleanor Wade.
 Ninian married Elizabeth Brewer.
 John married Susanna Smith.
 James married Barbara Coombs.
 William married Mary Fraser.
 Alexander married Ann Wade.
 Nathaniel married Susanna Blizzard.
 Elizabeth married Ninian Beall, Jr. and William Beall.
 Sarah married William Selby.
 Verlinder married John Beall.
 Mary married George Clagett.
 Eliner married Nehemiah Wade.

A COMPLETE List of Magruders who took the "Patriot's Oath" in Montgomery County, Maryland (organized 1776), according to returns made in 1778:

Samuel Magruder, 3d, Zadok Magruder, John Beall Magruder, Nathan Magruder, Isaac Magruder, Joseph Magruder, Levin Magruder, Nathaniel Magruder of Ninian, Elias Magruder, Zachariah Magruder, William Beall Magruder, Josiah Magruder, William Offutt Magruder, Nathaniel Magruder of Alexander, Normand Bruce Magruder, Samuel Brewer Magruder, Enoch Magruder, Ninian Magruder, Samuel Beall Magruder, Edward Magruder, John Magruder, Richard Magruder, Ninian Beall Magruder, Hezekiah Magruder, Archibald Magruder, Walter Magruder, Samuel Wade Magruder, James Magruder, Basil Magruder, Nathaniel Magruder. Several of them subscribed to the Oath before Samuel Wade Magruder, Justice of the Peace, subsequently a Major in the Revolutionary War.—EDITOR.

REMARKS UPON THE PRESENTATION OF A GAVEL TO AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.

AMONG the properties acquired by Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, by patent and through purchase, were: "Anchovie Hills," "Alexander," "Dunblane," "Good Luck," and "Creignight."

There were other tracts of land but these will suffice for my objects of demonstration, that James and John Magruder, sons of Alexander, Immigrant, died without issue; and that Alexander, Immigrant, lived on his plantation called "Anchovie Hills" at the time of his death.

In the will of Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, executed February 12, 1676, probated July 25, 1677, occur these words:

"I give & bequeath to my loving Wife, her three children, . . . the plantation that I now Live on, to my loving Wife, Eliz Magruder, for her lifetime & after her decease to my Son Alexander Magruder, my Son Nathaniel Magruder to them and their heirs forever. The said Land doth containe by Pattent & conveyance, eight Hundred Acres of Land."

His sons James and John were devised "Alexander" and "Dunblane" containing 900 acres of land.

His son Samuel was devised "Good Luck" containing 500 acres of land, and his daughter Elizabeth was devised "Creignight" containing 200 acres of land, in all 2400 acres of land thus being devised.

The will plainly indicates that "Wife Eliz Magruder" was the mother of sons Alexander and Nathaniel and daughter Elizabeth, and that James, John and Samuel were the issue of another or other marriages.

Alexander Magruder, son of the Immigrant, married Susanna ———. In his will executed February 11, 1735, probated May 20, 1746, he devised: "The Plantation I now dwell" to his wife (Susanna) with reversion to son Alexander. Other children mentioned were: Elizabeth Whittaker, Sarah Butler, Priscilla, Ann and Hezekiah.

Nathaniel Magruder, son of the Immigrant, married Mary ———. In his will executed March 31, 1731, probated March 27, 1734, he devised: "All that part of a tract of Land called Anchovies Hills, where I now live," to his wife (Mary) with reversion to daughters Mary and Susanna. Other children mentioned were: George, also devised a part of "Anchovie Hills," Nathaniel, Elizabeth and Ann.

Samuel Magruder, son of the Immigrant, married Sarah. In his will executed November 23, 1704,* probated April 16, 1711, he devised to his wife "Sary," and these children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Verlinda, Mary, Elinor, Samuel, Ninian, John, James, William, Alexander and Nathaniel.

* Not 1710, as the original will evidences.

Elizabeth Magruder, daughter of the Immigrant, married John Pottenger, and died without issue according to Pottenger genealogies.

I have given you the names of the wives and children of the Immigrant's (Alexander Magruder) three sons, Alexander, Nathaniel and Samuel, with the date of execution and probate of their wills; also the name of his daughter, Elizabeth's husband, who I am warranted in saying died without issue. There remains to be given some account of his sons James and John.

All of the before-mentioned wills are recorded in Prince George's county, except that of Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, a transcript of which may be found in the Land Office of Maryland at Annapolis.

Prince George's County began the offices of county government on St. George's Day, April 23, 1696.

There is no will of James or John Magruder, sons of the Immigrant, recorded in Prince George's County. If they left wills and they were recorded prior to April 23, 1696, they should appear on the records of Calvert County, since their properties were located in that part of Calvert County which became Prince George's County in 1696. But the records of Calvert were destroyed by fire in 1882.

Prior to the Revolutionary War transcripts of the most important legal instruments recorded in the several counties of Maryland, wills, administration accounts and deeds included, were filed and recorded in the Land Office at Annapolis, where as before said we find a recorded copy of the will of Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, which had been admitted to probate in Calvert County.

Careful searchings among the records in the Land Office have failed to reveal either a will, administration account or deed by James or John Magruder.

Since there is no record of their having devised land by will, no record of its partition among their children, and no record of its conveyance by deed, it is both logical and legal to conclude that James and John Magruder died intestate and without issue.

These conclusions are strengthened by deductions arising from an examination of their father's will, and the will of Samuel Magruder their brother.

Alexander Magruder, the Immigrant, it will be recalled, devised to sons James and John, "Alexander" and "Dunblane."

Samuel Magruder devised

"unto my Sun Ninian Magruder ye plantation that was my Brother John Magruder, and three hundred Acres of Land belonging unto it it being ye uppermost tract of Land called "Alexandria" unto him and his Heiars forever. Item I give and bequeath unto my Sun John Magruder ye Track of Land called "Dunblane" with ye plantation and to hundred and fifty Acres of Land belonging unto it, unto him and his Heiars forever."

Here is a devise of "Alexander" and "Dunblane," the identical tracts devised by Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, to his sons James and John.

Note also that Samuel Magruder speaks of "Alexander" as "ye plantation that was my Brother John Magruder," which would indicate that James predeceased John, the latter being the last named owner, and that these tracts eventually became the property of Samuel as the heir of his brothers James and John, they having died without issue.

The question here arises as to the ownership of the entire tracts of "Alexander"

and "Dunblane" by Samuel Magruder with no explanation as to the manner in which he acquired the proportionate parts of his brothers and sister of the half blood, Alexander, Nathaniel and Elizabeth.

To this I can answer only that because of the destruction of the Calvert County records, and the absence of any instrument at Annapolis showing copies of same, he must have acquired them in a legal and equitable manner, by purchase or inheritance.

The right of survivorship was expressed in the devise to Alexander and Nathaniel and it was probably the testator's intent regarding his devise to their half-brothers, James, John and Samuel. Were we aware of such a judicial construction of the will, the question of inheritance would be conclusive. However, no effort appears as having been made to dispossess Samuel or to defeat the terms of his will in which the lands were devised to his sons Ninian and John.

Samuel could have come into possession of these properties only as heir of his brother, or acquired them through purchase; but the absence of any legal instrument showing a conveyance by purchase, considered with the fact that the title was in Samuel at the time of the execution of his will, makes it reasonably conclusive that he survived his brothers James and John, and that they died without issue.

According to Hanson's *Old Kent*, a John Magruder was appointed constable for the lower hundred of Kent county, Maryland, March 31, 1668. I have never been able to definitely determine the identity of this John Magruder. Possibly he was a brother; it was too early in the history of the Colony of Maryland for him to be a grandson of Alexander Magruder, Immigrant.

If he was John, son of the Immigrant, and he died in Kent county, in order to devise property in Calvert County there should at least have been a certified copy of his will admitted to probate in Calvert County, and a transcript filed at Annapolis; but such a record is not to be found.

Another thought occurs here:

Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, came to Maryland between 1652 and 1655. If John Magruder of Kent County was his son, he must have been born before the former's immigration; for if his birth occurred subsequently, he was between 13 and 16 years of age when appointed a constable, an absurd contention, since one of those tender years would not have been appointed to such an office.

Contrariwise, if this John was the son of Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, he was born before his father came to Maryland and possibly of Margaret Braithwaite, whom tradition names as his mother.

From what I have read, it will be remembered that all of the properties first mentioned ("Anchovie Hills," "Alexander," "Dunblane," "Good Luck " and "Creighnight") were devised by name in the will of Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, except "Anchovie Hills."

Reverting now to his will, I wish to recall that the said testator devised "the plantation that I now Live on to my loving Wife Eliz Magruder, for her life time & after her decease to my Son Alexander Magruder, my Son Nathaniel Magruder to them & their heirs forever."

This plantation is not named, but it is to descend to sons Alexander and Nathaniel upon the death of their mother Elizabeth.

In the will of Nathaniel Magruder occurs a devise to wife Mary: "All that part of a tract of Land Called 'Anchovie Hills' where I now live." His son George was also devised a part of Anchovie Hills.

In the will of Nathaniel's brother, Alexander, occurs a devise of "All that part of Land Called 'anchoves hills' to bother Natha'll Magrudr to say his two sons George Magruder and Alexander Magrude."

Here we have parts of "Anchovie Hills" known to be patented by Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, April 1, 1668, devised by his two sons, who were to inherit "the plantation that I now Live on" at the death of their mother Elizabeth.

In the will of Alexander Magruder, son of the Immigrant, occurs:

"Forder my will and dsir is to have tha land that is Divided between my bother Nathall Magruder late Descest may stand and remane forever according to the bonds that is past tween ous the said being the Division betwene ous the bonds bearing date October one thousand and Seven hundred and Eighteen. Item if I have any right Lise in me I give and beque—according to tener of the foresid bonds all that part of Land called "anchoves hills" to brther Nathall Magruder to say his two sons George Magruder and Alexander Magruder to be Equall Divided between the tow Sons and there Eares forever."

This will proves that Nathaniel Magruder, son of the Immigrant, had a son Alexander not mentioned in his father's will, but devised a part of "Anchovie Hills" by his uncle Alexander Magruder.

The mention of an existing bond between the brothers Alexander and Nathaniel regarding their respective rights in "Anchovie Hills" is suggestive of interesting data. The date of its signing is given as October, 1718; but the Prince George's County records contain the enrollment of no such bond at the mentioned date.

Possibly Nathaniel did not wish to embarrass his brother Alexander by having this bond recorded, possibly Alexander hoped to shortly discharge its obligations. Many hypothetical reasons might be advanced; but whatever the reason, it is an example of great fraternal confidence.

In 1734, Nathaniel Magruder, son of the Immigrant, died; and in order to settle his estate it became necessary that this bond should be exhibited to the Provincial Court, so that it might show how his estate was affected by it.

Consequently, under date of September 9, 1737, we find recorded in the Prince George's County records the bond reading in part:

"The above obligation is such that if the above boundant Alex Magruder his heares Excute. adminst. or assigns shall and forever Warrant and defend from himselfe his heires unto Natha Magruder and his heres forever all such lands as shall be nominated below that is to say three hundred and fifty akers of Land be itt more or lese called "anchoves hill" by the pattern this said Land being Nathanal Magruder ekall parte left by Alex. Magruder ouer farther last will and testament descest in the year 1677."

The words: "anchoves hill" and "this said Land being Nathanal Magruder ekall parte left by Alex. Magruder ouer farther last will and testament descest in the year 1677," are conclusive evidence, not alone as to the paternity of Alexander and Nathaniel Magruder, but as to the year of the death of their father, and also that "Anchovie Hills" was "the plantation I now Live on" when Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, made his will, because he did not devise Alexander and

Nathaniel property by name, but devised it to their mother "for her life time & after her decease to my son, Alexander Magruder, my son Nathaniel Magruder."

Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, therefore lived and died at "Anchovie Hills," which is situated on the Patuxent River in Nottingham District of Prince George's County, Maryland.

Doubtless his remains were interred in the family graveyard on the plantation, in accordance with the custom of his time.

The manor house was destroyed by fire many years ago, as evidenced by a foreign-made brick of much warped appearance, perhaps once a part of its ancient chimney, now in my possession.

Our Clan has no mace of authority, and no distinguishing uniform or insignia. I have thought that authority should be in the hands of him who calls us to order—our Chieftain.

By what more conventional or proper means than with a gavel?

Knowing that every blood member of this clan is a descendant of Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, I have secured a pine log from "Anchovie Hills," cut at my request by the hands of a trusted friend, and had it fashioned into a gavel.

You will notice it is encased in a box, carved from the same log, which will serve as a gavel block, and you may read the inscription on the silver plate attached:

FROM "ANCHOVIE HILLS."

PRESENTED TO AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR

DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, CHIEFTAIN, 1909—.

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JUN.

1911

DATES of Magruder Marriage Licenses as recorded in the Frederick County Maryland (organized 1748), records from 1778 to 1912, both years inclusive. Records of marriages prior to 1778 may be found in Parish Records:

- 1781, Dec. 22, Mary Ann Magruder and Benjamin Murdock.
- 1782, May 12, Deborah Magruder and Peter Ward.
- 1784, Feb. 14, Eleanor Magruder and John Briscoe.
- 1795, Oct. 7, D. (Dr.?) Ninian Magruder and Lydia Beatty.
- 1798, Jan. 17, Mary Magruder and Ignatius McAtee.
- 1799, Mch. 21, John R. Magruder and Susanna M. Butler.
- 1799, May 14, Julia Magruder and Ely Brashear.
- 1803, July 28, Edward Magruder and Jane Ayton.
- 1805, Nov. 19, Alexander Contee Magruder and Rebecca Bellicon Thomas.
- 1825, May 3, Eliza Magruder and Dennis Crough.
- 1826, Aug. 19, Henry Magruder and Mary Young.
- 1826, Nov. 2, Jonas E. Magruder and Columbia Ann Miller.
- 1826, Nov. 4, Otho Magruder and Elizabeth M. Cook.
- 1826, Dec. 18, John Magruder and Margaret Drill.
- 1835, Nov. 9, Julianna Magruder and James M. Tyler.
- 1836, Oct. 18, Arthur J. Magruder and Eleanor Gelwicks.
- 1836, Nov. 12, Elizabeth C. Magruder and Samuel D. Riddlemoser.
- 1839, Jan. 22, Sarah Ann M. Magruder and Isaac Bowlus.
- 1843, Jan. 28, Hezekiah Magruder and Ann R. Crone.
- 1848, May 29, Hezekiah Magruder and Guilelmina P. Dalrymple.
- 1851, Oct. 23, Hezekiah Magruder and Ann R. Miller.
- 1852, Mch. 26, Sarah E. Magruder and John Shuff.—EDITOR.

DR. WILLIAM BOWIE MAGRUDER

BY DR. WILLIAM EDWARD MAGRUDER

WILLIAM BOWIE MAGRUDER was born November 2, 1802, near Little Seneca, Montgomery County, Maryland, where his father Dr. Zadok Magruder, practiced medicine for a while before returning to the home where he was raised—"The Ridge."*

This property passed to the latter's father, Colonel Zadok Magruder, upon the death of his father, John Magruder of "Dunblane," in 1750, and it has been held by his descendants ever since.

Dr. Zadok Magruder named his fourth son after his half-brother William Bowie, who died September 17, 1808. His own death occurred December 2, 1809, when he was forty-four. His widow, Martha (Willson) Magruder, was left with ten children, six sons and four daughters; a number of slaves and a large body of land; but, as was apt to be the case in those days, with very little money. She was a woman of very decided character, and brought up her children to work. It is related of her that when at one time her daughters complained of the amount of work that she required of them when there were so many servants, she replied that she loved her daughters better than she did her slaves, and that she would rather bring them up in idleness than permit her children to grow up worthless.

One of her sons (John, who remained on the farm) while a boy made extra money by breaking steers and selling them. On one occasion he wished to take a girl friend out sleighing, but his mother was not willing to have him use her horses. He hitched up a quick stepping ox that he had trained and later in the evening drove up to his home, "The Ridge," with the young lady who paid a call on his mother. After that he had a horse when he wanted it.

Her sons, each of whom became a more than ordinarily useful citizen, lived the healthy life of boys on a farm. They often went barefooted and could continue to do this after the weather became quite cold. My father has told of having made a cow get up so that he might warm his feet on the spot in the field where she had been lying.

During his school days William Bowie Magruder lived with his uncle Robert Pottinger Magruder about three miles from Rockville on a farm later owned by Mr. Lemuel Clemens. He made money to buy his school books by trapping partridges and rabbits and making chicken coops for the aunt with whom he lived, Elizabeth (Perry) Magruder. He made an arrangement with the teacher of the Rockville Academy to give him Greek lessons in exchange for his hearing the recitations of the lower classes.

Later he went to Frederick to study medicine with Dr. Tyler, who was a prominent physician in his day. Dr. Rush of Philadelphia sent patients whose eyes needed treatment to him. Dr. Tyler prepared a number of physicians for

* "The Ridge" (78¼ acres) was surveyed for John Magruder, March 31, 1747.—EDITOR.



WILLIAM BOWIE MACRUDER, M.D.,
MARYLAND

Born, 1802; died, 1873.

college, it being the custom in those days for doctors to receive part of their training in the offices of successful physicians. While my father was with Dr. Tyler his first cousin, William Waters, was also a student there.

Dr. Tyler, while a candidate for governor, sent his students to visit his patients more than usual, and my father used to tell of finding those who expected Dr. Tyler dissatisfied with his coming instead, and being told that a boy was not wanted. He would talk of other subjects a while, be asked to see the patient and have no further trouble from lack of confidence in his ability.

While he was in Frederick his Uncle Robert Pottinger died. He always spoke gratefully of him, and nearly thirty-nine years after his death he named his youngest son Robert Pottinger in remembrance of the childless uncle with whom part of his boyhood was spent.

William Bowie Magruder attended medical lectures at the University of Maryland. William and Washington Waters were room-mates. All three became successful physicians and continued intimate friends. Dr. Augustus Riggs who was in the same house had an uncongenial room-mate and spent much time with the Montgomery cousins. This friendship also lasted through life. One of their professors had so much faith in calomel that his students said jokingly that his prescription for yellow fever was a cup of calomel mixed with mush and fed to the patient. While at the University my father was drawn into gambling by the love of games, which was one of his characteristics. After losing a hundred dollars and winning it back he thought of his mother and resolved never to play for money again—a resolution which he never broke. He played many games well—whist, checkers, back-gammon and chess—chess being his favorite.

He was graduated from the University of Maryland with the class of 1825. Shortly afterward, his uncle, Thomas Perry Wilson, of Rockville, Maryland, told him that he had heard that he expected to locate in Brookeville, and asked how he could begin without money for an outfit. My father replied that he would have to trust to Providence. His uncle remarked that he was afraid Providence would prove a poor dependence if he had no money, but that he would lend him a hundred and fifty dollars until he could conveniently return it.

In his first order for medicine, he included one ounce of quinine and the druggist by mistake read the one as four, these figures being written more alike in those days than now. The bill came for one hundred dollars for quinine, the price for this novelty being twenty-five dollars an ounce. The young physician was appalled, but it proved the most profitable investment of his life. Bilious and intermittent fevers in severe forms were prevailing, and were treated by Peruvian bark in port wine which made a bulky and nauseous dose, and many patients objected to taking it. Young Dr. Magruder prescribed his quinine which the older physicians were afraid to try, and the effects were so satisfactory that he obtained practice for which he would otherwise have had to wait much longer.

He engaged board in Brookeville with Miss Betsy Thomas, who lived in the house used afterward as the Rectory, which was burned in the spring of 1911. A man of the neighborhood who was sorry to see a young physician locate there on account of his admiration for Dr. Henry Howard, advised her not to take Dr. Magruder, expressing a doubt as to his being able to pay his board. She said she was pleased with him and would run the risk. She had many reasons for being

glad that this had been her decision. She had been in the habit of buying her vegetables, but my father offered to make a garden for her, if she would have the land plowed. He spent his spare time planting and working it, and it not only supplied her boarding-house with vegetables, but gave her a surplus to sell. Later when he had a farm, much was sent from it to her, and she had no doctor's bills to pay, so his gratitude for her faith in him at the beginning of his career was generously expressed until her death after years of helplessness from paralysis.

Early one morning a substantial farmer (Caleb Gartrell) with a large family connection came into the village and said he had come for "the boy doctor." When asked if he was not afraid to trust him he replied that his child would die anyhow, so he thought he would give the young man the case. The child recovered, and all his relations became patients of Dr. Magruder, and remained loyal to him as long as he practiced.

On another occasion the older physician declined to go out at night when he imagined he had been sent for by an Irish ditcher, and a well-to-do man of the same name became a permanent patient of the boy doctor, who went back with the messenger. These were the small beginnings of a very large practice. Until the last four years of his life he rode on horse back, unless there was good sleighing. His practice was more widely scattered than any physician of the present time would think of undertaking. He had patients nine or ten miles from home in opposite directions. He was considered the best physician in his county.

In 1831 he married Mary Ann Hammond, daughter of Dr. Lloyd T. Hammond, who lived near Ellicott City—called Ellicott's Mills in those days. They were married in November, and there was a tremendous snow storm. Some of the guests went to the wedding in four horse farm wagons, being unable to get through the drifts any other way. The musicians were among those who were prevented from being there, and the bride played her violin for the dancing while making up a set. She was an attractive and popular woman who had an unusual number of accomplishments. She played five musical instruments, the piano, violin, harmonica, flute and clarionette. She could draw and paint, and was a reader of good literature in English and French. She was very efficient about the work done by the ladies of her time. As the wife of Dr. William Bowie Magruder, Mary Ann Hammond superintended the cutting out and sewing done for the large family in the quarters in addition to the duties which came to her as the mother of ten children. Her housekeeping was necessarily on a large scale, and one kind of pickle was made in a barrel. A little over twenty years after her marriage she died, and was sincerely mourned by all who knew her.

Dr. Magruder began his married life in the boarding house of Miss Betsy Thomas, and his oldest daughter, Elizabeth Hammond, was born there. His oldest son, William Edward, was born in a Brookeville, Maryland, house which he bought before going to the home in which he lived the rest of his life.

The farm of "Oakley" was bought from Richard B. Dorsey, and "open house" was kept there for about thirty-eight years, when it was sold to J. J. Hutton. Unfortunately there is no guest book recording the visitors entertained in this hospitable home. Among those who lived with him as students, were his brother Dr. Robert Pottinger Magruder of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, Dr. Worthington of Howard County, Maryland, Dr. John Cooke, Dr. Edward E. Stonestreet and Dr. J. Willson Magruder of Montgomery County, Maryland.

Dr. William Bowie Magruder farmed with energy and interest as he did every thing he undertook. He was considered one of the best farmers in Montgomery County. He was one of the first to use lime, and he had a kiln in Howard County. He put on a hundred bushels to the acre, which was more than has been found necessary. He was the first in his section who raised peaches for the Washington market, and he had the reputation of sending the best received there. He never allowed his peach baskets to be "topped," but had them carefully picked over and divided into three grades, so each basket contained the same throughout. He planted apple trees around all his fences, besides having a large orchard, and he grew locust trees to supply fence posts. He always had a good and early garden, raising plants in hot beds when that was seldom done. He was fond of flowers and his roses were remarkably fine, including the best varieties of his time.

He was a public spirited citizen and served the community in various ways. He was vestryman of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church for years, and did much toward getting St. John's Church built. When Ignatius Waters gave the land for it, the deed was made to Richard Holmes, Dr. William B. Magruder and Thomas John Bowie. Ministers of all denominations were welcomed in Dr. Magruder's home as he had the broadest sympathy for other churches besides the one with which he worked.

While he was president of the trustees of the Brookeville (Maryland) Academy, his friend, Allan Bowie Davis, who was also a trustee, wrote to him from the legislature that if a good petition were sent to Annapolis, a bill could be passed prohibiting the sale of liquor near the Academy. Dr. Magruder forwarded the petition containing the names of every man, some of them drunkards, within two miles of the school building. Such a prohibitory law was passed in 1833, being one of the earliest prohibitory enactments passed in the United States, and proved so satisfactory that it has never been repealed.

He was active in building the Brookeville and Washington turnpike, which is of great benefit to those who use it. Before it was made teams hauling produce to Washington (though carrying smaller loads than the pike has made possible) were frequently unable to get through bad places without help from other teams, and much time was lost by hands and horses in rendering assistance to one another.

He was an Old Line Whig as long as that party lasted, and when it went to pieces he became a Democrat reluctantly, but considered it the lesser of two evils, as he was very much opposed to "Know Nothingism." He was a Union man throughout the war, but none of his children espoused that cause. He had always been opposed to slavery, being in favor of gradual emancipation but he kept the negroes he inherited. The only one he ever bought was one offered for sale by a brother-in-law who had lost patience with her high temper. He was not willing that one who had been a family servant should be separated from her relations, so she became a member of his household. He never allowed his overseers to punish grown hands by whipping.

His men made a good deal of money in their spare time, a habit that he encouraged. Occasionally one was punished by being required to make a mat or basket for the farm instead of having the privilege of offering it for sale. The wagoner, for instance, had to make a mat in his own time if he struck a wheel against a gate post. One servant, "Uncle York," had over fifty dollars saved at the time

of his death, a part of which was earned by raising sweet potatoes which few people grew in his section at that time.

When in his fifty-second year William Bowie Magruder married Elizabeth Worthington Gaither, daughter of Ephraim Gaither and Sarah E. Goldsborough. She was twenty-three years younger and their three children were the play-fellows and intimate friends of his older grandchildren. When his youngest child was born his oldest was twenty-nine. Elizabeth Worthington (Gaither) Magruder was a woman who sincerely tried to perform all her duties in life. She was a conscientious mother, a loyal wife and a kind friend. She died October 18, 1886, having survived her husband over thirteen years. Her children were Ella Gaither, who married Philip D. Laird; Sarah Goldsborough, who married Pierre C. Stevens; and Robert Pottinger, who married M. Lavinia Higgins.

The other children who survived their father were, Elizabeth Hammond, wife of Zachariah D. Waters; William Edward, who married Margaret H. Brooke; Lavinia, wife of Samuel H. Coleman; Isabella, Adelaide V., who later married Samuel H. Coleman; M. Emma, wife of Thomas W. Waters; Bowie and Martha.

Dr. William Bowie Magruder died January 22, 1873, in the seventy-first year of his age. Soon after E. Barrett Prettyman wrote a memorial notice of him from which all that follows will be quoted:

"The attendance at Dr. Magruder's funeral was an eloquent token of the respect and esteem of his neighbors. Though more than two years before his death he had been stricken with paralysis, and thereby almost secluded from society, the interest of the community in him had not abated; and though the day of his burial was probably the most inclement of a severe winter, the church was filled with saddened friends, from far and near, comprising the representatives of all the families of the community, as well as his former servants, to whom he had been a just and kind master.

In the delicate and almost sacred relation of family physician in his always extensive practice, he so acted that he has left an enduring monument in the affectionate regard of hundreds of homes, where dwells the memory of his kindness, and self-sacrifice, his cheerful endurance of fatigue, and his manly sympathy. Though always busy, he was never hurried, and no household was too humble to claim his services, unrequited though they might be save by gratitude and his own consciousness of duty fulfilled.

The capacity for labor of most men would have been exhausted by the demands of such a professional life, but it was not so with Dr. Magruder. By a strict adherence to method, he found time to supervise, in detail, his large and admirably conducted farm, to plant orchards of choice fruit of almost every variety, and to keep abreast of his most enterprising neighbors in agricultural and horticultural knowledge and improvements. And although he was emphatically a 'practical' man, he exhibited the refinement of his taste in the study, selection and personal care of the varied and rare flowers with which he adorned his grounds.

He was a man of remarkable sincerity, of unswerving rectitude, of indomitable energy, of decided and independent opinions, of fine literary taste and cultivation, and of extensive and accurate general information, and yet eminently modest, cheerful, social, hospitable and courteous.

May the present and the rising generation take him as a model for imitation, that we may realize it as a fact in our lives that 'he being dead, yet speaketh.'"

Dr. William Bowie Magruder was the son of Dr. Zadok Magruder and Martha Willson, grandson of Colonel Zadok Magruder and Rachel Bowie, born Pottinger; great-grandson of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-grand son of

Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.

Dr. Zadok Magruder, son of Colonel Zadok Magruder and Rachel Bowie, nee Pottinger, born 1790, married Martha Willson, daughter of John Willson. Their children were:

Jonathan Willson, born, October 7, 1793; Zadok (3rd), born, May 17, 1795; Rebecca Davis, born, April, 4, 1797; John Willson, born October 7, 1798; Martha Willson, born, February 1, 1801; William Bowie, born, November 2, 1802; Elizabeth, born, October 6, 1804; Rachel Pottinger, born, October 10, 1806; Dr. Robert Pottinger, born July 4, 1808; Thomas Perry Willson, born, January 22, 1810.

William Bowie Magruder, M.D., married (1) Mary Ann Hammond, November, 1831. Their children were:

Elizabeth Hammond, born, August 16, 1832; died 1885; William Edward, born August 3, 1834; Martha, born, June 9, 1836; died 1840; Lavinia, born March 10, 1838; died 1884; Isabella, born, September 11, 1839; Adelaide Virginia, born, October 10, 1841; Mary Emma, born, May 2, 1844; Bowie, born, July 14, 1846; Martha, born, September 9, 1849; Unnamed infant, born, December 1852; died 1852.

Dr. William Bowie Magruder Married (2), June 8, 1854, Elizabeth Worthington Gaither. Their children were:

Ella Gaither, born February 16, 1857; Sarah Goldsborough, born November 22, 1858; Robert Pottinger, born, June 6, 1861.

Alexander Magruder was Commissioned a Justice of the Peace and of Oyer and Terminer for Prince George's County, Maryland, April 9, 1706; and Commissioner for the "Advancement of Trade and Laying out of Port Towns" for the same County, April 29, 1706.

Nathaniel Magruder was Deputy Ranger for Prince George's County, Maryland, August 27, 1723.—EDITOR.

A COMPARISON OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MAC-GREGOR IN SCOTLAND AND AMERICA

BY JOHN READ MAGRUDER

THE wars and government of the nations through the centuries and throughout the world have been almost exclusively under the control and direction of men, both in barbarous and civilized times, and for the most part this continues to be the case even to our day and generation.

True we have had Joan of Arc, Boadicea and the Amazons, with Katharines, Elizabeths and Victorias, who have shown great capacity in these lines of activity, but they are the exceptions to the general rule. In most cases the circumstances which brought them into prominence were very peculiar, for such employments are widely outside the proper sphere of woman.

The MacGregor and Scotland are no exception in this respect. The clans were organized for fighting, and for the protection of their families, homes and possessions, and of necessity, in those rough and turbulent times, were composed exclusively of men. They treated the women with the rude kindness of those barbarous periods, but looked upon them, very unjustly, as their inferiors.

Under the exclusiveness of those times there could have been no such gathering as we have here today. Conditions were then very much as Walter Scott describes when he puts into the mouth of Robert Bruce, who is speaking to young Edward, the words: "Let women, Edward, war with words: with curses, monks; of men, with swords;" thus defining what that warrior king considered proper employment for the three classes named; very different from conditions desired by some today.

Woman's true sphere is in the exercise of gentle and loving deeds, and in all that helps to advance the happiness of mankind; and not in a "war of words" about public policies, religion, or any other subject whatsoever. The priests and ministers of the meek and lowly Jesus should teach His gospel of peace by precept and example, and not by threats of anathema and the tortures of hell-fire. Though at present even Christendom is often the scene of carnage and bloodshed, I hope the time is not far distant when wars, the relic of barbarism which has destroyed millions of lives and billions of treasure, will have their place in history only. Surely there are far more noble uses for the energy and intellect of men than the resort to the sword.

When the organization of the MacGregor in America was proposed, it was determined to embrace in its broad folds every one of MacGregor descent born on this continent, male and female, and whether bearing the name or otherwise; and I hope we shall ever adhere to our present broadminded and liberal regulations.

Our organization is unique. Already its good effects are apparent in the large attendance at its gatherings; the cordiality and enthusiasm manifested at these gatherings, and in what it has already accomplished in the preservation of

and making known incidents and events in its history which are of interest to all of us. Undoubtedly its usefulness will be more and more recognized and appreciated as it grows in age and increases in numbers. Speaking for myself (and doubtless this is the experience of many) I can truly say that my connection with it has been most gratifying. It has brought me in contact, personally, and by correspondence, with many who have proved to be most interesting and valuable acquaintances and friends.

Here I may be pardoned for alluding to a very interesting event which has just taken place, nearly coincident with our gathering. A distinguished young member of our American Clan has chosen for his bride one of the fair daughters of the MacGregor in Scotland, thus making another bond of union between the two branches; and I feel certain the young couple have the cordial and sincere best wishes of all of us for a long, happy and prosperous career, so auspiciously begun.

As I am not able to be present, may I suggest the expediency and desirability of a triennial rather than an annual gathering of our Clan? There might be regular annual meetings and reports of the officers, and should an emergency arise in the interim the summons of our Chieftain would prove "The Fiery Cross" to assemble the Clan.

"LETTER of Marque and Reprisal issued by Council of Safety (Maryland) to Clement Harrison Commander of the Schooner Laurens Mounting four Carriage Guns and eight small Arms belonging to Stephen Stewart Magruder," May 19, 1779.

Samuel Brewer Magruder was commissioned Ensign, Lower Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, by the Council of Safety, September 12, 1777.

Captain Henderson Magruder was named as a member of a Court Martial, Prince George's County, Maryland, by the Council of Safety, August 23, 1776; and commissioned Captain of the Upper Battalion, Prince George's County, Maryland, by the Council, May 1, 1778. His successor was commissioned May 24, 1779.

Jeremiah Magruder was a member of a Prince George's County, Maryland, Committee to carry into effect the "Resolves" of the Continental Congress of 1774; commissioned a Justice of the Court, and a Justice of the Orphans' Court, by the Council of Safety, June 4, 1777; and again commissioned a Justice of the latter Court, November 20, 1778.

Enoch Magruder was a member of a Prince George's County, Maryland, Committee to carry into effect the "Resolves" of the Continental Congress of 1774; and a member of the Committee of Observation for the same County, July 24 and September —, 1775.

Nathaniel Magruder was a member of a Frederick County, Maryland, Committee to carry into effect the "Resolves" of the Continental Congress of 1774.

William Magruder was a member of a Prince George's County, Maryland, Committee to carry into effect the "Resolves" of the Continental Congress of 1774.

THE "FRESCATI" MAGRUDER BOYS

BY MISS MARY LOUISA MAGRUDER

ABOUT five miles from Gordonsville, in Orange County, Virginia, lies "Frescati,"* the old home of James Magruder where his five gallant sons were reared, each one of whom bore an heroic part and shed his blood in the cause of the Confederate States. The career of the "Frescati" Magruder Boys in the War between the States was unique and striking, as will be seen by the following sketches. No Spartan family ever made a more glorious record, for one and all of them came back to their home, either "Bringing their shields or on them." Alas! three were brought home dead on their shields from the battle field; the remaining two bore on their bodies scars from desperate wounds received in battle.

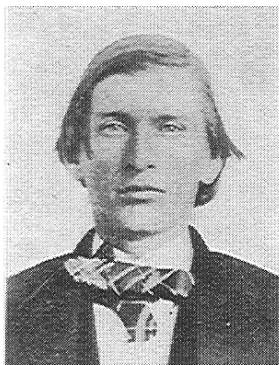
EDWARD JONES MAGRUDER was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, May 14, 1835. He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, in the Class of 1855; practiced law for a while in Selma, Alabama, and afterward taught a large military school in Rome, Georgia.

In 1858 he organized the Rome Light Guards which was composed of the best young men of the Hill City, and was said to be the best drilled company in the States. Magruder was unanimously elected captain, and in May, 1861, he was married to Miss Florence Fouché a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Rome, Georgia. It was a novel and imposing military wedding; the handsome groom with eighty attendants, all members of the Rome Light Guards in full uniform.

Captain Edward Jones Magruder was the first man in Floyd County, Georgia, to wear the blue cockade, the badge of secession. A few days after his wedding the Rome Light Guards were ordered to Richmond, Virginia, and assigned to the celebrated 8th Georgia Regiment. As the thin and bleeding ranks marched off the field after the first battle of Manassas, General Beauregard raised his hat as they passed and exclaimed, "I salute the 8th Georgia with my hat off; History shall never forget you."

In this battle Captain Edward Jones Magruder received two wounds. His regiment formed a part of General Bartow's Brigade. Seven of the brave members of the Rome Light Guards, who were attendants at Captain Magruder's marriage were killed, and seventeen wounded in this battle. He was gallant and brave, never knowing the meaning of the word fear, and was considered one of the finest looking officers and most thorough disciplinarians in the Army of Northern Virginia.

* "Frescati" was originally the home of Thomas Barbour, Colonel, Revolutionary War; and father of James Barbour, Governor of Virginia, President of the Federal Senate, and Minister to Great Britain; and of Philip Pendleton Barbour, Federal Judge, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.—EDITOR.



JAMES WATSON MAGRUDER
First Lieutenant, Second Virginia Cavalry,
C. S. A. Killed at Meadow Bridge, May 12,
1864.



EDWARD JONES MAGRUDER
Lieutenant-Colonel, Eighth Georgia Regi-
ment, C. S. A. Wounded at First Battle of
Manassas. Garnett's Farm and Petersburg.



JOHN HILLERY MAGRUDER
Captain, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A. Killed near Rochelle, September 22, 1863.



GEORGE SHELTON MAGRUDER
Private, 13th Virginia Infantry, C. S. A.
Killed near Winchester, September 19, 1864.



DAVID WATSON MAGRUDER
Courier, C. S. A. Desperately wounded
near Munson's Hill, September 10, 1861.

He was in nearly every battle in which the Army of Northern Virginia was engaged. At Garnett's farm near Richmond he received two painful wounds the same day; a part of his nose was shot away and his shoulder torn. He stopped only long enough to have these wounds hurriedly dressed and, with his head and face enveloped in bandages, was hurrying to the front where the battle was raging when an elderly gentleman in home spun suit and broad brimmed hat met him, and laying his hand on his shoulder said, "Major, you are more seriously wounded than you realize in the excitement of the moment. You must take my carriage and go to Richmond at once to the hospital."

He pushed on and in a very abrupt manner told the gentleman, "He had better mind his own business." A soldier overhearing what passed asked him if he knew that was President Davis he had spoken to so curtly; he said he did not, turned quickly to the President, apologized, and told him the other officers in command of his regiment had been killed or captured and he must go forward and take command during the battle.

The President then told him if he gave out to call for his carriage to take him to Richmond. He went through the thickest of the battle, finally fainted, and was borne from the field. After this battle he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

At Petersburg he again received two wounds, one very slight, the other serious. His right arm was broken at the elbow. The surgeons insisted on amputation but he would not consent. After many months it healed entirely but was always stiff at the joint. When the war was over he returned to his home in Rome, Georgia. Being a fine scholar and teacher, and thoroughly posted on all military matters; he founded the Rome Military Institute in that City which became a celebrated school. Many of his pupils became prominent men and owed their training to him. He died February 26, 1892, and was buried with military honors in Rome, Georgia.

JAMES WATSON MAGRUDER was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, February 2, 1839 and was educated at the University of Virginia. In October 1857 he entered the University of Virginia as an academic student. At the end of the second year, having won distinction in the various subjects of Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and mathematics, his health gave way and acting on the advice of his physician, he returned to his home, "Frescati," May 1861.

When the Albemarle Light Horse, Company K, 2d Virginia Cavalry, was organized under the command of Captain Eugene Davis, of Charlottesville, Virginia, he enlisted as a private. He was not, however, allowed to remain a private. His genuine soldierly qualities, courage in battle, patience and endurance under hardships, and fidelity to duty, soon won for him the rank of a non-commissioned officer, from which position, after arduous service, he was advanced to the office of Lieutenant in the Albemarle Light Horse, Company K, 2d Virginia Cavalry.

In this Company Lieutenant Magruder was held in high esteem as a spirited, dashing cavalryman, and when he was promoted to a lieutenancy it was in acknowledgement of his merits. The Light Horse had no lack of good officers. It was then a high compliment to Lieutenant Magruder when one of his men said of him, "He was the best and bravest officer the company ever had." He was constantly with his command and participated in its countless battles and skirmishes,

until he lost his life, gallantly defending Richmond against the bold cavalry raid of Sheridan, May 9, 1864.

Sheridan was sent to cut General Robert E. Lee's communications. General Stuart at once dispatched General Fitzhugh Lee in pursuit; Lieutenant Magruder being directly under his command, overtaking the enemy's rear guard, kept up an incessant skirmish with it. Sheridan being so pressed, made an attempt to recross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge. It was here that young Magruder fell, on May 12, 1864, while opposing the passage of the enemy.

He had by this time become first Lieutenant of the Light Horse, and in the absence of the Captain was in command of it. His regiment had thrown up hasty works and repulsed several severe attacks. The rain was falling heavily, and the men had to use every precaution to keep their cartridges dry. Lieutenant Magruder had just given an order not to fire until the enemy advanced to within a few paces and, while watching their approach, was struck in the centre of his forehead. He did not speak when shot, merely folded his arms and gave a slight groan. His comrades took his watch and pocket book, but had to leave his body on the battle field until the day after, when it was found and shipped from Richmond to Louisa County, and buried in the family burying ground of the Watsons, at Bracketts, the home of his maternal ancestors for more than a century.

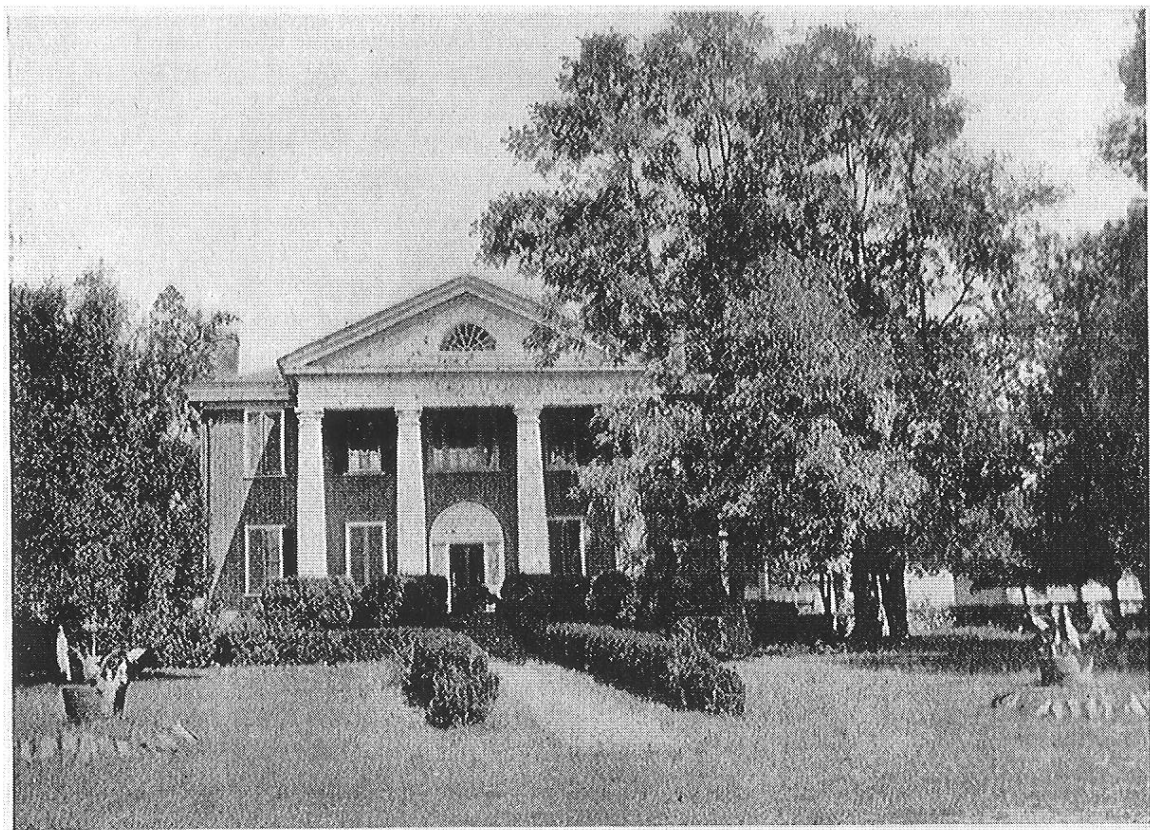
A college mate said of him, "He was one of the most courteous and polished gentlemen I ever knew;" a comrade who served with him, said; "Lieutenant Magruder was exceedingly affable and kind to his men.

JOHN HILLERY MAGRUDER was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, July 5, 1840. After passing through the preparatory schools, he took the medical course at the University of Virginia; from there he went to a medical college in New York and lacked only three weeks of being graduated with distinction when Virginia seceded from the Union. He left immediately for his home before receiving his diploma, but the Faculty were magnanimous enough to forward it to him. He was then only twenty-one years old.

He entered the Confederate service as surgeon in Colonel later General Turner Ashby's command, was afterwards unanimously elected Captain in Ashby's cavalry and, when that brave and noble officer fell in a skirmish near Harrisonburg, Virginia, Captain Magruder was bravely fighting by his side and helped to bear his body from the field.

At one time Captain Magruder did secret service and performed some very daring acts of bravery; he went all through Maryland and into Pennsylvania, visited the Federal camps and gained a great deal of information which was of vital importance to our commanders. While in this service he came very near being killed several times, but by his coolness and bravery managed to escape the vigilance of the enemy. At the earnest request of his father and friends, he resigned this service and took command of his company, which he led in every battle of Northern Virginia.

On one occasion a large Federal force was about to cross a bridge over a stream in the Valley of Virginia, in order to capture the Confederate wagon train of supplies, which was not sufficiently guarded; the only way to save it was to burn the bridge before the Federals reached it. They were already in sight 5000 strong;



"FRESCATI," ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

the Confederate commanding officer rallied his small force and asked if they thought the bridge could be fired before the enemy reached it, but said at the same time it would be a very dangerous undertaking, and asked if any one would volunteer to apply the torch. The pursuers had opened fire and were very near. Captain Magruder said he would attempt it and, with a bucket of tar, fired the bridge three times under a galling fire, each time the enemy extinguishing the flames; but he made a fourth attempt which was successful, thus saving the supply train. He miraculously escaped without a serious wound, bullets passing through his clothing and cutting his skin in many places; one ball passed through the crown of his hat. This is one of many similar instances of his daring and bravery.

At the second battle of Manassas, while gallantly leading a charge, his horse was killed under him, he barely escaping with his life. On September 22d, 1863, near Jack's Shop (now Rochelle) in Madison County, Virginia, a brigade of Confederate cavalry under General Jones was surrounded by a greatly superior force of the enemy's cavalry under General Kilpatrick and was on the point of being captured or destroyed. General Jones exclaimed, "We are surrounded." Captain Hillery Magruder went to him and said, "Give me two squadrons and I will get you out," at the same time requesting that he be allowed to charge with that force in an attempt to break the hostile line and thus open a way for the escape of the rest of Jones's brigade. Consent was given and he and his troopers hurled themselves upon the foe in a desperate charge, which accomplished the purpose but with the loss of nearly all of his immediate command. Hillery Magruder fell dead from his horse pierced by seven bullets, two penetrating his heart. He was well aware when he volunteered for the attack that his life would be the forfeit, but he did not hesitate.

Strong men wept like children as he was carried from the battle field to the house of his heroic old father and his childhood's home "Frescati," not far from where he fell.

One of his comrades said of him:

"It is with melancholy pride we remember his many noble qualities of both heart and mind, which eminently fitted him to command in both field and camp; he was the idol of his company, brave, cool and intrepid; in private life every one who knew him, loved him; he possessed a generous, noble nature, gentle and attractive manners, combined with a bright mind. He could truly be called one of nature's noblemen."

In the *History of Ashby's Cavalry*, by the late W. N. MacDonald, these words occur:

"The severest loss to the Confederates in this engagement was the death of that splendid soldier Captain John Hillery Magruder of Company B, 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, who fell in the assault on Kilpatrick's column."

GEORGE SHELTON MAGRUDER was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, September 25, 1842. Early in the spring of 1861 he left school and enlisted in the Gordonsville Grays, 13th Virginia Infantry, Colonel A. P. Hill commanding.

George Magruder took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry; after that he was actively engaged under General "Stonewall" Jackson, and was with that brave man in all the battles and forced marches for which he was famous, until Jackson was killed.

George was then under General Jubal Early's command. While bravely fighting in the front ranks at Gaines's Mill, near Richmond, he was so severely wounded, that he was left on the battle field as dead, for many hours. Providentially discovered, to the wonder of the surgeons, he revived, and as soon as he was able to do duty was again at his post. In the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, he bore an heroic part.

After the latter battle a medal was unanimously voted him, as the bravest and best soldier in his company. Again he was among those who volunteered and stormed the enemy's fort at Winchester, in June, 1863. None struck with more steady hand or more constant blows in all the battles of the Wilderness, and from thence to Richmond.

With Early he went to Lynchburg in pursuit of Hunter, as far as Bedford City, where in consequence of suffering from his imperfectly healed wound, received at Gaines's Mill; he was compelled to leave the army for a short time; but in a few weeks he again rejoined his command in time to mingle with the foremost in the deadly strife near Winchester, September 1864, where the unequal contest raged from early morning of the 19th until evening when George was struck by a large piece of shell from a cannon.

As he fell an officer in his company caught him; laying him on the ground, he asked if he was much hurt. He answered, "Ah, Lieutenant, I am done for," at the same time he put his hand in his breast pocket and drew out a small testament; handing it to the officer he said: "Lieutenant, if you get through this fight, I want you to return this to Miss ——."

The officer taking it from him said, "George, in this your hour of need, you can draw comfort from this little book?" "I will ever remember the expression of his noble and manly countenance as he looked up in my face and said '*Lieutenant, I can;*' surrounded by death in its most hideous forms, he could already feel the grim monster toying with his heart strings; his duty to his country, bravely and faithfully done, he was ready to yield his young life back to the God who gave it. His mangled form was carried to the rear. Leaving behind a bright example of how a brave soldier could die, he only lived a few hours and was buried where he fell."

George Magruder was gentle, tender, and true in all the social relations of life, but carried into battle the heart of a lion.

DAVID WATSON MAGRUDER was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, December 31, 1843. He left school before he was eighteen years old in the spring of 1861, and enlisted in the Gordonsville Grays, 13th Virginia Infantry, with his brother George. Colonel, afterward General, A. P. Hill then commanded the 13th regiment.

David was at the capture of Harper's Ferry; with his regiment in every engagement and fought bravely until September 10, 1861, when he was desperately wounded in a skirmish with the enemy near Munson's Hill, it was thought mortally, the ball passing through his body in the region of the heart.

He was the first man wounded in the 13th regiment; for months his life hung in the balance, but he finally rallied and recovered sufficiently to do light duty.

He was courier for General Lindsay Walker. While acting in that capacity

he performed some very dangerous services, his life being in constant peril. While carrying orders in the thickest of the battle from one commander to another, his horse was severely wounded under him in one of the battles around Richmond.

During one of the battles near Fredericksburg, as he handed a written order to the General in command, the latter was shot in the head and killed and falling over on David came near unhorsing him. He had many hair breadth escapes of this sort.

David had a generous and most affectionate disposition, was brave and noble as he was kind; he was the youngest of the five "Frescati" Magruder Boys who bore such heroic parts in the War between the States. He was a farmer in Alabama after the war, died and was buried there, September 30, 1870.

There is nothing fulsome in this brief summary of the record of the "Frescati" Magruder Boys. The plain, simple truth unvarnished by rhetoric and ungarnished by imagination is the noblest narrative of their careers.

The "Frescati" Magruder Boys were the Sons of James Magruder and Louisa Watson, grandsons of John Bowie Magruder and Sarah B. Jones, great-grandsons of James Magruder and Mary Bowie, great-great-grandsons of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, great-great-great-grandsons of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall great-great-great-great-grandsons of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

BENJAMIN DRAKE MAGRUDER

BY MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY

THE genealogical line of Benjamin Drake Magruder shows marked individuality in each generation and ability of diversified type from father to son.

Beginning with our emigrant ancestor Alexander Magruder of military affiliations. His son Alexander 2d, planter and surveyor in Prince George's County, Md. Alexander 3d following his father's calling in the entailed home, and same county, married Elizabeth Howard. Of his ten children James Truman Magruder was the youngest. He was a sea captain, but after he married his second cousin, Elizabeth Ann Magruder, he left the sea and moved to Mississippi. His youngest son William Hezekiah Nathaniel Magruder, married Mary Barrett Bangs of Connecticut, and became a noted educator of young men. The State of Louisiana paid high tribute to his character and gifts as an educator, in acknowledgment of the indebtedness of that state to W. H. N. Magruder, who had trained and launched upon the sea of official life, many of its highest and most trusted state officers and others.

Benjamin Drake Magruder, (son of Wm. H. N. Magruder and Mary Barrett Bangs, his wife), was born on the plantation of his aunt, Mrs. Drake, about three miles east of Natchez, Jefferson County, Mississippi, September 27, 1838. There is no special account of his boyhood's promise, except that he was a studious boy of uneventful childhood. Prepared by his father he entered Yale College at fourteen years of age, that, four years later he graduated in a class of ninety-seven; among its members many who were afterwards distinguished in their various vocations, notably, three justices—Brown and Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, and Magruder of the Illinois State Supreme Court, who at less than eighteen years of age was valedictorian of this noted class. After graduation he attended the Law School of the University of Louisiana at New Orleans where he graduated in two years having delivered the valedictory in 1858, and began the practice of his profession at Memphis, Tennessee.

At the opening of the war between the states he declared he "could not fight against the Union, and he would not fight against the South." In 1861 he went to Chicago and cast his fortunes with that city which was his home from that time until his death. He saw the city grow from less than 150,000 inhabitants to approximately two and one-half million. While at College he met Miss Julia Latham of Springfield, Illinois. They were married in 1864, and spent together more than forty years of married life.

For his professional career I shall quote from the memorial of the Chicago Bar Association at its annual meeting, held June 29, 1910, and from other such sources.

"After the vicissitudes attended upon securing a foothold in a strange city in the profession of his choice, he entered upon a prosperous and prominent career as a practicing lawyer, until he was elevated to the Supreme Bench in 1885.



BENJAMIN DRAKE MAGRUDER, LL.D.
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois.

When Hon. Joseph E. Gary was elected to fill the office of Judge of Illinois Superior Court, young Magruder formed a partnership with Judge Gary's old associate George F. Bailey, Esquire. He was afterwards appointed by Judge Gary one of the Masters in Chancery of the Superior Court, which office he held for sixteen years until he took his judicial position.

During these years he formed firm friendships with many of the leading lawyers of his city. He had the faculty of attaching many men to himself by strong cords of friendship and as is too often the case, under such conditions, he sometimes estranged and antagonized others not so closely drawn to him.

He was a good lawyer. By good lawyer is meant he was well qualified to perform all the functions required of a lawyer. He was abundantly equipped by education and training and legal acumen to handle matters of his profession entrusted to him.

His client's interests were safe in his hands. His ability and integrity were of a high order. The habit of going to the bottom of a case—of delving was one of his strongest characteristics in preparing for trial. Not satisfied with getting at the facts in a given case, he ramified, he gathered materials from cognate cases and by diligent labor upturned materials at times of vital importance.

He was a good speaker. He had a fine impressive appearance. One of the old time lawyers who knew him in early days said recently, 'when I first saw him in Chicago in the sixties, I thought him one of the handsomest young men I ever saw, and he was one of the most eloquent speakers.'

In June 1885 Judge T. L. Dickey died while a member of the Supreme Court. In November following Mr. Magruder was nominated by the Republican party as his successor. The Democratic party, influenced by his many friends in that party, endorsed the nomination, and he was elected without opposition for the unexpired term of three years.

He was re-elected in 1888 for the full term of nine years and again in 1897; each time there was practically no opposition. In 1906 he failed of the party nomination and running as an independent candidate was defeated.

For twenty-one consecutive years he occupied a seat upon the Supreme Bench of the State. Three times he served as Chief Justice.

His name first appears in Volume 114 of the Illinois reports. His first opinion is found in 115th Volume. In each Volume from the 115th to the 221st of these reports, being 106 in all, his opinions appear. They are his monument more durable than brass and stone.

His opinions rank with the best of our judicial decisions. They are clear and strong and vigorous, exhaustive of the subject matter. They show a thorough study of the questions involved, and his conclusions are couched in forcible Anglo-Saxon language. Dissenting opinions often appear, indicating that he did not spare himself labor or thought when he could not agree with his brethren of the bench.

He was an upright judge, no one so far as known ever questioned his integrity. To those who knew him it was in-conceivable that any one would attempt to bribe him by direct or indirect methods.

There may have been greater judges on the Illinois Supreme bench, but none of more positive intellectual integrity than Judge Magruder. None who was a greater lover of justice as he saw it, and none more fearless in maintaining a position once deliberately taken. He had the constructive judicial mind and was not a slave to precedent.

These were the qualities which won him reelection when he was in his prime. He was not a politician, and, that his failure of re-election on an independent ticket was more a loss to the people, than it was to him, is the calm judgment of Chicago people today.

He had an exalted idea of the dignity and sacredness of the high office he held. Indeed, it might be said, he carried this to an extreme and a certain aloofness was the result. It seems consistent to assume that the running for election on an independent ticket was the result of this strong conviction, and in a man of his

years, must have been an act of mature deliberation and high purpose, to raise the ermine of the judiciary above the plane of party methods, and political control. He was thus greater in defeat than he would have been in another such victory.

The decision which is most widely known, and which gave Justice Magruder the greatest reputation, is the one delivered by him in the famous anarchist case—found in volume 122 of the Illinois Reports. The well remembered tragedy which occurred on the west side of Chicago, at the Hay Market on Randolph street, in the month of May 1886, resulting in the death of seven, and the serious wounding of sixty more policemen. It was caused by a bomb thrown among a large body of policemen sent to disperse an anarchist meeting. By this decision August Spies and six of his co-conspirators were convicted of murder and sentenced. Public opinion at the time being, that, it was as much as a man's life was worth to sentence the Hay Market rioters.

The throwing of the bomb grew out of a conspiracy among a band of anarchists organized to murder the police and overthrow municipal authority in general in the City of Chicago.

There was no certainty of identifying the bomb thrower, therefore reliance must be placed on the statute which makes the accessory guilty of the crime of the principal. This indictment was one of the most voluminous ever written in a murder case, each of the accused being charged directly and also as an accomplice with each of the others. The evidence was directed to prove conspiracy whereof the killing was the overt act.

The defence fought with courage, power and desperation. No effort was left untried, no stone unturned to clear them. Apostles of unrest, and refugees from the laws of their native lands, they were given ample opportunity to prove any attenuating circumstances. They could offer nothing but an insane craving for notoriety.

On a writ of error it was brought to the Supreme Court for argument. The same able attorneys represented the plaintiffs in error who defended them at the trial. That the case was exhaustively argued by the High Court, is evident from the fact that the report of this case occupies 267 pages of volume 122 of Illinois reports and the opinion of the court, delivered by Justice Magruder, fills 168 pages of the same volume. Therein was anarchy defined, conspiracy defined, error defined.

No higher compliment could have been paid to Judge Gary of the Superior Court, who presided at the trial, than that his decisions were thus sustained by the supreme authority of the State."

The home of Justice Magruder at No. 7 Washington Place, destroyed during the great fire, was rebuilt in 1873 on the same site where he continued to live the remaining years of his life. Here for many years with his accomplished wife he dispensed a generous hospitality enjoyed by many of the best people of his city. These so favored pronounced it a "happy and cultivated home where intellectual and social tastes of a high order were gratified." Shadows fell upon that home when a beautiful daughter, the pride of her father's heart, was stricken and died. And a few years later his wife, after a long illness, passed away in 1904. After the death of his wife Judge Magruder wrote to his brother. Mr. John Burruss Magruder, of San Antonio, Texas, asking for the loan of one his daughters. Mr. J. B. Magruder, sent to his brother his second daughter, Miss Lizzie, whose devotion and kindness to her uncle is thus recorded in his will:

"She came from her home in the far South, to take charge of my household and to live with me. Since the death of my wife, she has made bearable my lonely and desolate life, by her kind treatment and sweet disposition."

For these reasons he made her his heiress—leaving to an only son an annuity from one of the properties during life.

Justice Magruder was a devoted and steadfast member of the Presbyterian church during forty years, and in the later years of his life accepted the office of Elder, performing the duties of this office with never failing fidelity until his last illness.

He was a loyal son of Old Yale and took deep interest in his class and alumni reunions. In June 1906 he attended the anniversary of his graduation. It was a special gratification to him at this time that his Alma Mater saw fit to confer upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the title which his father also bore. In presenting him to President Hadley, for the degree Professor Perrin said in part

“An upright Judge, a learned Judge, he was graduated at Yale in the class of 1856 and from the Law Department of the University of Louisiana in 1858. It is also written indelibly in the hearts of his fellow men that he is the embodiment of that reassuring courage, lofty independence, and that absolute integrity in the Judiciary, which keeps good men from despairing of the republic. Should ravaging anarchy ever rear its head again in this fair land of ours, may such another Daniel come to judge it.”

October 13, 1910, was the date set apart by the Supreme Court of Illinois for the presentation of resolutions and memorials touching the life and public services of Mr. Justice Magruder. All too voluminous for this sketch, the following selections are here presented as being particularly beautiful and appropriate:

“The long public services of this faithful jurist makes us appreciate more keenly the words of Lowell,

‘The longer on this earth we live,
And weigh the various qualities of men,
The more we feel the high stern featured beauty
Of plain devotedness to duty.’

In his conduct of the office of attorney and counselor at law, in the position of master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, for sixteen years, and in his long service as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, one controlling principle pervaded and dominated his character—devotion to duty.

The thoroughness and care displayed in his opinions indicate his unremitting industry. The extent to which rest and vacations were refused passes beyond the line of reason in the performance of duty, and yet, there is in his work no sign of fatigue.

The opinions of this departed Judge breathe the pure spirit of love for his fellow-men, of sympathy for the unfortunate, and of righteous indignation at the schemes of fraud and indirection by which some of the great enterprises of modern business life have been accomplished.

These sympathies were a vital part of his nature. The times have demanded such men, especially Judges, with clearness of vision to look beyond the strifes of the mart and the forum to the broader and more ultimate fundamental principles affecting the well-being and life of our country.

His character and life were above reproach. His judicial ermine was ever unspotted. He bore with stainless hands, the unstained sword of justice.

For twenty-one years on the bench and in the conference room with great lawyers and judges, he considered and settled questions involving the rights of citizenship and the welfare of the state.

He has been called to that other bourne, ‘Where beyond these voices there is peace.’ That which he has written into the jurisprudence of this state will stand as a monument of wisdom, learning and justice, which neither the change of society nor the flight of seasons shall demolish.

It was said long ago of the fathers of another republic, that their private estates were small but the property of the state in their lives was great. So might it be said of Judge Magruder.

We lay upon his grave a few flowers in recognition of a sturdy character and a spotless integrity; in the remembrance of one who cultivated and maintained a model American home; in admiration for a scholar whose work endures in the structure of the state and in gratitude, for the simple manner in which, through calm and through storm, we have been taught the

‘——stern featured beauty
Of plain devotedness to duty.’”

Benjamin Drake Magruder was the son of William Hezekiah Nathaniel Magruder and Mary Barrett Bangs, grandson of James Truman Magruder and Elizabeth Ann Magruder, paternal great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Elizabeth Howard, great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Susanna —— — great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant, and Elizabeth Hawkins.



Thos. G. Pratt

Governor of Maryland, 1845-1848. United States Senator, 1850-1857.
From an oil painting in the State House, Annapolis, Maryland.

THOMAS GEORGE PRATT

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER

THOMAS GEORGE PRATT was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, of Maryland parentage, February 18, 1804.

Some authorities state that he was educated at Georgetown College and at Princeton. That he was liberally educated is proved by his writings and speeches, in which he evidences familiarity with literature, history and the classics.

Having read law with Richard S. Coxe of the Washington bar, he moved to Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1823, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Upper Marlboro', on October 26, 1824.

He was elected a member of the House of Delegates as a Whig candidate from his adopted county, and began his public career in 1832; being annually reelected to serve until the end of the session of 1835.

According to the Maryland Constitution of 1776, the counties elected delegates to be electors of the senate, by whom the senators were chosen, who, with the members of the lower house of the assembly, elected a governor. In like manner, the two houses elected "five of the most sensible, discreet and experienced men" to compose the governor's council.

This latter provision was engrafted on the constitution as a relic of pre-Revolutionary days, when the form of government consisted of a house of burgesses, a governor's council and a proprietary governor, or royal governor as Maryland had for nearly twenty-five years following the Revolution of 1689.

During the years immediately preceding 1836, political conditions had changed in Maryland from those following the Revolution and the War of 1812. The Federalists and Republicans had given way to Wings and Democrats. The former were yet in the ascendancy; but the Democrats were sufficiently numerous to prove formidable, and to command respect. While firmly entrenched in power, the Whigs had so formulated legislation as to give them control of affairs through a majority of senatorial electors, although they represented a minority of the population of the state.

In 1836 the senatorial college consisted of twenty-one Whigs and nineteen Democrats, representing a constituency of 85,179 and 205,922 respectively. The Frederick County electors chosen that year were instructed to insist upon the election of eight out of the fifteen senators who were in favor of a reformed constitution. While the Whigs were in the majority (21 to 19), they were not in control; twenty-four being required to constitute a quorum in the electoral college. Because the Whigs refused to yield, the Democrats withdrew, thinking to prevent the organization of the upper house of the assembly and bring on a crisis which would in some fashion lead to the overthrow of Whig domination.

Thomas Ward Veazey, then governor, and himself a Wing, promptly crushed

the scheme by declaring that the members of the former senate constituted that body until their successors were elected. and summoned them to assemble at Annapolis to engage in their duties. Defeated in their efforts, the Democrats were forced to an election; and further chagrined by the election of an even larger Whig representation than before prevailed. Their efforts, however, were not without results; for Governor Veazey advocated a reform in the constitution, and though a partisan Whig, smoothed the way for a representative form of government which Enoch Louis Lowe was so largely instrumental in obtaining for the people in 1851.

This protest on the part of the Democratic electors in 1836 is known in Maryland history as "The Revolt of the Glorious Nineteen." Pratt was a Whig elector; and as a reward for his prominence in the struggle, he was elected president of the governor's council. As a presidential elector, he cast his vote for Martin Van Buren in 1837. His term as president of the governor's council having expired (the council having been abolished by an amendment to the constitution to take effect in 1838), he was elected the same year to the state senate, where he served until 1843.

In both branches of the legislature he was on its most important committees; and while a member of the house of delegates in 1833, introduced the bill which gave the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right to construct a railroad from Baltimore to Washington City. In the same year he secured the passage of a bill re-chartering the "Planters' Bank of Prince George's County." This corporation occupied quarters no longer existing, which at that time formed the street entrance to the present Marlboro' House, which was Pratt's home during his residence in Upper Marlboro'.

Maryland had now reached a transition period. The Revolutionary War resulted in thirteen independent states in America. Geographically and because of their desire to maintain their sovereign integrity, union was inevitable. This was the theory and the hope of the federal constitution; but its life was dependent upon the surrender of many rights of the individual states which their union sought to insure.

While these states were recognized as independent, such recognition was with no great measure of respect or acknowledgment of their power to perpetuate themselves. Before the century closed, we were nearly involved in war with our old friend and ally France, and the greatest optimist could not persuade himself that the Treaty of Paris was considered final by Great Britain. The provoked war in 1812 is proof to the contrary.

The states were bound together by ropes of sand; for solely because of constructions read into the Constitution has it become the guide for our national conduct. A Marshall of Virginia and a Taney of Maryland were required to interpret it aright.

The second war with Great Britain taught us the lesson which has made our national life. Our absolute interdependence in event of attack by a foreign foe, and the necessity for our united strength to repel him, were the primal causes which welded us together and exemplified the strength and beauty of union.

After this war, the states experienced a larger respect from the powers; but of greater moment was the thought of their own security. Out of this grew confidence in the future, and with it giant efforts were put forth by each state looking

toward internal improvements. These meant larger business facilities, attractive of increasing population, which would prove productive of material wealth in the state and power in the nation.

Such efforts in Maryland took the form of state aid to private enterprises; notably in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Susquehanna Railroad, now a part of the Northern Central system. Not content with \$3,000,000 during the administration of Governor James Thomas, these systems were clamoring for a larger bonus during that of his successor, Governor Veazey.

At an extraordinary session of the legislature in 1836, a bill was passed appropriating \$8,000,000 of the people's money to these and kindred enterprises. It was at first a most popular piece of legislation, and there were lively expressions of joy in the commonwealth. Enthusiasm was short-lived; and with the induction of William Grason as governor lamentations of regret were abroad in the land. From a light taxation the people were weighed down by the burdern of this extravagant appropriation.

With reckless indifference the state ceased to pay the interest on its bonds, and repudiation was in the air. A crisis had been reached by 1838, at which time Pratt was a member of the state senate. Never wavering, his voice was ever raised against the shame which would envelop his state should she repudiate her obligations; and through all the gloom of her financial depression, his courage in combating it was magnificent.

This stand forced him to the front, and made him the Whig candidate for governor. His platform was that the state should liquidate her debts; a simple one, but only a man of courage would have dared to stand upon it at such a time. Named against him was James Carroll. Pratt was elected by a majority of 546 votes. He took the oath as governor January 6, 1845, and retired January 3, 1848.

Immediately upon his inauguration, he prepared and submitted to the legislature a system of taxation for raising necessary revenue for the payment of the state's debts. It was adopted. Credit and confidence in the honor and integrity of the state were at once restored. The accrued interest was paid; promises were made for the punctual payment of maturing debts; and at the end of his administration the state's bonds were nearly at par.

Governor Pratt did not find all Maryland agreeable to his sledge-hammer methods for liquidating these debts; but when it was accomplished, and his good offices understood and appreciated, he became the most beloved among the state's executives.

During his administration the Mexican war was fought. At the call for volunteers he wrote: "The Sons of Maryland have always obeyed the call of patriotism and duty, and will now sustain the honor of the state." Among those who responded was Oden Bowie of Prince George's county, promoted from private to lieutenant for bravery at Monterey, subsequently commissioned captain, and the thirty-seventh governor of the state in 1869.

Events were how hastening to the dark days of internal strife. Already ill feeling existed between Pennsylvania and Maryland on account of fugitive slaves. A requisition signed by Governor Pratt upon the governor of Pennsylvania for the

return of such a slave was not only dishonored by the governor of Pennsylvania, but accompanied by an opinion from the attorney general of that state to the effect that the fugitive slave law of Maryland was considered unconstitutional in Pennsylvania.

In June, 1849, James Kennedy of Hagerstown, Maryland, went to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to recover runaway slaves, in accordance with provisions of an act of Congress. The slaves were arrested and remanded to their owner by an order of court; whereupon a riot ensued, and although the judge attempted to defend him by beating off his assailants, Kennedy was mortally wounded.

In justice to the citizens of Carlisle, I will add that this infraction of the peace was due almost solely to its negro population, thirteen of whom were convicted for rioting; and that at a public meeting of its law-abiding citizens, the action of the mob was denounced as disgraceful, and resolutions passed extolling the character and good citizenship of Kennedy.

Again, on September 11, 1851, Edward Gorsuch, of Baltimore County, while in Christiana, Pennsylvania, attempting to reclaim escaped slaves, was set upon by a mob and murdered. Sixty years to the day, September 11 last (1911), a shaft was erected on the spot where Gorsuch fell; an evidence of restored good feeling between the sections, now that men's passions have cooled, a cause for national thanksgiving.

Born of slave-holding parents, with like environment, Governor Pratt's political allegiance was severely tried; and doubtless these occurrences were the basis of a new political alignment in later years.

By an amendment to the constitution of 1776, passed in 1837, the gubernatorial term was fixed for three years, with its incumbent ineligible to succeed himself. Upon leaving the executive mansion, Governor Pratt purchased the colonial home of former Governor Benjamin Ogle in Annapolis, and resumed the practice of the law.

His retirement from public life was of short duration. Early in 1849, Reverdy Johnson, a former fellow-townsmen of Pratt, was confirmed by the federal senate as attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of President Taylor. His resignation left a vacancy in the Federal Senate from Maryland, which was temporarily filled by the executive appointment of David Stewart of Baltimore City, but the legislature elected Governor Pratt to fill out Johnson's unexpired term of one year, and as his own successor for a term of six years. Governor Pratt took his seat in the senate January 4, 1850, and served until the expiration of his term, March 3, 1857.

As a senator, he was a member of the committees on foreign relations, military affairs, District of Columbia, public printing, public buildings, claims, roads and canals, public lands, and chairman of a select committee on improvements of Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay. Among his colleagues were Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, Lewis Cass, Thomas H. Benton, Stephen A. Douglass, Sam Houston, Robert Toombs, Judah P. Benjamin, John C. Fremont, Benjamin F. Wade, Hannibal Hamlin, Salmon P. Chase, and Stephen R. Mallory.

Senator Pratt entered actively into all the debates on the leading questions of his time, and displayed no mean ability in his forensic contests with the greatest giants of intellect and oratory which this country has produced. He favored the

establishment of agricultural colleges throughout the states; advocated the building of a trans-continental railroad; the induction of water into the District of Columbia from the Potomac river; the exploitation of Central Africa with a view of transporting the slaves; the establishment of a telegraph line and mail route to the Pacific; and, as a matter of present and local interest, I will mention that he asked for consideration by the Senate, April 27, 1854, of his bill "to incorporate the National Hotel Company of Washington City," the hotel in which we are now assembled, which he spoke of as an extensive operation worthy of the metropolis of the nation.

He thought the handing of passports to Mr. Crampton, the British minister, because of his offensive interpretation of privileges permitted by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty unnecessarily severe, and so expressed himself in unequivocal language.

Probably his most forceful debates were on slavery subjects and questions growing out of free-soil contentions for old territories seeking admission into the Union, and those carved out of lands acquired by the conflict with Mexico.

He was unalterably opposed to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso in its application to the states thus forming, and argued the right of California and Kansas to decide by a vote of their citizenry whether slavery should be prohibited within their borders. This was the doctrine of John C. Calhoun thus expressed:

"The territories of the United States belong to the several states composing the Union; and are held by them as their joint and common property; that Congress as the joint agent and representative of the states of the Union, has no right to make any law or do any act whatever that shall, directly or by its effects, make any discrimination between the states of this Union by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States acquired or to be acquired."

This same doctrine was declared the law of the land in 1857 by Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney in his decision in the Dred Scott case.

Responding to a letter addressed to him by many Whigs, requesting to know his attitude toward the presidential candidates of 1856, Senator Pratt replied:

"The life of the nation is in danger. It must be saved; then, and not till then, will it be permissible for us to discuss our differences of opinion upon minor subjects."

He acknowledged eminent qualifications as belonging to Fillmore (once a Whig); but would not support him because he deserted his party and accused it of corruption. Also he opposed him because of his sympathy with Know-nothingism. He opposed Fremont on the ground that the Republican party was a purely sectional one, which had avowed its purpose of disunion and chosen as its party banner a flag of sixteen stars representing the non-slave-holding states, and obliterating the fifteen stars which represented the slave-holding states.

The Whig and Democratic platforms on the slavery question were identical in 1852, he said; and since there was no Whig nominee, he would support Buchanan. Further, he declared that as patriots, it was the duty of every Whig to support him, because, to his mind, the election of either of the opposition candidates "would be the death-knell of the Union," whose perpetuation he most sincerely hoped for and strongly advocated.

Senator Pratt believed in domestic servitude, and the guarantees of the constitution and the Supreme Court decisions regarding it. When the storm broke,

he openly advocated secession; for which he was arrested and confined in Fort Monroe for a few weeks in 1861.

At the expiration of his senatorial term, Pratt returned to Annapolis, and there remained until 1864, when he moved to Baltimore. He was a delegate to the Chicago National Democratic Convention in 1864; and a delegate to the Union Convention in Philadelphia in 1866. He announced his candidacy for the United States senate in 1867; but was not successful.

Pratt was so long in political life that his professional standing is eclipsed by his public services; and yet his professional stature is no mere pigmy. During the period of his legal activity, scarcely a case of importance was tried at the bar of Prince George's County, or on appeal from that jurisdiction, in which Pratt did not appear. Probably the most important early case in which he figured was Boteler and Belt vs. State, Use of Creditors of Chew and Company, decided by the Maryland Court of Appeals in 1835. With him was Roger B. Taney. The opposing counsel were John Johnson and Alexander Contee Magruder.

Another, decided in 1842 by the Court of Appeals, after nine years' litigation, was Darnall vs. Hill. His associate in this case was Caleb Clarke Magruder, my father. Still another was Hall and Hall, Executors, vs. Edward W. Belt, in which Pratt appeared for appellants and Alexander Contee Magruder and Caleb Clarke Magruder for appellees.

The most important case in which he ever appeared was Craufurd vs. Blackburn. He was one of the original counsel for Craufurd. My father was one of the original counsel for Dr. Blackburn. Before its final adjudication, the array of opposing counsel had become almost state-wide. Many of the attorneys in the original proceedings were dead; and some who had just been admitted to practice when the litigation began were seasoned practitioners at its end.

This legal controversy arose in the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County. The Circuit Court of that County sent it to Charles County for trial. On appeal, it went to the state Court of Appeals, which confirmed the decision in the lower court. New questions having arisen, it was tried in the Circuit Court for Prince George's county, and an appeal taken. Again decided by the Court of Appeals, it was taken to the United States Federal Court of Maryland, then twice argued before the Supreme Court of the United States.

About this time Father Fesiack of Paris, France, formerly of Washington, made an affidavit as to a certain marriage. As the controversy hinged on heirship, his evidence decided the case. Pratt died before its termination. He was almost uniformly unsuccessful in its numerous trials; but the legal contention which he sought to establish was eventually sustained.

At his colonial home in Annapolis, and later at his residence in Baltimore, Pratt entertained with lavish hospitality his many personal and political friends. Frequent guests were Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, easily favorites among his former senatorial colleagues.

He died of heart trouble, at his home, 35 St. Paul street, Baltimore, November 9, 1869. His funeral was held from old St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, interment being made in St. Anne's cemetery.

Oden Bowie, then governor of the state, ordered all business suspended, flags at half-mast flew from all state buildings; and the governor, the adjutant-general with his staff, and the most prominent people of the state, attended.

Announcement of his death was made to the Court of Appeals of Maryland by Hon. William H. Tuck, later a judge of that Court, and responded to by Chief Judge Bartol, who said, in part:

“His life was a noble and brilliant career of usefulness and renown. He had achieved a deserved eminence at the bar as a sound and able lawyer. In the halls of legislation of his native state and in the Senate of the United States, he had proven himself an accomplished and able statesman; and in the office of Governor of Maryland, he was a faithful, just and fearless magistrate.”

The bar of Baltimore City, in resolutions prepared by Reverdy Johnson, commended the “ability, fidelity and courage” which marked his public career, and the “admirable and attractive qualities which graced his social and domestic life.”

Strong men have inborn characteristics, which the opportunities of public life develop to a remarkable degree. “While there were many admirable traits in the character of Governor Pratt,” as a biographer describes him,” “one stood out in such strong relief that all the others became merely background to it, and that one was his honesty—honesty for state, as well as for man, honesty in spirit, no less than in word.”

I knew Governor Pratt from the time of my earliest recollections until his death. He was a man of imposing build, more than six feet in height, weighing upward of two hundred pounds, with a noble forehead, regular features, strong mouth; and while naturally dignified, wore an affable smile, which invited confidence and inspired friendship. As a young lawyer I was much impressed by his knowledge and resourcefulness at the trial table; and always felt that I had been benefited by hearing his forensic efforts.

Pratt was long a warm friend of my father, living as they did as close neighbors in Upper Marlboro'. Both of them dearly loved a game cock; and one of their foibles was the old Southern pastime of cock-fighting. I have known them to steal away from home, in a closed carriage, under the cover of darkness, to escape prying eyes and censoring tongues, to enjoy the forbidden sport. On one occasion, they were walking to the Marlboro' court house, earnestly discussing a law case set for immediate trial. Suddenly a cock crew. Both halted instantly. Glancing from one to the other, the silence was broken by, “There is a strange cock in town, Pratt.”

“No doubt of it,” came the reply, “and he sounds game. We shall have to locate his owner.”

And then, without another word about their case, but with visions of a future cock-pit, they proceeded into the court room.

Mr. Pratt married Adeline McCubbin Kent, on September, 1835,* who survived him many years. Their children were:

Thomas George Pratt, Jr., who served in the Confederate Army, and died unmarried; Florence Pratt who married George Hobson; John Pratt who died young; Adeline Pratt who married Mordecai Plummer; Rachel Pratt who married Daniel Clark; Robert Pratt who died young.

Thomas George Pratt was the son of John Wilkes Pratt and Rachel Belt; grandson of Thomas Pratt and Eleanor Magruder; great-grandson of Robert Magruder and Sarah Crabb; great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Eleanor Wade; great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

* Date of marriage license.

THE FIERY CROSS

1911

BY DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER

THE first form of Christianity among the Scotch Highlanders was Roman Catholicism and among all the Highland Clans the Cross was a holy emblem and as such was viewed with awe and reverence.

The Scotch Highlanders were a fighting race, feuds between different Clans were very common, and rarely ever were the Highlands in a state of peace and quiet. Some of the Clans were friendly to each other and mortal enemies of others. Each Clan was ever on the alert for fear of invasion of its territory by an enemy. These attacks were sudden, unheralded, and accompanied by the burning of houses and villages, the killing of the inhabitants, and the carrying off of cattle, sheep, and other live stock, which constituted the principal source of wealth in those regions.

Each Clan had a fixed place of rendezvous where they met at the call of the Chief, in case of sudden alarm or attack. When an emergency arose for an immediate gathering of the Clan to resist the incursion of an enemy, the "Fiery Cross" was immediately sent by the Chief through the territories of his Clan as a signal for all the fighting men to gather at once at the rendezvous, armed for war.

The Cross, of whose origin I can find no record, was small enough to be easily carried in one hand and was fashioned of wood chiefly of the yew tree or hazel in the form of the Latin Cross of history. The manner of procedure seemed to vary. Sometimes the ends of the upper and two horizontal arms were set on fire and then the blaze was extinguished in the blood of a goat slain for the purpose; at other times one of the ends of the horizontal piece was burnt or burning while a piece of white cloth stained with blood was suspended from the other end.

Two men, each with a "Fiery Cross" in his hand, were dispatched by the Chief in different directions, who ran shouting the war cry and naming the place and time of rendezvous. As the runners became weary the crosses were delivered to others and, as each fresh bearer ran at full speed, the Clan was assembled very quickly.

Those who disregarded the summons of the "Fiery Cross" were looked upon as traitors to Chief and Clan and the most horrible imprecations were called down upon their heads. Old men cursed their delinquent sons, maidens despised their guilty lovers, all the members of the Clan united in heaping shame and abuse upon them as worse than worthless cowards.

"Woe to the wretch who fails to rear
At this dread sign the ready spear!
Far o'er its roof the volumed flame
Clan Alpine's vengeance shall proclaim,
While maids and matrons on his name,
Shall call down wretchedness and shame,
And infamy and woe.
When flits this cross from man to man,
Vich-Alpine's summons to his Clan,

Burst be the ear that fails to heed!
 Palsied the foot that shuns to speed!
 May ravens tear the careless eyes,
 Wolves make the coward heart their prize!
 As sinks that blood stream in the earth,
 So may his heart's blood drench his hearth!"

No excuse was accepted for not responding to the summons; the call was absolute, imperative, and urgent. The groom forsook his bride at the church door; the pall-bearers abandoned the funeral bier, wherever the Cross bearer was met.

"Fast as the fatal symbol flies,
 In arms the huts and hamlets rise;
 The fisherman forsook the strand,
 The swarthy smith took dirk and brand;
 With changed cheer, the mower blithe
 Left in the half cut swath his sythe;
 The herds without a keeper strayed,
 The plough was in mid furrow stayed,
 The falc'ner tossed his hawk away,
 The hunter left the stag at bay;
 Prompt at the signal of alarms,
 Each son of Alpine rushed to arms."

Probably the only time the "Fiery Cross" was ever used in the Lowlands of Scotland was in the year 1547 during the minority reigns of Mary Queen of Scots and Edward VI. of England. The English government was in favor of a marriage between the two young monarchs in order to unite the two kingdoms, to which the dominant party in Scotland objected. The English army invaded Scotland and the Scottish governor, fearing the people might not obey an ordinary summons to arms, sent the "Fiery Cross" through out the country, Lowlands as well as Highlands. The cross was fastened to the point of a spear and sent with great rapidity from town to town, village to village, and hamlet to hamlet, with the result that in a wonderfully short time an army of 36,000 men had assembled for the defense of the realm.

"One of the latest instances of the 'Fiery Cross' being used in the Highlands was by Lord Breadalbane in the Stuart uprising of 1745, when the cross went around Loch Tay, a distance of thirty-two miles, in three hours, to raise his people and prevent their joining the rebels. In 1715 it went the same round and 500 men assembled the same evening under the command of the Laird of Glenlyon to join the Earl of Mar." (Browne.)

The western portions of Virginia and the Carolinas, the northern portions of Georgia and Alabama, and most of Tennessee, were settled by the hardy race of Scotch-Irish, in whose veins the Scotch blood was warm. Thomas Dixon, in "The Clansman," makes mention of the use of the "Fiery Cross" in the rites and ceremonies of the Ku-Klux Klan, which organization originated and flourished among the Scotch-Irish of those regions and formed a mighty bulwark of civilization against barbarism.

In these days of peace and civilization we no longer need the "Fiery Cross" to summon us to deeds of war and violence; but we will cherish it as the symbol of unity and loyalty among kindred and make use of it in summoning us to gather together in Clanship, in inspiring cordiality among us, and in fostering home ties.

All honor to the "Fiery Cross"—may its mission never cease!

REMARKS BY DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER UPON THE PRESENTATION BY HIM OF A PAINTING OF THE "FIERY CROSS" TO THE AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY, 1912.

In times when writing was not in general use and even knowledge of the art was looked upon with disdain by men of rank and leadership, orders, petitions, summonses, etc., were transmitted by verbal messages accompanied by some token or symbol as a guarantee of genuineness.

Among the American Indians belts of shells called "wampum" were sent among the tribes as a call to war.

When Darius, king of mighty Persia, decided to attempt the conquest of little Greece he dispatched messengers to all the Greek States demanding that they send "earth and water" in token of submission, or else accept war with the tremendous power of Persia. Many of the states complied through fear, but the Spartans threw the Persian messengers into a well bidding them seek there "earth and water" for their king.

It is said that Queen Elizabeth once gave to her favorite, the Earl of Essex, a ring with the injunction that, should he ever get into trouble and need her assistance, he should send her this ring. When Essex was sentenced to death for treason he gave the ring to one of the court ladies requesting her to deliver it to the Queen. This the lady, who was an enemy of Essex, purposely failed to do and the Earl was beheaded. Long afterwards upon her deathbed she confessed to Elizabeth her treachery and the wrathful Queen, seizing her by the shoulders, shook the remorseful lady in her death agony.

And so the "Fiery Cross" (for a description of which I refer you to my paper of last year) was used among the Scottish Highlanders as a symbol of danger and as a summons to war. In all history nothing can be found more absolute, more imperative, or more uncompromising, than, the message it conveyed and disregard for which was followed by such dire consequences to the misguided wretch who dared its imperious mandate.

Considering the importance attached to the "Fiery Cross" by our Highland ancestors and the awe and reverence in which it was held, it occurred to me that it would not be inappropriate for the American Clan Gregor Society to have among its possessions a painting of the Cross so much revered by the ancient Clan. I therefore take upon myself the privilege of presenting to the Society, this painting which I have had executed in oil. The original from which it was made was designed and painted in miniature by our charming and accomplished young Clanswoman, Miss Jessie Waring Gantt of Washington, who sent it to me more than a year ago and to whom I feel under great obligation.

To me one of the principal charms connected with this Society is in making it conform in all its doings, as nearly as possible, to the ancient Clan customs and methods, and though in many respects we may fall far short of the mark at which we aim, we can nevertheless hope to come nearer the goal each year. Thus, ours is a *Clan* Society, our annual meetings are called *gatherings*, our music is *Scotch*, our badge is *Clan Gregor tartan* and *pine*, and members are annually summoned to gather together by the "*Fiery Cross*" represented upon the program. I believe this Society is so thoroughly MacGregor that the "Fiery Cross" has still an influence of its own and its mandate still commands respect even though its original use has long since been abolished.



JAMES THOMAS WOODWARD, LL.D.

President, Hanover National Bank, New York City. A memorial sketch of Mr. Woodward appeared in the Society's Year-Book published in 1912.

MEMORIAL SKETCHES

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.

THE Rules and Regulations of our Clan prescribe it as the duty of your Historian to read his report after that of the Chieftain and the Scribe. The one offers you felicitations upon the promise of a pleasant and congenial gathering of kindred, while the other presents a review of the year that is gone.

Amid your promised pleasures and your satisfactory past, I needs must come as a sombre figure to lead your thoughts to a sad subject—to the death of those members of the Clan who have gone from us “to higher things.”

And yet it is a melancholy pleasure to pay a last tribute to those of us who so lived as to win the love and affection of those surviving, and so did their life work that their children and their friends shall rise up and justly “call them blessed.”

As a mark of respect, you will please rise while I read the necrology of the year:

MRS. MARY (BOYD) CLOPTON, of Oregon.

MRS. ELIZABETH ANN (LOGAN) MORTON, of Kentucky.

MRS. ELLEN JANE LYNN (MAGRUDER) CAMPBELL, of Maryland.

MRS. GRACE (CHEWING) TOULMIN, of Alabama.

MARY BOYD was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 4, 1834. Her school-days were completed at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey. Returning to her home, she met and shortly afterward married, November 17, 1858, Francis Bacon Clopton, of New Kent County, Virginia, son of John Bacon Clopton, a noted judge of that state.

During operations around Yorktown in the Peninsula campaign, Mr. Clopton served as captain of engineers under General John Bankhead Magruder. Here his health became impaired, and shortly after the fall of Richmond he died of camp fever, contracted in the line of military service.

Reduced in circumstances by the fortunes of war, the youthful widow, with two infant children and two orphaned sisters, became a teacher in St. Helen's Hall, Portland, Oregon, at the instance and personal request of Bishop Morris, its president.

Crushed by grief for the loss of husband and parents, her fragile body was scarcely equal to the labors she attempted; but spurred on by the love of those who were dependent upon her, she persevered with indomitable courage and perfect faith in a higher Help, until her efforts were crowned by success, and peace and plenty blessed her closing days.

Early in September, 1910, she was stricken with paralysis, and died on the sixteenth of October following.

One who knew her well wrote in *The Southern Churchman*:

"Thus has passed a lovely, brilliant woman, full of Christian graces, the highest culture, and lofty principles."

Her remains were carried to Richmond, Virginia, and interred by the side of her husband in Holywood.

Mrs. Clopton was a zealous worker in the Episcopal church, and was a member of the Woman's Auxiliary. The only other organization in which she enjoyed membership was American Clan Gregor.

Her children were:

Frank Boyd Clopton, deceased; Maria Clopton, now Mrs. C. S. Jackson, of Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Clopton was the daughter of James Magruder Boyd and Dorothea Ann Maury Tatum; granddaughter of Thomas Duckett Boyd and Mary Magruder; great-granddaughter of James Magruder and Mary Bowie; great-great-granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

ELIZABETH ANN LOGAN was born in Scott county, Kentucky, April 15, 1826. Her whole life of nearly eighty-five years, with the exception of a few years at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, was passed in her native state, where she died of the infirmities of old age, December 29, 1910.

Her early education was under the care of family tutors, and later in a Presbyterian seminary. When less than nineteen, she married, February 11, 1845, Quin Morton, a native of Prince Edward County, Virginia, subsequently a colonel in the Union army.

She was the oldest member of our Clan. Sickness combined with the burden of old age was upon her when the Clan was formed. She felt that her span of years was nearly spent; and she realized that she would never be here in the midst of us.

The knowledge of our aims and purposes appealed to her loyalty, responding to which the thought of her ancestors brought back the days of the past. If we have caused one weary soul to live in retrospect the hours of a happy youth, we have done a work worthy of perpetuation.

She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church; and thus maintained through seven generations on American soil the faith of a worthy forbear, Colonel Ninian Beall, prominent among Presbyterians in colonial Maryland days. Mrs. Morton's remains were tenderly laid near those of her husband, who died in 1878, in the family lot in Grove Hill Cemetery, near Shelbyville, Kentucky.

To a highly aristocratic personal appearance, intellect and culture, she added an "unselfish and kindly Christian spirit," and all who came within the magic circle of her winsomeness rejoiced in her friendship.

Mrs. Morton is survived by six children:

Logan Morton, Frank Morton, Mrs. Mary Kincheloe, William Morton, Verlinda Morton, Mrs. Jennie (Morton) Cunningham; the latter our Deputy Chieftain for Pennsylvania.



MRS GRACE (CHEWNING) TOULMIN, ALABAMA
Charter Member. Born, 1870; died, 1911.

Mrs. Morton was the daughter of Verlinda Offutt and Alexander Logan; granddaughter of Alexander Offutt and Ann Clagett; great-granddaughter of William Offutt and Elizabeth Magruder; great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder 3d and Margaret Jackson; great-great-great-granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

ELLEN JANE LYNN MAGRUDER was born at "Rose Hill," Cumberland, Maryland, June 28, 1834. She was privately instructed, and later attended the schools of her native town.

On the 27th of January, 1863, she married at "Rose Cottage," John Blair Hoge Campbell of Gerrardstown, Virginia, now West Virginia, who was long a well-known druggist of Cumberland.

Some years after Dr. Campbell's death she removed to Baltimore, where she was active in Presbyterian church circles, especially those connected with Brown Memorial church.

Her many good works were those of a kindly heart and Christian spirit, and many mourned their loss when her full years of usefulness were over.

She died of pneumonia at her home, 1321 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, on January 3, 1911, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Cumberland.

Mrs. Campbell took great pride in her Magruder ancestors, especially her patriotic great-grandfather, Colonel Zadok Magruder of the Revolutionary Army, and highly prized her membership in American Clan Gregor.

She was a sister of the late Dr. David Lynn Magruder, Surgeon, United States Army, and was the last surviving representative of her generation in that branch of the Magruder family. Her children were:

John Pendleton Campbell, Mary Lynn (Campbell) Passano, Nannie Magruder (Campbell) Riggs, Lynn Magruder Campbell, Sadie Blair Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell was the daughter of Jonathan Willson Magruder and Mary Galloway Lynn, granddaughter of Dr. Zadok Magruder and Martha Willson, great-granddaughter of Colonel Zadok Magruder and Rachel Bowie, born Pottenger; great-great-granddaughter of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

GRACE DOUGLAS CHEWNING was born at "Island Home," Albemarle County, Virginia, May 13, 1870. She finished her education at Leech-Wood Seminary, Norfolk, Virginia; and on October 11, 1892, became the wife of Priestley Toulmin, a civil engineer and mining engineer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Toulmin made their home in Birmingham, Alabama, where she died on April 28, 1911, leaving her husband and a son Priestley Toulmin, Jr., surviving.

Her remains were conveyed to Virginia and laid to rest in South Plains Church Cemetery, amid many beautiful floral tributes, evidencing the love and regard of relatives and friends.

Mrs. Toulmin was a charter member of our Clan, having come from her Alabama home to encourage its promotion and to be present at its organization. Those of us who had the real pleasure of meeting her here will recall her attractive personality, her amiable disposition, and her truly lovable womanliness.

Mrs. Toulmin was the daughter of John William Chewning and Mary Magruder Strange; granddaughter of Gideon Allaway Strange and Harriet Magruder; great-granddaughter of Rev. John Bowie Magruder and Sarah B. Jones; great-great-granddaughter of James Magruder and Mary Bowie; great-great-great-granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

IN THE Psalm of Life we read: "*Lives of great men all remind us.*"
I have given you a memorial sketch of four women.

Measured by the activities of life in which men engage, the story of a woman's life is soon told.

Circumscribed, unsuggestive of what some call great achievements! They were not made for these. I believe the eternal order of the universe has its laws; and that only in their observance shall there exist such harmony as was intended for us. Man's control stops with the home. There woman's work begins.

I have read you the life of four women each of whom had helped to make a home, and each of them a mother. Who dare measure the boundlessness of home influence and mother love?

The life of our republic is dependent on the environment of a good home; for the home is the diminutive of the state; and our country, the home magnified and united.

As we regard and foster these, so shall our country be. The animating spirit of home is the mother. Her influence and her love will produce the worthiest citizenship, and spur man on to the utmost of human endeavor. Contrast!

Age may wither us and memory play the truant; but when we go down to the grave wearing the white flower of a blameless life we will know the best that was in us came from mother. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

The "Official Sprig of Pine" worn at the Third Gathering (1911) was cut at Edinchip, Balquhider, Scotland, the home of Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, and sent through the mail from Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland, by Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.

JOSIAH MAGRUDER was commissioned Ensign in the 29th Battalion, Frederick County, Maryland, by the Council of Safety, August 29, 1777.

Dennis Magruder was commissioned First Lieutenant of Captain John H. Lowe's Company, Prince George's County, Maryland, by the Council of Safety, May 1, 1778.—EDITOR.



ROBERT ALEXANDER EWELL, NEW YORK

Born, 1887; died, 1910. A memorial sketch of Mr. Ewell appeared in the Society's Year-Book published in 1912.



THOMAS TRUMAN SOMERVELL BOWIE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charter Member. Born, 1842; died, 1910. A memorial sketch of Mr. Bowie appeared in the Society's Year-Book published in 1912.

PROGRAM OF AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY
FOR THE GATHERING OF 1912

THE MUSTER PLACE

The National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

THE TIME

October 24 and 25, 1912

PROCEEDINGS

(Interchangeable)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 3 TO 6 P.M.

Music, "Hail to the Chief," as the officers march in.
Society called to order by Chieftain.
Music, "A Hundred Pipers."
Prayer by Chaplain *pro tempore*.
Hymn, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Doxology.
Report of Special Committees.
Report of Scribe.
Music, "Auld Lang Syne."
Report of Historian *pro tempore*.
Report of Genealogist.
Unfinished Business.
Music, "Annie Laurie."
Paper, "William Hezekiah Nathaniel Magruder," by Winbourne Magruder Drake.
Music, "Loch Lomond."
Exhibition of First Year Book published by the Society, containing transactions of
1909 and 1910. Price—Fifty Cents per copy.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 8 P.M.

Address of Chieftain.
Music, "We'd Better Bide a Wee, O!"
Reception.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Music, "My Heart is Sair for Somebody."
Paper, "Acts of Parliament directed against the MacGregors," by Dr. Ernest
Pendleton Magruder.

Music, "Star of Glengary."

Poem, "MacGregor in Amerca," by Miss Alice Maud Ewell.*

Music, "Hush Thee My Baby."

Poem, "The American Clan Gregor Society," by Judge Daniel Randall Magruder.

Presentation of Painting of "Fiery Cross of Clan Alpin," the gift of Dr. Edward May

Magruder. Acceptance by Caleb Clarke Magruder, Ranking Deputy Chieftain.

Music, "Angus Mac Donald."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 4 TO 6 P.M.

Paper, "John Magruder of Dunblane," by Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.

Music, "The Flower o' Dumblane."

Paper, "William Lancaster McLaughlin," by Mrs. Johanna M. Palmer.

Music, "MacGregors' Gathering."

Election of Officers.

Music, "Fairly Lullaby."

New Business (Amendments to Rules and Regulations, etc.).

Paper, "The MacGregor Country," by Dr. Steuart Brown Muncaster.

Music, "Weel May the Reel Row."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 8 P.M.

Piano Solo, "Scottish Rills," by Miss Susie M. Dorsett.

Declamation, "The Death-bed of the Tee," by Miss Ruth Elizabeth Wade.

Paper, "Rob Roy," by John Edwin Muncaster.

Music, "MacGregors' Gathering."

Declamation, "The Fate of MacGregor," by Cecilius Calvert Magruder.

Music, "Jock O' Hazledean."

Paper, "The Battle of Glen Fruin," by Miss Amelia Georgiana Murray MacGregor
of MacGregor, a Vice-President of the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland.

Appointment of Deputy Chieftains, Directors, and Special Committees.

Informal Reception and Dance.

Adjournment.

Music, "The Star Spangled Banner."

HEREDITARY CHIEF

Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, Bart., Balquhidder, Scotland.

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.

* See Society's Year-Book published in 1912.

† Resigned.

‡ Deceased.

NON-ELECTIVE OFFICERS

DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS

Mrs. Dorothy Edmonstone (Zimmerman) Allen, New Mexico; Mrs. Henrietta Kinsley Hutton (Cummings) Black, Louisiana; Benton Magruder Bukey, Illinois; Mrs. Jennie (Morton) Cunningham, Pennsylvania; Winbourne 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, Jr., 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.

DIRECTORS

John Bowie Ferneyhough, William Newman Dorsett, Horatio Erksine Magruder, Egbert Watson Magruder, Oliver Barron Magruder, Miss Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt, Col. Spencer Cone Jones, Dr. Ernest Pendleton Magruder, Miss Mary Blanche Magruder, John Edwin Muncaster.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

Dr. Edward May Magruder, Chieftain; Dr. Jesse Ewell, Scribe; Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr., Historian;* Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, Genealogist.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM

Dr Edward May Magruder.

COMMITTEE ON PINE

Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC

Miss Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt, Chairman; Robert Bryan Griffin, Deputy Chirman; John Francis MacGregor Bowie, Dr. Edward May Magruder, Miss Jessie Waring Gantt, Mercer Hampton Magruder.

COMMITTEE ON HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS

Caleb Clarke Magruder, Chairman; Alexander Muncaster.

* Resigned.

AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY

COMMITTEE ON DECORATION OF HALL

Miss Mary Therese Hill, Chairman; Miss Mary Eleanor Ewell, Mrs. Julia (Magruder) MacDonnell, Mrs. Agnes Woods (MacGregor) Bowie, Miss Mary Magruder, Mrs. Anne Wade (Wood) Sheriff.

COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION

Oliver Barron Magruder, Chairman; Dr. Steuart Brown Muncaster, Jesse Ewell, Jr., Dr. Walter Augustine Wells, William Newman Dorsett, Herbert Staley Magruder, Thomas Alan MacGregor Peter, Clement William Sheriff.

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

Alexander Muncaster, Chairman; Egbert Watson Magruder, Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, Miss Alice Maud Ewell, Miss Mary Eliza Birkhead.

COMMITTEE ON INTRODUCTION

Horatio Erskine Magruder, Chairman; Caleb Clarke Magruder, Miss Mary Magruder, Miss Mary Ish Ewell, Mrs. Annie Leonadine (Clowes) Birkhead, Miss Mary Nicholson Magruder.

COMMITTEE ON FAMILY REUNIONS

Alexander Muncaster, Thomas Graves Birkhead, George Calvert Bowie, Miss Fredericka Dean Hill, Miss Elizabeth Ruff Berry, Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, Miss Mary Eleanor Ewell, Miss Elizabeth MacGregor, Robert Lee Magruder, Jr., Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr., John Bowie Ferneyhough, Winbourne Magruder Drake, Mrs. Margaret (Chewning) Tutwiler, Mrs. Mary Emma Waters, Franklin Minor Magruder, George Corbin Washington Magruder, Dr. George Lloyd Magruder, Miss Cornelia Frances Magruder, Vesalius Seamour Magruder, Miss Eliza Nicholson Magruder, William Clark Magruder, Oliver Graham Magruder, Miss Nannie Hughes Magruder, Judge Daniel Randall Magruder, John Burruss Magruder, Miss Mary Therese Magruder, Miss Mary Magruder, Miss Martha Eggleston Magruder, Mrs. Caroline Keyser.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION

Mrs. Caroline (Hill) Marshall, Chairman; Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, Mrs. Julia Virginia (Tyler) Otey, Mrs. Agnes Woods (MacGregor) Bowie, Mrs. Anne Wade (Wood) Sheriff, Mrs. Elizabeth Rice (Nalle) Magruder, Mrs. Maryel Alpina (MacGregor) Magruder, Miss Mary Eleanor Ewell, Miss Mary Blanche Magruder, Miss Henrietta Sophia May Hill, Mrs. Alletta (Magruder) Muncaster, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Ferneyhough, Dr. Steuart Brown Muncaster, Oliver Barron Magruder, Leroy Stafford Boyd.

The American Clan Gregor Society, since the last gathering, has been recognized by the Chief in Scotland.

Members who obtained badges at the last Gathering are expected to bring them.



WILLIAM HEZEKIAH NATHANIEL MACRUDER, LL.D., LOUISIANA
Born, 1815; died, 1900.

WILLIAM HEZEKIAH NATHANIEL MAGRUDER

BY WINBOURNE MAGRUDER DRAKE

WILLIAM HEZEKIAH NATHANIEL MAGRUDER was born on Mount Ararat Plantation, in what is now Jefferson County, Mississippi, on December 31, 1815; and died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 9, 1900, aged 84 years, 3 months and 8 days.

He was a line-bred Magruder. His father was Captain James Truman Magruder of Prince George's County, Maryland; his mother was Elizabeth Ann Magruder of the same county, a distant cousin of his father. Both of his grandfathers were named Alexander Magruder, and both were descended from the Immigrant of 1652—1655.

James Truman Magruder for many years followed the sea as captain of merchant vessels trading out of Baltimore. Some of his log books have been preserved by his descendants. He circumnavigated the globe at least once; he was frequently in London, and spent several days in Paris during the Reign of Terror. He was in his thirty-sixth year when he married, in 1803. He gave up his captaincy, lived four years in Maryland, and then moved, in 1807, to the Mississippi Territory.

There was a considerable movement from Maryland to the far south-west at this time. Many Maryland families were rich in slave property and such property could be used most advantageously in the production of cotton. Some who moved to Mississippi operated cotton plantations themselves; others—our kinsman General Covington, for example,—leased most of their slaves to humane planters and lived upon the income thus derived.

Captain Magruder bought a plantation about ten miles from Washington, then the capital of Mississippi Territory, and about seventeen miles from the small, but wealthy, city of Natchez. So many families from Maryland settled in this vicinity that it was called the "Maryland Settlement." Here our emigrants lived the comfortable life of a Southern plantation; here they reared a small family; and here Captain Magruder died in 1830, his wife following in 1833. Their graves are on the old plantation and it may interest the American Clan Gregor Society to know that the property is still in the hands of their descendants.

William Hezekiah Nathaniel Magruder (called Nat) was the third and last child born to his parents. He had a sister, Susanna Priscilla Hawkins Magruder, born in 1811, and a brother, Alexander Leonard Covington Magruder, born in 1813. Children were born before 1811, but died during infancy.

The education of "Nat" was begun by his parents and continued by private tutors. One of his instructors was S. S. Prentiss, who afterward became famous as a lawyer, orator and Whig statesman. The first employment Mr. Prentiss received in Mississippi was as tutor in the Shields and Magruder families. An interesting account of the interview between Captain Magruder and Mr. Prentiss,

which resulted in the latter's employment, is to be found in Shields' *Life and Times of S. S. Prentiss*. Mr. Prentiss was studying law and taught only a few months before entering upon his life work, but his influence upon all his pupils was strong and permanent. The experience must have left its mark upon him also and it may be that association with our kindred prompted the sentence in the greatest of his speeches as an advocate: "Why is the step of the Kentuckian as free and untrammelled as that of the MacGregor on his native heath?"

The Magruder's wished to educate their children as thoroughly as was possible at that time. The daughter attended Elizabeth Academy, the first institution for the education of women established in the southwest. The older son, Leonard, after a literary course at a western college, was sent to the University of Pennsylvania, and was there graduated in medicine. In due time Nathaniel went to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, to complete a classical education. The young student rode on horseback and alone as far as Washington. One can go now from the old plantation to Washington within thirty-six hours; it took him nearly a month. He followed the trails of Indians and pioneers through the primeval forests, forded many a river that is now bridged in a hundred places, and partook of the hospitality of savages and of his frontier countrymen. Beyond Washington, his journey was probably made by stage-coach.

His college career was successful and he was graduated with honor in 1836. While a student at Middletown he became engaged to Miss Mary Barrett Bangs, daughter of Reverend Heman Bangs, D.D. One year after his graduation he returned to Connecticut and married this beautiful girl at Hartford, November 22, 1837, thus beginning a happy and successful partnership of sixty-two years. Mr. Magruder joined the Methodist Church, of which his wife was a devout member, and for the remainder of his life was a regular attendant and a faithful worker in its behalf.

On returning to Mississippi, Mr. Magruder received his patrimony, mostly in the form of negro slaves, and he embarked in cotton planting on a plantation not far from Vicksburg, which he had bought. The panic of 1837, and the financial depression that followed caused his venture to result unfortunately and within a few years he was stripped of his inheritance.

In 1842 he accepted an offer which determined his occupation for the rest of his life. He was elected to the professorship of Latin and Greek in Centenary College, and held this chair until 1850, receiving in the meantime the honorary degree of A.M. from Transylvania University. In 1850 he resigned his professorship and opened a Classical School in Jackson, Louisiana, the seat of Centenary College. He conducted this school until 1855, when he moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and established there "The Collegiate Institute," a private school of the highest grade, which he conducted with great success (except for the interruption of the Civil War) until 1889. This school was very popular and many of the foremost citizens of Louisiana received their education within its walls. Many students were prepared for college, but the majority left the Institute to enter business or to study a profession. No diplomas were issued; but the curriculum was unlimited, and the promising student could pursue his studies as long as he desired.

In 1861 he was elected State Superintendent of Education for Louisiana. The Institute closed in 1862, when Baton Rouge was captured by the federal fleet, and

Professor Magruder was arrested by order of General B. F. Butler and taken to New Orleans; the reasons assigned being that he was a member of a Confederate State government and that he had permitted his students to go through a daily military drill. After considerable delay, he was released without being brought to trial.

In 1863 he was reelected State Superintendent.

In 1865 he re-opened his school at Baton Rouge. When the Civil War began he had by prudent management and careful investment accumulated considerable property; at its close he found nothing left except his real estate and he had to make another beginning.

There was no change in his occupation until 1889, in which year his private school was closed. Soon afterward he was elected Superintendent of the State Institute for the Blind and he occupied this last position, discharging all of its exacting duties in the most efficient and thorough manner until his death, some eleven years later.

In 1885 the University of Mississippi conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his broad and accurate scholarship and his long service in the cause of higher education. One of the speakers on this occasion said that so far as records went Dr. Magruder was the first native of Mississippi to complete a college course and receive a degree.

Dr. Magruder's estimable wife died on the 14th of November, 1899, at the age of eighty-one. Her death was a tremendous shock, from which he did not recover. A few months later he had an attack of pneumonia and died after a brief illness.

Dr. Magruder had twelve children, six of whom reached maturity as follows:

Benjamin Drake Magruder, born 1838; A.B., Yale; 1856; lawyer, and for many years Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

John Burruss Magruder, born 1840; A.M., Centenary College, teacher.

Heman Bangs Magruder, born 1844; A.M., Southern University, 1867; lawyer.

Nathaniel Hawkins Magruder, born 1851; planter.

William Howard Magruder, born 1856; educated at the University of Mississippi, Randolph-Macon and Johns Hopkins; college professor.

Albert Sidney Johnston Magruder, born 1862; educated at Vanderbilt University; lawyer.

Of these six children only one is living now (April, 1913) Nathaniel Hawkins Magruder, of Victoria, Texas.

Physically, Dr. Magruder was a remarkable man. He was of medium height and slender. He was an old man when the writer first saw him, but he walked then with the ease and grace of youth. Long after he had passed seventy he took a daily ride on horseback. Inherited vitality and the active life of his youth had supplied a constitution which enabled him to work steadily for over sixty years. His brain, like his sinews, seemed untiring; his memory and judgement were good until near the end.

There is a modern phrase which aptly describes Dr. Magruder; he was a "live wire." It was impossible to be with him long without realizing that he was a man of power, that he did his own thinking, that he had sufficient confidence in himself to speak and act upon the moment's impulse. Motives of diplomacy did not hold

back the expression of his approval or his scorn. He was a man of signal boldness, absolutely free from craft and indirections. His ideal of personal honor and dignity was that of the best members of the old order, yet in this he had not the slightest affectation or self-consciousness. There was not a moment after his boyhood when he would not have mortally resented such accusations as have recently been exchanged by the most prominent statesmen in America. He might have said, as Fitz-James to the Lady of the Lake:

Yet Life I hold but idle breath,
When love or honor's weighed with death.

He found no apology for the crooked official on the ground that "such things are necessary in politics;" he would admit no excuse for the business man who repudiated a contract. With him there was no buffer state between mine and thine or between wrong and right; in each case the two were plainly fenced apart.

The chief source of Dr. Magruder's magnetism was his affectionate heart. He loved his family and his friends with a devotion and loyalty that could not be surpassed, but his kindness was not confined to these. He observed in the finest way the laws of hospitality, especially as they affected the traveller. The poor and the sick were objects not only of sympathetic feeling, but also of practical help. His attachment to his pupils was genuine and strong, and nothing touched him more than to see this feeling reflected. A letter from an old student, or a kind public allusion by one of them, gave him a pleasure he did not seek to conceal and about which he could not refrain from speaking. He had the tribal instinct that made him fond of all his kindred. The writer has heard him say that he loved every man who had a drop of his blood. He was fond of the traditions of his family. He often mentioned his father and his eye would flash with pride when he spoke of the sword-arm of Rob Roy.

His character was well expressed in his school, the "Collegiate Institute." There everything was genuine. In the conduct of this school he was fortunate in having for many years after the Civil War the assistance of his son, John Burruss Magruder. The latter had served as a Confederate soldier with conspicuous gallantry and, like his father, commanded respect as a man, independently of his relation as teacher. The writer attended the last two sessions of the "Collegiate Institute" and he desires to acknowledge here his own gratitude as a pupil, as well as his affection as a kinsman, for both of these splendid gentlemen.

Dr. Samuel Johnson said that he was taught the classics "at the end of the rod" and certainly the result was good. That would not describe Dr. Magruder's teaching, but some of his methods would today seem old-fashioned. In mathematics he insisted on the student's doing most of the work, and in the languages he drilled and re-drilled his pupils and drilled them again, until the rules and forms were recognized automatically. There was seldom a recitation in which he did not quiz his class about the English derivatives of some word, discussing the exact meaning which the English words should have, and with more advanced classes his comments on the text were of such interest that they remained long in memory. He would connect what the classic author related with some other event in history, or he would tell some experience of his own which it suggested.

As a disciplinarian, he was kind, but he knew no compromise. On one occasion

he found it necessary to whip a student. The student's father, a man of considerable prominence, appeared the next morning and demanded: "How dare you strike my son, Suh?" The instant reply was: "How dare you speak to me in that tone, Suh?," and the old professor proceeded to deal with the parent as he had with the boy.

The following estimate of Dr. Magruder and his school appeared a few days after his death as an editorial in a Louisiana journal under the caption "Louisiana's Grand Old Man." It was written by one of his pupils, Joseph Leveque, and is quoted here because it expresses what the writer would like to say far better than he is able to say it, and because such words are more appropriate and more weighty from one not a kinsman:

"It is extraordinary to look over the list of prominent and forceful men in this state, both in public and in private life, both in the professions and in commerce, and see what a startling number of them have come under the direct influence of this truly great man during the days of the Collegiate Institute. Some of them are grandfathers and some are just ripening into the strongest period of manhood. Some remember their great benefactor as a young man and others as vigorous in the days of a hale and hearty and bright old age. Some have entered the great colleges of the world, fully equipped to keep abreast of all the exactions of scholarship, but some have never known any instruction but that received at the hands of the dear and grand old man. Some were wild in youth and remember him as a disciplinarian mild but of iron will; and others, better tempered for school days, cherish the period when the Doctor was a sort of dear, sweet, wise companion, a sort of Socrates; but in all the vast number of boys and youth and men, who came under his guidance, not one has but distinctly carved out in his consciousness a superb, grand old man. Truly was he built on a broad and splendid plan, and his character is as clear and ennobling a remembrance as a physical something of exquisite beauty and worth. . .

The class room did not hold all the inestimable value of this great man to the youth with whom he came in contact. Higher than all his attainments towered the sweet majesty of his character. It was a force from which a pervert or a degenerate could never get quite away in all subsequent life The great central thought of his life, which pervaded and permeated and impregnated the very atmosphere of his famous school, was that the grandest and finest thing in all the world is a man and greater than all utilities is character; that there is nothing so superb as a gentleman.

In his long and well spent life he has laid Louisiana under lasting obligations for the men he has moulded and the ever widening influences he has sent abroad."

It would be unjust to Dr. Magruder to depict him as a man without faults. The records of this Society will have little value if they be not written as history rather than as panegyrics. Dr. Magruder had very strong prejudices. If he disliked and distrusted a man, he found it hard to see any good in him or in his family. His temper was hasty and he sometimes made quick speeches that hurt, when it was not his intention to hurt. It should be said also that while his treatment of his family, his friends and his pupils, of children and of negro servants, was simple and affectionate, there was in his manner toward people in whom he was not interested a touch of arrogance. These, however, are faults commonly imputed to those reared during slavery; and, if we interpret Scottish history aright, they are faults that were inherent in his blood.

Early in his experience as a teacher of the classics Dr. Magruder was asked to select the motto for a college literary society, and he suggested. "*Forma mentis*

aeterna.” Nearly fifty years later the writer joined that Society and heard how the motto had been given, and still later he encountered the words in reading the *Agricola* of Tacitus. They occur in a splendid passage much weakened by translation:

“Let us honor thee with admiration and, if nature allows us, with emulation, rather than by ephemeral praises. That is true honor, that is the pious duty of each member of thy family. I would teach this to the daughter, also to the wife—that they venerate the memory of the father, of the husband, by considering within themselves all his deeds and words and by embracing the form and figure of his soul rather than of his body; not because I think images which are fashioned of marble or brass are to be prohibited, but just as the countenance of a man is weak and mortal, so are the images of that countenance; *the form of the mind is eternal* and you cannot hold it or express it by any material or any art but only by your own character. Whatever of *Agricola* we have loved, whatever we have admired, remains, and will remain forever, in the hearts of men.”

Eighteen centuries later these words of the gallant and polished Roman are appropriate to one who was a great lover of his writings. For truly Dr. Magruder, as a molder and teacher of men, deliberately bending the plastic mind of youth and unconsciously polishing maturer characters by attrition with his own unyielding principles, is immortal. “*Quidquid amavimus, quidquid mirati sumus, manet mansurumque est.*” . . . “*Forma mentis aeterna.*”

William Hezekiah Nathaniel Magruder was the son of James Truman Magruder and Elizabeth Ann Magruder, paternal grandson of Alexander Magruder and Elizabeth Howard, great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Susanna ———, great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant, and Elizabeth Hawkins.

ADDRESS OF DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, CHIEFTAIN

OCTOBER 24, 1912

MEMBERS of the American Clan Gregor Society: In the last twelve months several important changes have taken place in our organization though its principles remain the same. For the first two years after its formation it was called American Clan Gregor, but it was not recognized in the land of our Scottish ancestors either by the Hereditary Chief of Clan Gregor or by the only organized representative of that Clan, the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland. Now, however, its position is changed. At the regular gathering in October, 1911, the word "Society" was added to the name and amendments to the Rules and Regulations were passed requiring the Chieftain and the ranking Deputy Chieftain to bear one of the Clan Gregor surnames or the surname Magruder and the Clan surnames to be added to the membership clause with a few other minor changes.

In the minds of some who were not present at that time or who may not have grasped their full meaning may arise the question "Why These Changes?" The answer hinges upon the peculiar interpretation of that mysterious word "Clan" which is often misinterpreted and is liable to be confounded with "Tribe" and "Sept." At the risk of some repetition, for which I crave your pardon, let us analyze these three institutions separately:

Tribe is a term used the world over and in all ages to designate "A social group comprising a series of families or Clans descended from the same ancestor and includes slaves, dependants, and adopted strangers; and although the idea of kinship persists the Tribe as it expands depends more and more on common social and political institutions and less on actual kinship." Nor is the possession of a common surname a marked feature. The Tribe was the largest of these institutions and in Scotland might embrace several different Clans.

Sept is a term first used among the ancient Celtic Irish to designate "A group of families under a Chief owing allegiance to a superior Chief or King." It was also applied to the large estates into which Ireland was anciently divided. In Scotland it had a more limited meaning and indicated the subdivisions of a Clan, which might thus include several Septs.

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 or Gaelic 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, etc. It also includes bondsmen and adopted foreigners. In Scotland the Clan was the prevailing system.

The distinctive features of the Clan were five, viz: Descent from a common ancestor; possession of a common surname, a Chief bearing the common surname

as a title; limiting membership to descent in male lines; and the prevailing idea of kinship. The Clan Gregor allowed several variations of the original surname as shown in our Rules and Regulations.

In Scotland there were also what were called Great Clans which were analogous to a Tribe and were made up of several families or Sub-Clans bearing different surnames, as The Siol Alpin, which was a collection of Clans all nearly related, including the MacAlpins, the MacGregors, the MacNabs, the MacKays, the Grants, etc. We also sometimes find even in Scotland the terms Clan and Tribe interchangeable and used synonymously.

The founders and members of the so-called American Clan Gregor, nearly all of whom were the descendants of Alexander Magruder the Immigrant, claiming MacGregor blood and descent, though not bearing Clan Gregor surnames, naturally desired and intended to found their organization upon Scottish Highland ideals and principles; but at the beginning they perpetrated a paradox and violated the very "essence of Clanship" by calling their organization a Clan and at the same time allowing a membership of descendants in both male and female lines and a consequent varied assortment of surnames, many not even of Scottish origin. This was a thing irrational and unprecedented in the Scottish Highlands and contrary to all custom and tradition. Likewise in the framing of our Rules and Regulations the curious error was committed by which the highest offices could be filled by persons bearing surnames other than those of Clan Gregor and even the names of those who were the mortal enemies of that Clan—verily a "Reductio ad absurdum." Only after organization was effected was it thoroughly realized through correspondence with the Chief that under these conditions recognition by him and affiliation with the Scottish Clan Gregor Society were impossible.

American Clan Gregor thus occupied an awkward and untenable position, calling itself a Clan and at the same time violating the very ideals and principles upon which it desired to be founded and was viewed askance by the Chief and MacGregor kindred.

The Chief revealed the errors that had been committed and at the same time suggested the remedy.

It was shown that our organization with its varied membership and nomenclature could not with propriety and in accordance with Scottish Highland views be called a Clan, but that if we wished to be orthodox its name should be one that consistently admits of a wide range of membership with a variety of family names. The name "Society" or "Association" was suggested, "the former for choice looking to the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland as the parent organization."

It was also shown that provision should be made for limiting the two highest offices to those bearing the Clan Gregor surnames or the surname Magruder and that for consistency the Clan surnames should be added to the membership clause.

These suggestions were adopted at our last gathering. This society is now recognized by the Hereditary Chief of Clan Gregor, who was offered and has accepted the position of Chief of our Society, and the Scottish Clan Gregor Society has already taken the first steps toward recognition and affiliation.

To show the interest felt by our friends across the ocean, when affiliation with our organization, under the new conditions, was suggested the Scottish Clan Gregor

Society called a special general meeting for the purpose of considering the matter. This special meeting was held September 24 last. The Rules and Regulations of the Scottish Society were found, like our own, to contain no provision for affiliation with other Societies, but certain amendments were adopted at the special meeting providing for this.

These amendments before becoming effective will, however, require to be confirmed at the regular annual meeting of that Society in January, 1913. "If these amendments are confirmed the application of the American Society will then be considered in regular session and the latter will thereafter be informed of their decision and of the terms under which affiliation will be granted." I am quoting from a letter of Colin McIntosh, Interim Secretary of the the Clan Gregor Society.

The American Clan Gregor Society now occupies a position before the world far stronger and more creditable than did American Clan Gregor.

In the Scottish Society membership is limited to those bearing Clan Gregor surnames regardless of blood, while in the American Society it is limited to those having Clan Gregor blood regardless of surname, both systems being equally allowable in a Society.

This organization from the first was intended to be thoroughly MacGregor and the changes made simply set the stamp of MacGregor more emphatically upon it and made it more consistent and logical. If these changes had not been made there would have been no recognition by the Chief and the Magruder claim to MacGregor descent would have been in a position to be discredited. With this recognition, however, that claim is fortified and cannot be challenged. The alterations named have therefore been the means of rescuing this organization and its members from an awkward situation.

Our Society is now the recognized center in America around which all who bear MacGregor blood can gather without running counter to the traditions that are dear to a Highlander's heart and that should be equally so to us.

These I am sure you will agree are most desirable results.

Objection, however, has been made that the methods used in bringing about the aforesaid results were unparliamentary because, as it is claimed, the Clan was reorganized at the gathering of 1911 without previous notice of such an intent. In reply I will say that if it was the purpose and intention to change the basic ideals and principles upon which the organization was founded; if it was intended to change its objects and purposes, then such previous notice should have been given. But this was not the case. There was not the slightest alteration of the principles, objects, or purposes; even the old name was retained in its entirety with only the addition of the word "Society." The fact is no idea was entertained that the proposed changes would amount to a reorganization, and it is the opinion of good legal authority that no reorganization in the strict sense of the term was effected. What was done simply amounted to a revision or amending of the Rules and Regulations which requires no previous general notice.

The proposed changes were first submitted to a special committee of eleven members by whom they were revised and then unanimously approved and recommended to the Clan; they were then unanimously adopted by the Clan in regular session; a rough draft was afterward sent in printed form through the mail to all

the voting members, of whom all but sixteen have responded approving of the changes. The remaining sixteen have not been heard from. No disapprovals were received and two hundred and eighteen responded with approval.

There are two good old maxims that it is well to bear in mind: "Opportunity makes the man," and "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." These are equally applicable to Societies as to persons and it would seem the part of wisdom when opportunity presents itself and the flood tide arises that advantage be taken.

This Society is not a business corporation. There are no vested pecuniary interests, assets, or liabilities. Its three hundred and odd members do not expect to derive from it pecuniary emoluments.

Why then was it founded and upon what does its existence depend? I will answer. *This is an organization conceived in sentiment, founded upon sentiment, sustained by sentiment, and its mainspring is sentiment only.* The sentiment involved traces back to the rugged Highlands of old Scotland and has its origin in that wonderful story of an outraged Clan (Clan Gregor) which, though small in numbers, yet with sublime courage, constancy, and devotion, struggled through the centuries (beginning with the reign of Robert Bruce—1306–1329—and ending in 1774 just before the American Revolution) amid perils such as no other portion of the human race has ever successfully encountered. And for what did it contend? The answer is written in the struggles of the British, French, and American Revolutions—for the heaven-born rights of "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." Thus originated the sentiment that has brought together in our land those who proudly boast descent from this immortal Clan; this is the sentiment that founded the American Clan Gregor Society; and upon this sentiment it must depend for its perpetuation. Go read the History of Clan Gregor and if there is one who can stand uncovered or is not moved by its sublimity, he has no part in Clan Gregor for no Gregor blood stirs his heart or blues his veins.

This Society is composed principally, I might say almost entirely, of the descendants of the Immigrant, Alexander Magruder, a Scotchman and a MacGregor descendant; but he was not known in the land of his nativity by the name that he has left in this country.

The surname Magruder is therefore strictly American, being unknown in Scotland, and first appears in Maryland in the latter half of the seventeenth century with the Immigrant above mentioned. It has therefore made no history in Scotland though we view with rightful pride its achievements in America. When therefore we desire to trace our race back to Scotland and connect it with the history, romance, and chivalry, of that country it must be through the MacGregor name whose age is coeval with the "Rivers and hills" and whose history we contemplate with sentimental pride akin to awe.

The Magruders in this land of equal rights and opportunity for all have accomplished much and have an honored name, a name that has given rise to the adage, "Magruder pluck and perseverance." But our ancestral MacGregors, with no opportunity for advancement and with the right to mere existence denied them, deserve our proud veneration not only for their mighty struggle but for the fact that they outlived toils that threatened and intended extermination and in despite have furnished names that will live with honor in history.

Let us then not forget that our connection with the old country and with the achievements of our race there is through the MacGregor name and that it was the magic of that name which brought us together in Clanship and it is the magic of that name which holds us together today and from which we draw our inspiration.

In honoring our Highland ancestors we honor ourselves, and if their tartan colors, green, red, and white, typify Constancy, Devotion, and Purity, as the characteristics of the MacGregors, we see a sure example of the power of heredity, as these colors likewise portray the distinguishing marks of their Magruder posterity; for the latter have ever shown *constancy* to every obligation, financial, domestic, and religious, their absence from the divorce courts alone standing out as a bright particular star in a world of matrimonial darkness; and when occasion has demanded the *devotion* of heart's blood itself to the cause of justice, liberty, and patriotism, Magruder blood has "stained the heather" of the battle field as freely as that of Sparta at the pass of Thermopylae; nor can we find an instance in which the *purity* of Magruder integrity has been sullied by legal conviction or has yielded to the allurements of gold.

The Scottish Clan Gregor Society was founded in 1822 by those who inherited the MacGregor name and who clung with love and reverence to its memories, and it represents today in the mother country all that is left of the old Clan Gregor. The founder was Sir Evan John Murray MacGregor, hereditary Chief of the Clan, Lieutenant-Colonel in the East India Company's service, auditor general in Bengal, and grandfather of the present Chief.

The American Clan Gregor Society, though under a slightly different name, at the suggestion of Dr. Jesse Ewell was founded in 1909 by those who proudly vindicate their claim to MacGregor blood by a love and reverence no less profound than those of their Scottish kin. This Society stands for the same ideals as the parent organization and it is designed to represent upon this continent the famous old Clan which is the pride of its descendants the world over and whose memory we desire to honor and perpetuate. A similarity of names of the two organizations is therefore particularly appropriate.

In the political world bonds are loose and easily broken; international alliances have no tenacity; two nations at peace may suddenly engage in bloody war; a mighty empire of different peoples may be broken up never again to be united. This is not so in the sentimental world with its bonds more strong than human laws; these hold fast when all else fails and no better proof can be found than the history of our ancient Clan which held together bound by the indissoluble bonds of sentiment and loyalty. This happened in the olden time and now in the present we have an illustration of the strength of sentiment in the formation and expected affiliation of the Scottish and American Clan Gregor Societies.

Everything in nature is composed of atoms too small for ocular perception and whose individual importance is as a drop of rain in the ocean; yet when brought together in sufficient numbers they form a mass whose weight and strength cannot be estimated. In union there is weight and strength, and while this Society is in a healthy condition it is only by united effort on the part of the members that it can be made to attain that success which it merits and to which we aspire. Let us each and all seize every opportunity to increase its numbers and advance its

prosperity so that from across the Atlantic the finger of pride may point to the American Clan Gregor Society and its work.

When we summarize what has been accomplished by this Society in the three years of its existence the net results are these: Kindred have been brought together in person and through correspondence; new friendships have been formed; historic research into the records of our race both in Scotland and America has been stimulated; pride of race, the incentive to good deeds and purity of life, has been encouraged; the persistent claim of the Magruders to MacGregor descent, the inspiration of this Society, has passed the stage of tradition in which it has languished for centuries and has been recognized in the land of the MacGregors by the highest representatives of the ancient Clan.

As a brief outline of policy I would urge that, as it was MacGregor sentiment that founded this Society, its policy should be to draw into its membership all worthy descendants of Clan Gregor regardless of name.

In this way only can this organization with its peculiar membership consistently maintain its MacGregor identity which must be preserved at all costs; if this be lost, forever gone be our connection with the patriotic history of old Scotland and lost forever be our claim to the romantic glories and chivalry of its ancient past. Old Alexander Magruder, the Immigrant, and his immediate descendants must have valued and cherished their connection with the old country and we his later posterity, who founded and control this Society, would prove recreant to their memories and to the name they have bequeathed us did we allow this loss of dignity and honor. Let us then one and all unite in the pledge, *Our MacGregor identity, it must and shall be preserved.*

This is the policy I have advocated and practiced and when tomorrow you elect another Chieftain, as it will be proper for you to do, may you select one from the abundance of worthy material, whose heart and soul are imbued with constancy to MacGregor ideals, with devotion to MacGregor traditions, and with sentiment for all things MacGregor; for when we honor and cherish the memory of our ancient name of MacGregor the new name of Magruder is exalted thereby.

THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT DIRECTED AGAINST CLAN GREGOR

BY DR. ERNEST PENDLETON MAGRUDER

THE MacGregors are among the most ancient of the Scottish people—"The hills, the lochs, and the MacGregors." Of royal lineage, they are descended from King Alpin of remote antiquity, who was killed while battling for his country in the year 834. The wisdom of the father had been implanted in his son and successor, King Kenneth MacAlpin.

From Ciricius, or Girig or Girg (the Gaelic for fierce)—afterward known as King Gregory the Great—we derive the name of our Clan. He was probably the youngest son of King Alpin, and succeeded to the throne in 878 after the death of Constantine, his nephew and the oldest son of King Kenneth MacAlpin. It is recorded that the Scottish church revered him as Gregory the Great, whom they referred to as a ruler of remarkable wisdom as well as successful commander. He was solemnly crowned at Scone, and was one of the most powerful of the early Scottish kings. He ruled jointly for twelve years with his grandnephew, Eocha, whose father was Run, King of the Britons of Strathclyde, and whose mother was the daughter of King Kenneth MacAlpin.

It was in 844 that the Picts, a Gaelic, or Celtic, or Aryan race, united with the Scots under King Kenneth MacAlpin to form one race. Eocha was more particularly known as King of the Picts; Gregory, as King of the Scots; and their joint rulership was a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the problem of succession, for both the law of tanistry and that of primogeniture were complied with. And it may be well to remember that while Alpin was of Scottish race by paternal descent, his name is distinctly Pictish, and indicated that his maternal descent was from that race. Further, Alpin as King of the Scots, after a great victory over the Picts, lost his life in the battle whose object was the union of the two races. The laudable ambition of the father was achieved by the son, King Kenneth MacAlpin—the first King of the Scots who acquired the monarchy of the whole of Alban—who reigned sixteen years.

Tradition is emphatic in the teaching that we are descended from Siol Alpin—the "seed" or "progeny" of Alpin—hence our ancient motto: "Srioghail mo dhream"—"My race is royal." The original seat of Clan Gregor was Glen Orchy—"Clann" or "Clan" signifies simply children, or descendants of a common ancestor.

In order to have a correct understanding of the MacGregor character, and controlling principles in word and deed, it is quite necessary to bear in mind that the MacGregors were allodialists in the strictest sense of the word, that is to say it was their belief as well as their most ancient tradition that they were the absolute, undisputed, and indisputable owners of their native heath, and that these lands were quite free from rent or service of any kind, in direct contradistinction to feudalism. It was not until the fourteenth century that any Highland chief

accepted a crown charter of the tribal lands. Skene says: "Many had no title but immemorial possession which they maintained by the sword." It was for their defense of this that a basely misdirected justice permitted the clan to be persecuted with such fury that any person might mutilate or slay them with impunity. But their courage never faltered. In 1643 they were "courted to join the Solemn League and Covenant, upon promises of future friendship," by which the English Commons and the Scottish Presbyterians both bound themselves to joint action against the King (Charles I). But the Clan replied "that as they bore the crown on the point of their swords, they would not fail to use the latter in support of the former."

The MacGregors represent the only instance in history of a race being forbidden to bear its own family name which, owing to teachery and misrepresentation, was first proscribed by James VI; but they were restored by Charles II to their estates and allowed to resume their own name. The proscription was again revived in the reign of William and Mary, and continued in force until its repeal in 1774. It was not until 1822 that a royal license to resume the name was obtained by Sir John Murray (properly MacGregor).

Perhaps we are indebted more to Grig or Gregory than to any other individual of our race for instilling the idea of allodialism into his people up to the day of his death in his castle of Dunadeer in the year 897. The *Edinburgh Magazine* of 1760 refers to Dundurn, the well-known hill of Dunadeer, in the Garvioch, Aberdeenshire. At the summit of this conical mount are the remains of an ancient castle which evidently consisted of a double court of buildings, probably reconstructed upon the ruined ramparts of a still more ancient vitrified fortification.

The tradition of the country side is to the effect that this castle was inhabited by Grieg who therein ended his last days. With this as an introduction to our theme we may proceed briefly to consider the Acts of Parliament directed against the Clan Gregor.

It is not the purpose of this paper to dwell upon the Proclamation of Queen Mary in 1563 or that against the Clan Gregor as recorded in the register of the Privy Council of July 13, 1590; to refer at length to the ill will of the King, James VI, against the Clan as shown in his letter written at Holyrood March 30, 1596; to the Commission of Lieutenancy dated Holyrood House, March 3, 1601; to the Declaration of Allister MacGregor, Chief of the Clan, as to his innocence of the charge of Argyle, January 20, 1603; to the MacGregors being hunted down with blood hounds; to the sundry messages to "Raise the shout and fray" upon them at this time; to the Earl of Argyle's demand in 1607 from the King for the gift of Kintyre as a reward for his services against the Clan; to the proclamation prohibiting owners of boats from taking any MacGregors across the Lochs when they sought shelter; to the Commissions of Fire and Sword against the Clan in 1610; to the failure of the siege to annihilate the Clan in January, 1611, when they had shut themselves up on the Island of Loch Katrine; to the pardon of January 31, 1611, offered to any MacGregor who might slay or betray another MacGregor; to the Proclamation of May, 1611, that the wives and children of the Clan should be rendered up to the Lieutenant (Argyle) and the wives "to be marked with a key upon the face;" to the remission of King Charles I, May 12, 1627, to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy; to the Commission against the Clan of December 23, 1640, granted to William Earl of Monteith, President of his

Majesty's Council and Lord Chief Justice of the Kingdom; and to the Proclamation against the Clan of June 19, 1634, for these, while interesting and illuminating to our theme, are beyond my province. Let me rather call your attention to the Acts of the highest tribunal itself as directed against the Clan.

In June 1488 James IV ascended the throne, and in his first Parliament held at Edinburgh the 17th of October following, we find the earliest enactment directed against the MacGregors. It follows:

"Item, anent the standing of theft, reft and other enormities through all the realm: The Lords have made faith and given their bodily oaths to our sovereign Lord in this his Parliament that they and each of them shall diligently and with all care and besinace search and seek where any such trespassers are found or known within their bounds and to take them and justify them or make them to be sent to our sovereign Lord to be justified. And they shall have power of our sovereign Lord under his white wax to take and punish said trespassers without favour according to justice. And also to give them power to cause others, small lairds within their grounds, to make faith likewise, and to arise and assist them in the taking of the said trespassers, and this Act to endure to our sovereign Lord's age of 21 years."

Crimes such as these were quite prevalent at this period, and the King's efforts to prevent them caused him to divide the kingdom into districts, with various earls and barons placed over them. To these full power and authority were entrusted, but such overlords were never countenanced by the MacGregors.

It was in 1587, during the reign of James VI, that the Act of Parliament entitled the "General Bond" was passed. This act held the chiefs of clans responsible for the deeds of their clansmen.

To April 3, 1603, has been ascribed . . . the famous Act of Council proscribing the Clan Gregor and abolishing that name.

In the preamble to a subsequent Act of Parliament relating to the MacGregors in 1617, we read:

"Oure soverane Lord and Esttattis of this present Parliament remembering how that his sacred Majestye being verie justlie moved with a haterent and detestation of the barbarous murtheris and insolencies committit be the Clangregoure upoun his Majestiyes peciable and goode subjectis of the Lennox at Glenfrone in the month of February, 1603, and how that the bair and simple name of Macgregour made that haill Clane to presume of their power, force, and strengthe, and did encourage thame, without reference of the law or fear of punishment to go forward in their iniquities; upoune the consideratioun quhairof his Majestie with advyse of the Lordes of his Secreit Counsall maid dyvers actis and ordenances aganis thame specialle one Oct upoun the 3 day of Aprill 1603, whereby it was ordainit that the name of McGregoure sulde be altogidder abolissed and that the haill persounes of that Clan suld renunce thair name and tak thame sum other name, and that they nor nane of thair posteritie suld call thame selffis Gregour or McGregoure thair efter, under the payne of deade" (Acts of Parliament of Scotland, vol. iv., 550)

This was the parting shot of the Council meeting of James VI, on that Sunday on which the King bade farewell to the people of Edinburgh in the church of St. Giles and went to live in England.

The Scottish Parliament which met at Edinburgh on the first and only visit which the King made to his native kingdom after his accession to the English crown

(May 17, 1617) passed the following Act on June 28, 1617, concerning the Clan Gregor:

“And his Majesty and the said estates acknowledging the said Acts having been made upon very good respect and consideration for the peace and quietness of the country. And therewithal considering that divers of that Clan, who renounced their name and found caution for their good behaviour are departed this life. And that great numbers of their children are now rising up and approaching to the years of majority, who if they shall take again the name of McGregoure renounced by their parents upon solemn oath the number of that Clan in a few years will be as great as any time heretofore. Therefore his majesty with advice of his said estates ratifies, allows and approves of the Acts above written of the tenour and dates forsaide, in all and sundry points, clauses, and articles contained thereintill and conform thereto declares, statutes and ordains that if any person or persons of the said Clan who have already renounced their names, or shall hereafter renounce or change their names, or if any of their bairns and posterity shall at any time hereafter assume or take to themselves the name of Gregoure or McGregoure or if any of them shall keep trysts, conventions and meetings, with any person or persons calling or avowing themselves to be McGregoures. That every such person or persons assuming and taking to them selves the said name, and who shall keep the said trysts, conventions, and meetings, incur the pain of death, which pain shall be executed upon them without favour, for which purpose his Majesty, with advice of his said estates, ordains and commands the Sheriffs, Stewards, Bailies of regality, Justices of Peace and their Deputes, within their several bounds, where any of the persons contravening this present Act and remains to take, and apprehend them, and commit them to sure ward therein to remain upon their own expenses ay and order, and direction to be given for their punishment as accords.”

The Act of June 28, 1633, in the preamble complains of the Clan Gregor as having

“of late broken forth again to the oppression of his Majesty’s good subjects who dwell in the parts to which the Clan resorts and especially in the Sherrifdoms of Perth, Stirling and Clackmannan, Monteith, Lennox, Angus and Mearns. Therefore for the timeous preventing of the disorder and oppression that may fall out by the said name and Clan of MacGregor and their followers, and for further suppressing them the Parliament ratifies and approves all Acts of Council and Acts of Parliament made and granted heretofore against the said wicked and rebellious Clan of MacGregor and further his Majesty and Estates of Parliament statute and ordain that the said name of Clan Gregor and every one of them as they come of the age of sixteen years, shall yearly thereafter give their compeirance before the Lords of Privy Council upon the 24 day of July or the next lawful council day and find security for a good behaviour and obedience for all time coming and take to them some other name conformably to the Act of Council made thereanent.”

This they are enjoined to do under the same penalties as the Council were in the habit of inflicting, one of which was death.

“No minister or preacher within the borders of the Highlands or next bordering counties thereto, Banff, Inverness, or Regality of Spynie or Elgin or Forres shall at any time hereafter baptize, or christen, any male child with the name of Gregor or MacGregor under pain of deprivation”

The Act of April 26, 1661, granted freedom to bear the name, but that of June 15, 1693, under William and Mary, annulled the Act of 1661 and revived that of 1633.

The Act of Parliament of November 29, 1674, repealed the Acts made against the Clan, and revived the Act of April 26, 1661, whereby freedom to bear the name had been granted:

“Act At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster the 29th day of November, 1774.

An Act to repeal two Acts made in the Parliament of Scotland, the 28th day of June 1633, intituled Act anent the Clan Gregour and the 15th day of June, 1693, intituled Act for the Justiciary in the Highlands, so far as relates to the MacGregors; and to revive the Act of Parliament of the 26th day of April, 1661, relative to the People called MacGregours.

Whereas in the Parliament of Scotland being the first Parliament of King Charles I holden at Edinburgh the 28th day of June, 1633, an act intituled Act anent the Clan Gregor, ratifying and approving all Acts of Council and of Parliament made theretofore against the Clan of MacGregour, and ordaining the Clan of the people of the name of Gregour or MacGregour, and every one of them on arriving at the age of sixteen to give security to the Privy Council of Scotland for their good behaviour and obedience; and that the said Clan Gregour should take to them some other surname and that upon their failure to appear, it should be lawful to any of his Majesty's lieges to take and apprehend them to be presented to the Privy Council, there to be taken order with; and if it should happen any of the said Clan Gregor to be hurt, mutilated, or slain the Party so doing and their accomplices should in noways be subject or liable to law thereto, nor incur any Pain of Skaith in Body or Goods, and should be free of all pursuit, criminal or civil and the same should be holden as good service done to his Majesty; and that for the better extinguishing and extirpating the said Clan no minister or Preacher within the Bounds should at any time hereafter baptize or christen any male child by the name of Gregour, and that no Clerk or Notary at any time coming should make or subscribe any Bond or other security under the names of Gregour; and whereas in the first Parliament of King Charles II. holden at Edinburgh 1661, bearing date the 21st day of April in that year, whereby his Majesty considering that those who formerly designed by the name of MacGregor had during the troubles carried themselves with such loyalty and affection to his Majesty as might justly wipe off all memory of their former Miscarriages, and take off all mark of Reproach upon them for the same, and his Majesty being desirous to reclaim his subjects from every evil way, and to give all due encouragement to such as lived in due obedience to his Majesty's authority and Laws of the Kingdom; therefore his Majesty, with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament, rescinded, cassed, and annulled the 30th Act of the First Parliament of King Charles I. intituled Act anent the Clan Gregor and declared the same void and null in all time coming; and that it should be hereafter free to all persons come of the name and race of Clan Gregor to keep and make use of the same name of Gregor or MacGregor and enjoy all Privileges and Immunities as other subjects notwithstanding the said Act or other Acts or anything contained to the contrary:

And Whereas in the Reign of King William and Mary an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland the 15th day of June, 1693, intituled Act for the Justiciary in the Highlands whereby their Majesties with the advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament revived the Act of Parliament of 1633 against the Clan Gregor notwithstanding the same was rescinded in the year 1661, which Act recissary Their Majesties did by this Act annul and make void;

And whereas those persons who were the objects of the aforesaid Acts did generally give obedience to the law by assuming other surnames, and many of the descendants of those persons now bear the names that were by them so assumed; And whereas the causes inductive of the Acts for suppressing the name of Gregor or MacGregor are now little known and have long ago ceased, and these Acts being incapable of execution ever since the powers of the Privy Council of Scotland were abolished many persons considering them to be inefficient and for the most part obsolete, do now use the name of MacGregor.

And whereas many persons of the name or surname of MacGregor have found divers inconveniences arising to them from the said Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, particularly by being disabled and apprehending themselves disabled thereby from suing and defending in their own true names in Courts of Law and Justice in North Briton and are desirous to resume the real name of their Ancestors and Families but are unwilling to do so while there is the appearance of a legal prohibition standing against them; and for as much as they cannot be fully relieved without the authority of Parliament may it therefore upon the humble petition of Gregor Drummond Esquire for himself and others that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authorities of the same; that from and after the passing of this Act and said Act of Parliament of Scotland of the 28th day of June, 1633, and the said Act of the Parliament of the 15th day of June, 1693, so far as respects the Clan Gregor or MacGregor shall be and stand repealed, rescinded, annulled and made void to all Intents and purposes whatsoever.

And it is hereby further enacted that the said Act of the Parliament of Scotland made the 26th day of April, 1661, be and the same is hereby revived and declared to be in full force and vigor in time coming."

Thus was restored the name so dear to our ancestors, for which they fought and bled and died that you and I might live and bear it on; the name that stood for loyalty and truth and all the courage of one's conviction; the name that has fought its way through detraction, calumny and misrepresentation to the highest recognition in state and nation; the name that was carved in the towering rocks to live forever by hands that neither hunger nor cold could stay; the name that stood without a friend and welcomed every foe; the name that was hunted down with blood hounds yet survived to mock its pursuers; the only name that dared respond to "E'en do and spair not;" the name that laughed at death and echoed back adown the glen "Ard Choille;" the name that was cast into poverty and wretchedness and misery but to arise with a more splendid fortitude and to proclaim a sublimer faith; the name that has stood for ages for invincible will, inflexible purpose and sterling integrity—the qualities of our birthright and the inspiration of our posterity!

THE AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY

BY DANIEL RANDALL MAGRUDER

I

Scotland! Sound the *name* full loud,
Whereof true Scots are justly proud,
Name to cause true hearts to swell,
Tho' on *old* land, or *new*, they dwell!

II

MacGregor! See the swelling host,
"New Scotland"* rear, ere freedom lost;
See the old "Clan" spread far and wide,
The "old" with "new," a swelling tide.

III

See the best blood of many a Clan
Unite to form most noble man;
And woman, lovely, firm and true,
Sure, the most cheering hopes ensue.

IV

See, from what small beginnings, prove,
The guiding hand of Mighty Jove;
For who, when our "First Settler" came,
Could dream the host who'd bear the Name?

V

But see, a true son of Scotland *New*,
Seeks the *old* land, with purpose true;
Sees a fair maid of the old, old Clan;
Falls neath her spell, was he more than man?

VI

An alliance *new*, twixt *old* and *new*,
As was most meet, doth quick ensue;
And a fair flower from the *old, old* strand
Brightens the face of the *new* glad land.

* Several Magruder families have long lived in that part of Prince George's County, Maryland' known in the early days of the county as "New Scotland."—EDITOR.

VII

Fair Lady we greet thee with fondest acclaim,
With homage full due, proud to honor the name,
And date a new era, as graciously sent
To inscribe on our scroll, the auspicious event.

VIII

Fair Lady we greet thee, with welcome most true,
At home may you feel 'neath the "Red, White and Blue"
While the "Blue Bells of Scotland" unceasingly bloom,
Infusing new life, and dispelling all gloom!

IX

We point you with pride to the *Sons* of the *New*,
Who 'mid trial and danger still ever were true,
Riv'ling heroes of old mid battle's loud roar,
The greater the peril, the courage the more.

X

While our fair land was harried by war's desolation,
And all seemed but lost that made us one nation,
And brother 'gainst brother gave life for a life,
Defense of the home land gave vigor to strife.

XI

On one of the fields of battle most fierce,
A small band was enclosed with a wall none could pierce;
Surrender demanded, was scorned by the chief,
Who did deeds of prowess, exceeding belief!

XII

Where heart less heroic could see no relief,
Not so was the mould of this noble chief,
Whate'er the risk, way yet must be found
That freedom and manhood may hold their own ground.

XIII

With eagle eye scanning the field he soon saw,
Where in the strong wall seemed likest a flaw,
With clarion voice he called out "Advance!!"
The foe giving way like men in a trance.

XIV

Ere the struck foe could reform from the rout,
The gallant band marched through with a shout;
But many a brave fell in the brief strife—
The leader heroic* also giving his life.

XV

Like the Swiss Chief, the famed Winkelried
“Make way for liberty” he stoutly cried
Made way for liberty and thus he died,
While ’minished band to safety hied.

XVI

Thus emulating this grand soul.
MacGregors! All, strive for the goal
In life’s pursuits, whate’er the field,
No obstacle should make you yield,

XVII

In the rolls and annals of fame,
You there shall see full many a name.
MacGregors who’ve proved good and true
While calls of honor they pursue.

XVIII

And while the men so noble prove
Much due there is to those they love:
Mothers, sisters, wives—each noble mate
Their work and cheer make good and great.

XIX

And so good friends take heart of grace,
There’s much to cheer you in the race,
Be just and fear not, God above
Will guard you with a Father’s love.

* Captain John Hillery Magruder near Rochelle, Virginia, September 22, 1863.—
EDITOR.

JOHN MAGRUDER OF “DUNBLANE”

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.

John Magruder, popularly known as John Magruder of “Dunblane,” was the son of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, and grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant, and, according to tradition, Margaret Braithwaite.

He was born in 1694 on his father’s dwelling-plantation known as “Good Luck,” Calvert County, Maryland, near the Long Old Fields of Revolutionary days, now Forestville, Prince George’s County, Maryland.

His father, Samuel Magruder, was an early vestryman for St. Paul’s parish, Commissioner, Member of the House of Burgesses, Captain of Militia and Gentleman Justice.

The first free schools in Maryland were authorized and fostered by an Act of the Assembly in 1723, following which a system of free academies sprang up in the several counties.

This date was too late to suppose that John availed himself of the opportunities thus offered. A more reasonable thought is he was either educated at home by private tutors, a plan yet followed in sparsely settled communities until the pupil has reached the college age, or that he was under the instruction of the rector at the nearest parish church.

These were educated gentlemen, frequently the cadet representatives of distinguished families in the mother country, who came to the colonies as recently ordained ministers, and it was their custom to instruct the youth of the parish.

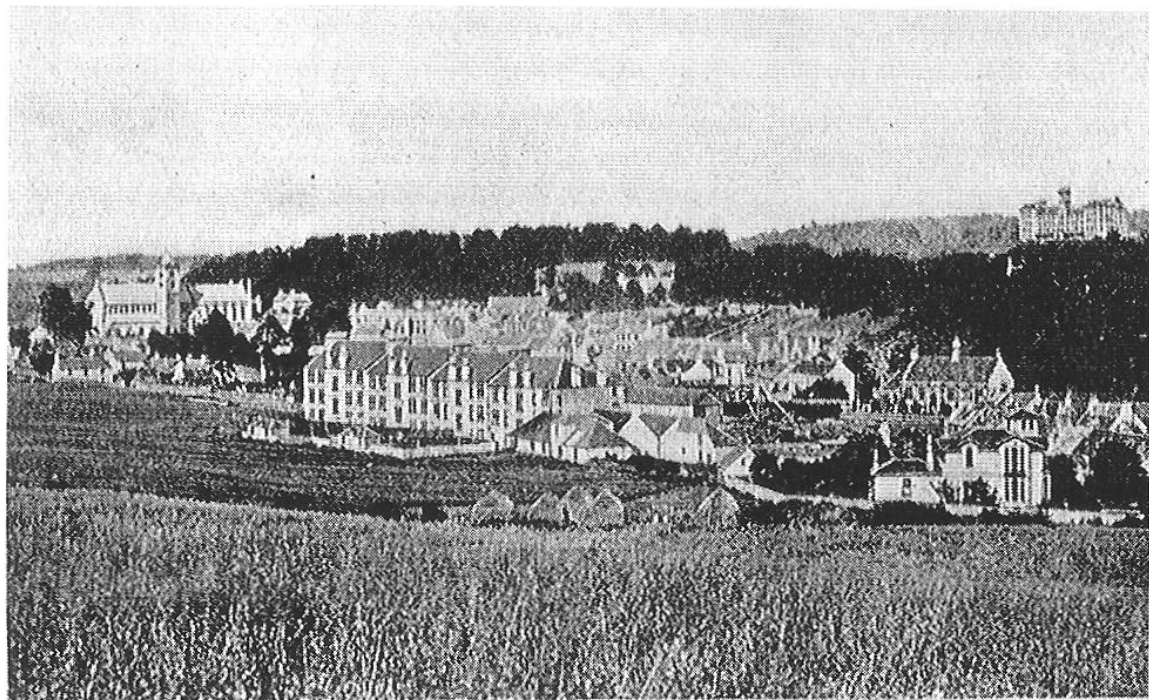
By the terms of his father’s will John succeeded to the ownership of “Dunblane” in 1711.

As he was then nearing seventeen years of age it is probable that he almost immediately entered upon his patrimony and out of its usufruct erected the manorhouse of “Dunblane” about 1715, for on December 15 of that year he was married in St. Barnabas’ Church, Queen Anne Parish, to Savana, or Susanna Smith.

She was the daughter of Nathan Smith and Elizabeth Coale, who was the son of Thomas Smith, immigrant, and his wife Alice ———. Her mother, Elizabeth Coale, was the daughter of William Coale, immigrant, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Philip Thomas, immigrant, and Sarah Harrison.

Philip Thomas sprang from a noted Welch family of great antiquity. He was a Lieutenant of Provincial forces at the Battle of the Severn, a Member of the High Commission governing Maryland, and one of the Cromwellian representatives who effected the surrender of the Colony to Lord Baltimore.

The earliest appearance of John Magruder’s name on the Land Records of Prince George’s County, Maryland, although it is not a land transaction, is dated June 21, 1727, when he was given a receipt in full “from the beginning of the world to this day” by John Smith of Calvert County, acting as agent for William Hunt,



DUNBLANE, SCOTLAND

Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, named one of his properties in honor of this Scottish City.

a London merchant, in settlement of several cargoes consigned to him amounting in value to over \$8000.

These consignments evidence that at least as early as the date mentioned, 1727, it was the custom of the owners of large plantations to supply themselves with the contents of a well regulated store for the use of the master's family and slaves, a custom which prevailed throughout the South until the close of the Civil War.

The Land Grant Records of Maryland show that John Magruder received patents for land, with the dates of their several surveys, as follows: "Deer Pond," 129 acres, August 25, 1719; "Tryall," 92½ acres, July 2, 1722; "Ketankin Bottoms," 250 acres, January 4, 1731; "Forrest," 300 acres, April 9, 1733; "Turkey Thickett," 350 acres, March 10, 1733-4; "Knave's Dispute," 40 acres, March 23, 1741; Addition to "Turkey Thickett," 40 acres, July 8, 1742; "The Ridge," 78¼ acres, March 31, 1747; "Black Oak Thickett," 25 acres, November 10, 1747. The Prince George's County, Maryland, records evidence:

January 28, 1728, Thomas Gittings conveyed to John Magruder all that tract known as "Knave's Dispute," and part of a tract known as "The Ridges," containing 180 acres.

March 15, 1734, Charles Beall conveyed to John Magruder part of a tract known as "Charles and Benjamin," containing 50 acres.

November 29, 1738, Samuel Magruder, Sr., Ninian Magruder, James Magruder, William Magruder and Alexander Magruder conveyed to John Magruder all that tract known as "Good Luck" (metes and bounds given) "containing 200 acres, more or less, consideration 10,000 pounds of tobacco, together with all houses, outhouses, gardens, orchards, and all other buildings, improvements, profits and commodities whatsoever thereunto belonging."

The wives joining the several grantors in this deed were: Eleanor, wife of Samuel; Barbara, wife of James; Mary, wife of William; and Ann, wife of Alexander.

This conveyance with its citations of houses, outhouses, gardens, orchards and other improvements, shows that the birth-place of John Magruder, his father's dwelling-place known as "Good Luck," eventually became John's property, and it so remained until his death, when it was devised to his daughter Rebecca.

In 1732 tobacco was made a legal tender in Maryland at one penny per pound. As the English penny has twice the value of our penny the consideration named for "Good Luck" amounted to \$200 or \$1 per acre.

August 27, 1746, Clement Hill conveyed to John Magruder part of a tract known as "Chance," containing 106 acres.

November 27, 1746, Thomas Linch conveyed to John Magruder land known as "Three Brothers," containing 200 acres.

December 18, 1746, William Lowe conveyed to John Magruder a "piece" of land known as "Beall's Benevolence," containing 12 acres.

July 16, 1747, David Williams conveyed to John Magruder the "Vail of Benjamin," containing 36 acres.

August 26, 1747, Benjamin Becraft conveyed to John Magruder a part of "Beall's Benevolence," containing 1 acre.

September 5, 1747, Robert Lyeth conveyed to John Magruder "Robert and Sarah," containing 100 acres.

January 23, 1747-8, Colonel Edward Sprigg conveyed to John Magruder a part of "Beall's Purchase," containing 52 acres.

August 2, 1749, Clement Hill gave a confirmatory deed for "Chance," containing 106 acres, originally conveyed to the grantee by deed of August 27, 1746, "for and in consideration of ye love, good will and affection which I have and do still bear towards my son John Magruder."

Aware of the parentage and forbears of John Magruder this deed of gift to "my son John Magruder," indicates that the grantor was John's godfather for this is the sole relationship which could warrant his calling him "son."

Clement Hill of "Compton Bassett" on the Patuxent was Deputy Surveyor-General for the Western Shore of Maryland, and progenitor of the Southern Maryland family bearing this name. A granddaughter, Ann Hill, became the second wife of John Magruder's grandson, Isaac Magruder. There was no issue.

August 29, 1728, John Magruder conveyed to John Lowe, "Deer Park" and "Tryal," containing 221½ acres.

November 26, 1735, John Magruder conveyed to Ignatius Hardy, "Casteel," containing 100 acres.

March 28, 1737, John Magruder conveyed to Thomas Wilson a part of two tracts known as "Knave's Dispute" and "The Ridge," containing 300 acres.

October —, 1748, John Magruder conveyed to his "son Nathan Magruder of Prince George's County, planter," all his right to two tracts of land known as "Knave's Dispute" and "The Ridge," containing 180 acres; part of a tract known as "Charles and Benjamin," containing 50 acres, and a second part of "Knaves Dispute," containing 40 acres.

The patents enumerated and the Prince George's County conveyances show that John Magruder acquired by patent and deed 2354¾ acres of land, and that during his life time he conveyed 891½ acres. He also owned "Beallfast," "Saplin Thicket," "Alexandria," "Greenwood," "Turkey Thicket" and "Dunblane" not included in the above acreage.

John Magruder was a Justice of the Peace in 1726-'27-'28-'29-'30. He was elected a Member of the House of Burgesses in 1728; entered upon his duties October 3, of the same year, and ended his legislative career on September 28, 1745, having served continuously for eighteen years.

The most important acts of the General Assembly during his service were: the founding of Baltimore City in 1729; the agreement upon the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary line in 1732, although Mason and Dixon's Line was not finally completed until 1767; the erection of Worcester County in 1742; and the carving out of Frederick County in 1745, though the latter did not enter upon the functions of a county government until 1748.

While the records of the Assembly do not show the individual votes of its membership on these several bills as finally passed it is hardly too much to presume that John Magruder participated in fashioning these policies of state government.

This was a period of calm and development in the colony. The germ of the Revolution sowed by the Assembly's protest over the usurpation of authority by the Royal Governors following Sir Lionel Copley in 1691, lay dormant, and perfect peace was marred only by renewed hostilities between France and the mother country in 1745, the last effort made by the Stuarts to regain the throne of Great Britain.

The records of the Prince George's County Court contain many entries in reference to John Magruder as litigant, guardian, bondsman and surety. He was generally represented at trial by Daniel Dulany, one of the state's greatest legal lights before the Revolution. The fact of his being guardian, bondsman and surety evidences his standing in the community, and his friendliness toward those of whom such legal obligations were exacted. This was before the day of the professional bondsman, and we can recognize his actions as those prompted by appreciation for warm support in his campaigns made as a candidate for the House of Burgesses.

In November, 1735, he was summoned to appear at the next court as co-executor with John Beall, his brother-in-law, to administer upon the estate of Sarah Magruder, his mother.

Possibly owing to illness, or because of that prescience which warns of approaching dissolution and prompts a prudent man to put his house in order, John Magruder, on August 9, 1750, assigned all the goods in the "store," the building, all inspected tobacco, notes, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness, to his son Nathaniel Magruder, on the condition that he would act as his agent during the remainder of his life; and upon his death pay over to his widow, Susanna, a third thereof, the balance to be divided among his children: Nathan, Elizabeth Burgess, Zadok, Cassandra and Rebecca.

The following day, August 10, 1750, he executed his will with Ninian Magruder, Sr., James Willett, James Magruder and William Magruder as witnesses. He died August 15, 1750, and was most probably buried in the family graveyard adjoining the manor-house of "Dunblane," by the Reverend Jacob Henderson, rector of St. Barnabas' church, of which the deceased was a life-long member, and a vestryman during the years 1725-1729.

His will was probated in Prince George's County, Maryland, September 14, 1750. According to its provisions his widow was devised his dwelling-plantation "Dunblane," and "Beallfast," which at her death was to pass to his son Nathaniel, who was also devised "Alexandria," "Beall's Benovolence," "Greenwood," "Beall's Purchase" and "Saplin Thickett."

His son Nathan was devised the land he lived on in Frederick County—"Knave's Dispute," also a part of "The Ridge," "Charles and Benjamin," and a part of "Turkey Thickett."

His son Zadok was devised parts of "The Ridge" and "Turkey Thickett," "Robert and Sarah," and slaves.

His daughter Elizabeth Burgess was devised land unnamed, probably the "Vale of Benjamin."

His daughter Cassandra was devised "Chance," and bequeathed a bond for 500 pounds of tobacco for which he had sold a tract of land known as "Three Brothers," and slaves.

His daughter Rebecca was devised "Good Luck," and slaves. The remaining estate was to be divided between his six children.

John Magruder's personal estate was appraised by his sons Nathan and Zadok, and the inventory filed in the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, Maryland, by his son Nathaniel, who had been named as executor, August 1, 1751.

The inventory evidences the contents of a comfortable, even semi-luxurious home of Colonial times: linen sheets, leather chairs, books, a seal, silver buckles, compasses, spectacles, china, silver and pewter vessels, steel knives, silk stockings, wine, beer, cider, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fifteen slaves.

An additional inventory was filed with the first executor's account, October 13, 1752, showing that more than 150 payments had been made to the estate after publication of notice to creditors.

The second and final executor's account was filed August 23, 1753, showing the total value of his personalty as 1293 pounds, 16 shillings, 2½ pence, which reduced to our money equaled about \$6500; and these distributees: Susanna Magruder, widow; Nathan Magruder, son; Zadok Magruder, son; Richard Burgess for Elizabeth Burgess, daughter; Henry Hilleary for Cassandra Hilleary, daughter; Nathaniel Magruder, son.

His unmarried daughter Rebecca was not mentioned as distributee, nor was a child's portion allotted to her in her mother's name. Nathaniel's commissions as executor amounted to \$235.

John Magruder lived too early to hand down to posterity a reproduction of his features in oil. Wollaston, or Woolaston, Gustavus Hessalius, foreign-born, and Charles Wilson Peale, a Marylander, painted in Maryland during Colonial times, but the forerunner, the first named, not earlier than ten years after John's death.

The silhouette was a more common phase of portraiture, but few have been preserved until now, and quite all of these date from the Revolution.

We may then only speculate as to his height, his avoirdupois, the bend of his nose, the curl of his lips, the shade of his hair and the color of his eyes. The inventory furnishes the only strictly personal glimpse we have of him, and this through the medium of his own spectacles. Because of their use we know that at the age of 56 he was somewhat defective in vision; also that he wore silk stockings and silver buckles, read books and used a seal.

His surroundings justify a latter-day tradition that he was a hospitable, even convivial host, as large numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep, china, pewter and silver ware, wine-glasses, decanters, wine, beer and cider, with slaves to dispense them, would indicate.

Susanna (Smith) Magruder, widow of John, died intestate, and the records of Prince George's County, Maryland, contain no inventory or administration on her estate, which was quite unnecessary since her dowry was conveyed to their son Nathaniel as remainderman.

From John Magruder's will and executor's account we gather that his children, named in the order of their father's will, were: Nathaniel, Nathan, Zadok, Elizabeth Burgess, Cassandra Hilleary and Rebecca.

Nathaniel Magruder, son of John and Susanna (Smith) Magruder, married Margaret Magruder, his first cousin, daughter of James Magruder and Barbara Coombs.

A paper writing, probably intended for his will, was made in 1776, but there were no witnesses as required by law. It was filed with the Register of Wills of Prince George's County, Maryland, but was not admitted to probate. It is probable that his widow and children abided by this paper writing as an evidence of his intentions in disposing of his estate.



"DUNBLANE," PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

By its terms his son Francis was to inherit “Dunblin,” “formerly the home of my father John Magruder, deceased,” “Turkey Cock Branch” or the “Vale of Benjamin,” “Beall’s Benevolence,” “Duvall’s Range” and “Beallfast,” his son John Smith, “Black Oak Thickett” and “Covert;” his daughters Sarah, Margaret, and Elizabeth, a slave each; his widow, Margaret, her dower, while the remaining estate was to be divided among his five children.

The inventory of the personalty, dated January 10, 1786, was filed by Francis Magruder, with John Smith Magruder and Sarah Shanley given as the next of kin, showing a valuation in excess of \$6500 including 18 slaves.

Margaret (Magruder) Magruder, widow of Nathaniel, died intestate and there was no inventory filed, or administration on her estate. Their children were: Francis, John Smith, Sarah, Margaret, Elizabeth.

Nathan Magruder, son of John and Susanna (Smith) Magruder, married Rebecca Beall, his first cousin, daughter of John Beall and Verlinder Magruder.

His will was executed January 17, 1781, and admitted to probate in Montgomery County, Maryland, April 25, 1786.

He devised “Magruder’s Farm,” “Addition to Turkey Thickett,” “The Ridge,” “The Mistake,” and a part of “Charles and Benjamin” to be divided between his sons Isaac, John Beall and Jeffrey with the privilege of a home during maidenhood on the latter’s portion, to daughters Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah and Verlinder, who were also bequeathed slaves and made residuary legatees. His son Nathan of Frederick County was devised “Resurvey” or “Well’s Invention.” His daughter Susanna Tawneyhill, mentioned as previously provided for, was bequeathed a mourning ring. His wife Rebecca was not named as a beneficiary and she undoubtedly pre-deceased him.

No executor was named in the will, and the records of Montgomery County, Maryland, show no appointment of an administrator, hence no administration account; and no inventory of his personalty. The will was probably probated as a muniment of title and distribution made among his heirs according to its provisions.

Nathan and Rebecca (Beall) Magruder had children: Isaac, John Beall, Dr. Jeffrey, Nathan, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah, Verlinder, and Susanna Tawneyhill.

Zadok Magruder, son of John and Susanna (Smith) Magruder, married Rachel, widow of William Bowie, Jr., and daughter of Robert Pottenger and Ann Evans. Robert Pottenger was the son of John Pottenger, immigrant, whose second wife, Elizabeth, who bore him no issue, was the daughter of Alexander Magruder, immigrant, and his wife Elizabeth Hawkins.

Zadok Magruder therefore married the daughter of a step-son of his great aunt by the half blood.

He was born in 1729, and was buried on Easter Sunday, 1811, having survived his wife Rachel about four years. Their children were: John, Zadok, Robert Pottenger, Sarah, Ann, Susanna, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Rachel, Cassandra, and Ann Pottenger.

Zadok Magruder died intestate, and again the Montgomery County, Maryland, records have failed me in my search for testamentary data. The explanation is probably contained in a deed dated May 23, 1799, and in two deeds dated June 14, 1799. By the former Zadok Magruder conveyed to his son Robert Pottenger Magruder, “Part of a tract called Joseph and James, part of a tract called Murray

and the addition to the aforesaid parts of tracts of land aforesaid made by Resurvey thereon on the 17 day of May, 1799, when all the aforesaid lands were thrown into one entire tract and called Betsy's Fancy, containing 445 acres."

Mr. Alexander Muncaster, who gave me this note and that immediately succeeding, added: "The entire tract was probably called 'Betsy's Fancy' as Robert Pottenger Magruder's wife's name was Elizabeth—just to please Betsy."

By the deeds of June 14, 1799, above mentioned, Zadok Magruder conveyed to his son Zadok Magruder, "Turkey Thickett," 350 acres; "Robert and Sarah," "Ridges," 111 acres; and a part of "Dickerson's Lott," containing in the whole 583 acres; which by a second deed of the same date was conveyed by Zadok Magruder, Jr., the grantee in the first mentioned writing, to his father, Zadok Magruder, Sr., the grantor in the first mentioned writing, "for and during the natural life of Zadok (Magruder) Senior."

A certain publication reads: "In 1751, he" (meaning William Bowie, Jr.), "married Rachel, daughter of Robert and Rachel Pottenger of the same county," (Prince George's). "Some time later, Mrs. Rachel Bowie, the widow, married a Mr. Cooke, and removed with him to Montgomery County, Maryland."

The statement that Rachel Bowie, nee Pottenger, widow of William Bowie, Jr., married a Mr. Cooke, is incorrect. Rachel, widow of William Bowie, Jr., nee Pottenger, married secondly, Zadok Magruder.

Both died intestate as before mentioned, but numerous land transactions prove that Zadok Magruder's wife was named Rachel.

Ann Pottenger, not Rachel Pottenger, according to the authority quoted, widow of Robert Pottenger, and mother of the widow Rachel Bowie, in her will, probated February 3, 1768, divides: "unto my daughter Rachel Magruder, wife of Zadok Magruder"

Among the children of Zadok and Rachel (Pottenger) Magruder, the widow Bowie, was Robert Pottenger Magruder, who by will, probated August 12, 1822, bequeathed a sum of money to "William and Charles Bowie, sons of my deceased half-brother William Bowie."

A further evidence of the testator's paternity is given by his mention of brother Zadok Magruder and sisters Elizabeth Bealmear and Rachel Dorsey, all of whom were children of Zadok Magruder and his wife Rachel, the widow Bowie, nee Pottenger.

William Bowie, the above mentioned half-brother of Robert Pottenger Magruder died in 1809, leaving five sons, among them William Mordecai and Charles Bowie, the "William and Charles" mentioned in Robert Pottenger Magruder's will.

Elizabeth Magruder, daughter of John and Susanna (Smith) Magruder, married Richard Burgess.

His will was executed May 6, 1781, and probated in Prince George's County, Maryland, May 8, 1784. In it he bequeaths currency to son Charles; the homeplace, "Westphalia," to son John Magruder Burgess on the condition that he pay son Richard 9000 pounds of tobacco; son Mordecai received the remaining realty on the condition that he pay son Richard 11,000 pounds of tobacco; daughters Sarah, Cassandra, and Ursula Bowie were bequeathed currency; and Mordecai, Richard and Sarah were named as residuary legatees after assignment of dower.

The inventory of the personalty was filed by his son Mordecai, executor, December 20, 1785. It was valued at a trifle over \$4000 including 11 slaves.

The will of Elizabeth (Magruder) Burgess, widow of Richard, was executed October 1, 1794, and probated October 20, 1794, in Prince George's County, Maryland.

She devised property willed her by her son Mordecai to her daughter Ursula Bowie (wife of William Bowie, 3d, the only issue of William Bowie, Jr., and Rachel Pottenger, who as the widow Bowie became the wife of Zadok Magruder, son of John and Susanna (Smith) Magruder, and brother of this testatrix); and grandsons Charles and William Belt (sons of her daughter Sarah, who married Joseph Sprigg Belt); daughter Cassandra McKensie was bequeathed currency; sons Charles and John Magruder Burgess, daughter Ursula Bowie and grandsons Charles and William Belt were named as residuary legatees.

The inventory was filed by the executors, her sons Charles and John Magruder Burgess, January 7, 1800, showing an appraised value of nearly \$6000.

From these wills we learn that the children of Elizabeth Magruder and Richard Burgess were: Charles, John Magruder, Sarah Belt, Cassandra McKensie, Richard, Mordecai and Ursula Bowie.

According to the publication before referred to: "William Bowie, 3d, the only issue of William Bowie Jr. and his wife, Rachel (Pottenger) Bowie . . . married Ursula Burgess, daughter of Richard Burgess, and his wife, Elizabeth Waring, a daughter of Captain Basil Waring, grandson of Captain Sampson Waring, the emigrant."

The statement that Elizabeth wife of Richard Burgess, and mother of Ursula Bowie, was Elizabeth Waring is also incorrect.

John Magruder of "Dunblane" mentions "daughter Burgis" in his will. Richard Burgess mentions sons Mordecai, Charles, John Magruder Burgess, Richard, and daughters Sarah, Cassandra and Ursula Bowie in his will. He devised to his wife, but not by name.

Elizabeth Burgess, in her will, devises property left her by her son Mordecai, and mentions these children: Ursula Bowie, Cassandra McKensie, Charles, John M., that is John Magruder, and grandsons Charles and William Belt.

In the final account of Nathaniel Magruder as executor of his father, John Magruder, Elizabeth, daughter of the deceased, and wife of Richard Burgess, is mentioned as a distributee.

I have not called your attention to these inaccurate statements with any desire to reflect upon their author. Genealogy is not an exact science. It has many pitfalls, and I realize to the full how prone the most cautious and painstaking are to fall therein. But I do not feel that by silence I should add to the perpetuation of an error and thus keep in darkness those who have this right of descent from a Magruder ancestor.

Cassandra Magruder, daughter of John and Susanna (Smith) Magruder, married Henry Hilleary.

He died intestate in Prince George's County, Maryland, but the inventory of his personal property, made August 28, 1783, and attested by his son Walter Hilleary, as administrator, showed a value of over \$7000 including 25 slaves.

Cassandra (Magruder) Hilleary, his widow, also died intestate in Prince George's

County, Maryland. An inventory of her personalty was ordered taken by the Orphans' Court, March 23, 1808. It showed a value of about \$2500 including 15 slaves.

The final administration account of her husband, filed February 20, 1788, shows distribution to her as surviving widow, and their children named as follows: Walter, George, Sarah, Susanna, Eleanor, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Cassandra, Ann, Henry and John.

Rebecca Magruder, daughter of John and Susanna (Smith) Magruder, married Benjamin Hall of Benjamin.

His will was executed July 3, 1783, and probated in Prince George's County, Maryland, November 8, 1783.

Wife Rebecca was devised a life estate in all his realty, and personalty absolutely, except legacies bequeathed to his brothers William and Edward Hall, and sisters Sarah Duvall, Sophia Mullikin and Martha Hall.

The widow, with Jacob Green and Henry Hilleary, gave bond that she would pay the debts of the testator, January 12, 1784.

Rebecca (Magruder) Hall, widow of Benjamin Hall of Benjamin, died intestate in Prince George's County, Maryland. Her personalty was administered upon April 14, 1796, by five nephews: John Beall Magruder, son of Nathan Magruder; Charles Burgess, son of Elizabeth (Magruder) Burgess; Walter Hilleary, son of Cassandra (Magruder) Hilleary; Robert Pottenger Magruder, son of Zadok Magruder; and John Smith Magruder, son of Nathaniel Magruder.

In this account occurs: "The whole balance to be equally divided amongst the deceased's brothers and sisters, namely, Elizabeth M. Burgess, Zadok Magruder, Cassandra Hilleary, and the representatives of two deceased Brothers Nathan Magruder and Nathaniel Magruder." (Another evidence of the paternity of, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Burgess.)

Rebecca Magruder and Benjamin Hall of Benjamin left no issue. She was the only child of John and Susanna (Smith) Magruder who died childless, there being 43 grandchildren shown by parish records, wills and administration accounts as having been born to the remaining issue of John and Susanna (Smith) Magruder.

John Magruder lived between two momentous epochs in the history of the Colony of Maryland. His birth heard the echo of The Revolution of 1689, and at his death the French and Indian War of 1754-1762 was already foreshadowed.

Both were remote but none the less underlying causes of the Revolutionary War, for out of defiance to the Royal Governors following the State Revolution, and the military experience gained in the French and Indian War, grew the spirit which encouraged the Americans to wage war for their independence.

When the struggle for independence began John Magruder's children proved themselves patriots and the wives of patriots.

Nathan Magruder was a delegate to the General Assembly from Lower Frederick, now Montgomery County, Maryland, and on the Committee to carry into effect the Resolutions passed by the First Continental Congress.

Nathaniel Magruder was a member of a similar committee in Prince George's County, Maryland, and was later appointed by the General Assembly to hold an effect for officers and be judge of same.

Zadok Magruder was a delegate to the General Assembly from Lower Fred-

erick, now Montgomery County, Maryland; a member of the Committee on Correspondence, and Colonel of Militia.

Cassandra Magruder's husband, Henry Hilleary, was a First Lieutenant of Militia.

Rebecca Magruder's husband, Benjamin Hall of Benjamin, was on the Prince George's County, Maryland, Committee to carry into effect the Resolutions passed by the First Continental Congress.

I am not precisely informed as to any Revolutionary service on the part of Richard Burgess who married Elizabeth Magruder, but their son John Magruder Burgess was First Lieutenant in the company of Captain John Hawkins Lowe of the Continental Army, Maryland Line, and he personally recruited 20 men for service in the Flying Camp.

I never heard of a Magruder with Tory sentiment. Ever loyal to the kings of Scotland and the Scottish kings of Great Britain, rooted four generations in American soil, it was only natural that they should actively oppose the House of Brunswick or Hanoverian dynasty.

Passing from what I have said of John Magruder and his immediate descendants it may not prove remiss to consider those of a later date in connection with an organization which gathers us under a single roof today.

Excepting 13 members of this Society, who descend from Alexander Magruder, immigrant, and his wife Elizabeth Hawkins, every Magruder member descends from the immigrant's son Samuel.

With the succeeding, or John of Dunblane's, generation we come to the parting of the progenital ways. Of his six children, five of whom left issue surviving, every possible line is represented, so that out of a total membership of 305, according to a report of our Genealogist, dated September 25, 1912, John Magruder's descendants, including their wives and husbands as associate members, number 126, a fraction over 41 per cent of our total membership.

Samuel Magruder, first, was the father of twelve children, all of whom married. If their representatives were as numerically strong in this Society as are his son John's representatives we would number 1512 instead of 305.

It was a descendant of John Magruder "Who claimed his childrens' due" in 1820.

It was a descendant of John Magruder's with whom originated the germ of this Society, upon the organization of which the Clan voted to elect nine officers and twice reelected them, seven of whom are descendants of John Magruder.

Truly, "There was a man sent from God whose name was John. In him was life."

"Dumblane," or "Dunblane," according to its original name as shown in the patent, was surveyed for Alexander Magruder, Immigrant, June 26, 1671, and had its name from Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland, where it has retained its etymological integrity despite the habit of substituting "m" for "n."

Dunblane is composed of two words: Dun, the Scottish word for hill, and Blane for Saint Blane, who erected a cathedral on the site of the town in the seventh century, parts of which sacred pile are still in existence.

This evidences Dunblane's historical origin, which is greatly eliminated by changing the n to m because it is *facile linguis*.

I visited the Scottish City in October last, and it was from there that I mailed

Sprigs of Pine, cut from "Edinchip," Balquhiddy, Scotland, the home of our Chief, Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, to the officers of this Society for wearing at the last gathering.

Alexander Magruder, immigrant, who patented "Dunblane" in 1671 devised the property to his son John in 1677. The latter having died intestate and without issue it became the property of his brother Samuel, who, in 1711, devised it to his son John.

Here John went to live after his marriage to Susanna Smith, and it seems safe to say that the manor-house, the oldest standing Magruder home, was erected about this date, 1715, which building and occupation by him has led to John's distinctive name of John Magruder of "Dunblane."

Upon his death in 1750, he devised, "Dunblane" to his widow, Susanna, with the reversion to their son Nathaniel.

Because of a paper writing of the latter in 1776, not admitted to probate, it passed to his son Francis, who in 1820, devised it to his daughters Louisa, Eleanor W. and Elizabeth.

Eleanor W. Magruder in 1847, devised her portion, including the manor-house, to her cousin Eliza Hamilton.

She with her husband, Dr. Charles B. Hamilton, conveyed it to George W. Watterston of Louisiana in 1849. Upon the death of the latter in 1860, it became the property of his son David A. Watterston of Washington, D. C. According to the provisions of his will, probated in 1903, it was left in trust to Thomas R. Martin, who in 1904, conveyed it to William T. Beall of Rufus, the present owner.

By the terms of Eleanor W. Magruder's will the grave-yard was to be enclosed by a brick wall resting on a granite foundation.

When, in 1677, Alexander Magruder, immigrant, devised "Dunblane" to his son John it was coupled with a devise of "Alexandria" to his son James, and the two properties were said to contain 900 acres.

An examination of the assessment books of Prince George's County, Maryland, reveals 325.98 acres assessed as "Dunblane," and 491 acres assessed as "Alexandria," a total of 817.98 acres, so that if the immigrant was exact in the acreage mentioned, and he probably was not, 83.02 acres of these tracts have lost their identity.

The manor-house and 150½ acres are the property of William T. Beall of Rufus as already said. The remainder of the 325.98 acres is owned by Mrs. Alonza G. Darcy (18.13), Belle M. Dorsett (35.36), Kate V. Darcy (20), Susan A. McGregor (66.05), and N.M. McGregor (36.19).

This shows that not an acre of "Dunblane" is today in possession of a Magruder, but portions of it are the property of John Magruder of Dunblane's descendants in the persons of Belle M. Dorsett, Susan A. McGregor and N. M. McGregor, equaling 137.60 acres of the assessed 325.98 acres.

Two summers ago, and again during the past summer, I visited "Dunblane" situated in Mellwood district of Prince George's County, Maryland, about five miles from Upper Marlborough, the County Seat.

The manor-house is a story and a-half high covered by a long roof slanting toward the front, and an even longer roof slanting toward the rear.

The interior is well preserved. The rear exterior, built of imported bricks, is, I am told, fully 18 inches thick, and is covered with stucco. These are of origi-

nal construction; the roofing and porch of modern repair. The window frames hold 8 and 12 lights.

Only the hulks of old trees are in the front yard which naturally terraces toward fertile fields. In the rear is an ancient willow. A few yards away is the old spring, as large as an ordinary cistern with a copious flow of water shaded by an immense flowering poplar, judging from its age-rings, quite a century and a-half old.

Just beyond is the graveyard. The sole reminder of its former enclosure are two white marble gate-posts and an unswung iron gate. Here most probably rest in unmarked graves, John Magruder of "Dunblane," his widow, Susanna Smith; his son and heir at law, Nathaniel Magruder, and his widow Margaret Magruder.

Here rest, as attested by their tomb-stones, Francis Magruder, his brother John Smith Magruder, the latter's son Roderick Mortimer McGregor, and children of Nathaniel Mortimer McGregor and his wife Susan Euphemia Mitchell, who was of Scottish birth.

Threading the several tombs, tearing aside a briar or a growth of ambitious myrtle, which had in some places trailed itself above the lower inscriptions, I read:

IN MEMORY OF
FRANCIS MAGRUDER

who departed this life
on the 9th of July, 1819,
in the 56th year of his age
Omnes eodem cogitur.

Mark the perfect man & behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.

IN
MEMORY OF
MRS. BARBARA MAGRUDER
consort of

FRANCIS MAGRUDER who
departed this life, June
25th 1812 aged 48 years.

IN
MEMORY OF
LOUISA MAGRUDER
who departed this life
on the 12th of December 1828
The sickly dream of life will soon be over
And we shall meet dear friend to part no more.

IN
MEMORY OF
ELEANOR W. MAGRUDER

who departed this life
February 5th 1847
aged 56 years.

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
MARGARET MAGRUDER
Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God
Erected by her niece
ELIZA HAMILTON.

AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY

IN MEMORY
OF
MRS. SARAH SHANLEY
who departed this life
in September 1810
aged 45 years

IN MEMORY
OF
ELIZABETH MAGRUDER
who departed this life
in June 1827
aged 52 years.

TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN SMITH MAGRUDER
who departed this life
the 7th of April 1825
aged 58 years
An honest man's the noblest work of God.

IN MEMORY
OF
ELEANOR MAGRUDER
who departed this life Aug. 1852
in her 87th year.

To the memory of
RODERICK M. MCGREGOR
who departed this life
the 1st of Sept. 1857
in the 54th year
of his age
Like crowded forest trees we stand
And some are marked to fall
The axe will smite at God's command
And soon will smite us all.

IN MEMORY
OF
HENRY MCGREGOR
who departed this life May, 1851
in his 44th year

VIRGINIA
Infant daughter of
N. M. & S. E. MCGREGOR
sleeps here.

IN MEMORY OF
ROSE
daughter of
N. M. & S. E. MCGREGOR
who died July 1848
aged 11 years
Sleep loved one sleep
Beneath the quiet sod
With faith & hope & prayer
We gave thee up to God.

Wandering through a God's acre of ancestral sepulchre countless emotions surge, and a varied panorama of thought riots through the mind peopling it with the shades of long ago. Though:

"There was a door to which I found no key,
There was a veil through which I might not see;"

Who would not wish to find the key and lift the veil?

"And will he not come again?
And will he not come again?
No, no, he is dead,
Gone to his death-bed,
And he never will come again."

These are materialistic words, a veritable *de profundis* of despair, but we are cheered by the voice of love and of faith and of hope:

"Eternal process moving on,
From state to state the spirit walks.

Nor blame I death because he bear,
The use of virtue out of earth,
I know transplanted human worth,
Will bloom to profit elsewhere."



FACSIMILE OF JOHN MAGRUDER'S SIGNATURE
Photographed from his Will

WILLIAM LANCASTER McLAUGHLIN

BY MRS. JOHANNA (MAYNE) PALMER

SINCE the organization of this Clan we have had many papers recounting doughty deeds wrought by MacGregors on sea and on land when war like a pall enshrouded our country with gloom.

We have listened to them with glistening eye and a proud sense of kinship, for the clannish love of the MacGregor for his own, and his pride in the achievements of the family have lived through decades of varied experiences and widely scattered interests.

It has ever been our proud boast that when the blood of MacGregor flows in the veins there is never a craven's heart. All those stories, however, were the records of man—men claiming the heritage of strength and experience belonging to their manhood's prime. Today I would tell you the story of a boy—a mere stripling—who, with no selfish interest at stake, but purely for a love of humanity, deliberately gave his life to save others.

It was on December 30, 1903, that news was telegraphed all over the country of the disastrous Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago in which six hundred women and children perished. You will all probably recall the harrowing details as given by the newspapers, and perhaps will also recall the name of William McLaughlin, the boy hero of the disaster. If so, in all likelihood you do not know that he was of the MacGregor Blood.

William Lancaster McLaughlin was born in a Methodist parsonage in Lancaster, Ohio, January 15, 1885, but while still a little lad went to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, South America, to live.

Here his father took charge of the largest Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. The boy lived in South America for some years, but at the age of 16 was sent to Delaware, Ohio, to pursue his studies in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was a great favorite with teachers and pupils from the first; was a good student and secured grades above the average. McLaughlin appeared in debating contests against the very best men in his school, and though only a sophomore at the time of his death was considered one of the most brilliant students in Wesleyan University. He was also interested in athletics and was one of the eleven men chosen to represent the University in 1903, in a contest in Cleveland where there were representatives from six universities.

My own recollection of this young cousin was that of a merry, sunshiny, curly-headed boy ready for either fun or work, and putting his best effort in either. In 1903 he went to spend the Christmas holidays with his uncle, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, in Chicago, and on that fatal afternoon, of December 30, happened to pass the Iroquois Theatre at the time of the matinee performance, and stopped a few minutes to inspect the building where his uncle was to preach the next Sunday.



WILLIAM LANCASTER McLAUGHLIN, OHIO
Hero of the Iroquois Theatre Fire, Chicago, 1903.

While standing there, the alarm of fire was sounded. In five minutes that magnificent building was a veritable charnel house. The play was an extravaganza, attracting many women and children, and therefore an audience hard to manage. The firemen and policemen worked like mad, but the landing and stairways were soon piled high with bodies scorched, asphyxiated, smothered and trodden to death. An eye witness relates the following of our hero:

"I was suddenly struck by a sight I saw on the upper fire escape. There stood a boy whose bravery filled me with wonder. He had taken his stand by the safety planks which by that time had been thrown from the North-Western Building, and nothing could make him budge from his position. He was keeping back the men, refusing to allow them to pass over on the planks, but was sending over the women and children as fast as he could. He was in full sight of the great crowd below who cheered him every time he passed one over. Some of the women went over singly, sometimes several holding hands, and sometimes they crawled.

Some of the women went across with their clothes on fire, laughing the laugh of the insane. The boy could have saved his own life a hundred times, but he refused to do it and gave his own life to save the women and children. Of course I did not know who he was at the moment, but afterwards learned that his name was William McLaughlin."

The picture of this lad standing in that mouth of hell, the flames burning the clothing from his body, the stifling smoke suffocating him, but manfully guiding the women and children over the bridge until he himself was buried beneath a crowd falling from a fire escape above, is surely one that every MacGregor may be proud to remember, terrible as it is.

After he had been removed to the adjoining building in an effort to save his life the surgeons said that his courage and manliness were as fine and self-sacrificing as when he stood while the flames were sweeping him to death. "I am going to die," he said, "never mind me, give your attention to the women and children." Shortly before he died he said he did not regret his act, but was glad he could follow Christ and give his life for others, that he knew what he was doing and chose to deliberately sacrifice himself.

We can scarcely realize what a tremendous will power this indicated in a young man with a life full of hope and promise opening before him. There are many heroes in life's battle known and unknown, but the comment written by Dr. Gunsaulus surely voices our own opinion:

"When Will McLaughlin stood, with one foot on the iron landing of the fire-escape, the other on the safety planks, his very arms ablaze, lifting women and children across the chasm, conscious of no eye on him save that of Almighty God, then the truest ideal of Christian heroism must have been realized."

Soon after the tragedy, the writer, in speaking of it to Dr. Gunsaulus, said: "What a terrible death!" The answer will not soon be forgotten. "No, no, *not* terrible, but beautiful beyond words to express."

And so we who knew and loved the merry young fellow have come to think of it—not a terrible death, but a triumphant entrance into the life beyond.

Willingly he went,

"Not like the quarry slave, at night
Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approached the grave,
Like one who wrapped the drapery of his couch
About him, and lay down to pleasant dreams."

William Lancaster McLaughlin was the son of William McLaughlin and Rebecca Long, grandson of Benjamin Long and Virginia Mayne, great-grandson of Emanuel Mayne and Grace Magruder, great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder and Grace Townsend, great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Brewer Magruder and Rebecca Magruder, great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder, 3d and Margaret Jackson, great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

DATES of Magruder Marriage Licenses as recorded in the Prince George's County, Maryland (organized 1696), records from 1777 to 1799, both years inclusive. Records of Marriages prior to 1777 may be found in Parish Records:

- 1779, Sept. 23, Dennis Magruder and Ann Contee.
- 1779, Oct. 18, Eleanor Magruder and John M. Burgess.
- 1780, Oct. 20, Sarah Ann Magruder and Isaac Brooke.
- 1781, Feb. 27, Enoch Magruder and Elizabeth Sprigg.
- 1781, Mch. 9, Cassandra Magruder and James McKenzie.
- 1781, May 22, Edward Magruder and Elizabeth Wade.
- 1785, Feb. 3, Sarah Magruder and Bernard Shanley.
- 1785, Nov. 16, Alexander Wilson Magruder and Mary Conley.
- 1786, Jan. 11, Harriet Magruder and Richard Lyles.
- 1786, Dec. 23, Francis Magruder and Barbara Williams.
- 1787, Feb. 4, Elizabeth Magruder and John Blackburn.
- 1787, May 22, Priscilla Magruder and James Handling.
- 1787, Oct. 15, Elizabeth Magruder and Osborn Williams.
- 1788, Jan. 2, Barbara Magruder and John H. Lowe.
- 1788, Jan. 11, Jane Magruder and John Mackall.
- 1788, Jan. 12, Sarah Magruder and John Osborn.
- 1788, Oct. 13, Mary Magruder and Thomas Boyd, Jr.
- 1789, Sept. 24, Rebecca Magruder and John Turnbull.
- 1790, Jan. 11, Samuel Magruder and Mary Hilleary.
- 1790, Feb. 27, Alexander Magruder and Mary Mackall.
- 1790, Aug. 12, Nathan Magruder and Elizabeth Bevan.
- 1791, Feb. 3, John Bowie Magruder and Sarah Jones.
- 1791, Mch. 9, Anna Magruder and Robert Hay.
- 1792, Nov. 7, Elizabeth Hawkins Magruder and James Somerville.
- 1794, June 2, Mary Magruder and Thomas Forster.
- 1794, June 10, James A. Magruder and Millicent Beans.
- 1794, Sept. 18, John Read Magruder and Amelia Hall.
- 1796, Feb. 5, William Magruder and Elizabeth Hilleary.
- 1797, Dec. 16, Harriet Magruder and Alexander Covington.
- 1798, Aug. 20, Kitty Magruder and Aderton Skinner.—EDITOR.

THE MACGREGOR COUNTRY

BY DR. STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER

IT WAS my good fortune to enjoy a delightful trip to Scotland during the past summer accompanied by my two little daughters, Margaret and Edna, and their grandmother.

Reaching Edinburgh after several days spent in England it was especially interesting to visit Balmoral Castle, so closely connected with the life of the late Queen Victoria; Hollywood Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded; Saint Giles, an ancient pile; the Museum, where we saw a large marble statue of Rob Roy; and the great University of Edinburgh.

There are many pleasant driveways about the city, among them the Queen's Drive which gives an opportunity to enjoy the scenery afforded by rivers and lakes so numerous as to suggest Venice with its canals instead of roadways.

One of our trips was to Ellen's Isle and we fairly reveled in scenery on our way. First in point of interest came Niddrie Castle where Mary Queen of Scots was sheltered after her escape from Loch Leven. Then Linlithgow where she was born; and a little further away Camelton, the reputed birth place of King Arthur of the Round Table.

Then the famous field of Bannockburn, which carried me back to "The Days of Bruce;" Sterling Castle, associated with Sir William Wallace's victory; and a monument to him on the Abbey Craig beyond.

Crossing the Bridge of Allan we entered Strathallan, not far from the battle field of Sheriffmuir; and next the town of Dunblane, the seat of a very ancient cathedral, which was the name given to one of his properties by Alexander Magruder, Immigrant.

Leaving Dunblane we passed the Castle of Doune the seat of the Earls of Moray; and thence on to Aberfoyle, where we met two friends from Washington who went with us to view some nearby scenery and pose for a group photograph.

Rob Roy and the Clan Gregor formed the larger part of our conversation which made it a most congenial party, my friends evincing the greatest interest in him and his clansmen. Taking a coach at Aberfoyle we set out for Loch Katrine. Many points of interest lay near us among them Coilantogle Ford, the scene of the fight between Roderick Dhue and Fitz-James; and Lanrick Mead, where by means of the Fiery Cross gathered "Clan Alpine's warriors true"

"The mountaineer cast glance of pride
Along Ben-Ledi's living side,
Then fixed his eye and sable brow
Full on Fitz-James—"How say'st thou now?
These are Clan Alpine's warriors true;
And, Saxon,—I am Roderick Dhue."

Then Glenfinlans, the hunting preserve of the ancient Scottish kings; Loch Achray, described by Sir Walter Scott, beginning:

“The western waves of ebbing day;”

the Trossachs, and then, Loch Katrine.

Here we took a steamer going the length of the loch, about eight miles. No spot in scenic Scotland can rival the beauty of view afforded from the breast of this most attractive little stretch of inland water. On either side rise Ben Venue and Ben An throwing a picture of their verdant sides into the placid mirror of the lake. Near the western end is the beautifully wooded, green-carpeted Ellen’s Isle, about half-a-mile in diameter, so delightfully described in the “Lady of the Lake.”

The very spot where Rob Roy came down the mountain, where his horse fell, and where Helen, thinking he was her father, rode over to meet him, is pointed out. Discovering her mistake she was on the point of returning to the Isle when he spoke, “I am lost on these hills; my steed lies yonder—dead. Won’t you row me across?” As every one who has read “Rob Roy” knows Cupid spent his dart; but unhappier days befell Rob and his prison cave is yet to be seen, thus mingling the romantic with the tragic.

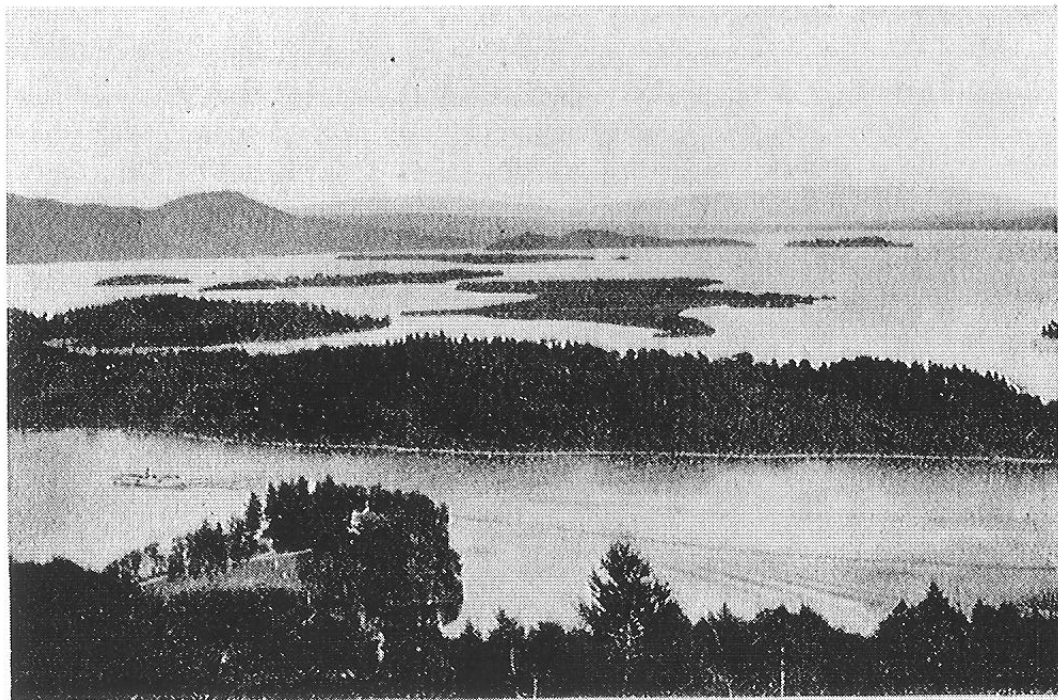
Taking our coach again we drove to Loch Lomond about thirty miles long and seven miles across at its greatest breadth—“The Queen of Scottish Lakes.” Here the many islands dotting the water with numerous recesses and peninsulas, and Ben Lomond rising sentinel-like; riveted our gaze and lead to emotions of keen pleasure. Thence on to Glasgow we saw many smaller lakes, heather-covered fields, and hills with large flocks of sheep grazing in happy contentment.

After a few days stay in Glasgow, a manufacturing centre, and probably the busiest city in Scotland, we left for the old Balquhiddier Church to visit Rob Roy’s grave. Here we met one of the Clan with his family who had come to place flowers on Rob’s grave in which act of deference we were most happy to join, America thus united with Scotland in paying tribute to his memory. Mr. A. MacGregor told me with much self-restrained pride that the MacGregors were never conquered although the Clan had been driven to the fastnesses of the hills. The old church is now a ruin covered with vines and ivy, while the building which supplants it stands within its shadow.

Proceeding next to “Edinchip” we were greeted by Lady Helen MacGregor of MacGregor, mother of Sir Malcolm MacGegor of MacGregor, the Honorable Mrs. Granville Somerset of London, a sister; Mrs. Ernest P. Magruder of Washington, D. C., another sister; and some personal friends of the family.

Presently The Chief entered dressed in Highland costume, and we were delighted to greet him dressed in his kilt “On his native heath.” It was his birthday, and the family had assembled in his honor excepting his sister, Lady Mansfield of Scone Palace, and his brother “Alasdair” of the Isle of Bute. Taking us for a view of the surrounding country he pointed out Loch and Ben all rich in historic and poetic association, and recalled appropriate lines from Sir Walter Scott for many surroundings.

“Edinchip” is beautifully situated in the heart of the MacGregor Country, near Balquhiddier, Perthshire, between Loch Earn and Lock Voil; with a lawn run-



LOCH LOMOND

Near this Lake was fought the Battle of Glen Fruin in 1602.

ning down to the level of the valley thick with countless bulbs and blooming flowers along the walks and in the garden which was well filled with ripening fruits, berries and vegetables.

Passing these we went on to "The Glen" with the hills on either side all purple with bloom and white with bleating lambs. My little girls could not resist the temptation to gather some Scottish heather as a prized souvenir of their first foreign trip, and it was a most engaging sight to see Sir Malcolm helping them over rocks, bushes and boggy land in their quest for the freshest blooms.

The weather was ideal, and after a day's outing we enjoyed to the full Lady Helen's delicious tea with all kinds of Scotch bread and cookies. Many handsome paintings of the MacGregor and allied families adorned the walls of "Edinchip," and among The Chief's collection of curios is the gun from which the last shot was fired at a bloodhound following a MacGregor before the Clan was permitted to resume their surname, and when, as yet, under the Acts of Proscription, it was legal and held commendable to shoot them like dogs.

When I left "Edinchip" I carried pleasant memories which will always be mine, and not the least of them the thought of a cordial welcome, and the fact that I had the pleasure of wishing our Chief many happy returns of a happy occasion.

Oban is a mecca for tourists who desire to visit sections of the Western Highlands, and many excursionists make this city their hub. Taking a steamer we passed out of Oban Bay toward the old Castle of Duart. Looking backward we saw Ben Cruachan, high above the Argyllshire Hills, Ben Nevis, the Peaks of Glencoe, washed by the waters of Loch Linnhe, Loch Creran and Loch Etive, the Island and Paps of Jura, Colonsay, and glancing forward again, Kingairloch, Morvern and the Hills of Mull.

Rounding Torosay Castle the Ardtornish Castle comes into view in which Sir Walter Scott laid the initial scene in "The Lord of the Isles;" touch at Lochaline, and steaming out of Tobermory Bay where the Morvern Hills "Dip down to sea and sand," and meet the waters of Loch Sunart. Kissing the Atlantic the steamer runs by Glengorm Castle, giving a view of Treshnish Islands, Fladda, the Cairnburgs, Lunga, the Dutchman's Cap, and lands at Staffa Island. In this lonely Isle is a groto and six large caverns which remained unknown to the outer world until discovered in 1772. The largest cave is two hundred and thirty feet long and seventy feet high supported by arches of basaltic formation hexagonal in shape and prismatic in color, with columns placed with such mathematical nicety as to suggest the labor of giant workmen.

I shall always remember my ascent of Ben Nevis. Starting from my hotel in Fort William at five o'clock to walk to its top I became fatigued so that I chose a rocky seat for resting and to watch the setting sun. I was on the highest peak in Scotland with its shadows pictured green in the lake nestling at its foot. Beyond were the waters of the Caledonian Canal winding its serpentine-way between lake and mountain showing ripples of blue. A stray cloud hung momentarily under the sun then floated away leaving a burst of light which tinged the landscape with red and gold and glowed like an immense thing of fire until it sank behind a fleecy cloud into a turquoise sky.

Entranced by the beauty of the scene only the approaching cold of night warned me to continue my climb. Within a few moments I was walking through

snow in midsummer, and about eleven o'clock I reached the summit where I remained for the night that I might view a sunrise from my exalted altitude in the morning.

I would like to tell the members of American Clan Gregor Society more of the interest, beauty, grandeur and fascination of dear old Scotland, but I promised our Chieftain I would confine myself to a short paper, and mindful of this promise I feel that I have used the time allotted to me.

DATES of Magruder Marriage Licenses as recorded in the Prince George's County, Maryland, records from 1800 to 1839, both years inclusive:

1800, Jan. 4,	Thomas Magruder and Mary Clarke.
1800, Oct. 4,	Matilda Snowden Magruder and Daniel McCarthy, Jr.
1800, Oct. 23,	Edward Magruder and Ann Ellen (Allen?).
1801, Feb. 3,	Jane Contee Magruder and William Marbury, Jr.
1802, Jan. 6,	Henrietta Magruder and Levin Beall.
1802, April 3,	Isaac Magruder and Ann Hill.
1802, April 18,	Haswell Magruder and Ann Allen.
1803, Mch. 30,	Samuel Magruder and Ann Hilleary.
1803, Nov. 21,	Thomas Magruder and Polly Beanes Bowie.
1803, Dec. 1,	Elizabeth Magruder and James Truman Magruder.
1805, May 29,	Denis Magruder and Elizabeth G. Contee.
1806, Oct. 13,	Clarissa Harlow Magruder and James Webb.
1808, Mch. 18,	Margaret S. Magruder and Ignatius Wheeler.
1809, Oct. 30,	Martha Magruder and William M. Bowie.
1811, Nov. 5,	John Read Magruder and Polly B. Magruder.
1813, Feb. 15,	Edward Magruder and Tracy Barron.
1815, Jan. 25,	Emma C. Magruder and Brook M. Berry.
1817, Oct. 4,	Dennis Magruder and Frances Fitzgerald.
1820, Feb. 17,	Jane B. Magruder and John Waring.
1820, April 4,	John Read Magruder and Elizabeth Waring.
1820, Nov. 21,	Dennis Magruder and Mary Ann Beard.
1822, Jan. 12,	Rebecca D. Magruder and Pealy Brown.
1824, Oct. 25,	Richard A. C. Magruder and Emily C. Bowie.
1826, April 25,	Sophia Magruder and Philip Hill.
1826, June 10,	Rebecca Magruder and George Washington Hilleary.
1828, Feb. 25,	Elizabeth Magruder and Samuel B. Harper.
1828, May 15,	Susanna B. Magruder and Henry Phillips.
1830, Aug. 14,	Mary A. Magruder and P. Carter Dunlap.
1832, Dec. 16,	Dennis Magruder and Ellen B. Mullikin.
1833, May 28,	Caleb Clarke Magruder and Mary Sprigg Belt.
1833, Sept. 26,	Louisa Magruder and William Wilson.
1834, Jan. 13,	John B. Magruder and Mary Ann Hill.
1836, Feb. 20,	Alexander I. I. Magruder and Catherine Johnson.
1837, Oct. 23,	Isaac G. Magruder and Margaret E. Hill.
1839, Sept. 3,	Mary Magruder and William Magruder.
1839, Dec. 28,	Jane Magruder and Thomas Beall,—EDITOR.

ROB ROY

BY JOHN EDWIN MUNCASTER

THE elaboration of a spider thread of tradition nearing three centuries old into a story that will entertain for a few minutes the gathering here present is a task that our Chieftain would be inclined to shrink from notwithstanding his ready wit and flow of language.

He, however, is a firm adherent to the doctrine of a division of labor, and when he calls there only remains for a loyal subject to respond to his commands and present the results for your approval.

In the years gone by, in the gloaming, the gathering-time of the household, we have all often heard from our parents stories of the olden time, told as they used to tell them (now-a-days we send children to school when four years old and let them read their own stories, thus saving time and trouble), and among these stories were some traditions of Rob Roy MacGregor.

As I recall the old people thought the Magruders of this section were descendants of that noted character, but later researches show this to be a myth, and it is proven by the never failing figures of time that he flourished some fifty years or more after our ancestor came to America, having been born in the middle of the seventeenth Century.

The first mention of his name is as leader of a raiding party in the Parish of Kippen in 1691, an almost bloodless affair. The country however, was so thoroughly harried that it was long distinguished as the her ship or devastation of Kippen.

He was a descendant of Dougal Ciar Mohr, the great mouse-colored man to whom attaches the odium for the so-called massacre at Glen Fruin, the last act of the MacGregors as a strong clan, owing to which the name of MacGregor was forbidden to be borne.

Rob Roy's mother was a Campbell, and he was known most often as Rob Roy MacGregor Campbell. His people were of some consequence in the country lying between Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond, and he as the younger son of the chieftain of the sept of Dougal Ciar Mohr was reared as a Highland gentleman.

In the quiet times succeeding the uprising of 1715 he became a drover or trader in black cattle between the Highlands and Lowlands, the main source of wealth to his people. In this trade it appears he was so successful a speculator as to inspire general confidence and trust. The death of Rob Roy's father seems to have placed the management of the property of his nephew, Gregor MacGregor of Glengyle, in his hands, and as guardian Rob Roy's following and influence in the clan were much increased.

About this time he acquired an interest in the property of Craig Royston and grew into favor with his nearest and most powerful neighbor, James Duke of Montrose who aided him by loans of money which were used principally in cattle trading.

The laws in those days were a bit more strict than now. Today when a thief is caught he is put out of temptation's way for a few months, provided the prosecutor can defeat all legal technicalities; but in those days the thief never stole again because he was hanged.

A debtor now pleads bankruptcy, and after saving enough to live on by giving it to his wife or adopted son, settles with his creditors at three cents on the dollar, and starts life again. Then he was put in prison to make sure he would not run away, and there remained until some one paid his debts or he died in durance vile.

Misfortune came to Rob Roy on a turn in the market. One tradition says he had a partner who absconded with a large sum of money leaving him bankrupt, but a notice; which appeared in 1712, calling for the arrest of Robert Campbell, commonly known as Rob Roy MacGregor, makes no mention of a partner but says that Rob Roy got away with about £1000 sterling.

Not being desirous of boarding behind the bars for the rest of his life Rob Roy took to the hills, and went out of the way of arrest. The Duke of Montrose brought suit to attach his lands and property at Craig Royston; took possession of all his stock and furniture and evicted his wife (Helen) Mary* and their children, offering such indignities as doubtless would have moved a milder man than Rob Roy MacGregor to vengeance.

The evicted family moved into the protection of the Duke of Argyle and Rob Roy began speculating in cattle without the formality of purchase money or bills of sale, making predatory war on the Duke of Montrose, his tenants, relatives and allies. These comprised a large circle, but Rob Roy professed himself a Jacobite and extended his operations against all he thought friendly to the government or the union of the kingdoms.

Scotland was at that time an extremely favorable country for his purposes, being without roads, broken into narrow valleys surmounted by precipices, and interspersed with immense forests, tractless save to those who knew the passes so that a small body of men could hold in check a vastly superior number.

The inhabitants were one with him at his pursuits. A large proportion were of the Clan Gregor who claimed the whole country as their ancient birth-right having been dispossessed in past years because of the little technicality of not having obtained patents from the kings of Scotland, while most of the remainder were members of other clans trained to arms in border wars with much contempt

* Inscriptions on an iron railing surrounding Rob Roy's grave in the Balquhiddy Churchyard Perthshire, read:

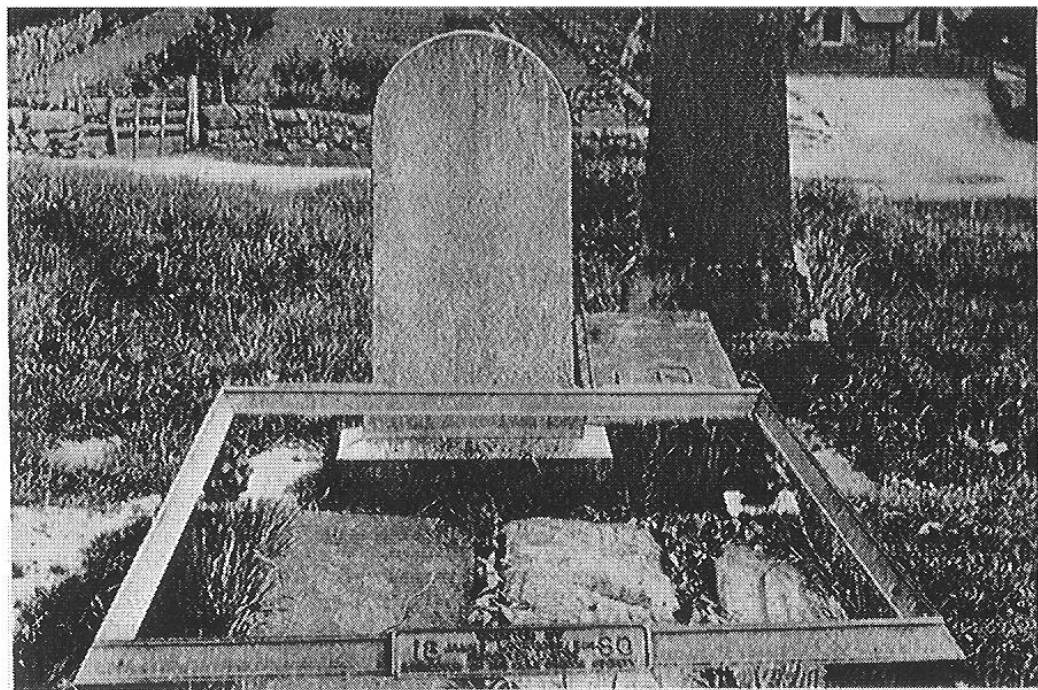
“(Helen) Mary, widow of Rob Roy, date of death unknown.”

“Robert MacGregor
(Rob Roy)

Died 28 Decr 1734 (O. S.)
Age about 70.”

“Coll died 1735
Robert died 1754
Sons of Rob Roy”

This indicates that Rob Roy's wife was named Mary although popularly known as Helen.—EDITOR.



ROB ROY'S GRAVE

Balquhider Churchyard, Perthshire, Scotland.

for manual industry. Under such circumstances Rob Roy had no difficulty in holding as many followers as he could feed and arm.

Personally he was well fitted for just such a life. Medium in height, he was strong and compactly built, with immense breadth of shoulders and length of arms. Tradition says he could tie his Highland garters two inches below his knees without stooping. If he could do this he could easily reach anything he wanted in his neighbor's houses. His countenance was open and manly, stern in periods of danger, but frank and cheerful in festive hours. Surrounding it was a thick suit of close curling red hair, which also covered his arms and legs exposed to the elements by the Highland dress of his times. He had a most intimate knowledge of every recess in the wild country he visited, and of the characters of the various individuals with whom he came in contact.

Though descended from the blood-thirsty Dougal Ciar Mohr, he seems to have been of a gentle disposition and always avoided blood-shed when possible. His schemes of plunder were devised with boldness and were almost uniformly successful because of the secrecy of their conception and the rapidity of their execution. He was a kind and gentle robber taking from the rich and giving to the poor, markedly different in his methods from the robber-barons of the present day.

Most likely as a matter of policy he never quarreled and kept out of all unnecessary encounters. Success in brawls would have created new and powerful enemies when he needed all the friends he could muster.

The uprising of 1715, which had as its object the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne of Great Britain, was at a time when Rob Roy was attaining celebrity. He explains his conduct in this struggle by means of a letter to Field Marshall Wade who was receiving the submission of the Highland clans. He wrote his sympathies were with King George, but that he would have had to enroll under the banner of the Duke of Montrose who would have thrown him into prison for debt; and since no gentleman could remain neutral in those times he had to enlist his men with the "Pretender." However, he adds, he did not act offensively against his Majesty's forces but furnished the Duke of Argyle all possible intelligence of the "Pretender's" movements. This statement seems to have been effective as no action was taken against him save to burn one of his homes in the Highlands.

It is said he did lose a battle while serving under the Earl of Mar with a body of MacGregors and a number of McPhersons, whose command had been assigned to him, by disobeying the orders of the commander to lead an attack.* Tradition says he got his pay for himself and his followers out of the baggage of both sides when the action resulted to the advantage of the Duke of Argyle.

During the settlement following the uprising Rob Roy gained favor and freedom from the Act of Attainder, in which he was named with many others, by the apparent surrender of the arms of about fifty of his followers to Colonel Patrick Campbell from whom he received a written pardon and passes for himself and followers. With this governmental protection he again made the Duke of Montrose a victim of his forays from headquarters at Craig Royston. The Duke asked for assistance from the soldiery and three bodies of troops were sent to apprehend him.

* Battle of Sheriffmuir.—EDITOR.

Mr. Graham, the Duke's factor, accompanied the troops. Heavy rains and the roadless condition of a broken country interfered with the rapid movements of the soldiers so that they found Craig Royston vacated but promptly applied the torch while being fired upon by MacGregors who killed a soldier and wounded others.

Sometime in November, 1716, Rob Roy avenged himself for the burning of Craig Royston by an act of singular audacity. When Mr. Graham, on his collection rounds for the Duke of Montrose, reached Chapel Errick, the MacGregors surrounded the place and took possession of Mr. Graham with all his books, bills and money. Rob Roy thereupon seated himself at the books and proceeded to finish such collections as were to be made, giving receipts and credits in the name of the Duke, and charging him the amount of the collections for the burning of his home. Mr. Graham was held captive for several days, moved from place to place, and made to write a letter to the Duke of Montrose asking a large ransom for his liberty. Realizing that nothing would be gained from the prisoner Rob Roy at last released him returning all his books and accounts but retaining his cash— about £1000 sterling.

The Duke quickly distributed arms among his tenants to be used against the MacGregors but Rob Roy collected them all for his own use by making separate attacks on each household. He also made a practice of calling in force at the Duke's granaries and demanding grain for his own use and for distribution among the poor; always giving receipts in his own name and saying he would settle with the owner.

He was hounded unceasingly by his enemy, the Duke of Montrose and was once captured. While taking him to a place of detention he was strapped with a heavy girth to a steward on horseback. Crossing a deep stream he persuaded his captor to loosen the girth whereupon he slipped from the horse and by swimming and diving made good his escape.

His greatest source of income at this time was black-mail in the form of an insurance against robbery. For the sum of about \$5 per \$100 of rental paid Rob Roy contracted to recover any cattle, horses or sheep that might be stolen, or to pay for them. He then divided his followers into two bodies one of which recovered the stolen cattle from the other which had done the stealing. His profits on such contracts brought in considerable revenue and he appears to have dropped the quarrels against the Duke of Montrose. The policy of the latter's family also changed to such an extent that they tried to attach the MacGregors to them by granting leases at low rates to those who had formerly held by occupancy.

Gregor MacGregor of Glengyle, Rob Roy's nephew, is recorded as one of these lease-holders, and he succeeded to Rob Roy's black-mail business, but seems never to have committed any lawless depredations.

Later in life Rob Roy became a Roman Catholic and seems to have lived quietly and orderly during his last years. Tradition says he died at an advanced age, in bed, in his own house,* in the Parish of Balquhiddy, the strong-hold of the MacGregors. It is said that while on his death bed a person with whom he was at odds wished to visit him. "Raise me from my bed," he said, "throw my

* Rob Roy died at Inverlochlarig-bed on Loch Voil, Perthshire, about seven miles west of Balquhiddy Church.—EDITOR.

plaid around me, bring my claymore, dirk and pistols. It shall never be said a foeman saw Rob Roy MacGregor defenseless and unarmed. His visitor entered and inquired regarding the health of his ancient foe who all the while maintained a cold and haughty manner. When he had left the room Rob Roy called out: "Now all is over. Let the piper play. 'We return No More,'" and died before the dirge was finished.

Seldom has there flourished a man so widely known to fiction, so diversified in pursuits, so mixed in character. Crafty, bold and prudent he may be excused because of his education, the environment and the times in which he lived, for exercising these quantities as he did. A captain of banditti he was moderate in revenge and humane in success. He was a friend of the poor, and the support of the widow and the orphan. True to his own pledged word he never forgot the treachery of others. When death came to him Rob Roy died lamented in his own wild country where hearts were grateful for his beneficence even if they failed to appreciate and condone his errors.

THE CONFLICT OF GLENFRUIN

BY MISS AMELIA GEORGIANA MURRAY MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR

ALL who know anything of the Clan of the MacGregors have heard of the fierce persecutions to which they were at one time subjected. Those of our race who have as it were taken fresh root in the great continent of North America across the seas look to us with the attached feelings of kinsmen and take a warm interest in the stirring events of our chequered history.

In compliance with a wish expressed by a beloved relation of my own whose married home is now over the water, I purpose to give some details of an action in the early years of the seventeenth century, viz., the Conflict of Glenfruin which led to direful consequences for us and the renewal of edicts prohibiting the use of our beloved name.

Two encounters between the MacGregors and the Colquhouns of Luss took place in 1602-1603.

The traditional account of one of the incidents which led to the disagreement of the MacGregors and Colquhouns (who were in a sense neighbors with a very wide tract of intervening country) is that two pedlars of the MacGregors of Dunan were benighted on their way home to Loch Rannoch from Glasgow and were refused hospitality on the property of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss. They held themselves justified in taking what was refused.

Kindling a fire in an unoccupied sheiling house (a sheiling in the Highlands is a hill pasture to which cattle are sent in summer) and taking a wedder from the fold, they killed it and feasted on the carcase. It happened to be a peculiarly marked animal, all black except the tail which was white. In the morning the shepherds missed at once the queer beast "Malt dubh an earbhail ghil"—Wedder black of tail white. The pedlars were forthwith suspected, captured and hanged without delay.

Alastair of Glenstrae, Chief of our Clan, went from Rannoch with some 300 men and encamped on the Colquhoun marches. A serious raid between the two clans took place on the 7th of December, 1602, at Glenfinlas, a glen about two miles to the west of Rossdhu and three to the north of Glenfruin to which it runs parallel. The raid was headed by Duncan McKewin MacGregor, sometimes styled The Tutor of Glenstrae, with about eighty persons, many of whom were accomplices not belonging to the Clan Gregor. A number of people were "harried," the inside plenishing taken out of their homes, and, it is recorded, their stock of three hundred cows, one hundred horses and mares, four hundred sheep and four hundred goats as well.

Alexander Colquhoun of Luss complained to the Privy Council against the Earl of Argyll to whom had been committed a charge to hold in the MacGregors, but not obtaining any redress he was advised to appear before the King (James VI) who was at Stirling, taking along with him a number of women carrying the bloody

shirts of their murdered or wounded husbands and sons. The scene produced a strong impression on the mind of the King and he vowed to take vengeance; granting a commission of Lieutenancy to Colquhoun of Luss strengthening him to apprehend the perpetrators. (From Historical Sketches by Duncan Campbell, formerly parish schoolmaster of Fortingall, Glenlyon, published in 1886.)

Sir Walter Scott in his Introduction to his novel *Rob Roy* has given an interesting account of the Battle of Glenfruin and his narrative is sure to be welcome to all concerned, therefore I copy it verbatim:

“Other occasions frequently occurred in which the MacGregors testified contempt for the laws from which they had often experienced severity but never protection.

Though they were gradually deprived of their possessions, and of all ordinary means of procuring subsistence, they could not nevertheless, be supposed likely to starve of famine while they had the means of taking from strangers what they considered as rightfully their own.

Hence they became versed in predatory forays, and accustomed to bloodshed.

Their passions were eager, and with a little management on the part of their powerful neighbors, they could easily be ‘hounded out,’ to use an expressive Scottish phrase, to commit violence, of which the wily instigators took the advantage, and left the ignorant MacGregors an undivided portion of blame and punishment.

This policy of pushing the fierce clans of the Highlands and Borders to break the peace of the country, is accorded by the Historian, one of the most dangerous practices of his own period, in which the MacGregors were considered as ready agents.

Notwithstanding these severe denunciations, which were acted upon in the same spirit in which they were conceived, some of the clans still possessed property, and the Chief of the same in 1592, is designated Allester MacGregor of Glenstrae.

He is said to have been a brave and active man, but from the tenor of his confession at his death, appears to have been engaged in many and desperate feuds, one of which finally proved fatal to himself and many of his followers.

This was the celebrated Conflict of Glenfruin, near the southwestern extremity of Loch Lomond in the vicinity of which the MacGregors continued to exercise much authority by the Coir a glaive, or right of the sword, already mentioned.

There had been a long and bloody feud betwixt the MacGregors and the Laird of Colquhoun, a powerful race on the lower part of Loch Lomond.”

Sir Walter Scott proceeds to relate the story of the Black Wedder with the White Tail already noted from another source.

Returning to Sir Walter’s narrative, it continues:

“To avenge this quarrel the Laird of MacGregor assembled his clan to the number of three or four hundred men and marched toward Luss from the banks of Loch Long by a Pass called Ruidh na Gael or the Highlanders’ Pass.

Sir Humphrey Colquhoun received early notice of this incursion, and collected a strong force, more than twice the number of that of the invaders.

He had with him the gentlemen of the name of Buchanan, with Grahams, and other gentry of the Lennox, and a party of the citizens of Dumbarton, under the command of Tobias Smollett, a magistrate or Bailie of that town and an ancestor of the celebrated author.

The parties met in the valley of Glenfruin. The day fatal to the conquered party was at least equally so to the victors, the babe unborn of the Clan Alpin having reason to repent it.

The MacGregors somewhat discouraged by the sight of the 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 wrapt around their principal opponents.

The Clan charged with great fury on the front of the enemy, while John MacGregor, na luarag, of the coat of mail, made an unexpected attack on the flank.

A great part of The Colquhoun's force consisted of 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 was exercised on the fugitives of whom betwixt two and three hundred fell on the field and in the pursuit.

MacGregor's brother was one of the very few of that Clan who were slain. He was buried near the field of battle, and the place is marked by a rude stone called the Grey Stone of MacGregor."

Sir Walter adds:

"This battle of Glenfruin and the severity which the victors exercised in the pursuit was reported to King James VI in a manner most unfavorable to the Clan Gregor, whose general character being that of lawless though brave men, could not much avail in such a case."

Allaster MacGregor of Glenstrae had a holding in Rannoch and it was from thence that he started for the Colquhoun country. The march must have occupied several of the cold, misty days of February. The wives and bairns doubtless watched these "pretty men" all starting in their warlike array, and many an anxious heart must have been left amongst their womenkind, although trained to courage and endurance. Happily, however, they could not foresee the calamities which victory was to bring upon them.

In whatever light the case may appear in these days when the power and justice of law are established, and when all things work comfortably for the nation at large, yet when the Clan Gregor sallied forth in strength that wintry morning, whether for an intended conference or for mortal combat, it was under a deep sense of wrong done to them and of bitter persecution.

Few if any of these warriors returned, and worse times than any yet experienced in their struggling existence were to follow the ill-starred success of their arms (from *History of the Clan Gregor* compiled by A. G. Murray MacGregor). The following is from an article in the Records of Criminal Trials by R. Pitcairn:

"The Clan Gregor, which from whatever causes had been for some time looked upon as an unruly tribe, was for some years previous to 1603 placed under the control of Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle, who as King's Lieutenant in "Bounds of the Clan Gregor" was invested with very extensive powers, and who by his acceptance of the office was made answerable for all excesses committed by this Clan.

In these circumstances it might be supposed that it was Argyle's interest as it certainly was his duty, to have done all in his power to retain the Clan Gregor in obedience to the laws; but on the contrary, it appears that from the time he first as King's Lieutenant acquired the complete control of the MacGregors the principal use he made of his power was artfully to stir up the Clan to various acts of aggression and hostility against his own personal enemies of whom it is known Colquhoun of Luss was one.

Subsequently on January 29, 1604, Allaster McGregour of Glenstrae and several others were tried before an assyse for having on the 7th day of February by past 'barbarously slain' and taken captive sundry Colquhouns and others 'to the number of sevin scoir persons or theirby,' Verdict: The Assyse, all in one voice found Allaster MacGregour of Glenstrae and others to be 'culpable and convict' of the crimes specified.

The sentence was that ‘the persons named should at Market Cross of Edinburgh be hung upon a gibbet, their limbs to be quartered and put upon public places and all their goods brought into the Sovereign Lord’s use.’”

As a sequel, on January 20, 1604, Allaster Roy MacGregor of Glenstrae, Captain and Chief of the Clan Gregor with four other MacGregors, was executed. On the 18th of February thereafter eleven MacGregors were executed. On the 5th of March five MacGregors were executed. On the 2nd of March four MacGregors were executed.

The Chief made a written dying declaration which lays much blame on Argyle and begs of His Majesty while banishing him and all his kin who were at the Laird of Luss’s slaughter “to let poor innocent men and young bairns pass to liberty and learn to live as innocent men.”

Such was the “Conflict of Glenfruin” and the heavy expiation exacted from us. But we never lost heart, and when the right time came, we lifted up our heads again and fought for our Sovereign and our Country with the same loyalty we had evinced for each other and for our Chief!

Fire destroyed the records of St. Mary’s County, Maryland (organized 1637), about 1830-’31, and there are no Magruder Marriages recorded in this County up to October 7, 1913.

Many of the records of Charles County, Maryland (organized 1658), were destroyed by fire in 1892. The only Magruder Marriage to October 8, 1913, is:

1881, Oct. 4, Richard A. Magruder and Eleanor E. A. Hawkins—EDITOR.

REVEREND IVAN MARSHALL GREEN*

BY MRS. HELEN WOODS (MACGREGOR) GANTT

IVAN MARSHALL GREEN was born November 3, 1881, at the residence of his grandfather, John Ridout MacGregor, "Concord," Stafford County, Virginia.

In his childhood he was privately instructed, and later attended graded schools in the District of Columbia. In 1897 he entered Emory and Henry College, and in 1903 took a special course in Fredericksburg College; whence he entered the Virginia Theological Seminary at Alexandria.

A member of the class of 1907, he was ordained a deacon in the seminary on June 21, of that year by the Right Reverend R. A. Gibson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Virginia; and by him was advanced to the priesthood on November 1, 1908, in old Acquia Church, Virginia; where as a boy he had attended Sunday-school and been confirmed.

During his vacation in the summer of 1905 he taught the public school in Pocasan Hollow, Virginia; visited the sick on Saturdays, and conducted services and Sabbath-school on Sundays.

Mr. Green's first charge was at Shenandoah, Virginia, where his work in mountain missions was very successful. To use his own words taken from the *Southern Churchman* of October 24, 1908:

"These mountains and valleys have been isolated long, but now God, through His faithful band of men and women missionaries, is bringing them into His fold and adding to His inheritance. The Light of the world is hastening forth over chaos and heathenism, flooding the dark places with radiant Truth, and teaching the poor through the sign of the Cross."

As an evidence of the benighted condition of these mountaineers, and their great need of spiritual help, I will cite one of Mr. Green's experiences:

He was one day down on his knees nailing some timber in the shape of a cross, to place upon a little building where he intended to hold divine service, when a young mountaineer came swinging along his path. Stopping he called out, "Say fellow! What's that you're making?" "I'm making a cross," was the reply. "And what's that?" was asked. Then the young minister told the story of the Cross to the mountaineer, who listened with such eager interest as to evidence he had never heard it before.

Mr. Green did everything in his power for the moral and intellectual up-lift of these mountaineers, going so far as to take some of the young men to the hotel at Stanardsville, Virginia, and out of his own slender allowance keeping them there that they might be brought in touch with the outside world. At one time he buried two children of a poor woman after having bought the clothes in which to enshroud them.

* A picture of Mr. Green appeared in the Society's Year Book published in 1912.

He had no horse, but made all of his visits on foot, the way being never too long or too rough for him to harken to the call of need; and he travelled from home to home whenever there was a possibility of bringing a ray of hope and comfort into desolate lives.

It was in the early spring of 1908, that the young minister was wending his way far up the mountains led on by the beauties of nature. Suddenly he came upon an old log hut in which sat a woman bent with age and so weather-beaten that it was difficult to tell either her age or her color. The minister stopped to ask a few questions receiving only "yes," or "no," in reply. Upon inquiring about her he was told if she ever knew he was a minister she would never permit him to return to see her. He continued however, to visit her from time to time; carried her smoking tobacco, and at last won her confidence. When the time was ripe he told her of the Master.

In the autumn the minister went up the mountain trail to baptize the old woman in a faith of which she had known nothing a few short months before.

Winter, bringing deep snow and ice, came, but Mr. Green continued in touch with the old woman. One evening he was told she wanted to see him. He found her very ill, but she knew him, and her last request was that he would be near her at the end.

A few days later Mr. Green, with his wife and one or two others, went up the mountain side to bury the old woman. Her cabin was so, dilapidated that the few friends present could not enter. The coffin was placed just inside the door, and standing by on a rock coated with ice this follower of Christ began the burial service.

Gray clouds hung low and nature was in an angry mood, but before its close the sun broke through and flooding the doorway lit up his face, radiant with the thought that he had saved a soul, and made a picture that those who saw can never forget.

Such was his work, in the brief span of years allotted him, among these people, always ready and anxious to help them in a manner which made him the very idol of their hearts. When the news came of his illness, and finally of his death, there was hardly more genuine grief and sorrow among his own loved ones than among those who dwelt in lonely huts amid the mountains.

The Reverend Ivan Marshall Green and Kate Evelyn Makely, of Alexandria, Virginia, were joined in matrimony November 18, 1908, by the Reverend P. P. Phillippo, assisted by the Reverend Robert A. Griesser. On October 9, 1909, he was elected Chaplain of American Clan Gregor, of which he was a Charter Member, and reelected in 1910 and 1911. He was also Chaplain of the Second Regiment of Infantry, Virginia Volunteers.

In January, 1909, he accepted a call to St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clifton Forge, in the diocese of southern Virginia, where his work was uniformly successful until February, 1911, when he was forced by ill health to abandon his charge and return to his father's home in Stafford, Virginia, where he died November 22, 1911.

Funeral services were held at "Concord," the Reverend H. H. Barbour of Trinity Church, Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the Reverend Charles P. Holbrook of Acquia Church, Virginia, officiating.

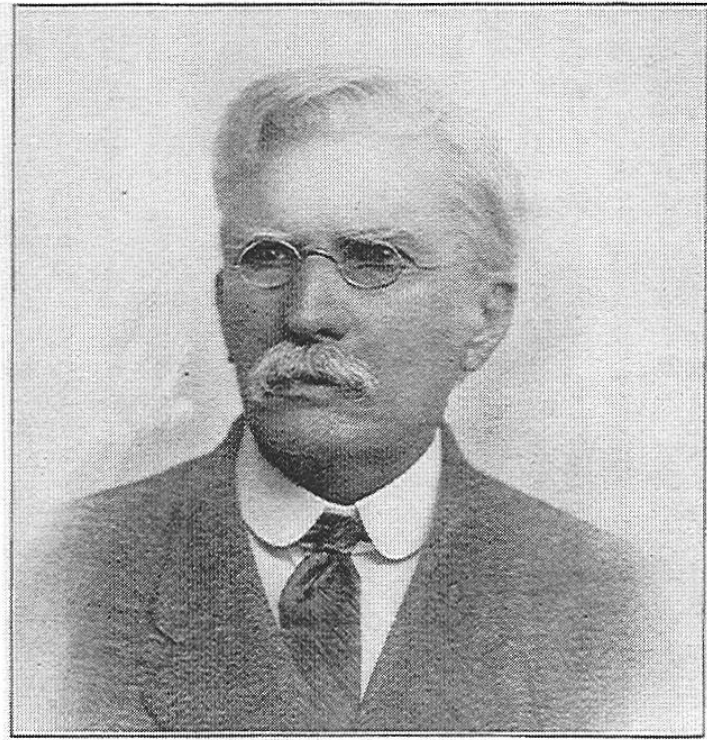
He left surviving an infant son, Ivan Marshall Green, Jr., a minor-member of American Clan Gregor Society; and a widow, Kate Evelyn (Makely) Green, an associate member of the Society.

Ivan Marshall Green was the son of John Marshall Green and Martha Isabella MacGregor, grandson of John Ridout MacGregor and Mary Eliza MacGregor, paternal great-grandson of Alaric Mortimer MacGregor and Martha Potts Key, great-great-grandson of John Smith Magruder and Eleanor Clarke, nee Hall, paternal 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-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

DATES of Magruder Marriage Licenses as recorded in the Prince George's County, Maryland, records, from 1840 to 1912, both years inclusive:

1840, July 8,	Mary A. Magruder and Washington I. Beall.
1841, Sept. 6,	Richard Magruder and Sophronia Young.
1842, June 23,	Ruth Magruder and Henry Howell.
1842, Nov. 22,	Oliver B. Magruder and Rosanna T. Crowley.
1844, Nov. 25,	Mary T. Magruder and William W. Hill.
1847, June, 3,	Caleb Clarke Magruder and Sallie B. Waring.
1850, Dec. 9,	Eleanor B. Magruder and Robert Bowie
1852, Mch. 27,	Virginia T. Magruder and George H. Howell.
1856, April 3,	Augusta Magruder and Peter H. Hooe.
1856, Dec. 3,	Marion E. Magruder and Delano Piper.
1860, Dec. 24,	Ann S. Magruder and William H. Sweeney.
1862, Feb. 8,	Mary C. Magruder and James A. Suit.
1864, Nov. 2,	Ida Magruder and Jeffrey Phillips.
1866, April 23,	Edward W. Magruder and Elizabeth M. Mullikin.
1867, Dec. 19,	Martha Magruder and W. Green.
1868, Jan. 10,	Mary Magruder and John Duckett.
1868, July 20,	Margaret Jane Magruder and Edward Haskin.
1869, May 1,	Aaron Magruder and Anna Kent.
1871, Jan. 3,	Jane A. Magruder and T. S. Adams.
1875, Dec. 6,	Emma C. Magruder and William Wilson, Jr.
1876, Aug. 2,	Julia I. Magruder and George D. Fry.
1876, Oct. 4,	Sarah Matilda Magruder and Horace C. Christman.
1881, Jan. 27,	John W. Magruder and Elizabeth Hoxton.
1883, Jan. 22,	Henderson W. Magruder and Mary L. Hill.
1884, Feb. 25,	J. H. Magruder and W. H. Wolf.
1884, June 7,	Laura Magruder and Philip Burley.
1884, Dec. 27,	R. Magruder and Mary E Douglass.
1885, Nov. 18,	Edward W. Magruder and Leila G. Osborn.
1886, Nov. 30,	Sadie E. Magruder and Thomas B. Lewis.
1894, Nov. 7,	Jennie (Duckett) Magruder and William Bevans.
1895, Dec. 5	Leila G. (Osborn) Magruder and George T. Duvall.
1911, Dec. 12,	Thomas Nalle Magruder and Helen (Bowling) Slingluff—

EDITOR.



WILLIAM HENRY STEWART, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, C. S. A., VIRGINIA
Charter Member. Born, 1838; died, 1912.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY STEWART

BY MRS. JULIA MAGRUDER (TYLER) OTEY.

IT IS my sad privilege to write of the loss of a valued associate member of our Society, a noble man, a useful citizen, a perfect and lovable gentleman, Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Stewart of Portsmouth, Virginia, who died at his home, February 9, 1912, after a short illness from pneumonia. He is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Sallie Watson Magruder, a charter member of this Society; and a son by his first marriage, Robert A. Stewart, Ph.D., of Richmond, Va.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Stewart, distinguished among the Confederate soldiers of Norfolk County, was born, at Deep Creek, Virginia, September 25, 1838, and lies buried in Maple Wood Cemetery, Charlottesville, Virginia.

He was the son of William Charles and Matilda (Garrett) Stewart; the grandson of Alexander Stewart, who died from exposure as a soldier of the war of 1812, and the great-grandson of Charles Stewart who was an officer of the Fifteenth and Eleventh Virginia Regiments in the war of the Revolution. He was a student at the University of Virginia just before the War between the States. In 1859 he became a Lieutenant in the Wise Light Dragoons and in that rank entered the active service of the State of Virginia, April 28, 1861, with his company, which after a few weeks' service in patrolling the beach from Ocean View to Sewell's Point was disbanded. He then re-enlisted as captain of the Jackson Grays.

This company was quartered in Denby's Church and on his first night of duty he slept within the altar rail and thus, it would seem, became consecrated to the service of his country, and well and faithfully was such service rendered.

On March 8, 1862, he commanded the rifled battery at Sewell's Point in the great naval battle in which the iron-clad Virginia, known in history as the Merrimac, forever put out of commission the wooden navies of the world and revolutionized naval architecture. On the next day he was an eye witness at close range of the combat between the Virginia and the Monitor, and one of the last acts of his pen, "A Pair of Blankets" in which he took great pride, was to establish the justice of the claim that the Virginia was the victor in that momentous battle.

After the evacuation of Norfolk his command was assigned as Company A to the Sixty-First Regiment Virginia Infantry, of which he was promoted major at the reorganization and lieutenant-colonel two years later May 1, 1864. He participated in all the important engagements of his command, including those of Rappahannock Bridge, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Shady Grove, Spottsylvania, commanded the brigade picket line at Hagerstown following Gettysburg, and after his promotion to lieutenant-colonel commanded his regiment until the close of the war in the battles of North Anna River, Hanover Court House, Reams's Station, The Crater, Davis's Farm, Burgess' Mill, Hatcher's Run, Amelia Court House, and finally surrendered at Appomattox Court House.

In the desperate charge and hand-to-hand fight of the battle of The Crater, perhaps the bloodiest battle of the war and certainly so for the size of the field, his was the center regiment of Mahone's Brigade which saved the day for the Confederates. As they rushed up the hill before Petersburg, facing a deadly fusilade with arms at trail and orders not to fire until they reached the ditch occupied by the enemy, counting 7 banners in their front Col. Stewart cried, "Boys we must have all of those flags!" and they did take five of them.

At the close of the civil war he studied law, and began its practice in Portsmouth, Virginia, where he cheerfully took up the duties of citizenship and gave much in many ways to the welfare of his adopted city. He was a factor in bringing to the city its first street railway, being its vice-president and managing director, and later president and director of the Port Norfolk Electric Railway from its organization until 1897 when he resigned. The location of the town of Port Norfolk, one of Portsmouth's most prosperous suburbs, was his conception.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart filled many offices of trust with credit and distinction. He was at one time president of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Car Association; commonwealth's attorney for Norfolk County from July 1, 1875 to July 1, 1883, and for the city of Portsmouth from January 1906 to January 1910; member of the Legislature of Virginia for the city of Portsmouth in 1904 and 1905; Commander of "Stonewall" Jackson Camp of Confederate Veterans from 1884 to 1908; Grand Commander of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia in 1906 and 1907; member of the Virginia Society Sons of the American Revolution; member of the State Board of Visitors to Mount Vernon in 1898; and for many years was vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church of Portsmouth.

At one time he was engaged in newspaper work and was Portsmouth City Editor of the *Norfolk Landmark* from its establishment by Captain James Barron Hope until April 1, 1876 and was also the editor of the Portsmouth *Daily Times*, resigning from this position on March 6, 1880.

Among his many orations that on Mathew Fontaine Maury is regarded as the finest utterance ever delivered on that famous navigator and geographer.

For many years Colonel Stewart sought to keep alive, by his eloquent orations and addresses, due veneration for the glorious memories and traditions of his native state. Hence it was with peculiar satisfaction that he published in 1908 a volume happily entitled "The Spirit of the South," for in its glowing pages he has imperishably preserved many of those noble eulogies that have stirred the souls of his fellow veterans and kindled the hearts of the younger generation to emulation of their sires' steadfastness and faith. Not alone did the battles of the great conflict inspire his pen, but the earlier annals of Virginia elicited his interest as well, for he found in the achievements of Washington and the other patriot-founders of the Nation worthy prototypes of Jackson, Maury, Steuart, and Lee.

Among his prose-poems, cameo-like in their harmony and beauty, is "The Story of Virginia," charmingly illustrated by an artist-friend in which is set forth the Old Dominion's greatness in a form captivating to the mind and heart as well. In more detailed writings his *History of Norfolk County*, published in 1902, stands as the full and unquestioned authority on this famous region rich with the record of three hundred years. But his crowning and, perhaps, most valuable work, "A Pair of Blankets," published in 1911, within a few months of his death, is the

simple chronicle of his own experiences in war and though dedicated to the young people of the South, is as absorbing to age as to youth, breathing as it does in every line the spirit of its author, and furnishing an unconscious epic of a modest though heroic soul.

Time, even as we call its name, and with our every breath, passes away from us. An eternity without beginning lies in the dead past; but the ideals of a great nation will live eternally and grow from son to son in the characters of her passing citizens.

We lose in the death of Colonel Stewart one of our most distinguished and patriotic members. As soldier, lawyer, editor, historian, man, he served his state and generation with marked distinction and honor, leaving behind the record of a life of fine activity for the public good.

A "Boy-Soldier," he passed through the War between the States with a record of duty well done, of lion-hearted courage at times of supremest trial, of daring gallantry in action, and uncomplaining fortitude amid the privations of the camp, earning his title of Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixty-first Virginia Regiment, the loving confidence of his men, and an honorable discharge at Appomatox, having had in four years service only one furlough.

He seemed to bear a charmed life for though on so many hard fought fields he only received slight scratches with bullets piercing his clothes, even the field glasses in his pocket being shattered the ball passing out under his arm. A higher power preserved his life for other noble deeds.

His books and contributions to history will be of incalculable value in establishing the truth regarding many important matters vitally affecting our Southern Country, and will enrich the minds and hearts of those who are yet to do their part in the great work of bringing the South back into her own. By printed editorials and many impassioned, eloquent, platform orations, he established his devotion to the beautiful ideals and patriotic convictions, for which he was ever ready, if need be, to lay down his life.

As a man his manner was reserved, though exercising the utmost courtesy; no man was of increased importance to him on account of worldly position or wealth; he was not disposed to make a show of his opinions and much less of his emotions; he was not a talkative man, for modesty was a strong characteristic; but when interested he spoke with beauty and eloquence from the force of his convictions. Beneath his reserve he was a man of the warmest affections and strongest feelings. His wide sympathy took in all classes of people and kept him ever on the alert to gather ideas that might be of benefit to all:

"Soldier and friend to Truth, in soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear."

JAMES DIXON MAGRUDER JONES

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.

JAMES DIXON JONES, or to give his full baptismal name James Dixon Magruder Jones, was born at Union Mills, Fluvanna County, Virginia, November 16, 1828.

After being privately instructed he entered the University of Virginia in 1849 pursuing the academic course and law for two sessions when he began the practice of his profession at Charlottesville, Virginia.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Jones enlisted as a private in Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, but ill-health forced him to sever his military connections and return to Charlottesville.

In 1866 he formed a partnership with Colonel R. T. W. Duke for the practice of the law, and the firm quickly established a large and lucrative practice which continued until the dissolution of the partnership in 1875.

The same year Mr. Jones was appointed receiver of the Charlottesville National Bank by the Comptroller of the Currency, and several years were engaged in the settlement of its affairs.

Subsequently Mr. Jones resumed the practice of his profession making chancery practice an exclusive specialty.

In 1868 he was the Albemarle County (Democratic) representative in the lower House of the Virginia Legislature, declining reelection.

He served as secretary of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia for twenty-six years, and was a director of the Bank of Albemarle, now a national institution in Charlottesville, and its president in 1885. Although he had passed the allotted span of three score years and ten he retained his mental faculties unimpaired within a short time of his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., April 2, 1912.

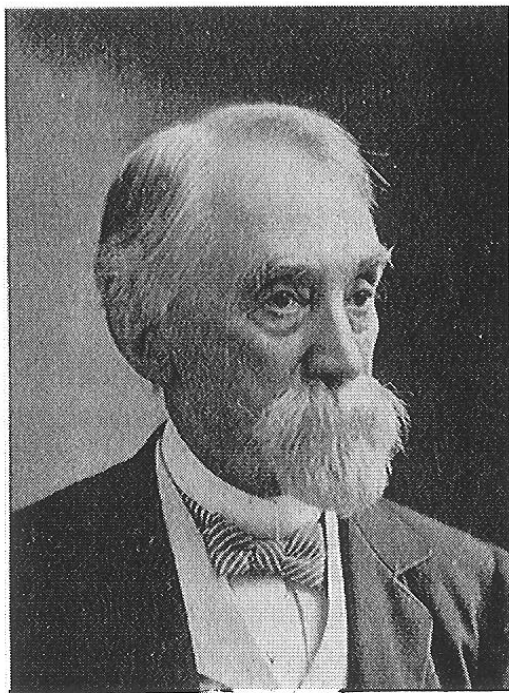
Judge R. T. W. Duke, his former law partner, said of him: "He was a man of exceeding gentleness and modesty; he was faithful to every trust, and he died leaving a large circle of friends without an enemy in the world."

At his death the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Directors of the Albemarle National Bank of Charlottesville, Virginia:

"The Directors of the Albemarle National Bank desire to put on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the Institution by the late James D. M Jones and to bear testimony to his worth as a man and therefore be it:

RESOLVED: That in the death of Honourable James D. M. Jones this Bank has lost one who was ever its firm friend and faithful official.

Elected a Director of the Albemarle Bank on November 9, 1882, and President on June 30, 1885, Mr. Jones did his duty conscientiously, zealously and faithfully, until failing health caused him to retire from active business. Of spotless integrity, good judgment, and careful conduct, he preserved the interests committed to him with scrupulous care, A perfect gentleman, modest, kind, considerate, gentle and pleasant in manner it was a privilege to associate with him in every capacity.



JAMES DIXON MAGRUDER JONES, VIRGINIA
Born, 1828; died, 1912.



CHARLES DUDLEY CHEWNING, NEW YORK
Born, 1868; died, 1912.

He made friends and kept them, and won not only the admiration but the affection of all who knew him.

RESOLVED: That we will ever cherish the memory of this sterling man, noble gentleman, and faithful official, and that a copy of these resolutions, with the expressions of our profound sympathy, be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the same be spread upon our Minute Book.

L. T. HANCKEL,
President,
R. T. MARTIN,
Secretary."

James Dixon Magruder Jones was the son of Dr. Basil Magruder Jones and Lucy Timberlake, grandson of Ann Magruder and Benjamin White Jones, great-grandson of James Magruder and Mary Bowie, great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

CHARLES DUDLEY CHEWNING

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.

CHARLES DUDLEY CHEWNING was born at "Island Home," Albemarle County, Virginia, September 22, 1868, being the eleventh of twelve children born to his parents.

At the age of nineteen he engaged in the manufacture of condensed milk at St. Charles, Illinois, where he assisted in perfecting processes leading to an improvement of the product.

Having acquired an expert knowledge of the industry while connected with two large concerns in the middle west he was made superintendent of a plant erecting at Randolph, New York, and removed to that town in 1907.

During his superintendency the plant was considerably enlarged and improved due largely to his successful management and practical business ability.

Early in the year of 1912, Mr. Chewning severed his relations with the Randolph concern and was on the point of making his home in Elgin, Illinois, when he was found dead in bed on April 6, 1912.

Unusually strong in constitution he was indifferent to a weakened heart, the result of an attack of grippe a few years previously, and on the night preceding his death he attended a farewell banquet given by business associates and friends.

As a mark of respect all business places in Randolph were dosed during the funeral hour, and a committee of citizens accompanied the remains to Clean, New York. Interment was made in the South Plains Churchyard near Keswick, Virginia.

A friend speaking of him said, "Stricken down in the prime of manhood the blow fell with surprise and sorrow upon all who knew him, for he seemed the incarnation of strength and vitality, possessing a personality radiant with human sunshine."

The *Randolph Register* announcing his death, reads:

"Mr. Chewning was democratic in his tastes, cordial, hearty and generous and was a general favorite, especially among the men with whom business relations brought him in contact. He was a progressive citizen and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. General regret will be felt that the devoted family is to leave this community under a heavy load of sorrow after a few bright years during which many warm ties were formed."

Mr. Chewning was married first, in 1892, to Hattie Wilcox of St. Charles, Illinois, who died a year later leaving a daughter, Helen; and second, October 5, 1899, to Lucille Scanlon, of Elgin, Illinois, who survives him with these children, Wallace, Marjorie, Helen and John.

Charles Dudley Chewning was the son of John William Chewning and Mary Elizabeth Strange, grandson of Harriet Magruder and Gideon Allaway Strange, great-grandson of John Bowie Magruder and Sarah B. Jones, great-great-grandson of James Magruder, Jr. and Mary Bowie, great-great-great-grandson of Ninian

Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, great-great-great-great-grandson of Samue Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

The "Official Sprig of Pine" worn at the Fourth Gathering (1912) was cut from "Dumblane," Prince William County, Virginia, the former home of Ellen (MacGregor) Ewell, daughter of John Smith Magruder, and was the gift of Miss Alice Maud Ewell.

The Calvert County, Maryland (organized 1654), records were saved from the flames when fire gutted the Court House, March 3, 1882. They were removed to an unoccupied house nearby and totally destroyed by a second fire, thought to be the work of an incendiary, June 26, 1882.

The only Magruder Marriage Licenses in this County to October 6, 1913, bear date:

1886, March 4, Benson Magruder and Georgianna Harens.

1896, June 27, F(rances) Howard Magruder and James A. F. Tongue.—

EDITOR.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY WHICH ARE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

A GAVEL and gavel-box, with silver inscription, carved from a pine log grown on "Anchovie Hills" plantation, the death-place of Alexander Magruder (1677), Maryland Immigrant, by Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr. at the Gathering of 1911.

BLAZON of the MacGregor Arms in heraldic colors, by Mrs. Caroline (Hill) Marshall at the Gathering of 1911.

THE "FIERY CROSS OF CLAN ALPIN" in oil (from a drawing by Miss Jessie Waring Gantt) by Dr. Edward May Magruder at the Gathering of 1912.

DATES of Magruder Marriage Licenses as recorded in the Anne Arundel County, Maryland (organized 1650), records from May 6, 1777, up to and including December 31, 1845. Record of marriages prior to 1777 may be found in Parish Records.

1781, Oct. 5, Christiana Magruder and John Worthington.

1789, Dec. 3, Lloyd Magruder and Rebecca McCubbin.

1832, Dec. 27, Rebecca Thomas Magruder and John Benjamin Scott.—

EDITOR.

SOME Maryland Magruders in the War of 1812:

Dennis F. Magruder, Private in Captain Warfield's Company, Baltimore United Volunteers. Wounded at Bladensburg.

Gustavus Magruder, Private in Captain Magruder's American Artillerists.

H. B. Magruder, Sergeant in Captain Stapleton's Company, 39th Regiment, Baltimore City.

Henry B. Magruder, First Lieutenant in 36th United States Infantry.

James A. Magruder, Paymaster in 14th Regiment, Prince George's County.

John R. Magruder, Lieutenant in Captain Alexander's Company, 28th Regiment, Frederick County.

John R. Magruder, Private in Captain Brooke's Company, 34th Regiment, Prince George's County.

Jonathan Magruder, Ensign in Captain Wilcoxon's Company, 44th Regiment, Montgomery County.

Middleton B. Magruder, Private in Captain Thompson's Company, 1st Baltimore Horse Artillery.

Ninian Magruder, Surgeon's mate in 18th Regiment, Montgomery County.

Peter Magruder, Second Lieutenant in 12th United States Infantry.

Richard B. Magruder, First Lieutenant in American Artillery Company, 1812; Captain, 1813.

Samuel Magruder, Captain in 34th Regiment, Prince George's County.

Samuel W. Magruder, Surgeon's mate in 14th United States Infantry.

Thomas Magruder, Quartermaster in 14th Regiment, Prince George's County.

Warren Magruder, Paymaster in 18th Regiment, Montgomery County,—

EDITOR.

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