

YEAR BOOK
OF THE
AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR
SOCIETY



CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GATHERING
1935

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THE AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY
JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH, *Editor*
Richmond, Virginia

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BY

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Miss Mary Theresa Hill, Mrs. Clement William Sheriff, Mrs. Philip H. Sheriff, Mrs. Rebecca M. MacGregor.

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Medallion presented to SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR, Baronet, Hereditary Chief, of AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY, by unanimous vote of the Society at the 1935 Gathering. Medallions of similar design were presented to the Society for awarding to those who have occupied the office of Chieftain, and will also be presented to those who in future years are chosen to fill that office.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GATHERING OF AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY, 1935

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2:45 P. M.

The twenty-sixth annual gathering of the American Clan Gregor Society was called to order at 2:45 P. M. in the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., by Chieftain Herbert Thomas Magruder; invocation by the Chaplain, Enoch Magruder Thompson. The Chieftain called for reports of the officers, and the following reports were made:

The Scribe reported that the minutes of the 1934 gathering had been printed in the year book and upon motion duly made and passed, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The Scribe then reported that a group of members of the Society, at his invitation, had contributed to a fund for casting dies with the coat of arms of the Society from which medallions had been made. These members wished to present these to the Society with the suggestion that the medallions be presented to the past chieftains with their names and date of office duly engraved thereon. The Chieftain then requested the Acting Deputy Scribe to read the minutes of the council meeting held earlier in the afternoon. The recommendation of the council to accept the dies and medallions was presented, and upon motion, the Society voted unanimously to accept this gift and to present the medallions to the former chieftains.

The Registrar, Mrs. Susie May G. van den'Berg, reported the addition of twenty new members during the year, which was the largest number for any year since the first year of the Society.

The Historian, Miss Mary Theresa Hill, submitted the following report:

Applications for membership, twenty.

Deaths Reported

Mrs. Francis Price, Austin, Texas, October 19, 1934.

Mrs. Susie Mitchell (Dorsett) McColl, Forestville, Md. Born October 3, 1861. Died November 28, 1934.

Mrs. Margaret Graham Magruder (Mrs. O. B.) Born 1861. Died April 16, 1935.

Hon. Gray Silver, Martinsburg, W. Va. Born February 17, 1870. Died July 28, 1935.

Miss Mary Bernard Hooe, Washington, D. C. Born 1865. Died July 29, 1935.

Miss Ella Bowie Graves, Richmond, Va. Died August 23, 1935.

Births Reported

To Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rood Wheeler, Alexandria, Va. Son, Robert Rood Wheeler, February 22, 1935.

To Mr. and Mrs. Willetts Clarke Magruder, Washington, D. C. Twin sons, Donald Willetts Magruder and Allen Willetts Magruder, August 1, 1935.

Marriages

Mrs. Margaritte Sheriff Fugitt and Mr. Ralph Boyer, both of Seat Pleasant, Md., August, 1935.

The Treasurer, Mr. John Edwin Muncaster, submitted his report showing receipts for the year of \$380.00, and including the balance carried over from 1934, made a total of \$618.51. Expenditures amounted to \$525.16, leaving a balance on October 18, 1935, of \$93.35. The detailed report of the Treasurer is printed with the reports of the officers.

The Editor, Mr. John Bowie Ferneyhough, reported that the 1934 year book was delayed in publication, but that it had been distributed during the summer.

The Scribe read a letter from the Deputy Scribe, Mrs. Clement William Sheriff, stating that she was unable to be present due to the illness of Mr. Sheriff. Motion was then made and unanimously carried that the Chieftain appoint a committee to draw up resolutions of regret over Mr. Sheriff's illness. The Chieftain appointed the following committee, Egbert Watson Magruder, Miss Helen Wolfe and Miss Mary Magruder, and requested that the committee report before the adjournment of the afternoon session.

The Chieftain stated that the Pine Tree planted last year on St. John's College campus in memory of Judge Daniel Randal Magruder, had died and that it would be necessary to replace it. He also stated that a tablet with an appropriate inscription should be placed at the foot of this tree. After some discussion, the Chieftain was authorized to appoint a committee to replace the Pine and to prepare a suitable marker.

Miss Mary Theresa Hill reported that the Dunblane Graveyard committee had found it impossible to secure the coöperation of the owners, and, therefore, nothing could be done to place this graveyard in proper condition. This report was accepted and the committee was discharged with thanks.

The Registrar, Mrs. Susie May G. van den'Berg, introduced the following new members: Mrs. Josie G. Muncy, of Bland, Virginia; and Mrs. Frank C. Magruder, of Washington, D. C.

A very interesting paper, "Magruder Soldiers and Sailors in the War Between the States, 1861-1865", was read by Caleb Clarke Magruder, of Maryland, a former chieftain of this Society.

The Society recessed at 4:15 P. M. to meet again at supper at 6:15 P. M.

Approximately fifty members gathered in the Willard Hotel for a buffet supper with Mrs. Clement W. Sheriff as hostess. After a delightful and pleasant social gathering, the members adjourned to the main hall where the evening session was called to order by the Chieftain at 8:20 P. M. In the absence of the Chaplain, the invocation was made by the Rev. Dr. James Mitchell Magruder. Miss Emma Muncaster lead the Society in the singing of "America". Mr. Duncan Carmichael Thomson entertained the gathering with Scotch songs in his most delightful manner.

The Chieftain then delivered his address, which was received with applause, and the Society voted that it be published in the year book. A paper, "The Hills, the Lochs and the MacGregors", by John Thomas Wightman Flint, Deputy Chieftain for South Carolina, was read by his granddaughter, Miss Marguerite Woodberry. Upon the completion of this paper a motion was passed that the Society extend its affectionate greetings and appreciation to Mr. Flint for his splendid paper, and that his granddaughter personally convey this motion to him.

Mrs. Mary O'Meyer danced the Highland Fling, accompanied by bagpipes of Mr. James Garriock. This dance was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by the Society. The Scribe then requested permission to carry out the resolution passed at the afternoon session to present the medallions to the former chieftains. Mrs. Jane A. Magruder Adams and Mrs. William H. Stewart were requested to assist in the presentation. Dr. Gregory Magruder, of Charlottesville, received the medallion for his father, Dr. Edward May Magruder, founder and chieftain of the Society from 1909 to 1924. In a few well chosen words, Dr. Magruder expressed his appreciation for this medal. Mr. Caleb Clarke Magruder, Chieftain from 1925 to 1926, was not present so his medal could not be presented at this time. Dr. Egbert Watson Magruder, Chieftain from 1927 to 1928, and the Rev. James Mitchell Magruder, D. D., Chieftain from 1929 to 1930, were presented medallions, and they expressed their appreciation. Mr. Egbert Watson Magruder then made the following motion:

"I move that The American Clan Gregor Society do now present to our splendid Chieftain, Herbert Thomas Magruder, a medallion in token of the very able manner in which he has led this Society during his incumbency in office, and I further move that in the future a medallion be given to each newly elected Chieftain when he is inducted into office as a token of his official position."

This motion was passed unanimously.

The paper, "A MacGregor Visits Scotland", by Miss Helen E. Bond, was read by Mrs. Margaret Stabler. Mrs. Mary O'Meyer, accompanied by Mr. John Garriock, again entertained the Society with a Highland Dance. The Rev. Dr. James Mitchell Magruder then read his paper, entitled "Alexander Magruder: Scotch Emigrant, Maryland Planter". This paper brought out many new facts in the life of Alexander Magruder. A paper by Mr. MacGregor, of Stafford County, Virginia, tracing the origin of the Scottish Clan, was read by Mrs. Evelyn M. Light. Miss Emma Muncaster again lead in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne". The meeting then adjourned at 10:45 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1935

More than fifty members of the Society met at old St. John's Church, Broad Creek, Maryland, where luncheon was served by the ladies of the Church. The Chieftain read a very interesting paper by George Corbin Washington Magruder, Deputy Chieftain for Oklahoma, entitled "Thoughts Inspired by Visit of American Clan Gregor Society to Old St. John's". As a token of their love and esteem, all members present signed a letter expressing their deep regret that Mr. Magruder could not be present at the Gathering this year. After luncheon a very inspiring service, conducted by the rector, Rev. William Hirst Heigham, D. D., and the Chaplain, Rev. Enoch Magruder Thompson, was held in the Church. Dr. Heigham then gave an interesting history of this old Church and Parish.

A most enjoyable visit was then made to the nearby estate of "Harmony Hall" where the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Collins, received the members in a most gracious and hospitable manner. This old home was built in 1723 and was owned by Enoch Magruder from 1765 to his death, and remained in his family for many years thereafter.

The evening final session of the Annual Gathering was called to order by the Chieftain at 8:55 P. M. Invocation was given by Rev. James Mitchell Magruder. Miss Emma Muncaster led the singing of "Annie Laurie". A paper, "The Thrift Branch of the Magruder Family Tree", by Mrs. Grace Thrift McKenny, of Illinois, was read by the Scribe. Mr. Frank C. Magruder then read a paper by G. Brick Smith, of Virginia, entitled "Some Magruder Descendants of Mareen Duvall, French Huguenot Immigrant".

A report of the reunion of the descendants of Benjamin Henry Magruder at "Glenmore" in September was made by Egbert Watson Magruder.

The Gathering was then entertained very delightfully with the singing of Mr. Donald Thomas, of St. Bartholomew Church, New York, accompanied by Miss Katheryn Latimer at the piano.

The memorial service in honor of deceased members was arranged by the Historian, Miss Mary Theresa Hill. Sketches of the lives of Miss Ella Bowie Graves and Mrs. Suzie Mitchell McColl were read by Elliott H. DeJarnette. A very beautiful memorial paper on the Honorable Gray Silver, written by Kenneth Dann Magruder, was read by Mrs. Margaret Stabler.

The Chieftain read a very appropriate selection, "My Ain Countree", while all stood in respect to departed members.

The two papers furnished by Sallie Isora Magruder, Deputy Chieftain for Florida, were read by Mr. William Magruder as follows: "Florida, My Love", by Cephas Bailey Magruder, and "An Overland Trip to Florida in the Late Seventies", by Cornelia B. Magruder.

Mr. Elliott H. DeJarnette made a very earnest talk on ways and means of stimulating greater interest in the Society and larger attendance at the Annual Gatherings. He suggested that the names of all members with their occupation and address be published in the next year book. The Chieftain expressed his approval and requested Mr. DeJarnette to serve on a committee to carry out these suggestions.

The Ranking Deputy Chieftain then took the chair to conduct the election of officers. Herbert Thomas Magruder, of New York, was re-nominated for Chieftain and was elected by acclamation. The following officers were re-elected:

Egbert Watson Magruder, Ranking Deputy Chieftain;
Henry Magruder Taylor, Scribe;
Susie May G. van den'Berg, Registrar;
Mary Theresa Hill, Historian;
John Edwin Muncaster, Treasurer;
John Bowie Ferneyhough, Editor;
Reverend Enoch Magruder Thompson, Chaplain;
Alexander Muncaster, Esq., Chancellor;
Steuart Brown Muncaster, M. D., Surgeon;
Anne Wade Sheriff, Deputy Scribe.

The Chieftain appointed the following committee on Genealogical Research: Miss Mary Magruder, Chairman; Miss Helen Wolfe, Miss Juliet Hite Gallaher, Mrs. O. O. van den'Berg, Dr. George Mason Magruder, Kenneth Dann Magruder, Alexander Muncaster, Caleb Clarke Magruder, Robert Lee Magruder, Wilhoite C. Barrickman, and G. Brick Smith.

The sum of \$25.00, in addition to the same amount remaining from the previous year, was appropriated for the use of this committee.

A resolution of appreciation for assistance in making the Gathering so successful was voted to the following: Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Collins, of "Harmony Hall"; Rev. William Hirst Heigham, Rector of St. John's Church; Program Committee; Mr. Frank Heidech, pianist, and the other artists on the program, and the management of The Willard Hotel.

All members stood and sang "God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again".

The Chaplain, Rev. Enoch Magruder Thompson, pronounced the benediction.

The Gathering was adjourned at 10:59 P. M.

Edinchip,
Lochearnhead,
Perthshire.
Station, Balquhider.
3rd December, 1935

Dear Mr. Magruder:

Please convey my thanks to the American Clan Gregor Society for the handsome medallion which they have presented to me.

It is a finely executed work which will take its place beside other mementos which I possess.

Yrs. truly

(Signed) MALCOLM MACGREGOR
of MacGregor.

ADDRESS OF HERBERT THOMAS MAGRUDER, CHIEF-
TAIN, BEFORE THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL
GATHERING OF AMERICAN CLAN
GREGOR SOCIETY

My Clansfolk:

It warms my heart to bid you welcome again, as your Chief-tain, to another Annual Gathering of our American Clan Gregor Society. This, as you know, is the twenty-sixth year in the history of our Society. We have now entered upon our second quarter-century. I pray that there may be no faltering in advancing the prestige and good name of American Clan Gregor, and that the record of the years to come may prove increasingly creditable.

I want especially to extend a hearty personal welcome to our new members enrolled since the last Gathering. To them, if present in this assemblage, may I say, that if I have not already met you personally, I look forward to greeting you with a warm hand-clasp in Clansfellowship, before this evening ends. To those new members, prevented by distance or other obstacles insurmountable from gathering here with us this year, but present with us in their thoughts, I am sure, my welcome is no less from the heart, though it must of necessity reach you through the printed pages of our Year Book, reporting this Gathering.

We are happy to share with you the inspiration and soul stirring compensation which loyalty to the traditions of Clan Gregor engenders. And we who have served, proud that it has been our privilege, look to you to carry on in a spirit of inherent devotion, the torch which has been entrusted to us by those who have gone before, and which we must hand on to you.

And not only from those who have gone does inspiration come, but still with us are some to advise and inspire, who have a splendid record of accomplishment in loyal and earnest endeavor in the interest of Clan Gregor in America. In welcoming our new members, I do not want to fail to express the joy it is to me to see again present those faithful ones, who each year add true worth and certain prestige to our Gatherings.

I want also and particularly to acknowledge my appreciation of the coöperation of those of our officers without whose loyal and splendid help plans for our Gathering this year could not have come to accomplishment. If I name here those three fine women of Washington, our Historian, our Registrar and our Deputy Scribe—and I refer to them by their official titles to give the rest of my audience the pleasure of realizing how well you know to whom I refer—I am doing no more than justice demands. And I must mention also our Scribe, who, though new this year as a bearer of official responsibilities, has been a splendid right arm to

your Chieftain, in everything he has taken in hand. Nor should be taken for granted the great burden of labor performed so unselfishly every year by our Treasurer, and by the Editor of our priceless Year Book. For in every sense it is truly a book beyond price. In the case of our Editor credit for his splendid accomplishment this year is heightened by the fact that through months of the late Winter and Spring he was passing through a severe illness and convalescence; now safely past, for which we all are truly grateful.

You have heard in the report of our Registrar this afternoon the names of new members added to our roll during the past year. Some, whose places cannot be filled, we have lost. Our memories of them are precious, and nothing, not even death itself can rob us of those memories. As a mark of our remembering, I am going to ask all in this room to rise and stand in silence for a moment. (Pause.)

The passing year has also brought experiences which have cheered us in the realization that that slogan or motto of Clan Gregor, "*Ard Choille*", "To the Heights", a war cry of the indomitable Mac Gregors, is still and now being exemplified. To illustrate this, I refer to four graduations and awards during the year of youths of our Clan families, which have come to my notice.

From the University of Kentucky R. O. T. C. Regiment, Cadet Lieutenant Colonel Milton Magruder as the graduating cadet officer selected "As outstanding and possessing in a marked degree those inherent qualities necessary in the making of an officer and a gentleman."

From the University of Virginia, the awarding of the Edward May Magruder Scholarship in Medicine, founded by this Society, to Elliott Hawes DeJarnette.

From Kent School, Connecticut, graduation "Magna Cum Laude" of Lloyd Burns Magruder, Junior.

From Central High School, Washington, the highest ranking student graduating, William Leshner Magruder.

These, I am sure are but typical of many other similar honors won by young men and women of Clan Gregor, throughout our nation and augur well for our future.

And now stepping back into the past beyond our remembrance, one reads with gratification that a highly valued portrait of a Mrs. Hezekiah Magruder was recently acquired by a well known collector of American Colonial portraits.

I have mentioned at random these few names which have come to the notice of your Chieftain. No doubt they are but a cross section typifying other honors won by Clansfolk.

And so Clan Gregor carries on, and I pray, may always carry on "To the Heights".

During the past two years it has been my good fortune to enjoy two experiences particularly gratifying to me and long to be remembered. I should like to speak of them briefly here, for they touch on matters affecting ceremonies and traditions cherished by our Society. I believe that I have already spoken of visiting lovely Saint Mary's City, Maryland, last year, at the time of the celebration of the Tercentenary of the Founding of Maryland. That day I shall never forget. On that same trip, on the morning of the next day, I too sailed up the broad Patuxent river and in my thoughts pictured the arriving on those shores of that stout hearted ancestor of so many of us, Alexander Magruder, the Immigrant. It was an unforgettable experience and a thrilling one.

Then, last Spring, at the time of Virginia's glorious Garden Week, it was my privilege to visit, among other memorable places, "Glenmore" in the lovely Albemarle foothills of Virginia.

"Glenmore"—the name itself is music to an ear appreciative and attuned to the voices of its glorious past. The poet has said,

"Heard melodies are sweet,
But those unheard are sweeter."

The majestic silences of Glenmore are eloquent of the serenity which pervades that stately columned home and holds sway over that lovely tree shaded lawn. There in the years of long ago those sturdy Magruder children, sons and daughters of Benjamin Henry Magruder, grew up rightly, eventually reaching the full flower of manhood and womanhood, which we have known and which has been stamped affectionately and indelibly on our Society's pages and on our hearts.

Wholesome lives were lived at "Glenmore", and such things endure. Eternity, it has been said, does not begin at some vague and far distant point in the hereafter, but to the worthy, whose paths are chosen carefully in uprightness and justice, eternity is entered into while in this life when the right way is chosen. As I viewed reverently and gratefully that majestic box enclosed, "God's acre", where sleep the father of that family, his eldest son, and kindred, I knew beyond a doubt, that that was a privilege for which I should be grateful and from which I should be benefited.

For such a privilege and such a gratifying experience, I am indebted to this Society of ours, and the ties which bind us together.

The pleasure of receiving many heartening letters and a priceless collection of greetings in clanship, from far and wide, are of themselves no slight reward. Warm friendships are blessings beyond measuring.

The outstanding failure of my tenure of office, as I see it, has been the lack of success of my efforts to set in motion the functioning of that splendid potential asset authorized at our last Gathering, The Genealogical Research Committee. Such a committee we must have, if we are not to miss a great opportunity for service to our Society, to posterity and to ourselves. I look forward to the day when that dream shall have come true, and when, through the skilled hands of our genealogically expert and willing members, working together, authoritative books concerning Magruders and MacGregors in America, will be made available to those who shall prize their contents beyond measure.

I shall remember, and shall never forget to remember with keen appreciation the honor conferred on me by electing me your Chieftain at the time the Silver Anniversary of our Society was to be celebrated. I have done what I could—not all I wished to do—to advance the good name and prestige of the Society during the two years I have held this high office; and now in closing, I repeat the wish I have already expressed and which I hold and shall hold for this Society of ours, and for each and every one of its members

"Ard Choille!" ("To the Heights!")

REPORT OF SUSIE MAY G. VAN DEN'BERG, REGISTRAR

The number of new members coming into the Clan exceeds any year, save one, since your present Registrar took office, eight years ago; the one exception being the first year, which topped this year by four. The number this year is twenty.

Households have joined *en masse* this year: Mrs. Muncy and her son; Mrs. Kerr, her son and daughter; and Mr. Frank Cecil Magruder, Mrs. Magruder and their son and daughter. Mr. Magruder made out an application, which he now holds. It is signed by our first Chieftain, Dr. Edward May Magruder, and Dr. Jesse Ewell. Mr. Magruder did not submit the paper to file, keeping it for further data.

Mrs. Muncy's paper opens up a new line in Clan membership—"Patrick Henry Magruder, son of Patrick. I have four memberships to report."

An interesting paper is from Mr. Myron Stephen Gregory, of Oklahoma City, containing valuable data on Gregorysts and MacGregors.

These papers I have with me, should any one wish the information contained in them.

Since writing the above report I have received three, a good start for next year's list. The following is a list of the new members:

NEW MEMBERS FOR 1935

- 725m Blackstock, Mathis Wilhoite, 3912 Avenue "G", Austin, Texas.
Born Dallas, Texas, 16 Feb. 1925.
- 726 Kerr, Henry Drewry, Jr., P. O. Box 415, Ashland, Va. Born
Ashland, Va., 15 July 1914.
- 727 Kerr, Rebecca Robins (Mrs. Robert Grattan, Jr.), Ashland, Va.
Born Ashland, Va., 20 Jan. 1908.
- 728 Kerr, Louise Ladew (Mrs. Henry Drewry), Ashland, Va. Born
Cumberland, 10 July 1879.
- 729m Wagner III, Samuel Charles, c/o Dr. R. E. Ferneyhough, Warren-
ton, Va. Born Warrenton, Va., 2 May 1934.
- 730 Magruder, Alta Evelyn, 612 Burleson St., San Marcos, Texas.
Born Midland, Texas, 21 Feb. 1904.
- 731a Rees, George Silas, 602 Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
- 732 Muncy, Josie Green (Mrs. Jesse A.), Bland, Va. Born Bland,
Va., 1 July 1870.
- 733 Muncy, Willis Green, 220 E. Main St., Charlottesville, Va. Born
Bland, Va., 23 March 1904.
- 734 Walde, Martha Eleanor, 2815 "Que" St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Born Arlington Co., Va., 27 June 1908.
- 735 McKinny, Grace Thrift (Mrs. Samuel Daniel), 1121 E. 6th St.,
Alton, Ill. Born Macon Co., Ill., 5 Feb. 1866.

- 736m Taylor, Henry Magruder, Jr., 28 Willway Road, Richmond, Va.
Born Richmond, Va., 24 April 1926.
- 737m Taylor, Elizabeth Knox, 28 Willway Road, Richmond, Va. Born
Richmond, Va., 4 May 1929.
- 738 Magruder, Margaret Vashti, 103 Howard St., San Angelo, Texas.
Born Sealy, Texas, 22 June 1900.
- 729 Magruder, Frank Cecil, 5325 Belt Road, Washington, D. C. Born
Webb City, Mo., 16 Jan. 1879.
- 740a Magruder, Martha Frances Driver (Mrs. Frank Cecil), 5325 Belt
Road, Washington, D. C.
- 741 Magruder, Lida Jane, 5325 Belt Road, Washington, D. C. Born
Belle Fourche, S. D., 27 April 1912.
- 742 Magruder, William Henry, 5325 Belt Road, Washington, D. C. Born
Newell, S. D., 26 June 1914.
- 743 Gregory, Myron Stephen, M. D., 2209 N. W. 22nd St., Oklahoma
City, Okla. Born Albion Township, Mich., 4 Feb. 1870.
- 744 Clay, Thelma Frances Magruder (Mrs. James Powell), 8 Maryland
Ave., Annapolis, Md. Born Brentwood, Md., 29 June 1904.
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CORRECTION IN THE LIST OF MEMBERS

The editor requests to be notified of changes in address and of corrections that should be made in the membership list on pages 110-122 of this issue of the Year Book.

YEAR BOOKS WANTED

ISSUES 1909 TO 1914 INCLUSIVE

The editor and the treasurer have frequent requests for old issues of the Year Book from members and librarians who wish to complete and bind their files. The issues in demand are those of 1909 to 1914, inclusive.

Persons having these issues and who may wish to dispose of them are asked to notify the editor or the treasurer stating the year of issue and the price asked.

REPORT OF JOHN E. MUNCASTER, TREASURER

These are days of great figures. All our head men talk in millions and billions, and throw money around like folks drive automobiles. No one knows how long it will keep up, but this Society took a flyer that way some years ago and for several years undertook to live on future generations. It did not work for us.

Every year about this time your Treasurer is called on for a "Ree-pote" and some of those in the past were not at all encouraging. For several weeks he put in time, adding up bunches of twos and threes coming in, and two and three hundreds going out, with the hope there would not be a minus quantity when it was all over. For some years he had the feeling the successor to the present Secretary of the Treasury is going to have when he looks over the money boxes he is supposed to have full up and running over. But some of the spending officers of the Society took a hand and now there is a small balance on hand.

Finances for the past year are as follows:

RECEIPTS

Received from dues of 1933 and before.....	\$ 19.00	
Received from dues of 1934.....	333.00	
Received from dues of 1935.....	20.00	
Halftones in Year Book.....	5.50	
Year Books sold.....	1.00	
Subscriptions to Bard Notes.....	1.50	
Interest on Deposit in Savings Bank, 1932-35.....	18.88	
		<u>\$ 398.88</u>
Balance on hand October 21, 1934.....		219.63
Total		<u>\$ 618.51</u>

EXPENSES

Paid Burea Bros., Tablet at Annapolis.....	\$ 100.00	
K. D. Magruder, Scribe, postage and printing.....	48.52	
Notices of Gathering and Program.....	20.00	
Anniversary Buttons	10.00	
Chieftain, stationery	8.50	
K. D. Magruder, Bard Notes.....	48.40	
Printing and engraving Year Book, 1934.....	263.98	
Treasurer's postage	9.50	
Editor's postage	15.26	
		<u>\$ 525.16</u>
Balance, October 18, 1935.....		<u>\$ 93.35</u>

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

Contribution for Tablet.....	\$ 100.00	
E. P. Lee, Life Membership.....	25.00	
Silver Offering, 1934 Gathering.....	27.50	
		<u>\$ 152.50</u>

THOSE PRESENT AT THE GATHERING OF THE AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY IN 1935:

Mrs. Rex H. Rhodes	Mrs. Horatio E. Magruder
J. B. Ferneyhough	Mrs. Wm. H. Stewart
Elizabeth Waller Ferneyhough	Dr. Stuart B. Muncaster
C. C. Magruder	Dorothy W. Magruder (Mrs. H. T.)
Wm. P. Magruder	Arthur R. Mackley
Mrs. Dorothy Magruder (Mrs. W. F.)	Helen E. Magruder
Mrs. Mary Magruder Wade	W. M. Magruder
Lourds Wells	Mrs. W. M. Magruder
Mary Y. Duvall	Marguerite Woodberry
Mrs. Phillip Hill Sheriff	Bessie R. Flint
Mrs. Josie Green Muncy	Lt. Col. J. H. Woodberry
Ninian E. Beall	Mrs. J. C. Woodberry
Miss Helen Wolfe	Mary Emma Beall
Miss Rebecca M. MacGregor	W. M. Brooks
Mrs. Margaret D. Beall	Mary E. Williams
Miss Mary Magruder	E. H. DeJarnette, Jr.
J. Franklin Adams	Mary C. Magruder
Mrs. Jane A. Magruder Adams	Evelina Magruder
Mrs. O. O. van den'Berg	R. Gregory Magruder
Mary T. Hill	Mrs. Eliza T. White
Miss Mary T. Magruder	Mrs. Mildred White Womble
Mrs. Jane N. Walker	Mrs. Martha Magruder Rea
Mrs. Amelia Rhodes	Mrs. J. N. Wilson
Mrs. J. F. Magill	Enoch Magruder Thompson
Miss Catherine A. Sloane	Louise C. Thompson
Mrs. C. D. Renninger	Rev. James M. Magruder, D. D.
Margaret M. M. Stabler	Evelyn Marshall Light
Herbert T. Magruder	Mrs. Paul L. Voorhees
Henry Magruder Taylor	Paul L. Voorhees
Egbert Watson Magruder	Rosalind Geddes Magruder
Mrs. Egbert Watson Magruder	Caroline DeJ. Keyser
John E. Muncaster	Mrs. Robert Ferneyhough
Mrs. John E. Muncaster	Willis Green Muncy
Rowland Stabler	Mrs. Caroline Marshall
Robert E. Ferneyhough	John E. Muncaster, Jr.
Emma Waters Muncaster	William T. Muncaster
Mrs. Clement W. Sheriff	Eleanor W. Riggs
Elizabeth R. Woolf	Gertrude Saunders
Mrs. Frank H. Heideck	Thomas Magruder
Frank H. Heideck	Pauline R. Barber
Regina Magruder Hill	Mrs. Scott Armstrong
Mrs. Aurelius Rives Shands	Mrs. Nellie Morgan
Agnes Horner Shands	Mary Foster Taylor
Donald D. Magruder	Katharine C. Adams
Annesley Bond Baugh	Conway Beall
Martha D. Magruder (Mrs. F. C.)	Doris Hill Freeman
Jane Magruder	W. H. Heigham, D. D.
Frank Cecil Magruder	

THE GLENMORE FAMILY REUNION

By E. W. MAGRUDER

The descendants of B. H. Magruder, with their wives and husbands, held their second reunion at Glenmore, the old home of B. H. Magruder, on September 29th. Last year there were sixty-one present; this year seventy-one, which shows that the interest in the reunion had not waned but had strengthened. The day was a beautiful one and they all gathered on the spacious lawn under the oaks and enjoyed renewing old acquaintances and making new ones to the fullest. Egbert W. Magruder (your humble servant) gave a sketch of the origin of the MacGregor Clan and how the Magruder were members of that Clan, for the benefit of some of the younger members of the family. Dr. Joseph S. DeJarnette and Dr. Henry Magruder DeJarnette had something to say about some of the outstanding members of the family. Mr. Henry Magruder Taylor called the roll of all of the descendants of B. H. Magruder, to which those present answered. A delightful picnic lunch on the lawn was greatly enjoyed and it was only when the shades of evening were lengthening that the various groups tore themselves away in order to go home before nightfall. The whole occasion was a most enjoyable one and all expressed a desire to hold another reunion next year.

The Pine for the 1935 Gathering came from Magruder Farms and was furnished by Mr. John E. Muncaster. Magruder Farms was the property of Nathan Magruder.

Frederick H. Baugh, Jr., son of our Clanswoman, Annesley Bond Baugh (Mrs. Frederick H.), has achieved a number of honors during his four years at Cornell University. Recently he was elected president of that chapter of Delta Upsilon Fraternity and also to membership in Quill and Dagger, the senior honorary society. He belongs also to three other honorary societies at Cornell—Pyramid, Red Key and Kappa Beta Phi. In the field of sports he is on the varsity La Crosse team and was captain of the freshman La Crosse team. All hail to our Cornell Clansman!

SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, BROAD CREEK

By THE REVEREND WILLIAM HIRST HEIGHAM, D. D.

(From *The Washington Diocese*, 1934)

St. John's Church, Broad Creek, is in King George's Parish, one of the original parishes to be established in 1692. Its original title was Piscataway parish named after the tribe of Indians whose habitat was thereabouts. They were ruled by a chief who styled himself the Emperor of Piscataway and who was the Grand Sachem of all the tribes along the Potomac. Tradition indicates that the last skirmish between these Indians and the white newcomers was fought in the vicinity of Broad Creek, possibly on the very spot on which St. John's now stands. At Upper Marlboro today, among the records preserved there, are certain deeds given and signed by this Emperor of the Piscataway to purchasers of his lands. Governor Calvert deemed it best to visit this powerful chieftain before he settled within his domain. The temper of this lordly monarch of the woods is shown in his famous reply to Calvert on that occasion, "I bid thee not to go nor to stay."

The vestry records of the parish do not begin until 1693. At once, however, these show a fully equipped working organization from among the settlers already on the spot. A year later, that is in 1694, the land now owned by the parish was bought for the sum of 1,800 pounds of tobacco.

In 1695 a frame church was built. In 1713 this was torn down and a larger church, also of frame, substituted. This in turn was removed to make place for the present brick structure (finished March 26, 1723), its cost being 16,000 pounds of tobacco which the vestry agreed to pay to the contractor in four equal installments.

The parish was served by lay-readers from 1695 to 1709, chief among whom was George Tubman. By courtesy these lay-readers were commonly styled "Reverend" as witness an entry in the vestry record book as of July 29, 1697, "This day the vestry did call the Rev. George Tubman to preach at the parish church of Piscataway, the 4th Sunday of August next, and to continue preaching at appointed times till the parish is provided with a minister."

The Reverend John Frazier was the first rector of the parish, 1710 to 1743, consequently it was during his incumbency that the present church was built. His body is interred under the altar. For the salary of a rector in those days, the Assembly authorized "an annual levy of 40 pounds tobacco from each taxable inhabitant." Out of this the parson was required to set aside 1,000 pounds for a parish clerk.



SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, BROAD CREEK, MARYLAND

On November 5, 1742, the Reverend Henry Addison succeeded Mr. Frazier and by an unique coincidence, his rectorship was of exactly the same length as that of his predecessor, thirty-three years. During Mr. Addison's incumbency, the brick churches at Accokeek and Seat Pleasant were erected; also, the title of the parish was changed to King George's (Act of the Assembly, 1744). Bacon, the author of Bacon's Laws, says that "this title sprang from a whim of the Incumbent of that Period, the Rev. Henry Addison, a staunch Royalist." The first confirmation held in St. John's was in 1793, seventy years after its completion. The officiating prelate was Bishop Thomas John Claggett, who had been consecrated but a few months previously. A class of forty-four was presented by the third rector, the Reverend Joseph Messenger. This remained the high-water mark for 139 years until the present rector (the Reverend Dr. Heigham) presented exactly the same number to Bishop Freeman in 1932.

Another marked event of the year 1793 was the first ordination service held by Bishop Claggett. This occasion was of special interest to old St. John's inasmuch as the first candidate that day to receive the Laying on of Hands was a young communicant of the parish and a member of its vestry, Walter Dulany Addison, who subsequently became the fourth rector of King George's parish.

General Washington and his family are said to have worshiped in St. John's (finished nine years before the birth of the great first President) on numerous occasions. In this connection, Bishop Satterlee, on his visitation to the old church, suggested that perhaps the tradition about President Washington and his family worshiping in the edifice was purely legendary, whereupon a lady present, Mrs. Joseph C. Hatton, a descendant of one of the early members of the parish, said with warmth: "Not at all, sir. It is absolutely true. My grandfather has often told me that he himself has seen the General land upon yonder beach and with his family and retinue, white and black, enter the church for the service." She added: "Usually the General would linger awhile, when the service was over, and chat pleasantly with the rector and the church-folk."

Two of the ancient pews have been retained bearing silver plates on their doors. One of them reads:

"IN MEMORY OF
GEN'L GEORGE WASHINGTON
RESTORED BY HIS
GREAT-GREAT-GREAT GRANDNEPHEW,
GEORGE W. MAGRUDER,
1895."

One of the odd bits of interest in this church is an opening a foot square in the front of the gallery which was to admit of the money bag on the end of a long pole being put through it to receive the offerings of the colored people who had the gallery all to themselves.

In 1694, the territory of King George's Parish embraced all of what is now Washington, so that Old St. John's is called the mother church of all the churches in the District of Columbia and nearby Maryland.

THOUGHTS INSPIRED BY A VISIT TO OLD ST. JOHN'S

To our Beloved Chieftain, Officers and Clansmen, and the Rector and friends of old St. John's Church:

Sorrowfully regretting my inability to be with you today in person, but assuring you I shall be in spirit, I send you my hearty and affectionate greetings for a happy day.

If there is one or more present who dined here sixty-seven years ago at an all-day meeting one Sunday, will he or she stand on his feet, *if able*, and tell us if he remembers seeing George C. W. M. here, and what he looked like that day?

I doubt if any one will be able to remember more about my first visit to this church, and what we had for dinner sixty-seven years ago than the writer. What may follow is the truth, believe it or not.

I was born near "The Ridge", Montgomery County, Md., June 10, 1855, thirty or forty miles from the battle ground of Bull Run, and well remember hearing the roar of cannon from my father's farm. The slaves were stacking grain, and I can well remember old Uncle Jeff topping off a large stretch of wheat (see Clan Book for Uncle Jeff, 1917). Old Hez, who was throwing up the sheaves, would stop between times to listen to the thundering of cannon at Bull Run. Uncle Jeff would place a bundle and call down for Uncle Hez to send up more wheat. Old Hez was scared almost to death. He said, "Mens falling now, Jeff; do you reckon 'dey will git here?" "I don't know Hez, I hope 'dey won't. Fling de wheat up. I am going to finish this stack before they come unless it will be very soon." Old Hez, Little Hez, and eight or nine women and men ran off that night. I had two uncles who were not only in that battle but served all through the war. I could tell many stories of those Civil War days. I was about ten years of age at the close of the war. I started my education when about eight, at Shiloh School House. My father was a member of the trustees of the school. The county could not afford to pay much

salary for teachers, so he found it difficult to obtain competent teachers. My first teacher was a red faced, ugly Irishman, named Kief. I was afraid of him at first sight. My father left me under the care of old Kief and returned home. His valedictory was, "Make him study and obey you. If he needs it, switch him." That thoughtless remark from my father set me against teacher and school and study. I spent my time watching that Irishman, looking for that long chinquepin switch which laid on his desk, the sight of which was enough to turn a child's hair white. I asked a boy next to me what that large trap door in the ceiling was for. He said, "To put bad boys up there. A sort of jail, I suppose." That, on top of what my father had said—"Switch him if he needed it"—kept me scared the whole time I went to old Kief. Kief was discharged, or resigned. Shortly after this my father hired another Irishman by the name of Oats who proved to be worse than the first one. He got to drinking and came to school one morning drunk. Such a day. The fun we had out of old Oats. We turned Mr. Oats into whisky before the close of that day. Four or more boys cut wood and the little boys carried it in and one or two kept that old stove red hot. The old professor claimed to be cold, and we invited him to take a seat near the stove. We helped him to walk, too drunk to stand alone. There he sat and that red hot stove roasted him. His face looked about the color of the lips of some of the girls of today. He grinned, smiled, sweated and melted. The boys kept outside where we could keep cool, except when firing up. He couldn't get up or talk, just sat there doubled up and like a cake of axle grease melting away. My father discharged this Irishman—*too much bad Oats*.

We then hired a lady, a very ugly old maid who, no doubt, had long ago given up her aspirations of owning a husband. My father had become disgusted with men teachers, so he gave this lady, a Miss Hunt, the job of taking charge of a school of large boys and girls, and of course some small ones. He told her she would be obliged to walk about two miles or more to school, five miles a day, through heat and mud and snow, and to get there by nine o'clock. It was not an encouraging picture for Miss Hunt. But my mother persuaded my father to give the lady, with rubber boots and oilcoat, a chance. She proved satisfactory as she was there possibly three or four months.

I am now coming to the part that brings out the point. Keep awake. The next who applied to handle that school was a young, well educated, healthy, determined, sunburned young man from Prince Georges County. Soon this last applicant from three and a half or four miles from Broad Creek Church drove up to see my father. My father was favorably impressed with Mr. Latimer and so was my mother. His horse, a long legged, raw boned,

dappled gray, was put away and my father had him remain to dinner and spend the evening. He wished to sound the gentleman. I forget what questions my father put to him, but he took charge of the school. Mr. Latimer proved the best teacher I ever went to and he and I became pals. My mother invited him sometimes to meet friends at our house. I got to holding old Spot to grass on the lawn or treating him to grain and hay at the stable. That attention tickled Mr. Latimer as much as it did old Spot. When Mr. Latimer went home to visit his family during vacation, he invited me to accompany him, saying it would be quite a trip for me but he thought I would like it. I accepted and we struck out down the old Georgetown and Frederick Pike through Rockville to Washington. We halted under the shadow of the Capitol to look at some goldfish in an aquarium with an iron fence around it. I had never seen goldfish before. And the Capitol of the Nation was something, too, I thought. After half an hour of rest we pulled out for Anacostia bridge, which we had to cross. He said it was about half mile long but it looked to be two or more. He assured me the bridge was perfectly safe, so on it and over I rode following old Spot. No concrete pavements in Washington at that time. The avenue was paved with blocks and some streets with cobblestones. A storm overtook us after leaving Anacostia and it grew dark. Mr. Latimer got his horse blanket out of the sulky box which he pinned around me, but I got soaking wet and so did he. I was as stiff and as sore as if I had contracted rheumatism. After Mr. Latimer climbed down from his high perch between those high wheels, he came to help me down. He said, "Well, old boy, let us put the horses away and go in and get something to eat." We were as hungry as wolves. He called up, "How is everybody?" One of the old maids answered, "All's well, is that you Will? Have you anyone with you?" "Yes, a pupil from my school, Dr. Magruder's son. Don't get up. If you have anything to eat, speak the word and I will find it." She said, "There is a pot of clabber on the sideboard and biscuits and butter inside." Such biscuits—they were about the size of saucers and thick in proportion. I don't remember how much clabber and biscuits were left, but we certainly did our duty and went to bed. I don't remember anything until morning. We were told we would find the scythe in the peach orchard. We went there and mowed a lot of clover for the horses.

Mr. Latimer, after we had rested a couple of days, took me to the river to see the great seine put out and drawn in by horse power. A row boat with about sixteen negroes rowed out to the edge of the channel; the net which was piled up in the rear of the boat six or eight feet high, was let out from time to time, after the boat left the shore. When it reached the channel it bore around and returned to shore. Soon after they had let out the seine, which

had weights on the bottom of it, the man who had one horse hitched to a log windlass, began to wind in the seine, a slow process, but every time that horse went around, the seine would come nearer the shore until after possibly an hour you could see herring, shad, catfish and eels, sometimes sturgeon, splashing about in the water. When the back portion of the seine had come near enough so the men could hold onto the seine in water up to their shoulders, a fish boat was brought alongside the net and the fish dipped out with hand nets into the boat. As soon as the last fish was put into the boat, sail was set for the fish market, 4th Street Wharf, Washington, D. C.

While lifting the net so as to make the fish come closer, a negro caught a large rockfish and threw it out on land. He said I could have it. I took it and bought another about the same size for five or ten cents. I put a string through the mouths of both and tied them to my saddle and next morning we had rockfish with drawn butter.

We stopped to examine the shells in the marl beds beside the road. This gave me my first taste for geological investigation which, in 1933, caused me to dig in the west bank of the Potomac at Wakefield, twenty-two or more feet below the surface, and dig out the backbone of a shark.

Next day or so after my trip to the river, I wanted a drink of cold water. I never had operated the drawing of water from the old-time oaken bucket—didn't know it was so complicated—we got our water at a spring at home. I walked to the well, about fifty feet from the kitchen, looked down and could see the water and there on the inside of the box, on the ledge, was the bucket. I, without thinking, caught hold of the bucket and pitched it down into the well. A negro boy was coming out for water. He saw the windlass turning over until the bucket reached the water and after a second or two, all was quiet. If one of the handles had struck me on the head, my funeral might have taken place at Broad Creek and I would not have been here to write this letter. Talk about being scared. That negro boy wheeled and into the kitchen he went at lightning speed to tell the white folks that the white boy had ruined the well or something. I took out to the south and ran away down across the level fields, following the road to a beautiful running stream of clear water filtering through millions of beautiful rounded pebbles. I halted there. I said, "I have plenty of water and will camp right here until someone hunts me up." But after looking at pebbles until I was tired and hungry, I started toward the house to see if there was anyone around where the well once was, for it seemed to me that well and the old oaken bucket had passed into history. I played along the road, sat awhile and walked awhile until in sight of the trouble. I saw several

persons standing around as if holding a conference. Oh, I was so sorry, I thought that well was ruined. Presently Mr. Latimer started toward me, beckoning and calling, "Come on George, dinner is ready—we got it out, we got it out." That sounded friendly but I did not know whether to run off from Mr. Latimer or not, I knew that would look as if I was guilty. I did not mean to do any harm and I was so unhappy and so sorry, but when Mr. Latimer came and assured me the well had not been injured and he seemed to enjoy laughing at my ignorance in the act of drawing water from a well. I knew I had to wind to bring up the bucket, but letting it down was another thing.

Mr. Latimer asked if I would like to go to Broad Creek to church. I said, yes. I felt that would be a good place for a penitent sinner to confess my sin for not knowing how to draw water. We had a pleasant ride to this historic old church, my first visit. I do not remember the text. After the services were over the congregation assembled on the grass, the side between the fence and the church. There they spread tablecloths and well filled baskets were brought. The cake department was well represented. You know cake takes with a boy. Mr. Latimer introduced me to the ladies as Mr. Magruder, from far off Montgomery County. I seemed to attract as much attention as if I had been a Japanese or a Frenchman. I began to believe I was somebody or those people were mistaken. Mr. Latimer had a real horse laugh. He was neighing and mingling with his friends. I did not like to be in the way so I slipped off from the bunch he got to mingling with and took a seat up on the fence. I think the top rail was a six inch board nailed from post to post. A good perch in sight of that big dinner. After a blessing was asked, Mr. Latimer missed me. He looked and inquired and was much excited. Presently he spied me sitting upon the fence. He came up with many apologies and led me to the table and the ladies, and loaded me with cake and fried chicken. I said, "You look after the ladies and I will attend to the cake and chicken."

Times have changed and I have changed in stature. We are living in a wonderful age of the world. When I think of what I have seen of the past and what I read, I am convinced that we are very near the end of time.

And I close with the all important message to you and the world—when you see all these things taking place, we may know He is near, even at the door. Let us watch and ever be ready to meet our Blessed Savior when He shall come in the clouds of heaven for his children. It is my wish that each one present here today may be found prepared to meet Him and hear from His lips the comforting words, "Thou hast been faithful over a few

things, I will make you ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of the Lord." May this be our happy lot.

I thank you.

GEO. C. W. MAGRUDER.

October 12, 1935.

To George Corbin Washington Magruder, Esteemed Deputy Chieftain of American Clan Gregor Society in Oklahoma:

GREETING:

We, the undersigned members and friends of American Clan Gregor Society, gathered together at historic old Saint John's Church, Broad Creek, Maryland, on this nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord and Savior, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, have heard with keen pleasure and sincere interest your greeting and your reminiscences of this hallowed place in the years of long ago.

We send you this simple, sincere expression of our appreciation and affectionate regard; and with it our regret that in person you could not be here with us at this time. We know that in spirit you are here present today.

May you with all of us be spared to gather together again here, and may we all eventually

"Gather at the River"

and

"God be with you till we meet again."

Herbert T. Magruder, Chieftain	Lula Jane Magruder
Julia M. Magruder	Elizabeth Waller Ferneyhough
Enoch Magruder Thompson	Annesley Bond Baugh
Pauline R. Barber	Mary Magruder
W. H. Heigham, D. D., Rector	Helen Wolfe
Donald D. Magruder	Mrs. J. A. Muncy
William Marion Magruder	Rosalind Geddes Magruder
Frank Cecil Magruder	Mary Foster Taylor
Mrs. Frank C. Magruder (Martha D.)	Mrs. Dorothy W. Magruder
John Bowie Ferneyhough	Sallie Magruder Stewart
Mrs. Scott Armstrong	Mary Theresa Hill
Susie May Geddes van den'Berg	E. H. DeJarnette, Jr.
Caroline Hill Marshall	Katharine C. Adams
Thos. Muncy	Callie DeJ. Keyser
Mrs. Egbert Magruder	Dorothy Wemple Magruder
Regina Magruder Hill	Alletta Magruder Muncaster
Mrs. Mary Magruder Wade	John E. Muncaster
Jane A. Magruder Adams	Conway Beall
James Mitchell Magruder	Emma Waters Muncaster
J. Franklin Adams	Elizabeth McGregor
R. Rowland Stabler	Henry Magruder Taylor
Mrs. Nellie Morgan	Margaret Dorsey Beall
Egbert W. Magruder	Mrs. Philip Hill Sheriff
Helen Eugenia Magruder	Rebecca M. Mac Gregor
Mrs. W. M. Magruder	Doris Hill Freeman
Margaret M. M. Stabler	Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades

HARMONY HALL

*Remarks by Charles W. Collins upon the occasion of the visit to
Harmony Hall, Broad Creek, Prince George's County,
Maryland, of the American Clan Gregor Society
on Saturday, October 19, 1935.*

I am delighted indeed to extend to you a hearty welcome to "Harmony Hall". While I have not the honor of a direct relationship to your clan I may claim a remote connection in that my father's brother married one of the Virginia Magruders and my maternal grandfather, Littlebury Woodson Allen, whose portrait you see in the hall, was a captain on General Magruder's staff in the army of northern Virginia during the Civil War.

You are no doubt interested in the history of Harmony Hall because it is one of the ancestral homes of the Magruders. The house as you see it today appears just about as it did when it was purchased in 1769 from James Marshall by Enoch Magruder, great grandson of Alexander Magruder, the immigrant.

There was a north and a south wing to the house, added at a later date, but these have long ago disappeared. This property remained in the possession of Enoch Magruder until his death and passed by his will of 1785 to his daughter, Sarah, who had, a short time before the Revolution, married Colonel William M. Lyles.

Enoch Magruder as you may know also owned a beautiful brick house some twenty odd miles east of here near Largo known as Mt. Lubentia. This property fell to his son Dennis who was also the executor of Enoch Magruder's will.

Apparently Harmony Hall was not occupied by Sarah Magruder Lyles but was used as a residence by Dennis in addition to his residence at Largo. Dennis Magruder was a man of great wealth and social prestige and lived the life of a country gentleman in the grand manner, riding in his coach and four with liveried servants and giving dinners in great festivity at which the elite of southern Maryland and the budding society of the new National Capital then rising at the conjunction of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers were welcomed.

Dennis as you know was married four times and had twenty-two children. This may have been the occasion and even the necessity for having two residences and the wings to Harmony Hall.

A word about the history of this tract of land. It was first patented under the name of "Battersea" by Humphrey Haggett in 1662. Humphrey Haggett was a lawyer and the records of cases tried by him may be seen in the court house of Charles County. He built a house on this piece of land but I am inclined



HARMONY HALL

to think that it was somewhat closer to the water than the present building. In excavating for the ha-ha wall some years ago I discovered the floor of one large room perfectly laid in square slabs of red sandstone so well fitted that mortar was unnecessary. This may have been a part of the original house. From that time to the acquisition of the property by Enoch Magruder there were frequent changes of owners indicating that there was at that early period a considerable activity in the real estate market.

Although Battersea was the legal name of the grant it was displaced subsequently by the name "Harmony Hall" whereby hangs a romantic story. In the year 1792 the two brothers, John and Walter Dulaney Addison, having returned from school in England and taken their position in southern Maryland society, were married. John married Sarah Leitch, the daughter of Major Leitch, an aide to General Washington and who was killed in the battle of Harlem Plains. Walter Dulaney married the daughter of Hesselius, the well known portrait painter. The ancestral estates of both of these young men, namely Giesseborough Manor belonging to John and Oxon Hill Manor belonging to Walter Dulaney had been rented. The two young couples looking around for a place to live in the meantime were attracted by Battersea on Broad Creek and rented it for one year. Such was their pleasure during this occupancy that in a sentimental gesture (1793) Mrs. Walter Dulaney Addison called the place "Harmony Hall". This name gradually displaced the original grant name of Battersea and found its way into the legal records about 1850—an illustration that romance may sometimes be stronger than law.

The interior of the house as you see it today contains the original board floors, the original wood work, panelling and stairway and the original hardware. In the hall you will see a framed certificate from the Government of the United States showing that this house has been selected as an historic house which should be preserved for posterity and stating that a complete record of its present condition including drawings and photographs is on file with the Library of Congress.

If you will turn and look down there on the edge of the water you will see another house older perhaps by half a century than Harmony Hall. From where you stand you can see the massive William and Mary outside chimneys and the William and Mary influence in the Dutch hip-roof with dormers. That is ancient Want Water still in an unrestored condition. Architects tell me that it was probably built about 1695. The earliest records I have been able to find show that it was owned in 1706 by Colonel Thomas Addison, son of Colonel John Addison, the immigrant. It is possible that it is the first Addison house built in America.

This property was purchased in 1761 by Enoch Magruder—eight years before he purchased Battersea. During the Revolution Colonel William M. Lyles, a close friend of General Washington, lived here with his wife who was Sarah Magruder. It appears that Enoch Magruder let them have this place during his lifetime and it along with Harmony Hall (Battersea) was left to her by his will.

Colonel William M. Lyles was one of the founders of the Farmers Bank of Alexandria and one of the greatest landowners in southern Maryland.

According to strong local tradition George Washington frequently came across the Potomac and Broad Creek by water and worshipped at old St. John's Church. During such excursions he was said to be frequently a guest at Want Water and Harmony Hall.

A sketch of Want Water would not be complete without a reference to the tragic duel between Enoch Magruder Lyles, youngest son of Colonel Lyles, and his cousin John Frazier Bowie. It seems that at a dance an incident which we would now regard as trivial was taken to be a mortal insult and it was Colonel Lyles himself, it is said, who insisted on his son giving the challenge. Early on the morning of August 7, 1805, the two young men were rowed by slaves across Broad Creek and the Potomac to the Virginia shore. Colonel Lyles with his field glasses was looking on from the Maryland side. His son Enoch fell mortally wounded and was brought back to die that same morning at Want Water. Young Lyles is buried in the old graveyard of St. John's Church and the epitaph written by Colonel Lyles and calling for divine vengeance for the death of his son may still be read. It may be interesting to observe the story that this duel was supposed to have furnished the material for the duel in Joseph Hergesheimer's "Balisand", the scene for which is laid further down in tidewater Virginia.

Nearly all old manor and plantation houses have a ghost, especially those long isolated from the highways of travel and which have suffered from neglect. These conditions may account for the presence and perhaps the necessity for some sort of spirit protection. Harmony Hall is no exception to this rule. When it was first built the only convenient method of transportation was by water. Later the stage coach roads were built and it was then on the main line of travel from the old town of Piscataway to Alexandria, the District of Columbia not yet being in existence. However the invention and use of the steam locomotive resulted in complete isolation of the peninsula of that part of Maryland where Harmony Hall is situated, there being not enough traffic to justify the building of a railroad. So for a period of about three-

quarters of a century, that is until the use of the automobile brought the old stage coach roads back to civilization, this old weather-beaten house completely lost the gentle ministrations of the distinguished family which for so long a time cherished it.

When we first took the house local tradition that the spirit of Enoch Magruder had never left it was so strong that it was impossible to employ house servants from the surrounding community. The story is that about half past nine o'clock each night keys may be heard turning in the locks particularly audible at the great brass lock on the garden front door (this may be a mere matter of Scotch precaution on the part of old Enoch seeing that everything is securely fastened for the night). On a quiet winter's night when the log fires are gently burning in wide fireplaces and all is still through the house these sounds may be heard with startling clarity.

There is another story well authenticated by competent evidence that often about half past two in the morning a heavy tread is heard going down the stairway. (Perhaps an early morning tour of inspection). Occasionally other and louder sounds are heard as though someone were being knocked down or furniture thrown, indicating perhaps that all was not smooth sailing in the old days.

At any rate Enoch Magruder although perhaps a hearty and robust ghost is nevertheless a benevolent one and we are glad to have his company at Harmony Hall.

DESCENDANTS OF MAGRUDER REVOLUTIONARY
SOLDIERS FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
MARYLAND

PART VII. (TO BE CONTINUED)

DR. JEFFREY MAGRUDER

By GEORGE BRICK SMITH, *Virginia*

Corrections and additions to the article on Dr. Jeffrey Magruder in the 1934 Year Book, pages 62-66.

The statement that Dr. Jeffrey Magruder married Susanna Bowie, in the previous article on his descendants, was taken from the 1914 Year Book, page 62. Dr. Jeffrey Magruder married his second cousin, Susanna Bowie Magruder⁵, (George Fraser Magruder⁴ and Eleanor Bowie, William Magruder³ and Mary Fraser, Captain Samuel Magruder² and Sarah Beall, Alexander Magruder¹, Maryland Immigrant).

4. Ida Magruder⁷ (Lewis Magruder⁶ and his wife, Rebecca (Duvall) Magruder) married Jeffrey Phillips in Prince George's County, Maryland, November 2, 1864.
2. Lewis Magruder⁸ (page 64) was born in Virginia in 1868, married Maggie W. Gordon in Washington, D. C., July 23, 1888, who was born in Virginia in 1868.
1. Lewis Gustavus Magruder⁸ (page 64) was born in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1841, and died in Washington, D. C., February 11, 1907, married first, Annie E. Tippet in Washington, D. C., February 5, 1863, who was born in Washington, D. C., in 1845 and died in Washington, D. C., December 24, 1868.
 1. Edward H. Magruder⁹ buried in Washington, D. C., September 11, 1864, age 4 months.
 2. Charles Belford Magruder⁹ was born in Washington, D. C., in 1866, ran away from home about 1875, and went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he married Viola ——— and was killed in 1894 by the collapse of a bridge. His three orphaned children were brought to Washington, D. C., in June, 1894, and placed in the Washington City Orphan Asylum.
 1. William Lewis Magruder¹⁰ was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 9, 1886, married and lives in Baltimore, Maryland.
 2. Harriet Elizabeth Magruder¹⁰ was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 12, 1888, and now lives in Lynchburg,

Virginia. Miss Emma S. Jones, of Stevensburg, Culpeper County, Virginia, took the above two children to raise on August 3, 1897, but never legally adopted them.

3. Viola Magruder¹⁰ was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 7, 1891. She was taken to raise on June 7, 1897, by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edward Powell, of Hampton, Virginia, and her name changed to Violet Magruder Powell, married Edmund Thomas Wood in Hampton, Virginia, October 3, 1916, who was born in York County, Virginia, May 24, 1883.

1. Audrey Elizabeth Wood¹¹ was born in Hampton, Virginia, May 6, 1919.

Lewis Gustavus Magruder⁸ married, second, Lillie Duvall in Washington, D. C., May 5, 1873, who was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, in 1852 and died in Washington, D. C., October 26, 1921.

3. Jessie Magruder⁹ was born in Washington, D. C., in 1874, died Washington, D. C., November 2, 1877.
4. Fred Forrest Magruder⁹ was born in Washington, D. C., August 19, 1891, married and lives in Mt. Rainier, Maryland.
2. Madison Monroe Magruder⁸ (page 64) was born in Washington, D. C., October 1, 1843, and died in Washington, D. C., October 17, 1888, married first, Ellen E. Norris in Washington, D. C., January 12, 1864.

No issue.

Married, second, Susan Ann Thomas Burgess (the daughter of Thomas Burgess and his second wife, Catherine Elizabeth Van Wyck, nee Claridge, widow of Lewis Van Wyck) in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, December 23, 1867, who was born posthumously in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, June 22, 1851, and died in Washington, D. C., November 12, 1921.

1. Ettie (not Henrietta) Magruder⁹ was born in Washington, D. C., October 8, 1868, died in Washington, D. C., December 27, 1870.
2. Nellie Magruder⁹ was born in Washington, D. C., June 9, 1870 (not June 22, 1871). David Henry Alexander married, second, Laura Hagood Alexander, of Birmingham, Alabama, widow of C. H. Alexander, in Washington, D. C., on September 3, 1910.

1. Madeline Alexander¹⁰ (page 65) and Lacey Courtland Zapf were married January 22, 1909 (not January 22, 1910).

1. Lacey Courtland Zapf, Jr.¹¹ (page 65) was born September 18, 1909 (not September 18, 1910).
3. Hester Ann Magruder⁸ (page 66) was born in Bladensburg, Maryland, December 5, 1848, died in Washington, D. C., April 1, 1904, married Martin Alexander Watson in Washington, D. C., August 1, 1865, who was born in Flint, Michigan, August 10, —, and died in Washington, D. C., February 12, 1901. She was married only once, not twice as previously recorded. He was a soldier in the Federal Army during the War between the States and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.
 1. Edward La Forge Watson⁹ was born in Washington, D. C., September —, 1866, married Maude Meyers in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was a soldier in the United States Army in the Spanish-American War and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.
 2. Lena Fay Watson⁹ was born in Flint, Michigan, December 16, 1870, married George Tisdale Roberts in Washington, D. C., October 15, 1890, who was born in Flint, Michigan, October 21, 1860, and died in Washington, D. C., June 30, 1918.
 1. Mary Elizabeth Roberts¹⁰ was born in Washington, D. C., January 9, 1892.
 2. Leonard Hodges Roberts¹⁰ was born in Washington, D. C., April 14, 1894, married Gertrude Amanda Thompson on February 9, 1917, who was born in Washington, D. C., February 20, 1895.
 1. Infant boy¹¹ born in Washington, D. C., September 12, 1921, died September 13, 1921.
 2. Mary Elizabeth Roberts¹¹ was born in Washington, D. C., February 5, 1925.
 3. Leonard Hodges Roberts, Jr.,¹¹ was born in Washington, D. C., February 8, 1927.
 3. George Henry Roberts¹⁰ was born in Washington, D. C., March 18, 1906, married Marion Cornelia Smullen in Norwood, Penna., July 10, 1934, who was born in Westmont, N. J., November 26, 1911.
 3. Willis Alvord Watson⁹ was born in Flint, Michigan, April —, 1876, died in Washington, D. C., and buried March 14, 1883.
 4. Harriet Magruder Watson⁹ was born in Flint, Michigan, August 14, 1879, married Chastain Meders Billingsley in Baltimore, Maryland, June 27, 1908, who was born in

Stratford, Virginia, February 7, 1873, died in Merchantville, N. J. (buried in Washington, D. C.), December 23, 1921.

1. Roberts Homer Billingsley¹⁰ was born in Reading, Pa., October 22, 1910.
2. Richard Edgar Billingsley¹⁰ was born in East Orange, N. J., November 19, 1912.
5. Marton Madison Watson⁹ was born in Washington, D. C., May 23, 1881, married Susan Elizabeth Pearson in Washington, D. C., June 28, 1905, who was born in Washington, D. C., July 25, 1883.

THE ANCESTRY OF SARAH VAN WYCK, SECOND WIFE OF DR. WILLIAM BEANES MAGRUDER¹

FROM DESCENDANTS OF CORNELIUS BARENTSE VAN WYCK AND
ANNA POLHEMUS, BY ANNE VAN WYCK, NEW YORK.

TOBIAS A. WRIGHT, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, 1912:

1. Cornelius Barentse Van Wyck, m. Anna Polhemus.
2. Theodorus (1668-1753), m. 1693, Margretia Brinkerhoff (1675-1741).
3. Abraham (1695-1756), m. 1717, Catherine Provoost (1694-).
4. Theodorus (1718-), m. 1737, Helena Santford (-1772).
5. Abraham (1738-1786), m. 1776, Catherine Van Cortland.
6. Theodorus (1776-1840), m. Mary Howell Stretch.
7. Abraham (1805-1854), m. 1829, Eliza S. Cantrell.
8. Sarah (1830-), m. 1854, William Beanes Magruder, M. D.
9. Milicent Magruder (), m. 1882, Frederic Almy.

Issue:

1. Lily Almy.
2. Frederic Almy.
3. William Magruder Almy.
4. Milicent Almy.

MAGRUDER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE WAR
BETWEEN THE STATES, 1861-1865—"THE
BLUE AND THE GRAY"

By CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, Maryland

In the spring of 1927, as I recall, I read the following Associated Press dispatch:

RECORDS NOW INDEXED

CONFEDERATE ARMY STATISTICS OF CIVIL WAR COMPILED
By the Associated Press.

Available records of the Confederate armies, ordered compiled by the War Department under act of Congress in 1903, are now card indexed and ready for use, 50,000 names having been added to the roster since the work was resumed after the World War. It required the filing of 1,477,663 index cards, the making of 1,136,705 new cards and the sorting and proper distribution of 450,000 personal papers to finish up the job.

The next day I was in the Old Records Division of the Office of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army where I examined the indices referred to in the press dispatch just read and then and there listed the names of Magruders who wore "The Gray" in the War between the States.

The sources of information are known to be far from accurate and complete, for the Confederate records were not carefully kept: Josiah Harding Magruder, Jr.⁷, of Kentucky (Josiah Harding⁶, Dr. Daniel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Alexander³, Samuel², Alexander¹) was with "Morgan's Men", yet his name does not appear; and George⁷ Magruder (Levi⁶, Archibald⁵, John⁴, Ninian³, Samuel², Alexander¹) of Kentucky, also served without any record of such service.

Doubtless there were other Magruders in the military service of the Confederacy whose names are not of record in the Office of the Adjutant-General.

Nevertheless, I shall confine myself to the names found as indicated with the hope that those who may be better informed will send other names and services to our Editor for publication in our Year Book. Also, it is a source of regret that so many Magruders are listed by their initial or initials only, thereby making identification all the more difficult.

Not until last week did I have the opportunity to secure a list of those Magruders who wore "The Blue" in the army and the navy of the United States. The names of these soldiers, with their regimental attachments, were also gotten from the Old Records Division of the Office of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, while those who served in the Naval arm were

gotten from the Muster Roll Division of the United States Navy Department, regarding the accuracy of which such services there can be no reasonable doubt.

THOSE WHO WORE "THE BLUE"

Alexander Magruder, Maj., 27th Ky. Infantry.
 Alexander Magruder, Pr., Co. F, 10th Md. Cavalry.
 Asil Magruder, Pr., Co. C, 18th Ohio Infantry.
 Daniel Magruder, Corp., Co. L, 6th W. Va. Infantry.
 Daniel McGruder, Pr., Co. K, 31st Mo. Infantry and Pr., Cos. B and D, 32nd Mo. Infantry.
 Daniel B. Magruder, 1st Lt., Co. I, 15th W. Va. Infantry.
 Franklin Magruder, Pr., Co. C, 48th Penn. Infantry.
 Franklin J. Magruder, Pr., 29th Penn. Infantry.
 George McGruder, Pr., Battery D, 1st Battalion, Tenn. Light Artillery.
 James Magruder, Pr., Co. B, 5th Ohio Cavalry.
 James McGruder, Pr., Co. G, 7th Ohio Cavalry.
 James A. Magruder, Maj. and Lt. Col., 15th N. Y. Engineers.
 James R. McGruder, Corp., Co. D, 36th Iowa Infantry.
 John Magruder, Pr., Co. C, 36th Ohio Infantry.
 John W. Magruder, Corp., Co. D, 122nd Ohio Infantry.
 Jonas E. Magruder, Corp., Co. D, 20th Ind. Infantry.
 Joshua L. Magruder, Pr., Co. H, 15th W. Va. Infantry.
 Josiah B. Magruder, Sergt., Co. H, 6th Ky. Infantry.
 Mansfield Magruder, Teamster, Battery E, 2nd Ill. Light Artillery.
 Michael Magruder, Pr., Co. A, 8th Ill. Cavalry.
 Nahum W. Magruder, Pr., Co. G, 36th Ohio Infantry.
 Samuel C. Magruder, 1st Lieut., Co. A, 5th Battalion, D. C. Infantry.
 Samuel E. Magruder, Pr., Co. H, 60th Ind. Infantry.
 Samuel G. Magruder, Pr., Co. H, 15th W. Va. Infantry.
 Samuel J. Magruder, Pr., 1st Battalion, Tenn. Light Artillery.
 Thomas Magruder, 1st Sergt., Co. L, 6th W. Va. Infantry and 1st Lieut., Co. F, 12th W. Va. Infantry.
 Thomas S. Magruder, Sergt., Co. I, 10th W. Va. Infantry and Sergt., Co. I, 15th W. Va. Infantry.
 Vesalius S. Magruder, Pr., Co. C, 134th Ohio Infantry.
 William A. Magruder, Corp., Cos. D and K, 122nd Ohio Infantry.
 William B. Magruder, Corp., Co. B, 6th Ky. Infantry.
 William M. McGruder, Pr., Co. H, 3rd Iowa Infantry.
 William Z. Magruder, Pr., Co. B, 40th Ohio Infantry.

NAVY

Frederick Magruder, enlisted, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13, 1865; discharged, May 13, 1867. Served on Constellation, Gettysburg, Nyack.
 George Magruder, enlisted, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 22, 1864; discharged, Sept. 11, 1864. Served on Allegheny, Atlanta, Shamokin, Pawnee.
 James Magruder, enlisted, N. Y. City, June 13, 1864; discharged, June 26, 1865. Served on Montauk, Sonoma, Philadelphia, Pawnee.
 Joseph Magruder, enlisted, "Lafayette", Nov. 1, 1864; discharged, Aug. 27, 1866. Served on Lafayette, Dahlia; numbering 36 who wore "The Blue".

THOSE WHO WORE "THE GRAY"

- A. Magruder, Pr., Co. B, 53rd N. C. Infantry.
 A. Magruder, Pr., Co. C, 18th Miss. Infantry.
 Algernon L. Magruder, Pr. and Sergt., Co. B, 41st Va. Infantry.
 Allen B. Magruder, Maj., Va. troops.
 Aurelius W. Magruder, Pr., Co. H, 3rd Ala. Cavalry.
 C. W. Magruder, Corp., Co. E, 1st (Symon's) Ga. Reserves.
 C. W. Magruder, Pr., Co. E, 25th Battalion, Va. Infantry.
 Cephas B. Magruder, Pr., Co. K, 5th Fla. Infantry.
 D. N. Magruder, Pr., Co. G, 122nd Va. Infantry.
 Daniel Magruder, Pr., Co. F, 4th Mo. Cavalry.
 Davenport D. Magruder, Pr., Rockbridge Artillery, Va.
 David W. Magruder, Pr., Co. C, 13th Va. Infantry.
 Edward C. Magruder, Pr., Co. B, 1st Ala Infantry and Pr. and Corp.,
 Kolb's Battery, Ala. Light Artillery.
 Edward W. Magruder, Pr., Co. E, 2nd Battalion, Md. Cavalry.
 Edward W. Magruder, Pr. and Bugler, 1st Md. Cavalry and Bugler,
 1st Battalion, Md. Artillery.
 Edwin C. Magruder, Sergt., Co. K, 16th Ga. Infantry.
 E. J. Magruder, Capt. and Lieut.-Col., Ga. troops.
 F. M. Magruder, Pr., Co. D, 3rd Battalion, Mo. Infantry.
 Fortunatus B. Magruder, Pr., Co. D, 4th Va. Infantry.
 Francis M. Magruder, Pr., Co. F, 6th Mo. Infantry.
 George Magruder, Corp., Co. C and Co. F, 1st Va. Infantry.
 George Allen Magruder, 1st Lieut. and A. D. C., Magruder Light
 Artillery, Va.
 George H. Magruder, Pr., Co. B, 1st Ala. Infantry.
 George S. Magruder, Corp., Co. E, 13th Va. Infantry.
 George W. Magruder, Pr. and Sergt., Co. F, 10th Va. Infantry.
 G. H. Magruder, Pr., Kolb's Battery, Ala. Light Artillery.
 G. R. Magruder, 2nd Lieut., Co. K, 16th Ga. Infantry.
 G. R. Magruder, Pr., Co. L, 2nd (Duke's) Ky. Cavalry.
 Henry A. Magruder, Pr. and Corp., Co. C, 18th Miss Infantry and
 Pr. and Corp., Miss. Light Artillery.
 Hermon Magruder, Pr., Signal Corps.
 Horatio E. Magruder, Pr., Rockbridge Artillery, Va.
 Isaac D. Magruder, Pr., Co. C, 4th Miss Cavalry.
 J. Magruder, Pr., Co. G, 1st Northeast Mo. Cavalry.
 J. A. Magruder, 2nd Lieut., Co. E, 1st (Symon's) Ga. Reserves.
 James W. Magruder, Corp. and 1st Lieut., Co. K, 2nd Va. Cavalry.
 J. B. Magruder, Pr., Co. F, 4th La. Infantry.
 J. B. Magruder, Pr., Co. A, Hughes' Battalion, Miss. Cavalry.
 John B. Magruder, Capt., Co. H and Col., 57th Va. Infantry.
 John B. Magruder, Pr., Pointe Coupe Artillery, La.
 John Bankhead Magruder, Col. and Maj.-Genl., Va.
 John G. Magruder, Pr., Co. A, Ga. Reserves and Pr., Co. I, 61st Ga.
 Infantry.
 J. G. Magruder, Pr., Co. B, 18th Battalion, Ga. Infantry; Pr., Co. I,
 61st Ga. Infantry and Pr., Co. A, 1st Ga. Reserves.
 J. H. Magruder, Pr., Co. E, 4th Ky. Cavalry and Pr., Co. C, 4th Ky.
 Cavalry.
 John H. Magruder, Pr. and Corp., Co. B, 7th Va. Cavalry.

- John J. Magruder, Pr., Co. F, 2nd N. C. Artillery.
 J. T. Magruder, Pr., Co. H, 6th Mo. Infantry and Pr., Co. F, 3rd Battalion, Mo. Infantry.
 Joseph A. Magruder, 2nd Lieut., Co. E, 1st (Symon's) Ga. Reserves.
 Joseph M. Magruder, Corp. and Sergt., 12th Miss Infantry; Capt., Co. A, Hughes' Battalion, Miss. Cavalry.
 J. R. Magruder, Pr., Co. E, "Morgan's Men", Ky.
 Lawson W. Magruder, Pr., Co. C, 18th Miss. Infantry; 2nd Lieut., Artillery; Capt. and Ordnance officer.
 L. H. Magruder, Capt. and Ordnance officer, Brantley's Brigade.
 L. V. Magruder, Pr., Co. M, Wood's Reg., Miss. Cavalry.
 Marshall Magruder, Pr., Co. B, 12th Battalion, Tenn. Cavalry.
 Owen Magruder, Pr. and Corp., Co. H, 6th Mo. Infantry and Corp., Co. F, 3rd Battalion, Mo. Infantry.
 Philip W. Magruder, Pr. and Sergt., Co. F, 10th Va. Infantry.
 R. Magruder, Corp., Co. A, 4th Ga. Reserves.
 R. H. Magruder, Pr., Co. F, 12th Ga. Cavalry.
 Robert D. Magruder, Corp. and Sergt., Co. F, 4th Mo. Cavalry.
 Samuel Magruder, Sergt., Co. F, 1st Miss. Infantry.
 S. J. Magruder, Pr., Co. D, 4th Va. Infantry.
 S. W. Magruder, Pr., Co. H, 3rd Miss. Cavalry.
 Travis Magruder, Pr., Co. F, Searcy's Battalion, Mo. Sharpshooters.
 T. S. Magruder, Pr., Co. F, 12th Ga. Cavalry.
 Wailes Magruder, Asst. Surgeon, 3rd La. Cavalry.
 William H. Magruder, Pr., Eufaula Light Artillery, Ala.
 William H. Magruder, Pr. and Sergt., Co. K, 29th Miss Infantry and 2nd Lieut., Co. B, 24th Miss. Infantry.
 William H. Magruder, Pr., Capt. Carter's Horse Artillery, Va.
 William H. Magruder, Pr. and Sergt., Co. D, 4th Va. Infantry.
 William M. Magruder, Pr., Co. E, 10th Mo. Cavalry.
 William R. Magruder, Pr., Capt. Breedlove's Co., 34th Ala. Infantry.
 William T. Magruder, Capt. & Acting Adj. Genl., Md.
 Zachariah Magruder, Pr., Co. A, 1st Md. Cavalry.
 Zephaniah Magruder, Corp. and 2nd Lieut., Va. Light Artillery; numbering 73 who wore "The Gray", or a total of 105 Magruders who fought for their respective principles during the War between the States.

Two of those already mentioned were in the Regular Army of the United States at the outbreak of the War between the States: John Bankhead Magruder, of Virginia, and William Thomas Magruder, of Maryland, both of whom resigned their commissions and joined the Confederate forces, and the latter fell in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg.

George A. Magruder, Captain, of Virginia, tendered his resignation April 22, 1861, but it was not accepted and he was summarily dismissed from the service of the United States Army. Two not previously mentioned saw service in the Regular Army: John W. Magruder, who was from the District of Columbia, a 2nd and 1st Lieutenant of Infantry, 1861; Captain of Infantry, 1863, retired the same year, and David Lynn Magruder, born in Maryland, appointed from Virginia assistant surgeon, 1850; Major, 1862; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 1865, with the citation: "For faithful and meritorious services during the war."

I was present at the dedication of "Stratford Hall", General Lee's old home, on Saturday last. I was one of the Sponsors for the occasion.

ALEXANDER MAGRUDER: SCOTCH EMIGRANT,
MARYLAND PLANTER

By THE REV. JAMES MITCHELL MAGRUDER, D. D., *Maryland*

Governor, "Society of The Ark and The Dove of Maryland"; Chaplain,
"Society of Colonial Wars in Maryland"; Member, North
Carolina "Society of the Cincinnati".

When, a short time ago, I undertook to read a paper at this Gathering on "Alexander Magruder: Scotch Emigrant, Maryland Planter", I thought, by using my notes on an article with this title prepared in 1920, that I would have little to do except make a few additions to what I had already in hand. However, in verifying some of these notes, I was allured into further research, which has left me little time for incorporating this additional matter as I should have liked. You will agree with me, I hope, in feeling that the hours spent on this research in the Hall of Records at Annapolis have been well repaid.

He who undertakes to write a biographical sketch of a Colonial ancestor must be the possessor of patience, of industry, of leisure, and at least of a moderate income, if he hopes to make an offering of the fruits of his labors that will be acceptable to so intelligent a Gathering as is here assembled. Being none too richly endowed with these qualifications, I crave your indulgence and throw myself upon your sympathetic generosity.

As time and opportunity have afforded during the past twenty years, I have studied the Maryland Records and have visited many of the places in southern Maryland where our first American ancestor bearing the patronymic, Magruder, is known to have been during the twenty-four years that he lived in the Province: and while I have yet to traverse the Patuxent river throughout its whole course, I have been able to view it at various points from headwater down to its mouth as it flows into the noble harbor, still undeveloped, in which the navies of the world might ride. Weary yourself as you may, however, in tedious trips here and there, be as assiduous as you please in plying the present inhabitants with questions concerning the past, little can be gleaned in the way of information from such sources. Not only have the several properties passed out of the hands of the descendants of the original patentees (except in rare instances), but the very names of the streams which marked the boundaries of the properties in the early days have been changed and in some cases the creeks themselves have disappeared.

"Old times are changed, old manners gone.

"A stranger fills the Stuarts' throne", who cares not for the days of old. As an example of such physical changes, I may cite Aquasco creek in Prince George's County, which emptied into

the Patuxent river and is mentioned in the patent for "Anchovie Hills", the home plantation whereon Alexander Magruder died. This creek is not known by the inhabitants of the neighborhood in the present day; and an old colored man, who says he has fished all up and down the river from Mattaponi to Swanson's creek in those immediate parts, disclaims any knowledge of Aquasco creek or even of Covington's creek by which name it was, perhaps, later known. The felling of the forests with the consequent washings of the land from ploughed fields has choked these streams with mud and silt leaving only a marshy indenture of the river bank to indicate the mouth of some tiny estuary long since forgotten. This will be more easily credited when you are told that the Patuxent river has lost fifty miles of its navigable waters in the course of time; and has shrunk in width at Magruder's Ferry to little more than a quarter of a mile, whereas it must have been a lordly stream nearly a mile wide when our emigrant ancestor seated himself at "Anchovie Hills", as would seem to be indicated by the bench marks on the Calvert County shore.

But who is this man in whom our interest centers and from whose loins the greater part of this Clan Gregor Gathering springs? What motive brought him into these wilds to endure the hardships of the pioneer and face the dangers of flood, of field, of wild beast, and of savage man? A plausible answer to these questions is not so easy as one might think. Tradition has its value and good offices; but it is notoriously untrustworthy unless it is corroborated by sustaining evidence and the kinks, into which it tends to fall, be straightened out by diligent research. You may get a clue from oral sources; but must dig in the archives for the ore of historic truth and refine it by passage through intellectual processes.

The earliest mention that I have been able to find of Alexander Magruder, among the Colonial records in the Maryland Land Office at Annapolis, bears date of October 7, 1653.¹ It is in Liber A B H on folio 352 and reads as follows: "These is to testify that I, Charles Stewart, do assign over unto Alexander Macruder the Right of Land that is due unto me for my wives' adventure up into these parts, namely, putuxunt. My wife's name is Margaret Stewart for the confirmation of the truth hereof I have hereunto sett my hand this seventh of October 1653.

The mark of Charles Stewart.

Witness Will: Ayres. Rich^d Wells."

¹ On folio 202, Libre ABH, there is strong indication that Alexander Magruder might have come into the Province as early as 1651. It is there stated that John Ashcomb demanded 1,200 acres of land for transporting himself, his wife, four sons, and six others in the years 1650 and 1651. Among the latter occurs the name, Alexander Matoda. This sounds so much like Magrowder (a variant spelling of the name), that it is not unlikely it is intended for Alexander Magruder.

On the same page of Liber A B H occurs :

"Mem^{dm} That I John Ashcomb do assign unto Alexander Macgruder my servant Fifty acres of Land which will be due to me for the next Servant I shall transport into this province of Maryland
Witness my hand this 19th Day of November 1653—

The mark of ——Jno. Ashcomb

Test : Thomas Hatton."

Then in this same Liber A B H, bearing even date with the above, is found the warrant for these two tracts of land :

"19th Nov: WARR^T (E od:) to lay out for Alexander Macgruder One hundred Acres of Land in any part of the province not formerly taken up ret: 1^o Junii next." In the index to this volume, Liber A B H, is the following entry :

"Ascomb Jo:

Cert Assignment to Macgruder"

I may draw your attention, parenthetically, to the fact that in this short record there are three variant spellings of the surname; and in other books of the Land Office twice as many more. These variations are, of course, largely due to the phonetic spelling of the Clerks of Court and other provincial and county officials. Some of these forms, however, give color to the theory that our name is derived from the Gaelic word for harp and that Alexander Magruder is a scion of that Sept of Clan Gregor which sprung from one of the ancient bards. I am, nevertheless, inclined to believe that the science of phonetics and the changes in language, as enunciated in Grimm's Law, are sufficient to account for the transformation from MacGregor to Magruder (Macgregor, Makrigger, Magruger, Magroot-her, Magouther, Macruder, Magruder).

It is no part of mine to sing the praises of our ancient clan on this occasion. Who can add without detracting to what "the Wizard of the North" has sung of MacGregor wrongs and afflictions, of MacGregor courage and bravery, of MacGregor valor and virtue? Let me rather point to our first American ancestor as an exemplar in these respects.

Appearing in the Province of Maryland sometime after the battle of Worcester, which was fought on the 3rd of September, 1651, it has been assumed, not without reason, that he was among the one hundred and fifty (150) prisoners of war who were sent out of the realm to America. His story has all the elements of romance and adventure. Having risked everything in the fortunes of war and on behalf of his king, he seems to have gathered something out of the wreck and to have come to this new land with sufficient resources to establish himself at once as a landed proprietor.

We are unable from the scant records to say just what the relationship was between him and John Ashcomb, but as both Ashcomb and James Stewart, who assigned to him fifty acres of land each, were illiterate men unable to sign their names to the certificates, but only to make their marks, and as Alexander Magruder signed his own name to a deed in 1676/7 and to his will in 1676/7, had a desk and books enumerated in the inventory of his personal property, and gave other indications of culture above the average colonist, it is, I think, not improbable that the relationship of servant to John Ashcomb was a technical one in the eyes of the law. The status of "servant", however, in the Province of Maryland was that of one who worked for another a certain length of time, usually for the payment of his or her ship's passage. There was no more stigma attached to the relationship in that day than there is at the present time attached to those who work for others at a stated salary. Colonel Ninian Beall, an overseer (or executor) of Alexander Magruder's will, who lived to a ripe old age and occupied a position of influence and honor in the colony and from whom some of our foremost citizens derive, was one of these "servants". Thomas Tasker, the father of Benjamin Tasker, President of the Council and Governor of the Province, was another. Daniel Dulany, the elder, one of the most prominent men in Maryland and whose ability as a lawyer was only surpassed by that of his son, is said to have been an "indentured servant". Benjamin Hammond and Philip Harwood, men-servants of Robert Brooke, arrived in Maryland June 30, 1650. "Martha", the cherished wife of an early Ridgely, came over as a "servant"; and many another of good breeding and good parts came to these shores after the same fashion. In a very real sense Alexander proved himself master of the situation. "Shrioghail Mo Dhream"—"Royal is my race", was the motto of his clan; and right royally did he surmount the difficulties of his situation. Claiming descent from Alpin, King of Scotland, through Gregor, a younger son, who, it is said, himself, afterwards, came to the throne, it is not to be wondered at that MacGregors are proud of their lineage wherever they are found; and while we do not claim in every instance, as did the old chief, that the head of the table is where MacGregor sits, whether at one end or the other, there is the consciousness in the breast of each descendant of the royal race of Alpin that he is the equal of the best.

Such are the sentiments that are to be found among the progeny of Alexander Magruder even to the tenth generation in this new land to which he came; and it is but a reasonable inference to suppose that they are the sentiments which he instilled into the minds and hearts of his children of the first generation.

I have been at great pains to search as minutely as possible through the old wills and other records in the Land Office at Annapolis, which archives are now housed in the new Hall of Records, for any reference to the subject of this sketch that would reveal his character and what manner of man he was. There are a few such items indicative of the esteem in which he was held.

First, however, let me give you the benefit of the research in Scotland of Henry Latham Magruder, a great grandson of Capt. James Truman Magruder, of Maryland, mariner, who, himself visited the MacGregors of Scotland in 1800 and brought back with him a painting of the MacGregor coat of arms presented to him by Alexander John William Oliphant MacGregor, of Balbaldie, who was then living in Aberdeen. Not to be too tedious in the rehearsing of names, our younger kinsman on his own visit to the land of his fathers in the year 1894, found in the Parish Records of Perth that John Macgruder had a son, Alexander, born in 1569, who, in 1605, when he was thirty-six years old, married the Lady Margaret Drummond, widow of Andrew Drummond, Laird of Ballyclose. Three (3) children are known to have been the issue of this marriage: the eldest of these, James Macgruder, born about 1607, was one of the Lords, Lairds, and freeholders mentioned in an Act of the Scottish Parliament, February, 1649, to act as Commanders for the Shire of Perth to raise military forces to resist the invading army of the Commonwealth under Cromwell. This Act of Parliament describes him as James Macgruder, Laird of Cargill. As the Act of Proscription of the name MacGregor was passed in 1603, a short while before James's birth, it is readily seen how the name would appear in a variant form, although this James was now recognized, it is said, as the Laird of MacGregor or Chief of the Clan through extinction of the older branch. This James of Cargill was commissioned as Colonel in the Royal Army by Act of Parliament in 1649 and with him were his two brothers, Alexander (subject of this sketch), born in 1610 and John, born in 1614. Colonel James MacGregor was killed in the battle of Worcester: and his brother, Alexander (and it is thought also his brother, John) was conveyed to America as a prisoner of war. In Hanson's Old Kent it is stated that John Magruder was appointed High Sheriff of Kent County and was Acting in that capacity in the year 1668—the same year that Alexander patented Anchovie Hills. Nothing more is heard of this John and if he has left any descendants they are not known to the members of this Society. Alexander Magruder, of "Anchovie Hills", Calvert, now Prince George's County, is the patriarch of our race in America and a goodly company rises up to call him blessed in this year of our Lord 1935. The fruit of his body, the issue of his loins, are to be found from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific in practically every

state of the Union. Only this summer I received a letter from an army officer's wife in California, the mother of Lawson Little, the British and American champion in golf, asking me the name of her great-grandfather Magruder. The prophecy, not the boast, continues to be fulfilled:

"While there's leaves in the forest
And foam on the river,
MacGregor despite them
Shall flourish forever."

I think it likely that Alexander Magruder arranged through John Ashcomb to redeem himself as a prisoner of war by the payment of whatever sum was necessary in Ashcomb's name and perhaps giving him a bonus in addition to purchasing the fifty acres of land from him.

At any rate, in the fall of 1653 we find Alexander acquiring 100 acres of land by assignment, and the following summer, June, 1654, there is a warrant issued for the laying out of a hundred acres of land upon the Patuxent river adjoining to the land of Thomas Trumpetter and Thomas Robinson. I mention this transaction first because it is uncertain at what date Alexander Magruder acquired a tract named "Magruder", containing 500 acres, which was surveyed for Richard Harris January 17, 1652, and another containing 200 acres called "Hambleton", which was laid out for John Hambleton of Patuxent river, planter, 23rd September 1653. A portion of the 500 acre tract called "Magruder" must have been sold by Harris subsequent to its survey in 1652, for Alexander Magruder is recorded on the Rent Rolls as having received it from Richard Harris and Henry Coursey.

The next mention I have found is in the records of the Provincial Court, Liber B, No. 3, folio 150, as follows:

"At a court held at Patuxent the 3rd of October 1655 Alexander Magruder claimes of the estate of John Crabtree 170 lbs. of Tobacco."

I am unable to say just when "Good Luck", containing 500 acres, and "Alexandria", containing 700 acres, were acquired,¹ but in 1661 he became possessed of a 500-acre tract which he named "Magruder's Land". In 1666, "Success", 200 acres, and "Alexander's Hope", 200 acres, were added to his holdings, and in 1668 he patented "Anchovies Hill", 400 acres, to which he afterwards added another four hundred, making it an 800-acre plantation, as it is so stated in his will.

In 1671 "Dunblaine" and "Craig Naigh" constitute his final acquisitions as a landed proprietor, the latter having 200 and the former 250 acres. Not counting a 500-acre tract that he relin-

¹ These properties were acquired in 1670. See Chronology.

quished lower down the Patuxent river, transferring his warrant by permission of court, he was the possessor of 3,750 acres of land situated on both sides of the river, portions of which he sold from time to time, doubtless to his advantage, thus enabling him to make further investments. At the time of his death he was the possessor of and devised by will 2,400 acres of land, with one or more of the plantations, beside the home place, cleared and fenced and built upon.

The inventory of his personal property shows him the possessor of no mean estate. Let me, however, first read his will to you before looking at his personalty.

1677 WILLS, Liber 5A, Folio 261:

Die Mercurii 25 July. In the name of God Amen this the tenth (10th) day of february in the year of our Lord 1676 I Alexander Magruder being in health of body thanks be to God & calling me to remembrance the Uncertainie of this transitory life that all flesh must yield unto death when it pleases God to Call, I doe make constitute ordaine & declare this my last will and testament in manner & forme following, denouling & pronouncing by this presents all testament and testaments will & wills heretofore by me made and declared either by word or writing, and this onely to be taken my Last Will and testament and none other—

And first being sorrie for my sins from my heart most humbly desiring forgiveness for the same I give & commit my soul unto Almighty God my Saviour and Redeemer, in whome and by the merits Jesus Christ I trust and believe assuredly to be saved & to have full remission & forgiveness of all my sinnes, & that my soule with my body at the day of the Resurrection shall rise againe with joy and through the merits of Jesus Christ death and passion possesse & inherit the Kingdome of heaven prepared for the Elect Chosen & my body to be buried in such place where it shall please my ex-cutors hereafter mentioned to poynt.

Now for the setting my temporal estate and such Chattells and debts as it hath pleased God far above my deserts to bestow upon me I order & give & dispose the same in manner & forme following that is to say

first I will that those debts and duties which I owe in Right or Conscience to any person or persons whatsoever shall well & truly paid in convenient time after my decease by my wel beloved wife Elizabeth Magruder and James Magruder and Samuel Magruder whom I do leave & appoint and ordaine them my whole executrix over my whole Estate—

Item I will and bequeath to my loving wife & her three children two thirds of my personal estate and the plantation that I now Live on, to my loving wife Elizabeth Magruder for her life time and after her decease to my son Alexander and my son Nathaniell to them and their heirs forever and if either of them dies without issue then the longest liver to have it. The said Land doth Containe by Pattent and Conveyance Eight hundred (800) acres of land.

Item I will bequeath to my Loving son James Magruder and John Magruder nine hundred (900) acres of land lying in the Westerne branch of Patuxent River held by two Pattents called Alexandria and Dumblain to them and their heirs.

Item I will bequeath to my son Samuel Magruder five hundred (500) Acres of land lying in the Westerne Branche called Good Luck to him and his heirs forever.

Item I will that if my son James goes upon my son's Samuell's land my will is that my son Samuell shall assist my son James when he is minded

for to goe upon his owne, that is for to say to cleare and fence and build as is done upon Samuells Plantation halfe as much.—

Item I will & bequeath the third part of my personall estate to my three sons James Samuel and John Magruder, and if either of these my three sons dye without issue, what doth belong to him that is deceased to be equally divided betwixt the other two, and they are to have what estate belongeth to them at the age of twenty years & to my daughter Elizabeth at the day of her marriage.—

Item I will & bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth two hundred (200) acres of Land called by the name Cragnigh lying in the Western branch of Petuxent River adjoining to my son Samuells Land her brother, and these my sons shall not buy nor sell not above the value of four hundred pounds of tobacco without the consent of one of these my Overseers, untill they are at the age of twenty five years of age, of this my last will and testament, I request my Welbeloved friends M^r Nathaniel Truman M^r Samuell Taylor M^r Ninian Beale.—

I pronounce this my last will & testament whereunto set I my hand and seale the day & yeare above written.

ALEXANDER MAGRUDER (Seal)

Testes—

James Magruder
John Lane
John (his marke) Johnson
James (his marke) Soulivant
James Guthrey

[*Codicil made "in extremis"*]

That noe Contest may arise concerning this my last will and testament for the further clearing and declaring of my minde my will is that my two eldest sonns viz: James and Samuel shall enter upon the land left unto them by this my will the fiftene day of November after my decease. It is also my Will that my two sonns James and Samuell worke along with my servants for this yeare to make Crop tobacco & corne for the benefit of you all and that my son John shall enter upon his land and receive his portion at Eightene yeare age if the Executors or his guardian shall see fitting. Furthermore my Will is that my daughter Elizabeth shall enter upon the land left to her by this my will at fourteene yeare age & her portion at the day of her marriage or at Eightene yeare of her age.

It is Likewise my will that if one or more of my sonns James Samuell and John shall die without issue, that then the survivor or survivors of them shall enjoy the whole land left to all the three of them their heires forever.

And if one or more of my younger children viz: Alex: Nathaniell Elizabeth shall die without issue, the survivor or survivors of them shall enjoy the land left to all the three to them and their heires forever. And if all my elder children die without issue that then the survivor or survivors of the younger children shall enjoy the same to them and their heires forever: And if all the younger children die without issue, that then the survivor or survivors of the elder shall enjoy the same to them and their heires forever.

And in case all my children die without issue the whole estate shall be the Inheritance of the next heire in Law.

Witness my hand & seale the 12th day March & yeare of our Lord God 1676/7

his
ALEXANDER X MAGRUDER (sealed)
marke

Signed sealed in
the presence of
James (his marke) Soulivant
John Lane
John Berkeley

Other interesting matter could be brought to your attention which would be germane to this subject by taking up the wills of Alexander's children, Samuel, Alexander, and Nathaniel, but I spare you this.

There are one or two points, however, that I think you would like to have touched upon. In presenting a gavel to this Society our learned kinsman, Mr. C. C. Magruder, Jr., very cogently reasoned that James and John Magruder must both have died without issue and before their brother Samuel, since the last named died possessed of the lands which were devised to these brothers and, by the terms of their father's will, the survivor of what we suppose to be the first set of children by Alexander's wife, Sarah, was to inherit the others' property. In confirmation of this opinion I have found the Inventory of James Magruder's personalty in Liber VIII, fol. 499, Inventories and Accounts, 1682-85:

A True & Just Inventory of the Estate of James Magruder of Calvert County Deceased December the 23rd, 1685

Cattle	2 flock beds 2 rugs
2 silver spoons	2 blankets 1 bolster
1 wooden chair	1 brass kettle &
1 leather chair	1 silver seale
2 black handle knives	

(Appraisers) Ninian Beall
Thomas (his marke) Ellis

L. IX, F. 248.

John Magruder renders an account of his brother James' estate 27 January 1686 and asks credit (among others) for 1,600 pounds of tobacco paid Samuel Magruder "being due from the deceased in his life time and paid as per Receipt appears."

Samuel Magruder deposes in 1698 that he is 38 years of age (born in 1660), therefore it is likely James was born about 1658, and John, the youngest of the first set of children, about 1662, or later, since their mother, Sarah, died soon after joining her husband, Alexander, in making a deed in 1670. James, then, was about 27 years old at time of his death.

The interesting fact of Samuel Magruder's age which I established in 1920 through my researches in the Land Office at Annapolis had not, I think, hitherto been known to the members of this Society.

In Liber 17, folio 211 of the Testamentary Proceedings:

"The Deposition of Samuel Magruder aged 38 upon oath saith this (2nd) second Sept^r 1698 testifies as to a note or bond for £46&."

This establishes the fact that Samuel, the second son named in the will of Alexander Magruder, was born in 1660, seven years after the coming of his father to Maryland and, therefore, he must have been about ten years old when his father and mother, Alex-

ander Magruder and Sarah Magruder, deeded the 500 acres to Mordecai Hutton 11 March 1670.

Judgments R. B. No. 1, page 445, in case of Wm. Truewright, lessee:

James Weems & uxor	21 Oct. 1729
vs.	19 May 1730
John Mackall.	20 Oct. 1730

Likewise the said plaintiff gave in evidence to the jurors aforesaid a conveyance from Alexander Magruder & Sarah his wife to Mordecai Hutton (Hutton) the tenor whereof is as follows vizt—

This Indenture made the eleventh day of March in the thirty nine year of the dominion of Cecilius Absolute Lord & Proprietary of the Province of Maryland & Avalon (1632) Lord Baron of Baltimore & A. D. one thousand six hundred & seventy Between Alexander Magruder with the free and voluntary consent of Sarah his wife of the Co. of Calvert in the Pr. of Md., planter, of the other party Witnesseth that the said Alexander Magruder & Sarah his wife in consideration of 20,000 lbs. of good Tobacco in cash to him in hand paid by the said Mordecai Hutton, the Receipt whereof the s^d Al^x Mag^r doth hereby acknowledge & &.

(Except 100 acres in neck of land sold to Robert Cobert Waight out of 600 acres of land Magruder's Beginning)

In witness whereof the s^d Alx. M. & Sarah his wife to these presents have hereunto set to their hands & seals the day & year above written.

signed sealed & deliv^d
in presence of us

Alex^r Magruder (seal)

Sarah Magruder (seal)

John Moffett
Samuel Copeland

A most interesting item in regard to the estate of Alexander Magruder is found in Testamentary Proceedings:

17 April 1677 came Samuel Taylor & Lieutenant Ninian Beall of Calvert Co. two of the overseers named in the last Will & Testament of Alexander Magruder late of the same county deceased & exhibited the testament of the said Alexander, requesting to have the same proved by the oaths of the witnesses thereunto. Whereupon the Judge taking the said instrument into consideration and being informed by the said overseers, the widow of the said deceased, is also lately dead, who is therein named executrix with the orphans of the said Alexander: and that the said orphans, joynt executors named in the said will with their deceased Mother, are under the age of seventeen years.

Ordered that the said Taylor and Beall have administration to them committed of all and singular the goods chattells & debts of the said Alexander, with the will annexed, to the sole use & behoofe of the said orphans—the surviving executors in the will of the said Alexander named, and during their minority and that commission issue to Major Henry Jowles empowering him to take the probate of the said will by the oaths of the said witnesses thereunto and unto the said overseers to minister the oath of Administrators: also of them to take bond with sufficient sureties in double the value of the goods and chattells and credits of the said Alexander, after the due proof of which will made, admⁿ sworn and bond of them taken, the said Jowles is to deliver unto the said Taylor and Beall the letters of admⁿ with the said com^{iss} sent, & then to transmit his whole proceedings therein into this court & further ordered that Richard Massam and Peter Archer be appraisers of the goods and chattells of the said deceased Alexander and the said Jowles doe swear them. Which said letters of admⁿ with the will annexed, com^{iss} to prove the said will & to take bond, war-

rants to appraisers and to swear them issued under the seale of this court immediately.

3

Invent^r; retr^r: in months

17 Ap'l 1677

Die Mercurii 25th July 1677. Came Elizabeth Magruder of Calvert Co. the widow & executrix of the last will and testament of Alexander Magruder late of the same county deceased, and shewed that upon false suggestion that shee the said Elizabeth was deceased, Letters of Adm^{on} of the goods & chattells of her deceased husband to Samuel Taylor and Ninian Beall had been committed to com^{on} directed to Major Henry Jowles to take proove of the testament of her said husband, that the said Jowles knowing the suggestion to be false had forborne to execute it; and by one of the witnesses to the said testament had returned it into this court, and prayed that since John Johnson & James Soulivant two of the witnesses to the s^d testament were now in court, that shee might be admitted to prove the said testament; that Letters testamentary may to her be granted. Whereupon the said John Johnson & James Soulivant made oath that they were present when Alexander Magruder sealed and published the paper now shewen them as his last will and testament and that at the sealing and publishing of it, the said Alex^r Magruder was of sound and disposing minde. And thereupon the Judge declared the s^d testament well made and sufficiently proved & ordered letters testamentary to the said Elizabeth the executrix to be granted, shee taking the oath of executrix and that Rich^d Massam and Peter Archer be app^{rs} of the goods, chattells of the said deceased & that Major Henry Jowles doe swear them according to the warrants dated the 17 day of April last past. And the said executrix tooke the oath of executrix & the said letters testamentary issued under the seale of the court immediately.

3

Invent^r retr^r in months

John Tauney, of Patuxent river, in the County of Calvert, on the very day that Alexander and Sarah made this deed, March 11, 1670, subscribes to his own will naming his brother, Micheal Tauney, and John Hawes [Hance?] "to be his executors and in case of their mortality then Mr. Thomas Trueman and Alexander Magruder in their steads for to take my whole estate into their possession and carefully to manage it for the good of my children; and, until they come att age, to Board them out and to let them have such learning and education as their capassities will attaine to or can be had heere fittinge for a man or woman &."

19 October 1675—Alexander Magruder and Michael Tauney were witnesses to the will of Edward Keene in Calvert County.

13 March 1676, the day after he made the codicil to his own will, Alexander Magruder (together with Samuel Taylor and Ninian Beall) was named overseer or executor of the will of Wm. Mill, whose plantation, "Trenant", adjoined "Anchovie Hills".

That Alexander Magruder, our first Scotch ancestor in Maryland, was a man of forceful character and a degree of culture well above the average colonist of his day is, I think, borne out by the records as I have quoted them. Judging from the tenor of his

last will and testament and from the fact that three Bibles are listed in his inventory among the books that he possessed, I should say that he was a conscientious, Christian man. Taking into account the further fact that Perthshire, from whence he came, was a stronghold of Presbyterianism, I think we may conclude that he was a Presbyterian in faith. The next most likely guess as to his religious persuasion is that he was an adherent of the Reformed Church in Scotland as constituted under the Episcopate. However this may be, we find his eldest surviving son, Samuel, on the first vestry of Saint Paul's Church, Prince George's County, in 1692, when the Church of England was recognized as the Established Church of the Province; and for over a hundred years, until the family moved out of the neighborhood, the name Magruder is found among the wardens and vestrymen of this parish.

As to his business ability, it is remarkable that in the space of ten years, from 1661 to 1671, he acquired over 4000 acres of land, enough to constitute two or three Manors if the holdings had been in tracts of a thousand or two thousand acres, and if he had been willing to pay double in quit-rents for Manorial privileges. At the time of his death he was in possession of 44 head of livestock; 1 man-negro (slave) named Sambo; 4 indentured servants, with an aggregate of 18 years to serve; silver, brass, copper, pewter ware, including a chafing dish; tables, 12 (Russian) leather chairs, cupboards, chests, bedsteads, pillows, feather beds, bolsters, blankets, rugs, sealskin trunk, desk, looking glass, warming-pan and supplies of linen, worsted and cotton goods.

From his loins have sprung men and women of renown in authorship, the learned professions of law, medicine and theology, university and college professors, military officers from the rank of corporal to general in the army and from ensign to admiral in the navy; and as for their success in the business and banking world, their name is legion.

Gloriously in this new world as in the old, MacGregor blood has vindicated its courage and its valor, its loyalty to truth and justice.

CHRONOLOGY—ALEXANDER MAGRUDER

1. 1653—Assignment by Chas. Stewart, 50 Acres, 7 Oct. 1653; Jno. Ashcomb, 50 Acres; 19 Nov. 1653.
2. 1654, June—Warrant for ("Magruder's Beginning") 100 Acres.
3. 1655, Oct. 3—Claims 170 lbs. Tobacco from estate of John Crabtree. Awarded 166 lbs. Tobacco from estate of John Crabtree.
4. 1656—Transported his servant, Henry, into the Province.
5. 1658, Oct. 6—On Grand Jury at St. Leonard's, Calvert Co., 6th Oct. 1658, That brought in a True Bill for presentment of Robert Holt and Rev. William Wilkinson for the marriage of Holt to Christian Bonnell by Mr. Wilkinson, etc.

6. 1658—James, eldest son, born about this time.
7. 1660—Samuel, 2nd son, born. Test. Proc. Liber 17, folio 211. 2 Sept. 1698—Samuel Magruder testifies he is 38 yrs. old.
8. 1661, Dec. 10—"Hambleton", North or East side, Patuxent River, South Side, Bagby's Creek, Calvert County, 200 acres.
9. 1661, Feb. 17—"Magruder's Land", Calvert County, North Side Patuxent River near Buzzard's Island, 500 Acres.
10. 1662—John, 3rd son, born about this time or subsequently thereto.
11. 1663, 19th day of the 5th month (May or August)—Alexander Magruder and Sarah, his wife, of Calvert County Assign over unto Edward Hinchman of said county, All our right and title of a certificate of Survey of 200 Acres of land adj. Woodman Stokely on Hunting Creek (Calvert Co.)
12. 1666, Ap'l 2—"Anchovies Hill". West side Patuxent River in freshes of Aquasco Creek, 400 Acres.
13. 1666, Oct. 12—"Success". North side Patuxent River, Adj. "Hambleton", 200 Acres.
14. 1666/7, Feb. 2—"Alexander's Hope". On branch Fishing Creek, Calvert County, 200 Acres.
15. 1668—"Magruder". Hunting Creek Hundred. Calvert County. Sold 100 A. to Robert Cobert Waight; sold 500 A. to Mordecai Hutton, 600 Acres.
16. 1670, May 15—"Good Luck". West side Western Branch Patuxent River, 500 Acres.
17. 1670, May 28—"Alexandria". West side Patuxent River, 700 Acres.
18. 1670/1, March 11—Alex'd. and Sarah sell "Magruder", 500 Acres to Mordecai Hunton.
19. 1670/1, March 11th, Same day that Alex. and Sarah sell "Magruder", 500 Acres to Mordecai Hunton, John Tauney of Patuxent River in the County of Calvert names *Alexander Magruder* and Thomas Trueman to act in the place of his brother, Michael Tauney, and John Hance as Executors of his will in case of the death of the two latter.
20. 1671, March 31, Came Sarah Magrooder, wife of Alexander Magrooder of Calvert County, planter, and proved right unto 250 Acres for transporting Jarvis Shaw, Francis Green, Thos. Jones, John Johnson and Elizabeth Green into this Province to inhabit. Warrant then issued in the name of said Alex. Magrooder for 250 Acres. Certificate returnable the last day of June 1671.
21. 1671—After March 31, Death of his wife, Sarah.
22. 1671, June 26—"Dunblaine". *Surv.* West side Patuxent River adj. "Alexandria", above, 250 A.
23. 1671, June 28—"Creighnight". Adjoining "Good Luck", 200 Acres.
24. Patented 1671, Sept. 1st (see No. 22)—"Dunblaine", 250 Acres patented to Alexander Magruder for having brought in (the persons named above). *Charles Calvert, Governor.*
25. 1672, Early in—Marriage to Elizabeth (Hawkins?), (Greene?), (———?).
26. 1673. Birth of 4th son (1st by Eliz'th) Alexander (II). der (II).
27. 1675 (About), Birth of 5th son (2nd by Eliz'th) Nathaniel.
28. 1675, Oct. 19—Alex'r. Magruder and Michael Tauney witness the will of Edward Keene, Calvert County.
29. 1676/7—Jan. Birth of 1st daughter (3rd child by Eliz'th) Elizabeth.
30. 1676/7—Feb. 10, Signs his will.

31. 1676/7, March 12—Makes Codicil to his will, makes his mark (apparently, in extremis).
32. 1676/7, March 13—The day after the Codicil to his own will, Alexander Magruder, Samuel Taylor and Ninian Beale were named as the overseers or executors of the will of Wm. Mill, whose plantation, "Trent", adjoined "Anchovie Hills".
33. 1677, April 17—Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 9, folios 51, 254. Samuel Taylor and Lieut. Ninian Beall of Calvert County try to get the Administration of Alex'r. Magruder's Estate.
34. 1677, Wedn., 25 July—Elizabeth Magruder, relict of Alexander, comes into Court and proves that her late husband's friends, Sam'l. Taylor and Ninian Beall had misrepresented the facts three months previous in their attempt to get letters of Administration: whereupon letters of Administration were issued to her immediately.
35. 1677, Sept. 14—Inventory was made of the Goods and Chattels of Alexander Magruder, late deceased, by Richard Massam (Marsham) and Peter Archer, Appraisers, "and that Major Henry Jowles do swear them according to the warrants dated the 17th day of April last".
36. 1677/8, Sat., Feb. 16, Inventory of the goods and chattels of Alexander Magruder, deceased, returned by the Executrix, Elizabeth Magruder.
37. 1682, April 14th—Rich'd. Marsham and Geo. Ligan, Executors of Chas. Gosfright, Deceased, charge themselves with 192 lbs. tobacco rec'd. of Widdow Magrooder per acc't.
38. 1685, Dec. 23—Death of James—Inventory of his estate—Ninian Beall and Thomas Ellis, Appraisers.
39. Death of John.
40. Marriage of Samuel to Sarah (Beall?).
41. Marriage of Elizabeth to John Pottenger after 1706.
42. Marriage of Alexander to Ann, widow of Thos. Hutchinson of Charles County, 1698 or 1699.
43. Marriage of Nathaniel to Mary Jones, daughter of Capt. Geo. Jones and Johanna, his wife.
44. Marriage of Alexander to 2nd wife, Susanna Busey.
45. Samuel, born 1660, died 1711, aged 51 years; Alexander, born c. 1672, died 1746, aged 74 years; Nathaniel, born c. 1674/1675, died 1734, aged about 60 years.

SOME MAGRUDER DESCENDANTS OF MAREEN
DUVALL, HUGUENOT IMMIGRANT TO
MARYLAND

By GEORGE BRICK SMITH, *Virginia*

In accordance with a wish expressed by our Chieftain, Herbert Thomas Magruder, that the genealogical records of the American Clan Gregor Society should be extended along correlated lines, I have prepared the following paper showing how some of the descendants of Nathan Magruder⁴ (John³, Captain Samuel², Alexander¹) intermarried with the Duvall family of Maryland so that quite a few members of the Clan carry a strain of French blood in their veins.

The following notes are based on "The Duvalls of Maryland by Mary Rebecca Duval from the Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America, Volume III, Part II", "Duvall Family by Richard Johnson Duval (originally compiled by Dr. Christopher Johnston, of Baltimore, Maryland) from The Huguenot, Volume II, Number III, March-April, 1932", that part of "Welsh-Hyatt and Kindred by Dr. Luther W. Welsh, 1928, relating to the Duvall Family", together with the article on "Nathan Magruder of Knave's Dispute by Caleb Clarke Magruder in the 1914 Year Book, page 55" and "Equity Case Number 45 to 1834, in the records of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Maryland".

Among the earliest of the French Protestant settlers in Maryland was Mareen Duvall. The first name was certainly, in French, Marin and in all church and state records the surname is spelled in several ways, Duvall, Duval, Du Val and even Duvol and Duvale. Mareen Duvall writes the name Duvall in his signature to his will and in many deeds and other legal documents on record at Annapolis, Maryland. This spelling was doubtless adopted by the immigrant after he came to America, as was the spelling of the names of many others of the early settlers, for in all the French and English records the name is spelled Duval and Du Val.

The date of his arrival in Maryland is not certainly known but it is evidently subsequent to 1648 when Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, instructed "his trusty and well beloved William Stone", Lieutenant Governor, to give to any French who "may be already settled or who hereafter may be settled in the colony," all the rights and privileges of colonists, and prior to 1659, as on July 25, 1659, he made his demand for land and this being duly surveyed for him on August 28, 1659, he had a patent, January 22, 1659-60, for a tract of 100 acres called "LAVAL" (which was resurveyed for him on September 16, 1678, and called "God-wile or Goodwill") on the west side of South River in Anne Arundel County (Land Office Liber 4, Folio 431). Other tracts

patented to him were Middle Plantation, 600 acres on the south side of South River, patented 1664 (Land Office Liber 7, Folio 450), Duval's Addition, 165 acres on the west side of South River patented August 8, 1670, and Duval's Range, 200 acres on the east side of North Branch of Patuxent River in Anne Arundel County, patented September 10, 1672 (Land Office Liber 14, Folio 22, and Liber 17, Folio 290). Another tract called Rich Neck, containing 200 acres was surveyed for Mareen Duvall and William Young on the south side of South River, May 25, 1664 (Rent Roll, Anne Arundel County, Page 33).

Among his contemporaries and neighbors were Major John Welsh and Richard Snowden, the Maryland Archives (Volume 17, page 24) telling of an Indian outbreak on December 12, 1681, in which the Indians killed one man and wounded two Englishmen "on Major Welsh's plantaceon" on South River, and endeavored to enter the houses of Mareen Duval and Richard Snowden.

In 1683, an act was passed by the Assembly and approved by the Governor and Council for the encouragement of trade by establishing towns and ports of entry with great liberality in all the seaboard counties and "Mr. Mareen Duvall, under the terms of this Act, is one of the commissioners for establishing towns and ports in Anne Arundel County" (Maryland Archives, Volume 7, page 611).

On one of his plantations, in what is now Prince George's County, was built at his own expense a chapel for Protestant worship and when, in 1705, Queen Anne's Parish in Prince George's County was erected out of St. Paul's Parish, John Duvall, son of Mareen, with his wife, appeared before the vestry of which he was a member, and by a formal acknowledgment gave and dedicated the land upon which the church was built, to Queen Anne for the use of the Parish.

The Chapel erected by Mareen Duvall was largely, if not entirely, maintained by him and his family as a private chapel and it was not until 1741 that it became a public chapel or church and was thereafter supported and kept in repair at the public's expense.

In 1735 the old chapel was torn down and upon its site a new brick edifice, which is still used for public worship, was erected by its first rector, the Reverend Jacob Henderson and his wife Mary (Stanton), formerly the widow of Mareen Duvall and then the widow of Colonel Henry Ridgely, 1st, and by them presented to the parish.

In 1741 a parochial assessment was made for the purpose of repairing the chapel and again in 1744 another assessment was laid on the inhabitants of the Parish to repair the chapel and in 1750 a third assessment was authorized to raise funds "to pale

in the yard and build a house with a fireplace to accommodate the minister and parishioners in bad weather." All of these assessments were made in tobacco. The chapel is now Holy Trinity near Collington, Prince George's County, Maryland, and has been repeatedly repaired and is embellished with many beautiful memorial windows to the memory of the Duvalls, Mullikens, Bowies and others.

I. Mareen Duvall, the immigrant, was married at least three times. His first wife's name is unknown and by her he had six children; his second wife was Susannah ——— and by her he had six children; his third wife was Mary Stanton, but they did not have any issue. She survived him and in 1695 married Colonel Henry Ridgely, 1st, who died April 2, 1711 (see 1928 Year Book, pages 54-59). Then she married the Reverend Jacob Henderson. Mareen Duvall's will was executed August 2, 1694, and probated in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, August 13, 1694, while Mary (Stanton Duvall Ridgely) Henderson's will was executed October 2, 1761, and probated in Prince George's County, Maryland, February 18, 1762.

Mareen Duvall's children by his first wife:

1. Mareen Duvall, the elder, b. 1662, m. 1686, Frances Stockett, the daughter of Captain Thomas Stockett, of Anne Arundel County.

2. Captain John Duvall, buried April 20, 1711, married prior to August 17, 1685, Mary Jones, the daughter of William Jones, Sr., of Anne Arundel County.

3. Eleanor Duvall, married prior to 1694, John Roberts, of Virginia.

4. Samuel Duvall, married June 18, 1697, Elizabeth Clarke.

5. Susannah Duvall, married prior to 1694, Colonel Robert Tyler (1671-1738), ancestor of President Tyler.

6. Lewis Duvall, married March 5, 1699, Martha Ridgely, daughter of "Secretary" Robert Ridgely. Lewis Duvall is said to have moved to the Carolinas after the death of his wife who was buried September 29, 1709.

Mareen Duvall's children by his second wife, Susannah ———:

7. Mareen Duvall, the younger, called also Mareen, Jr., married October 21, 1701, Elizabeth Jacob, daughter of Captain John Jacob and Ann Cheyney.

8. Catherine Duvall, died 1703, married October 22, 1700, William Orrick.

9. Mary Duvall, born 1683, married February 5, 1701-2, Reverend Henry Hall (1676-1722), minister of St. James Parish.

10. Elizabeth Duvall, apparently died unmarried.

11. Johanna Duvall, married August 12, 1703, Richard Poole.

12. Benjamin Duvall, b. 1692; d. 1774, married in 1713, Sophia Griffith, b. April 27, 1691; d. April 19, 1730, the daughter of William Griffith, 1st, and Sarah Maccubbin, of Anne Arundel County, who was the daughter of John Maccubbin, Maryland Immigrant.

II. Benjamin Duvall, the youngest son of Mareen Duvall, the immigrant, was born in 1692 and died in 1774, according to Mr. Justice Gabriel Duvall (1752-1842), the grandson of Benjamin, and he doubtless obtained the dates from authentic sources as he wrote the first genealogy of the Duvall family. Benjamin Duvall was left 200 acres by his father in Calvert County, part of a tract called Howerton's Range, but Prince George's County was formed in 1695, part of it being cut off from Calvert County, and it is probable that Benjamin's land was included in Prince George's County, as was the case of much of the land acquired by Mareen Duvall, the immigrant. There is also reference in a will to Benjamin Duvall's residence in Prince George's County in that Enoch Magruder⁴ (James³, Captain Samuel², Alexander¹) of Prince George's County in his will dated July 8, 1785, probated August 8, 1786, leaves to his daughter Anne Lowe, part of Stony Harbor, where Benjamin Duvall lived.

Benjamin Duvall and Sophia Griffith had issue:

1. Susanna Duvall, b. December 16, 1714, married July 11, 1734, Samuel Tyler, the son of Edward Tyler and grandson of Colonel Robert Tyler.

2. Sophia Duvall, b. March 18, 1716-7, married first Thomas Butt (no issue), and married second, Thomas Baldwin. It was their daughter, Sophia Baldwin, b. 1759, who married in 1778, as the first wife of Isaac Magruder⁵ (Nathan⁴, John³, Captain Samuel², Alexander¹). She probably died prior to April 3, 1802, as on that date he was married in Prince George's County to his second wife, Anne Hill (no issue). This line of Magruder descendants of Mareen Duvall is partially written up in the 1928 Year Book, page 18.

3. Benjamin Duvall II, b. May 29, 1719, married Susanna Tyler, b. February 24, 1717-8. They were the parents of Mr. Justice Gabriel Duvall, b. December 6, 1752, d. March 6, 1844, the first genealogist of the Duvall Family of Maryland.

4. Sarah Duvall married Amos Simpson.

5. William Duvall, b. 1723, d. 1810, married October 20, 1745, Priscilla Prewitt, b. 1728, d. 1798. He was a soldier in the Prince George's County Militia in 1748 and a Second Lieutenant in the

Lower Battalion of Prince George's County Militia on July 18, 1776. This couple were the grandparents (through their son, Samuel Duvall, and his wife, Priscilla Ann Dawson) of Dr. Grafton Duvall, the second genealogist of the Duvall Family of Maryland.

6. Mareen Duvall, b. 1726, d. September 30, 1807, married Mrs. Sarah Miles, the widow of Thomas Miles of Frederick (now Montgomery) County, the last accounting on whose estate was given April 8, 1769 (Administration Account Liber B, No. 2 (1768-1776), Folio 57).

7. Charles Duvall, b. July 20, 1729, d. 1814, married first, Rebecca Beckett and married second, March 27, 1778, Cassandra Brashears, d. 1823. Dr. Grafton Duvall gives this record of Charles Duvall, while Mr. Justice Gabriel Duvall gives "Charles Duvall, b. July 20, 1729, d. 1741, aged 12 years."

III. Mareen Duvall, son of Benjamin Duvall and Sophia (Griffith) his wife, was born in 1726 and died September 30, 1807, although Christ Church records of Prince George's Parish show his funeral did not take place until November 19, 1807. He lived at the "Hermitage" in Montgomery County, which on his death was divided between his son, Dr. Benjamin Duvall and his daughter Sarah Duvall. In 1748 "Mareen" Duvall, son of "Ben", was a soldier in Captain Tobias Belt's company of Militia in Prince George's County (Maryland History Magazine, Volume VI, page 57). He also repeated and subscribed to the Oath of Fidelity to the State of Maryland during the March term of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Maryland, in the year 1778 (Court Records, 1777-1781, folio 62).

The following epitaph of Mareen Duvall was written by his son:

"Mareen Duvall was born in the year 1726 and departed this life the last day of September 1807 in his 82nd year, and, as I am the only relict of my deceased father, it may be that I am the fittest to give a scrap of his life to live in the memory of his family through the withering canker of time, and here under this neglected corner he lies and by his side my mother, both advanced in life's short span. When the Angel of Death puts forth his icy hand, a summons omnipotent under holy command, no art, no stratagem avails against the Almighty Hand. By Benjamin Duvall, son of the deceased, in the 89th year of his age, 1856."

The graves of Mareen Duvall and his wife are still to be seen as they are on a tract of land called "Scarcity", originally a part of the "Hermitage".

The will of Mareen Duvall as recorded in Montgomery County, Maryland, was executed April 2, 1805, and probated November 5, 1807. He bequeathed half of a tract of land, including buildings, called "Hermitage", where he resided, to his daughter, Sarah Duvall, and the other half to his son, Benjamin Duvall. One negro boy is bequeathed to his son, William Duvall, and the remainder of his personal estate is divided equally between his son, Benjamin, and his daughter, Sarah. His son, Benjamin, is appointed sole executor and the witnesses are Peter Becraft, James Lee and Edward Harding.

Family record preserves the name of another son as Walter, but he died unmarried before the date of his father's will and consequently is not mentioned in it.

Mareen Duvall married Mrs. Sarah Miles, widow, and they had issue:

1. William Duvall, married Sarah Magruder, the sister of Isaac Magruder and daughter of Nathan Magruder and Rebecca (Beall) Magruder.

2. Dr. Benjamin Duvall, b. 1767, d. 1857, married in 1795, Deborah Jackson, the daughter of Dr. Alexander Jackson, of Montgomery County.

3. Walter Duvall, d. unmarried prior to April 2, 1805.

4. Sarah Duvall, d. unmarried, will executed November 22, 1839, probated Montgomery County, Maryland, January 21, 1840, in which she leaves all of her estate to her nephew, Dr. Washington Duvall, son of her brother, Dr. Benjamin Duvall.

IV. In order to carry on the line of William Duvall, we have to turn to the will of Nathan Magruder, executed January 17, 1781, and probated in Montgomery County, Maryland, April 25, 1786. From this we have the names of his children as Isaac, Nathan, Dr. Jeffrey, Susanna, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah, Verlinda and John Beall. Mr. Justice Gabriel Duvall and Dr. Grafton Duvall, early genealogists of the Duvall Family, record the fact that William Duvall married a sister of Isaac Magruder.

John Beall Magruder died intestate in Montgomery County, March 30, 1826, and a bill in equity (Case Number 45 to 1834) for the sale of decedent's lands to satisfy creditors was filed in Montgomery County by Zadok Magruder, a first cousin, September 29, 1829. It was bought in the name of Dr. William Bowie Magruder for payment of medical attendance and medicines furnished by him from January 27, 1826, to the date of decedent's death. The case dragged along until "Good Spring", containing 25 acres, was sold for \$298.45, which sale was finally ratified July 1,

1839, after nearly ten years litigation, for the payment of a debt more than thirteen years old amounting to \$40.75. In this bill of complaint the heirs of John Beall Magruder are enumerated, and amongst them are Rebecca Magruder, wife of Lewis Magruder; Matilda Hilleary, wife of Theodore Hilleary, nieces; and Rector Duvall, nephew; children of Sarah Duvall.

From the above and with the help of Mr. Justice Gabriel Duvall's and Dr. Grafton Duvall's genealogies, we can construct the line of William Duvall and his wife, Sarah Magruder, the sister of Isaac Magruder, as follows:

1. Rebecca Duvall, b. 1793, d. November 1, 1862, married her first cousin, Lewis Magruder, b. 1790, d. 1830, and lived in George Town, D. C. This line of Magruder descendants of Mareen Duvall is partially written up in the 1934 Year Book, page 62, and continued in this issue of the Year Book.

2. Malinda Duvall (Case Number 45 to 1834 gives her as Matilda Hilleary) married first, ———— Wilson, and married second, Theodore Williams Hilleary in Washington, D. C., on March 22, 1820.

3. Rector Duvall, d. 1829, married Tereaser Poor in Washington, D. C., on December 19, 1820, and lived in George Town, D. C.

Mr. Justice Gabriel Duvall gives the above information about these descendants of the Duvall family living in George Town, D. C. He was apparently familiar with these facts as he bought the estate "Bellevue" (later called Dumbarton House and now national headquarters of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America), George Town, D. C., in 1804, after having been appointed first Comptroller of the Currency of the United States on December 15, 1802, which position he resigned November 18, 1811, to accept an appointment by President Madison as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Resigning in 1836 on account of deafness, he retired to his estate, Marietta, near Glenn Dale, Prince George's County, Maryland, where he died March 6, 1844.



GRAY SILVER, SR.
FEBRUARY 17, 1870—JULY 28, 1935

THE HON. GRAY SILVER, GALLANT CRUSADER

By KENNETH DANN MAGRUDER, *Pennsylvania*

Sixty-five years ago, on February 17, 1870, was announced the birth of Gray Silver, eldest son and second child of Colonel Francis Silver, 3d, and of Mary Ann (Gray) Silver. The birthplace was "Spring Hill", a plantation near White Hall in Frederick County, Virginia. Upon the death of the colonel's grandfather, Francis Silver, Junior, in 1852, the colonel's father, Zephaniah Silver, had removed to this family homestead, so that Gray belonged to the fourth generation of Silvers occupying the place. Here, in "the big house on the hill", as the villagers called the farmhouse, Gray and his little sister, Martha Jane, now our Deputy Chieftain for West Virginia, and namesake of her paternal grandmother, Martha Jane Henshaw, spent several years of their earliest childhood.

Mrs. Silver, however, had come from Berkeley County, West Virginia, where her grandfather, John Gray, had laid out the village of Gerardstown in 1787 and had settled nearby on a part of his extensive landed estates. From him her father, Captain James William Gray, of the Confederate Army, had inherited his good farm and orchard; and Mrs. Silver, in turn, was heir to these two hundred and forty acres. Results were that Colonel Silver moved with his family to this tract near Gerardstown, and "Spring Hill" in the Old Dominion became the home of State Senator John Moore Silver, the youngest of the colonel's five brothers. "Silver Hill Farms", now numbering about nine hundred acres, was the name given to the property in West Virginia where Colonel Silver spent the remainder of his days with his family.

Fortunately, this veteran Confederate officer, who, with his brother, Henry Clay Silver, had been one of "Jeb" Stuart's gallant Virginia cavalryman throughout the war and as such had been wounded severely at Rood's Hill, lived long enough for Gray to appreciate his full worth as "a noble specimen of God's handiwork". Nevertheless, the boy was to learn at an age tragically early, when he was only fifteen years old, the sorrows of losing his father, who followed his infant son, Francis Silver, 4th, to the grave, being buried with Masonic honors in the Presbyterian cemetery at Gerardstown less than two weeks before his fiftieth birthday.

At this point, the life of Gray Silver became a formidable one, which, however, was to end in dazzling success. He was living in a community still blighted by the War between the States. The contending armies had left scarcely a building on the two miles of property belonging to the Grays. The rail fences had been

used for camp fires. The stone ones had been utilized for roads over which the armies moved. The prized livestock of his Grandfather Gray had been reduced to one blind horse and one cow. Taxes and insurance were exorbitant in this post-war period, as were prices generally. Cash, of course, was extremely scarce. Money for education was not to be had.

Loyally remaining at home as the bread-winner of his widowed mother's large family, young Gray sought desperately to create opportunities which his war-scarred community did not yet offer. Undaunted by the discouraging prospect, he succeeded by dint of his own herculean labors. Three years after his father's death, he became a dealer in livestock and by the time that he reached manhood he "was the largest buyer in livestock in half a dozen counties." Turn to his record in *Who's Who in America*, and you will read that he was a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. Illustrative of his constant readiness to experiment is the fact that he was a pioneer in bringing ranch sheep to the East for breeding purposes.

So far, so good; but people bred in cities might be inclined to be skeptical about a greater future for an orphaned boy on a farm and deprived of much formal education. "Can anything good come out of Nazareth?" was asked twenty centuries ago. No one, certainly, could foresee that Gray Silver would become known among West Virginians as "the most outstanding citizen of this commonwealth," enthusiastically urged for the governorship at two different times and later for the United States Senate. No one could imagine as possible that he would be brought forward seriously for the Presidency of the United States; yet, with his consent, he might have been chosen in place of his friend and fellow West Virginian, John W. Davis, as the Democratic standard-bearer against the Republican candidate, Calvin Coolidge. The farmers' votes were needed for winning the election; and the fact that Gray Silver's picture adorned the homes of farmers throughout the country, from Maine to California, from the Dakotas to Florida, because he was supremely "the recognized champion of agriculture and friend to the plain people," suggests the formidable contest which might have been faced by the ultra-conservative candidate from Massachusetts. Though our Clansman, whom we honored first as Deputy Chieftain for his State and finally as Councillor, rejected highest office in the political field, as the originator and organizer of the non-partisan farm bloc in Congress, now so freely imitated and misapplied, he became, "many political observers declare, second only in political power to the President of the United States himself."

Announcement was made in 1931 that the Capper prize of five thousand dollars, together with the gold medal which accompanies

it, was awarded to Mr. Silver in recognition of his outstanding service to his country within the past year; but the actual award was withdrawn following protests that "Gray Silver did not hold a college degree!" International, however, has been our Clansman's fame; and the French Government experienced no qualms in decorating him for "distinguished service in agriculture."

All of the Presidents of the United States starting with William Howard Taft sought his advice or chose him for various important posts, among which were the chairmanship of the Federal Trade Commission and commissionership of inland waterways. President Coolidge's high estimate of him was shown when Mr. Silver became president of the new United States Grain Marketing Corporation, which was capitalized at twenty-six million dollars, controlled the largest grain-merchandising business in the world, and was "overwhelmingly the largest single interest in the Chicago Board of Trade." "I don't know much about the details," said our President from Massachusetts, "but feel that the project must be sound because of the character of the men connected with it." This unprecedented undertaking had been made possible only through the genius of Mr. Silver.

An adequate review of Mr. Silver's achievements cannot be given in the time available at this Gathering. We may generalize briefly here by noting that no Congress in our history had enacted so much agricultural legislation as did the Republican Congress early in the last decade; and, quoting Mr. Silver's official report, issued as a booklet of twenty pages, these laws "are of far more importance to American agriculture than all the legislation relating to agriculture passed since the adoption of our Constitution." The credit for this monumental record belongs to Gray Silver.

As one contemporary writer explained: "He plays politics as he plays chess and he is a chess player worth counting. If the other man checkmates him it is because the other man has thought a move farther, which is no reason for Gray Silver to lose his temper."

Mr. Arthur R. Rule, of New York, former president of the Federated Fruit & Vegetable Growers Credit Association, of which Mr. Silver was vice-president, has written: "He had that remarkable faculty of 'keeping sweet' with every man he worked with or against. I have seen him in arguments and discussions, where his patience must have been at the breaking point; but never did he lose that charming graciousness even when he made his points and differences of opinion clear and strong."

Only Mr. Silver could succeed in having adopted his legislative program, embodied in twenty-seven bills which fit together like a mosaic; for at that time, the powerful representatives of greed and

corruption had made their shocking inroads upon our Federal Government and were determined to ruin any man who might disturb their interests. Night and day, Mr. Silver was shadowed by agents of the Federal Department of Justice under Attorney-General Harry Daugherty, Gaston Means later acknowledging that he had been one of them. Intimidation and bribery were impossible with Mr. Silver, who held his ground triumphantly throughout this fiery ordeal. Relaxation at night was not possible at this period, when so many moves had to be anticipated in this thrilling game of chess. Mr. Silver actually slept mainly while on duty, when there were brief lulls which enabled him to snatch cat-naps. This driving energy resembled that of the brilliant Senator Beveridge of Indiana; but both gentlemen suffered physical reactions after such intensive periods of strain and finally died before their normal span of life had passed.

Much of the inside story of national affairs in Washington under the Harding Administration, including personal experiences, is revealed in a manuscript which Mr. Silver prepared for a book. At the proper time, we believe that this intimate, authoritative work will be released to the public.

The background for Mr. Silver's successes in Washington was in West Virginia. At the very beginning of his career, his thoughts reached beyond his own private interests to those of his agricultural community. He recognized that the farmers were not permitted just returns by their dependent brethren in the cities; and he studied carefully, without the aid of academic institutions, the problems of agricultural economics until he became an outstanding authority. He exerted all of his growing influence to combat the hostile commercial and political forces of the cities.

With the expansion of his business, Mr. Silver found it necessary by 1900 to maintain an office in Martinsburg; and though he was detained in this town long enough to rent a room at the local hotel, and Martinsburg today readily claims him as one of its citizens from that early date, he continued to regard his mother's home as his own domicile and voted as a resident of Mill Creek District, at Bunker Hill. Not until his marriage in 1908 did he consider Martinsburg seriously as his residence. Even now, however, Bunker Hill, Gerardstown, and Inwood reasonably compete in claiming him; for he did belong largely to all of them.

So obviously did Mr. Silver become the servant of his community's best interests, that the voters of his district decided in 1906, when he was thirty-six years of age, to send him to the State Senate. Only five other Senators shared his views in his first term; but when he was returned to the Senate for a second term, he was the dominant figure, being made president of this

upper branch of the legislature and therefore lieutenant-governor of the State, serving from 1911 to 1913.

Before his retirement from the Senate in 1915, there were some colorful events, to one of which he was the main contributor. When this body one year tried to organize itself, the members found themselves deadlocked. Mr. Silver was at home, dangerously ill with pneumonia; but when he learned of the difficulty in the Senate, to the great consternation of his family he insisted on leaving his bed and going to Charleston to settle the matter. Accompanied by his physician, he arrived at the Senate Chamber. Unable even to sit up, he was carried in on a cot. The Republicans promptly fled to Columbus, Ohio, fearing that the Democrats would seize one of them and would bring him forcibly into the Senate, thereby giving the Democrats the freedom to organize at will. The hasty exit of the Republicans necessitated a compromise; and Mr. Silver, flat on his back, was empowered to choose the new president of the Senate. Passing over more experienced politicians, he selected Dr. Henry D. Hatfield, who soon after this recognition became Governor and ultimately United States Senator. As Governor, Hatfield showed his appreciation of the start given to him in the larger field, by appointing Mr. Silver colonel on his staff.

With the same technique later employed so effectively when the American Farm Bureau Federation, of which he was a founder and organizer, called upon him to represent it in Washington, Mr. Silver put through his legislature seven companion bills which he drafted. The foundation for West Virginia's present network of excellent highways thus was laid. As we have stated in the first issue of *The Bard's Notes*, the State's Department of Agriculture also owes its existence to him. The entire economic structure of the State was overhauled, and more equitable terms were extended to the farmers. In one session of the Senate, twenty-two of the thirty-eight bills adopted, had originated with him.

We should point out that the influence of Gray Silver lives on, though his bodily presence is no more. It is no exaggeration to state that we may expect this influence to continue throughout the remainder of our national existence; for the principles for which he stood, are so basic as now to be inseparably a part of the very foundation upon which the future of our country depends. This fact is noted by Mr. J. R. Howard, of Clemons, Iowa, who was the first president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and for a time faculty member of Ames University in his State:

"His service to American agriculture was great, much greater indeed than most people realize. His was the guiding hand in the formulation of certain basic principles which have both short-

ened and relieved the stress of the past two or three years and on which permanency must be builded. It will be twenty-five, maybe fifty years before his real service is fully appreciated."

In 1932, Mr. Silver presented the core of his realistic philosophy:

"Our people will be looking to the farms for food and raw material for clothing, the railroads will look for freight, the banks for self-liquidating obligations attached to the raw materials of the things we eat and wear. The mills will look to the farms for raw material since seventy per cent of commerce originates with the soil. Those who produce commodities that do not come from the soil will be looking to the agricultural group for a consumer's market. In normal times, three-sevenths of all steel goes to the farms. Make agriculture prosperous and it will make the nation happy."

This last sentence had been a refrain uttered by Mr. Silver since the early years of his career. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, appealed to by our Councillor, was so impressed by such thoughts, that he turned to the leaders of the organized farmers to steer him as President of the United States in making the nation happy through this avenue. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is a result; and, though it gives to the farmers a status which protestors of "Government interference in business" bitterly assail, the spokesmen for the big financial interests, themselves, attribute their growing prosperity to the farmers' new income, ensured by the Government. As if verifying Mr. Silver's prophecy, a leading financial journal has reported this year:

"In the farm-equipment industry, activity little short of phenomenal prevails. Some executives go so far as to describe the business as the best in thirty years. So urgent is the demand in one of the major units, that it actually plans to go into the field to do plowing for farmers in many instances, and, now that the farmer is again prospering, receivables of farm-equipment companies are being liquidated in wholesale manner. Thus collections are mounting almost as rapidly as sales, an ideal combination for the industry."

"Likelihood of continued high farm income this year" was mentioned last summer as a basic factor leading spokesmen of Business to forecast "that the upward trend in the demand for durable goods will be sustained." Agriculture's stimulus goes still farther, "A large number of companies are now benefiting from this improved buying of capital goods, and progressive corporations in the machinery, machine tool, and building lines are particularly favored."

Mr. Silver was right about the railroads, also; for railroad stocks have been recommended by financial advisers because the "greater purchasing power in the territory served—means heavier incoming as well as outgoing tonnage."

News from Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma in recent months further exemplifies the accuracy of Mr. Silver's judgment:

"Government payments for acreage reduction and livestock benefits continue, and have stimulated retail trade—Apparel has been moving well."

From other states, because of "higher farm prices", Business reported, "Real estate buying is more active." Again, "Mail order sales will be aided over the coming months by the crop bounty payments to farmers." Further, "Farm buying is still the brightest single factor in distribution." Concerning our immediate present, an organization studying statistics prophesied last June, "Based principally upon the favorable outlook for farm income, we expect a rise of slightly greater than seasonal proportions in business beginning sometime in August and carrying through September, October, and November." Even the decriers of the Government's program, those who speak of "the fictitiously-created purchasing power of the farm community," warned this year that its loss would mean a disillusionment for those who see only a boom ahead."

The present incentive furnished by the Government for limitations of food production according to prospective consumption is in harmony with the pledge in the Democratic platform for 'effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market.' Mr. Silver's influence is shown in this declaration; for, as a delegate to the party's national convention and as the American Farm Bureau Federation's representative, he had won as usual the co-operation of the committee on resolutions, which incorporated several of his proposals. Planned curtailment of production is an objective which was sought by Mr. Silver a dozen years and more ago, also. In 1923, for example, he stated:

"The American Farm Bureau Federation, with numerous other agencies, for some time has been urging upon the farmers the necessity for adjusting wheat production in response to consumptive demand, and thus eliminating to a considerable degree the surplus wheat which annually breaks our markets and makes us largely dependent upon the world price for that commodity. It makes us compete with the Indian labor and coolie labor, the virgin lands of Argentina, and the cheap lands of Canada. The production of a surplus of any commodity is a waste."

Some of us may be inclined to question the wisdom of controlling production of crops; for the chorus of the opposition is loud and is typified by the following utterance of spokesmen for Business:

"The economic fallacies and practical futility of the Administration's agricultural policies are rising into sharp outline—with crop restriction, the foreign market will slowly, but surely, be lost to American growers.

"The day is rapidly approaching when all these problems must be faced in the light of economic experience. Then the damage done both to growers and manufacturers by unsound policies will be apparent, and must be admitted. Natural economic laws cannot be repealed by Act of Congress or Administration fiat."

There is nothing new, however, in this argument; for Mr. Silver gave the answer to it when Calvin Coolidge was in the White House. He pointed out that American farmers lost European markets because our manufacturers were interested exclusively in their own profits. The high tariffs shut out from our markets European imports, so that our agricultural products sold abroad could not be paid for in manufactured goods. With Europeans thus curtailed in the disposal of industrial products, people had to seek employment in agriculture. Consequently, in supplying their own needs for food, there was abroad even less demand for American farm products, while the greater attention to cultivation of the soil in Europe led to increased demand for manufactured goods from us. Eventually, foreign nations in the spirit of retaliation installed high tariffs of their own against us, spurred to do so by our Smoot-Hawley tariff act in particular.

Mr. Silver, in short, declared our big industrialists to be "isolationists"; whereas, he advocated true international trade—a balanced exchange of products, barter, each nation supplying what other nations did not have in such abundance, such as German potash for our surplus crops. This latter policy, too, is being put into practice under our reciprocal trade agreements, with the result that our Department of Commerce reports for the first eight months this year a remarkable reduction of the disparity between our exports and imports, in comparison with the records for preceding years.

Further evidence of the enduring quality of Mr. Silver's contributions to our nation is in the steady growth of his germs of thought so that already they are spreading "almost everywhere" throughout the world. From the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics last year came the announcement of the momentum gathered:

"The United States, regarded as one of the most democratic countries, opened the way with its adjustment programs toward

an essentially new policy of government regulation of agriculture, or intervention into its difficulties, and other nations have not been slow in following.

"The prospect is for a further march in the direction of control—a march that may vary in detail and in method, as peoples and governments vary in habit and philosophy, but an effort, nevertheless, toward substantially the same goal."

Mr. Silver's aim was not to make the farmers a privileged class, but to restore to them the equality established as an American right by the founders of our Government. The farmer, he illustrated in the days of "Coolidge prosperity", "does not see why the 'hog dollar' should be worth only 48 cents as compared, for example, to the 'steel dollar', which is worth 100 cents, nor why the 'cattle dollar' should be worth 59 cents as compared to the 'shoe dollar'." Very definitely he stated during the depression from which we are emerging, "Troubled conditions will continue to prevail as long as public officials continue to think and act in terms of special favor."

As a part of the movement to place the farmer on an equal footing with industrialists, Congress twice passed the McNary-Haugen bill, which President Coolidge vetoed both times. The American Farm Bureau Federation indignantly tried to overcome these vetoes by carrying the battle to the Republican and Democratic conventions in 1928. Mr. Silver, as in 1920 and 1924, was the organization's representative at both assemblages, and won from the Democrats practically everything sought. The Republicans, on the other hand, hedged, though they did endorse co-operative marketing, which Mr. Silver was a foremost pioneer in organizing nationally and locally and through special legislation in Congress had made legal. As an historic fact, it is interesting to know that the Republicans' failure to heed Mr. Silver sufficiently at this 1928 convention and subsequently, in contrast to the Democrats' support, had much to do with the day of reckoning in 1932, when a new President of the United States was elected.

Like his father, who was a director of the Old National Bank in the Shenandoah Valley, Mr. Silver was an official of banks, as well as of other types of business organizations. Responsible for expanding and increasing the efficiency of the Federal Farm Loan system, he naturally was president of the Potomac Farm Loan Bank. With such experience added to his other wide interests, he saw the wisdom of a financial program promotive of recovery of values in general. While he was representing the American Farm Bureau Federation in Washington, even the banking interests approved the Federal Intermediate Credit Act and the amendments to the Federal Reserve Act which Congress adopted under his guidance. The present Administration, through the Depart-

ment of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, has followed his principle of lowering rates of interest. Readjustments of farm mortgages have been carried out as he proposed to Mr. Roosevelt. Business, as all of us must realize, has taken the cue to refund much of its debt at a lower rate of interest. In fact, Mr. Silver's bitter opponents of the industrial East found so much good in his principles that they decided not to continue the quarrel, but to ask Congress for similar favors. As stated by a Washington correspondent for West Virginia newspapers, "As things now stand almost all of the major activities of our nation have borrowed from the farmer both ideas and legislation." Incidentally, Premier Bennett of Canada this year had his Parliament embody these principles in legislation marking a new era for his Dominion.

Mr. Silver always paid special attention to "less cost factors"; and he applied the above idea of amortized principal to hydro-electric developments. Thus he became the recognized champion of Henry Ford's project for Muscle Shoals; and the present Government operation of Muscle Shoals is listed among his "brain children". This turn of events was advocated by Mr. Silver as of supreme importance to farmers; for, he said, it would lead inevitably to cheaper power, which would reduce drastically all other prices, too. A new era of electrification would be inaugurated, with all classes benefiting richly. In addressing the National Coal Association in 1923, he stated:

"Let me remind you that our government has neglected to provide for the farmers' need of electric power, though the distribution and service of electric power for farm use is receiving attention in France, Denmark, and Sweden, and notably in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

"The time must come and the national solution of the power problem of the country must provide that hydro-electric power must be served to the farmer's home as well as to the city dweller's home."

Blocked until the advent of the present Administration of our Government were Mr. Silver's strenuous efforts. As he explained in 1923, "Monopolistic control of natural resources and the greed for personal profits have kept the American farmer from enjoying the benefits of cheap power and cheap fertilizer." He said that in Europe, "governments are awakening to the need of securing these benefits for their people." Barring a reversal from the United States Supreme Court, the time now has come for our nation to benefit as Mr. Silver dreamed. The Government's new Rural Electrification Administration is doing its part to usher in this new and glorious era.

Amid all the clamor about "boondoggling" and "leaf-raking" projects of the Government with its \$4,800,000,000 under the

Works Relief Administration, we should not lose sight of the actual use that is being made of this money, much of which is being applied to rural areas. Fifteen years ago, Mr. Silver was objecting to the inadequacy of the Federal road bill, which provided for highways connecting principal cities. Why should not the farmers have good roads to their markets in the cities? Our Councillor found discrimination against the agricultural population in the existent legislation. In 1921, he secured the passage of the Phipps-Dowell bill, which corrected this error; but still the majority of farms can be reached only by roads of mud, impassable during unfavorable weather. Now, fresh impetus is being given to improvement of this situation, hundreds of millions of dollars being spent not only for elimination of grade-crossings, but for "highways, roads, and streets", which include rural roads needed by farmers.

Clansmen who may recall the titanic struggles of the late Senator Beveridge to bring the powerful meat packers under even minimum regulation, can appreciate the effectiveness of Mr. Silver in placing the packers and stockyards under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, which also was assigned the administration of his grain control, farm warehouse, and other bills enacted through his agency. There apparently was nothing connected with agriculture in any phase upon which our Councillor failed to bring his strong influence to bear. Measures to protect consumers of milk and butter were a part of his program accepted by Congress. The same subject drew his attention in his own State.

A man without guile, having the elemental virtues of frankness and directness which persons close to the soil and to Nature's laws tend to absorb into their character, Mr. Silver impressed everyone as thoroughly a sincere man who could be trusted. Not only were the hostile detectives unable to uncover a flaw in his character, but the experts of the most entrenched interests in this country were unable to find a vulnerable spot in his economics.

Mr. Silver was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, ever a helpful friend to his minister, faithful in his attendance at church, even when visitors were at his home, and alert to every opportunity for strengthening religious interests. He was following in the footsteps of his forebears. His uncle, Hiram Henshaw Sidwell Silver, of Winfield, Kansas, "was one of the pioneers in spreading Presbyterianism in his part of Kansas." Another uncle, the Honorable John Moore Silver, was elected an elder in the Presbyterian church when he was in his first year of manhood; and after removing with his family to Winchester, Virginia, he became ruling elder in the Loudoun Street Church. One of the first permanent settlers in the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania and a leader in the formation of the county by that name

was our Councillor's great-great-great-grandfather and immigrant ancestor, Captain James Silver, of the French and Indian War. He was the donor of the site for Silver Springs Presbyterian Church at Silver Spring, near Carlisle; and his son, Francis Silver, Senior, a soldier of the Revolution and the first ancestor of this line in present Berkeley County, West Virginia, and no less prominent in the Presbyterian Church. It is easy to understand, therefore, why our Clansman's convictions in the realm of agricultural economics should be transformed into a living gospel, for whose advancement he was willing and did sacrifice his life. The spirit of the crusader, tempered by wisdom, patience, tolerance, a keen sense of humor, and a kindness which wins and holds friends, is of rare occurrence among men; and when we review the lives of these men so preciously endowed, we cannot but recognize that the way of more than the transgressor is hard.

As is true of all great men, Gray Silver was a lover of home, though so much of his time had to be spent away from it, not only in our country, but in Europe one year, when he was sent to study possibilities for agricultural exports and came back with a gloomy prophecy of what is now coming to pass in the absence of the choice which he then, in 1923, pointed out as the road at the fork leading away from a reversion to feudalism and barbarism.

In the bosom of his family, Mr. Silver would renew his depleted strength. His companionship with his boys, as with the other members of the household, was a delight to witness; and his fondness for youth reached outside of his home, so that the active attention which he gave to such movements as the leadership training at West Virginia's 4-H camp, under the direction of the extension service of the State University's College of Agriculture, amounted to a hobby. He was interested especially in the young people on the farms.

Notwithstanding the intensive living exacted by his high mission, Mr. Silver never slighted even social functions. We may take pride in his remark that "Clan Gregor makes a stronger appeal to me than any hereditary society with which I am affiliated, and it is my sincere desire to see it continue as an active organization." It was most fitting that he was honorary host at our Silver Anniversary Supper (our twenty-fifth anniversary) last year; and Clansmen so fortunate as to be with him then, as well as at earlier Gatherings, were not slow to find that he filled admirably the role of host. A typical remark made to us afterward was that Gray Silver was the most entertaining gentleman ever met, and that one never could tire of association with him.

Uninformed Clansmen did not suspect when they were with Mr. Silver on that memorable occasion in our history, that he had

rallied only a short time earlier from a severe heart attack which threatened for a time to prove fatal. The courage of this noble champion of human rights was unfailing even as he lay helpless on his back with the greatest privilege being a second pillow at "tray time". Pathetically, he smiled and said, "A hard life." He knew that his place and power in the world had been won solely by his own determined struggle, which, as has been said, "was hard and long and at times bitter, ending only with life itself." He, too, knew that physically he had reached his limit, so that he was viewing the end of his remarkable career just when the way was paved for his entrance into the United States Senate as West Virginia's chosen representative, a status which would have been the capstone of his life and would have provided for him still greater opportunities for usefulness to the people of the nation. He had delayed acceptance of this honor, and had rejected the governorship for it, until his original goal for the American Farm Bureau Federation had been achieved.

Maintaining his usual calm, hopefulness, and good cheer, our Councillor was an ideal patient and thus regained sufficient strength to try to resume his interrupted labors, though without public office. Never able to refuse an appeal for help from anyone in need of it, of course he was always at the beck and call of people, who generally are quick to take full advantage of such generosity, regardless of the imposition upon the benefactor. Weighted with the personal burdens of others, as well as with the heavy responsibilities of providing for his large family in the face of dangerous drains made upon his resources by demoralized economic conditions beyond his control, and continuing his efforts to steer in the right direction measures in the interest of the public, he felt unable to withdraw at any point, though he quietly tried to conserve his ebbing strength. The welfare of his community was at heart as much as his own affairs. As one very close to him described him at this tragic time, "He is a most prodigious worker; his *hobby* is work and more work; he rarely takes a vacation, never a carefree one, always connected with some business enterprise, always in the midst of things, fighting some battle, a strenuous life."

At Inwood are Mr. Silver's farm and orchards, free use of which was given by him to the State University and to her State agencies, for experimental work. His model town of Inwood is built around his packing plant, which is the first co-operative project of this kind in the United States; it is the Eastern Panhandle's greatest industry; as the State's official "horticultural school" it is a demonstration to the nation, and includes the largest apple cannery and cider vinegar plant in the world. The significance of this place has been related in *The Bard's Notes* for Jan-

uary, 1933. When Mr. Silver was able to move about, following his critical illness of last year, Inwood was one of his first destinations; and it contributed much to restoring him temporarily, for it rightly represented to him "my very own creation."

Other farms operated by Mr. Silver were in Arkansas and Illinois. It was in Arkansas that he grew annually ten thousand bushels of corn, in addition to rice and wheat, which he shipped by the carload. His uncle Zephaniah Silver, Junior, was responsible for these connections, having acquired large tracts in both states while living in Alton, Illinois. After 1911, this uncle came to Martinsburg to spend his remaining three years of life with the family of our Clansman; and the two men were highly congenial. Again we are made conscious of our Councillor's inheritance; for the vision which made possible the editorial tribute that "Gray Silver's ideas of 20 and 30 years ago have now become realities," appeared also in the uncle, who made a large investment in aviation as long ago as the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, insisting that "practical aviation is not far off" and that he would like to see it.

Incidentally, this Zephaniah Silver had been in Martinsburg before he settled there toward the close of his life; for, as a Confederate scout, he had been commissioned to deliver an important message to the famous spy Belle Boyd, whose home was on the present site of the Silvers' homestead on South Queen Street.

In his home now at that location, Gray Silver spent his last hours, suffering, but knowingly meeting death with the same high courage that had characterized his entire life. His release from mortal pain came on Sunday morning, July 28, 1935, and hosts of friends of high and low degree throughout the nation were shocked by the consciousness of the loss of a beloved leader "whose stainless sword, once drawn in defense of political righteousness and of equal opportunity under our federal Constitution, has never been sheathed, but has given thrust for thrust in valiant defense of that cause in which it was drawn." Among the touching incidents at the funeral was the presence of the wife of Nicholas Moseby, who was a slave of the family of our Clansman's grandfather, Zephaniah Silver.

In years, as we have stated, the life of Gray Silver was rather short; but in works, he accomplished far more than mortal man usually is capable of achieving in the fullest span of life. And by his works, he shall be known. In peaceful Rosedale Cemetery stands a marker for his grave; but he will be remembered among us as one of the living, and conspicuously as a shining example of the Magruder-Beall heritage in its most admirable development.

The Honorable Gray Silver is survived by his widow, formerly Miss Kate Bishop, of Martinsburg, whom he married on December 5, 1908, and by all of his children: Mary Gray, now Mrs. John Byrnside, of Madison; a son, Gray; Anne Beall, now Mrs. Nathaniel Boyd, of Grafton; Francis, 5th; and Catherine du Bois.

Mr. Silver was a son of Colonel Francis Silver, 3d, and Mary Ann (Gray) Silver; grandson of Zephaniah Silver and Martha Jane (Henshaw) Silver; great-grandson of Francis Silver and Anne (Beall) Silver; great-great-grandson of Captain Zephaniah Beall of the Revolution and Anne (——) Beall; great-great-great-grandson of William Beall and Elizabeth (Magruder) Beall; great-great-great-great-grandson of Captain Samuel Magruder and Sarah (Beall) Magruder; and great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, the immigrant.

MRS. SUZIE MITCHELL DORSETT McCOLL

By SUZIE DORSETT McALISTER

Suzie Mitchell McColl, daughter of Thomas Somervell Dorsett and Isabella MacGregor, was born October 3, 1870, at "Travellers Rest", Prince George's County, Maryland.

Mrs. McColl attended Miss Lewin's School in Marlboro, Maryland, and Notre Dame Convent in Baltimore County, Maryland.

Her beauty and pleasing personality won for her many devoted friends. Generosity, fairness and consideration were among her many virtues.

At the age of seventeen she went to work in a patent law firm and continued in this line of work until two years before her death. She had a very brilliant mind and was one of the few women patent attorneys in Washington, D. C.

In December, 1898, Suzie Dorsett married James A. McColl, of McColl, South Carolina. Mr. McColl died in 1912.

Suzie McColl was the benefactress of a number of young men, helping them to obtain work and advising them in their careers. Her home, "Travellers Rest", was the scene of many enjoyable parties for these young friends, her nephew, Telfair Bowie Dorsett, her niece, Suzie Dorsett McAlister, and their friends.

Mrs. McColl understood and loved youth.

On November 28, 1934, Mrs. McColl started on an automobile trip to Ohio, with a party of young people to visit the mother of one of her proteges, over Thanksgiving. Their car was struck by a bus and Mrs. McColl was killed instantly. Her funeral services were held at Epiphany Church, Forestville, Maryland.

Suzie Mitchell (Dorsett) McColl was the daughter of Thomas Somervell Dorsett and Isabella MacGregor, granddaughter of Nathaniel Mortimer and Susan Euphemia Mitchell, great-granddaughter of John Smith Magruder and Eleanor Clark (born Hall); great-great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Magruder and Margaret Magruder (daughter of James Magruder and Barbara Combs), great-great-great-granddaughter of John Magruder and Susanna Smith; great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.

ELLA BOWIE GRAVES

Miss Ella Bowie Graves, the daughter of Doctor Robert Thrift Graves and his wife, Wilhelmina Welch, was born ———, 1854, at Belle Plain, the home of her grandfather, Nathaniel Welch, in Madison County, Virginia. She died in Richmond, Virginia, August 23, 1935, after a long illness.

Her early life was spent in Orange, Virginia. Shortly after her mother's death she made her home in Richmond. From her girlhood she has been a semi-invalid which necessitated a very shut-in life. In spite of this fact she had many friends and her burial in Orange, Virginia, was attended by a large number of friends and relatives.

She was a member of the Episcopal Church and her beloved friend, the Rev. Cary Montague, D. D., after the service in the home, accompanied her body to Orange and assisted in the final service at the grave.

GENEALOGY

Ella Bowie Graves was the daughter of Robert Thrift Graves, M. D., and Wilhelmina Welch; the granddaughter of Mildred Peed Thrift (Born August 30, 1804—died July 27, 1889; married Thomas W. Graves, April 5, 1826). She was the great-granddaughter of Rachel Magruder (Born October 16, 1773—died November 5, 1811; married November 17, 1779, Robert Thrift). She was the great-great-granddaughter of James Magruder, Jr., and Mary Bowie; the great-great-great-granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer; the great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, and the great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, the immigrant.

WILLIAM PINKNEY BROOKS

AN APPRECIATION

William Pinkney Brooks, the husband of one of our oldest and most beloved charter members, Mary S. McCormick Brooks, affectionately known to hundreds as "Miss Mollie", passed away at their home, Rose Cottage, Prince George's County, Maryland, on April 30, 1935, in the fullness of years. He was born December 8, 1854.

Mr. Brooks was a native Marylander, having lived in Prince George's County all his life, a son of Judge Thomas Ransel Brooks and his wife, Susan Rebecca. He was a citizen of large acquaintance, a man of high ideals and inherent good qualities, from which he never deviated.

Though not a member of the Clan, he was a constant and interested guest, attending the Gatherings regularly with his family.

His passing is indeed a great loss to his family and the community in which he spent so many useful years.

The American Clan Gregor Society will miss his kindly presence.

THE THRIFT BRANCH OF THE MAGRUDER
FAMILY TREE

By MRS. GRACE THRIFT MCKENNY, *Illinois*

In giving a sketch of the Thrift Branch of the Magruder Family Tree, it is feared much of tradition, customs and general information of the family will be lacking. The writer of this article was not reared among her father's kin and the questions, "Do you remember ———?", "Can you recall ———?", "Do you recollect ———?", which never fail to bring on a floodtide of reminiscences, unfortunately, was not her privilege to hear. However, there are traditions of interest and genealogical data that should be helpful to any who are interested in the Thrift connection with the Magruder line.

The Thrift family was of English origin. The first occurrence of the name in America, so far as known, is found in the annals of Virginia, William Thrift in 1639, but which has no connecting data with anyone.

A lapse of years brings us to 1735, still in Virginia in Richmond County, Lunenburg Parish, where the will of Nathaniel Thrift is recorded. In it he mentions his wife, Elizabeth, his son, Job, executor, John, George, Jeremiah and Charles, sons. No further mention of the three last named brothers is made in Richmond County, but about 1740 to 1745, these three names occur in the records of Fairfax County, Virginia. The names being the same in both records, and not occurring in any others of that time, and the dates so near the same, it would seem that the conclusion that the three brothers in Richmond County and the three in Fairfax County were identical, is not unreasonable. There is no data with regard to Jeremiah at hand. George married Elizabeth Hurst. This data, of course, is familiar to the Magruders. Charles married Rebeckah Hamilton (Hambleton). In the Fairfax County records is recorded the lease of certain lands to Charles Thrift in 1745. The record mentions the names of Rebeckah,¹ his wife, and Absolom,² his son, as parties to the transaction.

A copy of the will of Charles Thrift, 1st, is to be found at Fairfax Court House, Virginia. It was drawn in 1788 and probated in 1790. His will mentions:

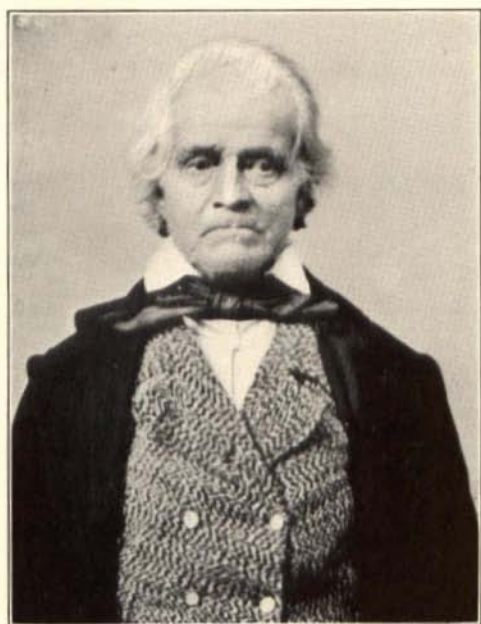
Rachel who married (?) Gullat.

Hamilton (Hambleton) who married Susannah Smith.

Elizabeth who married Henry Jenkins.

¹ Fauquier County, Virginia, Records—will of James Hamilton: "I leave to my sister, Rebeckah Thrift, and her son, Hamilton Thrift ———."

² Is this the Absolom Thrift who married Jane Offutt, daughter of Mordacai Burgess Offutt and ——— Beall?



SAMUEL MAGRUDER THRIFT
1785—1872

Rebeckah who married (?) Elgin.

Hannah.

Anne who married Robert Scott.

Ally who married William Mockbee Offutt.

Charles II who married Elizabeth Offutt, October 22, 1778.

William.

In his will he gives to his son, Hamilton Thrift, "The Still!" He mentions fifteen negroes by name in his disposal of part of them. To Charles II, he left the tract of land upon which he originally settled.

The passing of the years finds the brothers and sisters grouped near the old plantation, happy in their homes and contented with their surroundings. Planters all, or married to planters.

William and Charles answered their country's call for soldiers in the war of the Revolution. The name of Charles appears in the roster of the 12th Virginia Infantry in 1777. Also in 1778 in the 4th, 8th, and 12th Virginia Infantry. Where he enlisted is not known nor the date of his discharge. It is thought probable he was at Valley Forge and also at Yorktown as his immediate Commanders were at both these places. During his term of enlistment he married Elizabeth Offutt, daughter of Elizabeth Magruder and William Offutt, granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Margaret Jackson, in Montgomery County, Maryland, on October 22, 1778. Nothing is known of the romance of this marriage. Were the families old friends? Were William Mockbee Offutt, who married Charles' sister, Ally, and Charles comrades at arms and through this medium met their brides? How did they cross the Potomac? If only queries could be answered! It is known that both couples were married in Montgomery County, Maryland, by the Rev. Joseph Threlkeld in 1778.

Time passed by, many children were born to Charles and Elizabeth. Tradition says seventeen—the names of thirteen are all that are known. They are as follows:

Rebeckah, married 1st, Thomas Carroll. Issue: Wm. Austin Carroll, married Leathe³ Offutt; 2nd, Littleton³ Offutt.

Charles, married Keziah Odle.

Rezin, married a Mrs. Hill.

James O.

Hamilton, died in infancy.

Hamilton, died in infancy.

Hamilton.

George.

³ Leathe and Littleton Offutt were brother and sister. Whose children were they?

William, married Catharine Moffatt.

Elizabeth.

(?), married John Cooper.

Sarah (Sally), married Dr. Richards.

Samuel Magruder, married Sarah Fleming Cowan.

The family must have been in close touch with each other. Things prospered and all was well.

One of the sons, however, seems to have looked far afield. He, Samuel Magruder, is found in South Carolina, where he has just married beautiful Sarah Fleming ("Flemie") Cowan in 1811. Where did he meet her and when? There were Cowans and Thrifts in Richmond County at one time but that was years before this. They may have met there and "Flemie" have gone to South Carolina to live later, although this does not coincide with the tradition that her Revolutionary ancestor (father?, grandfather?) was with Marion in South Carolina. Be that as it may, they are married and start for Fairfax County, Virginia. Two brothers of "Flemie" accompany their pretty, brown-eyed, red-haired sister in her hunter's green habit, many miles through the almost unbroken wilderness. The names of these brothers? They are not known.

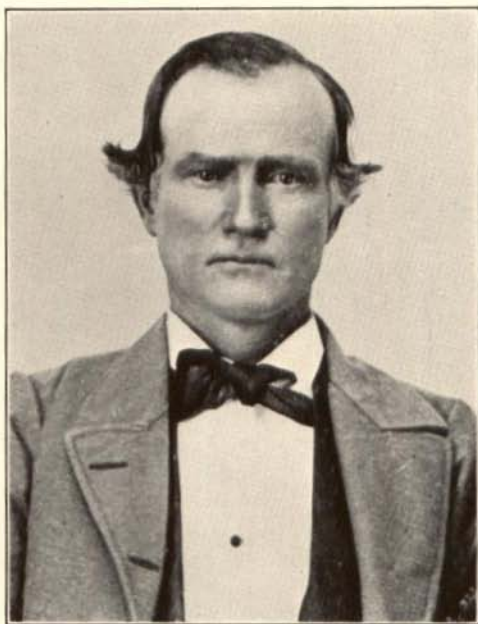
The spirit of pioneering and adventure seems to have been in-born in the family and no surprise is felt when Charles II and Elizabeth sell their plantation to son, William, in 1812, and with most of their family set out for the blue grass region of Kentucky. A long trek through many dangers.

It was no small group that started adventuring. There were Charles II and Elizabeth, Charles III and family, the Carrolls, at least one Offutt family, the Richards, Rezin, James O., George, Elizabeth, the John Coopers, and all their slaves. It must have been a hard, hazardous trip which ended in Christian County, Kentucky.

Things didn't do so well in the new country. Tradition says one of the brothers became involved in a bad business enterprise. The family came to the rescue as one would expect and all went down in a financial crash. How much this may have affected Charles II and Elizabeth is not known, but a few years later we find they have passed to the great beyond, ten days apart (August 3rd and August 13th, 1826).

The binding tie of the family was broken—the Carrolls, perhaps a Thrift brother, certainly one Offutt family go into Missouri where they lived and prospered until Order Number 11 drove them to Illinois.

Rezin and Samuel Magruder with families came to Illinois in 1832, settling near Du Quoin, and there began to re-establish



ANDREW JACKSON THRIFT
1815—1888

themselves. During his stay in the vicinity, Samuel was elected Judge of some court. Later he moved near Belleville, his children gathering round him. The family consisted of:

Emily Magruder, who married Peter Hill.

Sarah Elizabeth, who married James Hill.

Louisa, who married Elias Wallace Welden.

Evalina, who married Thomas Quick.

Albina Delerine.

Samuel M., died in early life.

Mary, died in early life.

Andrew Jackson, who married 1st, Minerva Jane Hawkins;
2nd, Anna Christina Peter.

Conditions were very different in Illinois from what they had been in Virginia and in the earlier part of the stay in Kentucky. Samuel Magruder had small success and when in 1864, his beloved "Flemie" was taken from him, he lost interest in things temporal and while he lived a number of years it seemed he was only waiting to join her and when he was called in 1872 it was felt his desires were granted.

Andrew Jackson Thrift, son of Samuel Magruder, had the migratory spirit too, but did not leave Illinois, only going to the central part, Macon County, his family going with him. It seems to have been an established family custom for the children to cluster around the homestead, and his children were no exception to the rule, grouping themselves on adjoining lands. His children were:

Issue, first marriage:

Sarah Elizabeth, who married George Bright Short.

Isabel Lorraine, who married Louis Merker.

Emily.

Samuel M., who married Harriet Brunger.

James K. P., who married Margaret Ray.

William Austin, who married Mary Ray.

Minerva Jane, who married Gustavus M. Bower.

Issue, second marriage:

Infant, died in infancy.

Blanche, died in infancy.

Bertha, died in infancy.

Harry, died in infancy.

Douglas Albert, who married Mabel Benton.

Alonzo Marion.

Charles Asbury, who married Jennie McKinley.

Mary Leathe, who married William Goddin Welden.

Grace Truman, who married Samuel Daniel McKenny.

Issue:

Grace, died in infancy.

Evelyn, died in infancy.

Torrey Thrift McKenny.

Marjorie Fleming McKenny, who married John Vernon Chiles. Daughter: Dorothy Jean Chiles.

Andrew Jackson Thrift soon became a factor in the local affairs of the sparsely settled community. His judgment was respected, his advice sought, the well-being of the community was his concern. On one occasion trouble had arisen in the country school where his children attended. He persuaded the belligerents to consent to dividing the district and gave the land upon which another school house was erected.

He was active in church affairs, and although the family had been Episcopalian in Virginia, upon coming to a community where there was no such denomination, he immediately cast his lot with the church at hand.

There are many incidents in his life that are of interest and might well be enumerated. However, it may be well to conclude this partial history with the statement that two outstanding characteristics are pride of family and family loyalty—undoubtedly our heritage in which we may all share.



ELIZABETH THRIFT FERNEYHOUGH
DECEMBER 10, 1807—JANUARY 9, 1882

ELIZABETH THRIFT FERNEYHOUGH

By JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH, Virginia

Robert Thrift, son of George and Elizabeth Hurst Thrift, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, June 1, 1766. His second wife was Rachel (born October 16, 1773), daughter of James and Mary Bowie Magruder. They were married November 17, 1799, and lived for a while in Fluvanna County where two sons, James Magruder and George Nathaniel, were born.

Between 1802 and August, 1804, the family moved to Albemarle County, where a daughter, Mildred Peed, was born August 30, 1804. A second daughter, Elizabeth, the subject of this paper, was born December 10, 1807. Mary Bowie, the youngest daughter, was born May 10, 1811.

Elizabeth's education was that of the girl of her time. Teachers at home or a neighborhood school supported by a few families took the place of the present-day schools. There were no colleges or "finishing schools" for young ladies in the early days of Albemarle County.

On September 3, 1844, she was married by the Rev. R. K. Meade of the Episcopal Church to John Ferneyhough (born September 21, 1788), and went with him to "Sligo", the Ferneyhough home on the Rappahannock river, well-trained, as were the women of the period, to manage a household.

Two wives had preceded her in this home: Mary Frances Gilbert, the first wife and mother of the grown sons and daughter, and a widow, Mrs. Ann Ship, neé Garnett, of Essex County, who left no children.

At this time the Rappahannock valley was a land of peace and plenty. Happiness prevailed in the "Sligo" household until August 6, 1860, when John Ferneyhough died, leaving Elizabeth a widow with three children, a son, George Thrift, age fourteen, a daughter, Sallie Magruder, age twelve, and a foster daughter, Fannie Chesley, the child of John's daughter, Mary Ann, who had died when Fannie was a few months old.

Eliza and her attorney, Mr. Wallace, qualified in the Fredericksburg Court as executors of John's estate, each giving bond in the sum of \$60,000. With the exception of a few small debts, the property was left to Eliza for her lifetime, and then to her children. John had previously deeded the Stafford land to his older children, leaving "Sligo", containing forty acres, and some personal property for Eliza and her children.

Within a year the War between the States had begun and the section around Fredericksburg was often raided by Federal troops.

In December, 1862, some Confederate officers were quartered in the Sligo house, while the hills on the Stafford side were commanded by the Federal artillery. On the night before the beginning of the battle of Fredericksburg there was much activity in the Confederate lines, and couriers arrived at and departed from the officers' rooms. George decided to learn what it was all about, so he crept into a "cuddy" hole next to the rooms occupied by the Confederates and listened. He learned that the Southern lines would be withdrawn to the hills to the south, and that the Federals were expected to attempt to cross the river at daybreak.

George hurried to tell his mother and she, knowing that the home would be between the fires of both armies, called Uncle Isaac, a faithful servant and the carriage driver, who hitched up the old-fashioned "carry-all". Eliza, with the children and a few valuables, started for the home of a friend, Mr. Alsop, which was behind the Confederate lines in Spotsylvania County.

The rattle of the wagon over the frozen ground in the darkness and fog of a winter's morning reached the "Yankees" on the Stafford side of the river. A few shells were fired in the direction of the sound. The noise of these shells spurred Isaac and the horses to greater effort and the refugees were soon safe in the hills.

After the battle Eliza returned to survey the damage and save what she could from the wreck. The house had been badly shelled, the furniture broken, and books, papers and crockery were scattered over the floors. To add to the mess, a barrel of molasses had been brought up and what the "Yankees" did not want had been poured over the torn and scattered books and papers on the floor.

Eliza, with the help of a few faithful servants, sent what could be saved to Mr. Alsop's, where it was stored in a barn until her return to "Sligo" in 1865.

To add to her distress, the "Yankees" had found in the house a commission issued by Governor Letcher to George as a second lieutenant in a boys' military company in Fredericksburg. The soldiers had told some of the servants to tell George that they had a rope to hang him when he was caught. The Federal army was yet on the northern bank of the river. A large part of its cavalry had gone into winter quarters on the Ferneyhough farm in Stafford. This was too close for safety so Eliza and the children went to Richmond to visit Edward, a son of her husband.

George was for a time a clerk in the Confederate service and Sergeant in Company G, 3rd Local Defense troops. Later, when Eliza and the girls had gone to Albemarle County to the home of her sister, Mary Bowie Thrift, who had married Edward Ferney-

hough, of Mont Air, he joined Company F, 35th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, and was at Appomattox.

In the spring of 1865 the family returned home. A pleasant incident in connection with the return to "Sligo" was that of Uncle Isaac telling his "Mis' Liza" that he had saved some pieces of china and furniture for her by putting them in his home and telling the "Yankees" that he wanted them for himself. The writer now has some of these pieces.

At the beginning of the war Eliza had invested all she had in Confederate and Virginia bonds. Now the Confederate bonds were worthless and the Virginia bonds were much depreciated. George, now nineteen years of age, and the man of the family, began work to repair the house and restore a barn and stable. All of the farm buildings with the exception of a log corn house had been burned, and the farming implements had been thrown down a well at the barn. They were in the well when this writer was a boy, for he has hung the well bucket among them when drawing water for the cows.

There was little money to pay for labor or material, and many of the negroes would not work. They were cared for by the Freedmen's Bureau and spent part of their time leaning on the fence to see white folks working.

Later, George was married and "Miss Lavinia" came as another daughter to relieve Eliza of many of her household cares. Sallie and Fannie married and lived the one in Caroline and the other in Essex County. "Sligo", however, was always "home" for both daughters.

Eliza Thrift Ferneyhough died January 9, 1882, and was buried in the Fredericksburg cemetery by the side of her husband.

THRIFT RECORDS

Furnished by the MISSES BIRCKHEAD OF "MORVEN", Virginia

Robert Thrift was born June 1, 1766 and died ——— 1847.

Amelia Peed was born September 27th, 1772 and died Jan. 23, 1797.

Robert Thrift and Amelia Peed were married Tuesday, February 23, 1796.

Eliza Thrift, daughter of Robert Thrift and "Millie" his wife was born in Dumfries, Jan. 5th, thirty five minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon, 1797, and died the 12th day of the same month.

Amelia Thrift died January 23rd at three o'clock, P. M., 1797.

Rachael Magruder was born October 16th, 1773 and died Tuesday, November 5, 1811.

Robert Thrift and Rachael Magruder were married November 17, 1799.

James Magruder Thrift, son of Robert and Rachael Thrift, was born in Fluvanna Co. on Monday, August 18th, 1800.

George Nathaniel Thrift, son of Robert and Rachael Thrift, was born in Fluvanna Co. on Sunday, Sept. 19th, 1802, between daybreak and sunrise.

Mildred Peed Thrift, daughter of Robert Thrift and Rachael his wife, was born in Albemarle Co., on Thursday, August 30th, 1804, at 30 minutes after five o'clock in the afternoon.

Elizabeth Thrift, daughter of Robert Thrift and Rachael his wife, was born in Albemarle Co., Thursday, December 10th, 1807, at ten o'clock at night.

Mary Bowie Thrift, daughter of Robert Thrift and Rachael his wife, was born in Albemarle Co., Friday, May 10th, 1811, thirty minutes after twelve o'clock.

Margaret Gaines was born December 4th, 1772. Died (?).

Robert Thrift and Margaret Gaines were married March 12, 1815.

Robert Thrift, son of Robert Thrift and Margaret his wife, was born Monday night, February 26th, 1816, at ten o'clock. (He died in Texas in 1881.)

SOME THRIFT BIBLE RECORDS

In possession of ROBERT J. THRIFT, Virginia

MARRIAGES

Robert Thrift and Rachel Magruder, his wife, were married on the 17th day of November, 1799.

George N. Thrift and Frances W. Booton were married by the Rev. Theihlor, July 23, 1830.

George N. Thrift and Eliza J. Earley were married by Rev. Gibson on the 14th of February, 1838, in Orange Co., Va.

George N. Thrift and Mary Ann Eliza Sanders were married on Tuesday, 23rd of August, 1853, by Rev. Ernest, at Madison C. H. Virginia.

George N. Thrift, son of Dr. George N. Thrift of Madison, Virginia, and Bettie K. McCue of Augusta County, Virginia, were married October 15, 1867, at her home in Augusta County, by Rev. Frank H. Bowman.

James Earley Thrift, son of Dr. George N. Thrift, and Sallie A. Bock of Albemarle Co., were married in 1866.

Sallie Rachel Magruder Thrift, daughter of Dr. George N. Thrift, and James Anderson were married in 1868.

G. R. Thrift, son of James E. and Sallie A. Thrift, was married to Annie Garr in Madison Co. in 1888.

James E. Thrift, son of James E. and Sallie A. Thrift, was married to Carrie M. Bell at Goshen, Va., August 3, 1898.

Robert J. Thrift, son of G. N. and Bettie K. Thrift, and Blanche B. Mahood were married November 16, 1898, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., by Rev. N. A. Parker, at Fayetteville, W. Va.

BIRTHS

Robert Thrift was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, June 1, 1766.

Rachel Magruder was born in Prince George County, Maryland, 1773.

George Nathaniel Thrift was born in Albemarle County, Va., September 19, 1802.

Frances W. Booton was born in Madison County, Va., November 5, 1810.

Eliza J. Earley was born in Orange County, Va., November 2, 1817.

Rachel Magruder Thrift, daughter of Geo. N. and Frances W., was born Friday, June 24th, 1831, at Ruckersville, Orange Co., Va.

Robert Thrift, son of Geo. N. and Frances W., was born at Ruckersville, Va., half after two o'clock on Friday, May 10, 1833.

Robert J. Thrift, son of George N. and Eliza J. Thrift, was born on Wednesday, May 29th at 3 o'clock A. M., 1839, at Madison C. H., Va.

George Nathaniel Thrift, son of George N. and Eliza J. Thrift, was born on Friday, April 23, 1841, at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes, at Madison C. H., Virginia.

Sarah Rachel Magruder Thrift was born Tuesday, February 7th, 1843, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, at Madison C. H., Va.

———, daughter of George N. and Eliza J. Thrift, was born at Madison C. H., Va., December 22, 1844, at 5 o'clock, A. M.

James Earley Thrift, son of Geo. N. and Eliza J. Thrift, was born at Madison C. H., Virginia, December 12, 1845, at 15 minutes after 12 o'clock, A. M.

———, son of Geo. N. and Eliza J. Thrift, was born untimely September 10, 1847, about midnight.

Elizabeth Wilson Thrift, daughter of G. N. and Bettie K. Thrift, was born April 11, 1869.

Robert J. Thrift, son of Geo. N. and Bettie K. Thrift, was born August 19, 1871.

Ernest McCue Thrift, son of G. N. and Bettie K. Thrift, was born August 19, 1873.

George N. Thrift, son of G. N. and Bettie K. Thrift, was born July 26, 1875.

DEATHS

Rachel Thrift, wife of Robert Thrift, departed this life November 5, 1811, in Albemarle Co., Va.

Thomas W. Graves, husband of Mildred Graves, nee Thrift, sister of Dr. G. N. Thrift, daughter of Robert and Rachel Thrift, departed this life at his residence in Madison Co. Va., October 16, 1830.

Rachel Magruder Thrift, daughter of Geo. N. and Frances W. Thrift, departed this life on Wednesday, October 24, 1832, at the place of her birth; age 16 months.

Frances W. Thrift, wife of Geo. N. Thrift, departed this life at Ruckersville, February 12, 1834, 5 minutes after 2, A. M. Age 23 years, 3 months, and 7 days.

Robert Thrift, son of Geo. N. and F. W. Thrift, departed this life at the place of his birth, February 14, 1834, 45 minutes after 11 o'clock, A. M., Age 9 months and 4 days.

———, daughter of G. N. and Eliza J. Thrift, died Monday, December 23, at 6 o'clock, A. M. Age 25 hours.

Dr. George N. Thrift died on Monday, December 28, 1857, at half-past eleven P. M., at his residence at Madison C. H. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Joseph Earnest. Ecc. Chap. 12, verse 7.

Geo. N. Thrift died on the 13th day of March, 1873 at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, P. M., at his residence near Madison C. H., Va. Funeral preached by Rev. Holland from John 14th Chapter, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd verses.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MAGRUDER

The original "Family Record" from the Bible of Thomas Jefferson Magruder (see 1928 Year Book) is in the possession of his grandson, Kenneth Dann Magruder, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has presented the following copy:

MARRIAGES

Mr. Thos. J. Magruder, of Marion, Ohio, and Miss Elizabeth Fribley, of Tuscarawas Co. Ohio, at her mother's, Feb. 18th 1855, by Rev. Jas. Elliott, of the North Ohio Conference.

BIRTHS

Thos. J. Magruder, was born in Clark Co. Va. Oct. 1st, 1826.

Elizabeth his Wife was born in Tuscarawas Co. Ohio, Feb. 3rd 1831.

Mary Rutan Magruder, was born in a Cottage at the west end of South St. Marion, Ohio, Nov. 18th, 1855.

Chas. Otway Magruder, Born at the Old Homestead on West Street Marion, O. May 29th, 1858.

James Wm. Magruder Born at the old Homestead on West St. Marion O. Sept. 13th A. D. 1864.

Thos. J. Magruder, Jr. Born and died at the old Homestead on West St. Marion, O. April 7th, 1866.

BAPTISMS

Mary R. Magruder was Baptized in Marion, O. Sept 23rd, 1859.

Chas. O. Magruder was Baptized in Marion, O. Sept 23rd, 1859.

Jas. Wm. Magruder was baptized at the M. E. Church Marion, O. by Rev. Wm. Deal 1868.

Mary R. was converted thursday Feb 22 1866, and united with the M. E. Church Under Rev. J. M. Holmes Sunday, Feb. 25th, 1866.

Chas. O. Was converted and united with the M. E. Church Under Rev. L. A. Belt Jany 25th, 1870, at Marion.

James William United with the M. E. Church Under Rev. L. A. Belt, March 1871 at Marion, O.

DEATHS

(Recorded by the Rev. James William Magruder)

Thomas Jefferson Magruder died at his home on S. State St., Marion, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1901.

Elizabeth Fribley Magruder died in her apartment in the Magruder Building, State, near Center Street, Jan. 14, 1906.

¹ See Year Book for 1933, page 25.

THE ORIGIN OF A CLAN

By JOHN ALASTER MACGREGOR, *Virginia*

I am writing this from memory, having read it in Pepper's Ancient History of Ireland about a half century ago.

I think it is well known among the clansmen that the Scotch peoples originated from the Greeks. Pepper stated that about three hundred years before Christ, a Greek, becoming dissatisfied with the political and economic conditions of the Government, took his family and migrated into Egypt. One of his sons married a daughter of the Egyptian King, Princess *Scota* (note the name), indicating that this Greek emigrant was of the Royal family of Greece. This family built up quite a clan and remained in Egypt for four hundred years and then migrated to Spain. They did not like the conditions there, so they obtained a fleet of vessels and sailed north along the European coast until they sighted a beautiful green island. They sailed along the western and northern coasts and established a colony, known today as North Ireland.

The north Irish are quite a different type from the south Irish, but a branch of that colony. Those directly descending from the Egyptian Princess, *Scota*, banded together under the leadership of *Alpin*, or *Gregor*, meaning *the Greek son*. They sailed over the northern reach of the Irish sea and landed on the coast of Caledonia in North Britain. They fought with and conquered the native Picts, and called the land *Scotia*, or *Scotland*, after their royal ancestress Princess *Scota*. They were known as the sons of *Scota*. They elected their leader as their king, and he was known as *King Alpin* or *Gregor*. His son, the second king of *Scotia*, or *Scotland*, was known as *MacAlpin*, or *MacGregor*, meaning son of *Alpin*, or son of *Gregor*, or in other words son of the Greek son. Thus originated the name *MacGregor* with the second king of *Scotland*, "One third Greek and two thirds son".

The Greek emigrant, being of the royal house of Greece, was undoubtedly in direct line of descent from that notable character, *Alexander the Great*, of Greece. That is probably why the name of *Alexander* is so popular with the Scotch people.

A "MACGREGOR" VISITS SCOTLAND

By HELEN E. BOND, *Maryland*

Sometime ago our Chieftain, Mr. Herbert T. Magruder, invited me to talk to you at this meeting about my stay in Scotland last year. This I am very glad to do; first, because I like to be near my Scottish "kin"; second, because Scotland occupies a very deep and unique place in my heart and I love to talk about it;

third, I am intensely interested in the American Clan Gregor and was present at the first meeting in Washington.

Our delightful traveling party consisted of my young niece, Annesley Baugh (a "MacGregor"), an adopted niece, Araminta, and myself in the nominal role of chaperon, but really the "incorrigible one".

As we traveled through the lovely English lake district, Wordsworth's country, and got further and further up in the heather covered mountains, with their purple shadows and the steep pastures dotted with flocks of fleecy black and white sheep, we sensed quite clearly the approach to Scotland, home of our ancestors.

Our first stop in Scotland was at Glasgow on the River Clyde, the busy, thriving, industrial city, which has perhaps the largest shipyards in the world and is an important European port of call. Here the "Canny Scot" as a business man stands supreme. Efficient, wealthy, progressive, are the adjectives one instinctively applies to Glasgow. It has some very handsome buildings, but business is paramount, as would be expected at a large seaport. However, it is business pursued with vision and imagination in addition to Scottish practical common sense.

The River Clyde, where most of the big British liners are "born", is the "presiding genie" of the place. The humblest workman knows just what is going on in the Clyde day by day. If the shipyards prosper, Glasgow prospers. Then they are so proud of creating a magnificent new ship to "Sail the Seven Seas". Of course we visited the Clyde. The great shipyards have real beauty and majesty, with their huge, powerful black cranes silhouetted against the vivid blue sky, piled high with stately masses of wind clouds. There is something stirring in great hulls of ships, "waiting to be born". We saw the "Queen Mary" on the ways and other mighty leviathans in drydock.

"Scrupulous honesty" seems to be the watchword in Glasgow as everywhere in Scotland, as Annesley remarked, "The Scotch will get every penny due but would rather die than cheat you out of a ha' penny."

After leaving Glasgow we journeyed through the Trossachs, and the real thrill and spell of Scotland began. Up and up we went into the mountains of the Highlands, romantic and moving to a "MacGregor", whose ancestors lived "at the Height of the Forest", and who never "Sat below the Salt" at table. When we reached beautiful Loch Lomond, lying black and silver in front of towering Ben Lomond, clothed in regal blue and purple heather, with other mountains, austere, some dark and brooding, in the cold, crystal air, I knew that at last I had come home to something

that was a part of me, and that I had been looking and longing for all my life, "My Ain Countrie".

Two smart, red funneled little steamers, the "Prince George" and the "Walter Scott", conveyed us over Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine. Loch Katrine, with Ben Venue and Strachlarchar majestically guarding it, is the scene of "The Lady of the Lake". All of this highland country to me is wild and deep and sweet and beautiful. Surely the "roots of me" are deep in the purple hills. I feel I belong to the mountains, the mist, the wind, the black waters and the sharp, cold air.

When we disembarked from the "Prince George" on Loch Lomond, we found waiting to take us over the mountains to Loch Katrine, a real, two-story tallyho, red-coated, top-hatted driver, adorable little kilted footman, prancing horses and all, right out of a story book. With some shivers down our spines, but thrilled to our toes, Annesley and I climbed to the seat, high in front, beside the driver, James McFarland, two stories up. At times, on winding curves or over steep precipices, our seat seemed a bit precarious, but the experience was glorious, intensified by the ladies playing bagpipes on the way. Before descending by ladder from our high perch on the driver's seat, I begged from James McFarland the "Sprig O'heather" in his high hat. He presented it with a ceremonious bow. I "dinna ken" until later that presentation of white heather by a man to a woman is tantamount to a proposal of marriage—and *I asked for it* ("Those Americans"). We tarried awhile at the quaint Trossachs Hotel, overlooking Loch Katrine and "Ellen's Isle", then on to Edinburgh, city of my dreams.

How can I describe Edinburgh, so colorful and romantic and yet rich and deep and steeped in history withal?

As one walks down Princess Street, one seems to sense the city's heartbeats. Edinburgh seems aristocratic, queenly, regal, romantic, yet scholarly too and so "worthwhile"—it seems a perfect setting for royalty. Princess Street is generally considered one of the most beautiful streets in the world. On one side are the smart shops displaying rich, artistic merchandise, quite fitting for the aristocratic old mansions. On the other side lies "Old Edinburgh", built on the side of a solid wall of rock, with its "King's Mile" from proud, impregnable Edinburgh Castle at one end to Holyrood Castle at the other. St. Giles Cathedral lies in between and opening into the old narrow streets are the "Closes", quaint courtyards with one passage out, "Cul de Sacs", of the old rooming houses. The old "Grass Market" where proclamations have always been made is one of the most interesting spots in "Old Edinburgh". Towering over the "King's Mile" is the very high mountain called "King Arthur's Seat", from the top of which

a glorious view of many square miles of Scotland is spread before one. Araminta and I drove up as far as possible, then struggled "on our own" to the top, picking bluebells and Scotch thistles on the way. The vision of Edinburgh lying in a glorified haze below and the "Grampian Hills", visible mountain tops stretching twenty miles into the highlands, thrilled us. No wonder the Scottish people, of Celtic descent and so responsive to beauty, joyfully lived and died for their ideals.

Scotland has many heroes. Perhaps three of the most beloved and revered are "Mary Queen of Scots", "Bobby Burns", and Walter Scott. A beautiful and dignified memorial to Walter Scott has been built at the far end of Princess Street.

As to the people of Edinburgh—we feel the saying to be true, that "No man except one of fine quality could *buy* himself into Edinburgh." From the highest to the man of low degree, every mother's son is a "Royalist" at heart. This seems an essential ingredient of Scottish blood.

Edinburgh Castle, solidly intrenched, impregnable on the high "Castle Rocks", looks as proud as the spirit of the people, never conquered. Its history is fascinating. The troops guarding it, Scotch laddies in Highland uniform, are smart but "verra' serious". The ceremony of "Changing the Guards" gives one a thrill. Some of the most interesting parts of the castle are the "Royal Apartments", the display of the exquisite and priceless collection of Scotland's crown jewels, the old "Parliament Hall", with its collection of claymores and other armor and the "War Memorial", built by all the people of Scotland in memory of their dead in the last great war. Simply expressive of the emotions of its builders, it is considered the most beautiful and moving memorial of this war. I defy anyone to come out with dry eyes.

St. Giles Cathedral, quaint in its simple dignity, a church of the people, still has the imprint of John Knox, who once was its "dominie". The chapel of the "Knights of the Thistle" is exquisite with its lovely wood carving. At the shop in the "John Knox house" we revelled in buying "Macgregor Plaids" and I hugged them close all the way back to America.

Beautiful Holyrood Castle, so rich in history, is yet a bit sad. It almost seems to fondly retain the spirit of "Mary Queen of Scots". One could almost believe she has left only yesterday, so real is her presence. Her personal apartments are feminine and delicately intimate, a proper setting for a very beautiful and charming woman, who still holds sway over Scottish hearts. Not a laddie, but would fight anyone daring to cast aspersions on her way of life—they still adore her in Scotland.

With reluctant steps we returned to pack, to our quaint rambling hotel in "aristocratic Edinburgh", with its door keys six inches long, having metal tags as big as saucers, and the incomparable "Peter" who served "Scotch Toddlies", the national medicine, to us, as cure and prevention of colds. Delicious! I recommend this medicine to all travelers in Scotland.

At the railroad station we watched the "Flying Scotsman" "stream" off for London and a few minutes later boarded the "Cock Robin". With the "all aboard" we started our journey *away* (sad the word) from Scotland, feeling her pulling at our heart strings and already homesick to return.

THE HILLS, THE LOCHS AND THE MACGREGORS

By JOHN THOMAS WIGHTMAN FLINT, *South Carolina*

The very complimentary invitation extended by our Honored Chieftain, requesting that I present a paper at this Gathering of the American Clan Gregor Society, has made me deeply conscious of the honor conferred, and is very highly appreciated.

The suggestion of our Chieftain that, "the family lines more remote from Washington were needed for our records" has solved the puzzling question of a choice of a subject. I have, therefore, chosen a slogan of the Society which carries with it the same idea contained in the battle-cry of the Three Musketeers, "One for All and All for One."

"THE HILLS, THE LOCHS AND THE MACGREGORS"

The linking of these three indicates the thought of similarity, a likeness. The Hills stand enduring in their grand ruggedness, and sublime firmness, softened by their covering of green verdure, and lovely valleys and dales nestling at their feet. How symbolic of that noble clan of rugged men, abounding in stability of make-up, untutored, unlettered, but with a common understanding of life. Plain people, honest, true, and unafraid; holding fealty as an ennobling virtue, steadfast, enduring as the Hills themselves among which they lived.

Those mountaineer people in their higher thoughts and gentler periods of life; those rugged and rough men must have experienced, at times, some spiritual inspirations. And from whence would come these high inspirations? Where, if not from those ever beautiful, silent yet speaking, natural, God-given spots of peaceful, restful quietude; those beloved Lochs of old Scotland? Where their wild natures might find some enthralling, subduing influence, and have created within them a desire for uplifting thoughts, a longing for a voice that would whisper of a higher life.

The MacGregors, "The Forgotten Race", as some have called them, rugged, rough, unlettered men of God-like image, are more important than the Hills and Lochs among which they lived. Human beings of a law unto themselves; this race of men of noble bearing, with high thoughts of life's demands as they saw it. Without fear, once they had interpreted the venture, offering themselves willing sacrifices in advancing the interest of the cause. Ever ready, and boldly acting for what they considered their due, as against the desire of overpowering and stronger clans to annihilate them they fought valiantly for their existence as a clan, choosing death rather than submission to virtual slavery by being absorbed into a hostile clan. The name of MacGregor was feared in all Scotland, and the clan was a notable one.

Rob Roy, or "Red Robert", as he was called, who committed so many unlawful acts against the government, was of the MacGregor Clan. But we will remember that "one black sheep does not make the flock". Many of these unlawful acts were laid at the door of the clan MacGregor on account of this particular unlawfully acting scion.

As almost all of the Highland clans were strongly Tudor in sympathy, they naturally rallied around the standard of their "Bonnie Prince Charlie" during the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745-46. Clan MacGregor took part in this ill-fated campaign. Successful at first, they finally suffered the same fate as the other clans when disastrously defeated by the English and allies under the Duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746. Their name was forbidden to be used, and their property was confiscated. Realizing their helpless and hopeless condition, they finally consented to join forces with those of King George II of the House of Hanover; and thereafter fought so valiantly for their king that they won his favor and consent to again bear their powerful and revered name. They also secured the restoration of their property.

The clan would never have obtained this distinctive favor and recognition had it not measured up to the requirement of fealty to "law and order". Clan MacGregor became as noted as ever, but "within the law".

Those who came to America did so under an assumed name, and for a time were ostracised; but their native worth showed itself, and their rightful status was acknowledged, for, "blood will tell".

Such were our ancestors; their blood-stream courses through our veins in characteristic heredity. It is of their descendants I would speak; emphasizing the less prominent, "the man behind the gun", through whom have descended many of our more prom-

inent members. There is a famous military organization whose motto, "Obedience Alone Gives the Right to Command", holds a conspicuous place on its armory wall. On just such a principal have many of our prominent members achieved their success.

The humble private bears the brunt of the attack, and upon his steadfastness depends the resultant gain. "The man behind the gun" gains advancement, and his award of promotion is achieved according to how he acquits himself. The replacing of the shot-away flag on Fort Moultrie in Charleston harbor by Sergeant Jasper gave him opportunity and everlasting fame for the act.

All of us here are of the MacGregor blood, be you MacGregor or Magruder; some have achieved distinction and fame through one act or another, while there are others who merely enjoy the distinction and fame of being descended from those rugged men of the Hills and Lochs with identical blood-stream of the MacGregors. I cannot claim distinction or fame due to any particular achievement.

Ninian Offutt Magruder signed the Patriot's oath in Montgomery County, Maryland, in 1778, and served as sergeant in Second Company, Lower Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, Colonel John Murdock, commanding. He secured his sergeant rank July 15, 1780. Later he came down to the good old state of Georgia, and served with Georgia troops. Certificate of his service, signed by Colonel Greenberry Lee, February 23, 1784, is on file at the State Capital, Atlanta, Ga., and reads as follows:

"This is to certify that Ninian Offutt Magruder hath Steadfastly done his duty; from the time of the passing of an Act at Augusta; to wit: On the 20th of August 1781 until the total expulsion of the British from this State; the said Ninian Offutt Magruder, cannot be convicted of plundering or distressing the country; and is therefore under the said Act, entitled to a Bounty of Two hundred and fifty acres of good land, free from taxes for ten years. Given under my hand at Savannah the 23rd; day of Febry; 1784; signed:

Greenberry Lee; Colonel."

Through this deserving and faithful sergeant, emphasizing those same characteristics of the original MacGregor Clan, has come to my family eligibility for membership in this notable and honorable Society. His services were as true as those of higher rank and greater opportunity, and his responsibility as great in proportion to his humbler position. He should receive a share of the glory from Clan-affiliation.

I am reminded of David's decision, after a victorious battle, between those who fought in the battle and the others who remained behind to look after the supplies. The fighting men grumbled because they thought that they should have most of the spoils,

but David said, "Ye shall not do so; but as his part is that goeth down to the battle; so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall part alike."

The man who guards the rear and supplies is equally important, in David's opinion, as the man on the fighting line. Our MacGregor blood-strain emphasizes our equality in clanship and, in fact, we rejoice in the kinship of us all.

May I not crave your indulgence in a personal reference? Born in Charleston, S. C., I have always lived there. Too young to have served in the War between the States, and too old to serve in the World War. At that period I was serving as captain of the reserve company, or home guard, of that famous military organization, the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C. In my younger days I had been captain of the active company of said organization. To digress a little, this same organization was the first military company from the South to cross the Mason and Dixon line in 1875, by invitation, to join in the celebration of the centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill. In accepting same, we acknowledged this friendly gesture from the North, though the "late unpleasantness" was only ten years back.

Massachusetts in Revolutionary days had entertained in Boston harbor with a tea party, while at the same time and for identical reasons, South Carolina, in co-operative spirit, at Charleston, carried forward successfully a tea boycott.

I beg to mention, and with much pride, my kinship, that of nephew and namesake, to that noted Methodist preacher and orator, the Rev. John T. Wightman, who served the Mt. Vernon Church in Washington, D. C., and was instrumental in leading the trend of thought for the construction of that beautiful edifice now standing.

My trace of MacGregor blood runs directly to John Magruder, son of Ninian Offutt Magruder, who was named offutt for his mother, the daughter of Ninian Beall Magruder, Sr., and Mary Offutt, his wife.

In Georgia, near the town of Harlem, is an old Magruder homestead, which is said to have been the scene of much gaiety among the young people of two generations ago, and was the social center of Columbia County. This old home has never been out of the possession of a Magruder. Mr. George Milton Magruder owns and lives there now.

My Magruder record is that my father was John Thomas Flint, born 1820; the son of Mary Magruder, born 1801; the daughter of John Magruder; the son of Ninian Offutt Magruder, born 1744; the son of Ninian Beall Magruder, Sr., born 1711;

the son of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, his wife; the son of Samuel Magruder, born 1654; the son of Alexander Magruder, the immigrant.

We point with clan pride to those members who have achieved greatness because of individual worthiness, by taking advantage of opportunity's offerings, but we remember, with deep satisfying pleasure, that they too are of

"The Hills, the Lochs and the MacGregors."

"While there's leaves in the forest, and foam on the river MacGregor, despite them, shall flourish forever."

AN OVERLAND TRIP TO FLORIDA IN THE LATE SEVENTIES

*By CORNELIA B. MAGRUDER, A PIONEER'S WIFE**

The "head" of our household was a successful farmer under slavery conditions, but found himself "falling behind" year by year under the system of free labor. Thus he decided to try fruit growing in Florida, having been persuaded by friends to visit the east coast of the State. One friend had already purchased land bordering the Indian river, and had started a flourishing orange grove. Some gifted writer once expressed the sentiment that "Indian river once visited, leaves a longing in the heart of the visitor never satisfied 'till the sparkle of its waters again gladdens his eye, and his tent is pitched upon its sunny sands." And truly my husband fell under the "witching" spell of this beautiful river. He was glad to cast his lot with a few other settlers and assist in developing a region which offered such amazing possibilities of financial independence.

All honor to those early pioneers who braved the hardships of clearing land in a semi-tropical land which in many respects resembled an African jungle inhabited by myriad swarms of vicious insects, mainly the little mosquito!

One bright, spring-like day in early December, we bade adieu to our friends and kindred, and started out on a long and tedious journey. A covered wagon of the "prairie-schooner" type, drawn by two sturdy mules, and an extra saddle horse, constituted our private conveyance. We brought no furniture, nor extra baggage, so there was ample room for our camping outfit of mattresses, pillows and blankets. There was also a large rocking chair for my especial use. I spent many an hour in its comfortable depths, speculating on our future home and prospects. Cross-

* See "Mrs. Cornelia Smith Magruder", by Robert Lee Magruder, Jr., 1926 Year Book, p. 81.

ing the border into Madison County, our route lay southeastward to the St. Johns river, thence southward to Titusville, then the head of navigation of this beautiful body of water, called a river, but in reality a sound—a long arm of the sea. A fourteen year old son was driver-in-chief. There was also a bonny lass of twelve, and a lad of ten years, who each took turns with their father in horse-back riding.

Once within the borders of fair Florida, we were prepared to enjoy all her varying phases. Our primitive style of travel afforded opportunities of studying nature and human nature as well. With the exception of two nights, when it threatened rain, we spread our beds near the wayside, "under the wide canopy of heaven". Lying on our lowly beds watched over by the friendly stars, we felt nearer heaven, than in a house made with human hands.

Those who paint Florida wholly in flowery terms of praise, doubtless recall only some beauteous scenes which left a deep impression, thus blotting out less attractive ones. Her scenery is variegated to a most unusual degree: in some places beautiful, even grandly picturesque. In others, oh, how dreary! Our road often wound for miles through a desolate landscape of barren-looking pine land, offering nothing new to our tired eyes except hundreds of salamander beds, whitening the woods as far as eye could reach.

This dull monotony was sometimes varied by a log cabin, built on the edge of a rude enclosure, perhaps an acre in extent, in which slender corn stalks rustled in the December breezes. Within the cabin the only visible signs of life were many pairs of eyes curiously gazing through the chinks in the logs at the sight of travelers on that lonely road.

This road seemed endless, but when we approached the Suwannee river, we were prepared, by virtue of contrast, to enjoy the scenery as it gradually unfolded into something interesting. We then began to pass flourishing-looking farms; and when we finally reached that old stream, so interwoven with recollections of the old familiar song learned in childhood's happy hour, our hearts thrilled at the beauteous scene. The river flowed deeply and darkly between high banks crowned with majestic oaks. Their dark green foliage was charmingly silvered over with Spanish moss drooping gracefully over the margin of the water. Day was declining, and the vivid sun-rays lent a golden glory to the tree tops. We passed over in silence, awed by this attractive combination of beauty and grandeur, while the dark and strongly-glowing current gave an eerie hint of danger. There was a very large cable stretched from shore to shore, and a large flat boat was

strongly grappled to this, and thus we crossed; the boatmen using long, strong poles as propellers. Every nerve was tense until we had reached the other side in safety.

On our way a few miles distant, some old friends were living, and we spent a most enjoyable evening with them.

Thence to Newnansville we passed some prosperous-looking farms, but the town itself seemed at a standstill. New buildings were "conspicuous by their absence", while the old ones seemed in sad need of repair.

The scenery thence to Gainesville was less disappointing. Arriving in the town, we found the streets crowded by vehicles and pedestrians, presenting an enlivening spectacle. The sight of railroad tracks and the rush and roar of trains revived a feeling of nearness to the world of commerce, and we lost for a time that feeling of being "lone, lorn creeturs" in some unknown land.

Our route led us to Orange Spring, once a place of some note. On our way thither we passed many attractive homes, and now began to realize that we had at last entered the orange belt. There was scarcely a house not surrounded by orange trees in various stages of growth.

We found the town, Orange Spring, "beautiful for situation", crowning a sort of elevated table-land. One could not wonder at its fame as a popular ante-bellum resort, mutely attested by the ruins of a once large hotel. Fancy could readily re-people its spacious grounds with "the young, the gay, the fair", who once flocked there to enjoy social pleasures with congenial spirits and, too, the healing virtues of the large sulphur spring nearby. This spring seemed almost circular, and twenty to thirty feet in diameter. A few new stores and comfortable looking homes attest "there is life in the old land yet".

In this region lie many lakes, great and small. They are neither muddy nor swamp-encircled. They lie sparkling in the sunlight, looking like "mirrors in a setting of emerald". Around most of them, tall pines grow to the very verge of the water.

Thence our way led onward to the historic St. Johns river with its legends of the dusky race, who once glided over its beloved waters in their light canoes. Our road to the desired landing lay through an almost unbroken wild, and the stillness and solitude were truly awe-inspiring.

We found the ferry boat partly sunken at the dismal landing and in need of repairs. After two or three hours work it was pronounced ready. The younger children and I awaited the return for the last crossing, and then it was decided we should be rowed across in a small canoe by the boatman's daughter. I had an idea all Florida rivers teemed with hungry alligators, and feared some

huge monster might arise at any moment for our destruction. This journey across probably covered two miles, since there were numerous islands in the channel in that vicinity, twelve miles south of Palatka; and the landing on the other side had to be located by making allowance for the force of the current. The hysterical fears which filled my mind and heart during that really dangerous passage of the St. Johns river affected my nerves for many months afterwards. But we crossed safely, and soon afterwards the flat-boat appeared with the last load, and the dreaded passage of that river was "a thing of the past". Our route now lay southward to Titusville, where we should take passage on a sail-boat to our destination.

Not far eastward of Enterprise, we passed the ruins of what had once been Spring Garden plantation, where sea-island cotton was grown before the Civil War. It was abandoned by its owners, and later destroyed by the Federal troops. No sign of former prosperity was visible except crumbling brick pillars and fallen chimneys on the crest of a hill overlooking the once well-tilled fields where happy slaves had worked and sung. In the midst of this old plantation, there is an ever-living spring in which mullet are caught. It is supposed there is a subterranean connection with the not-far-distant Atlantic ocean.

As we neared the Indian river, we found the country indeed desolate looking, abounding in swamps and of necessity very thinly inhabited.

One bright afternoon, just three weeks after we left Georgia, we drove up to the gate of some friends of my husband, and received a most cordial welcome from this South Carolina family. They lived not far from Titusville, and we spent two days there getting acquainted and resting from our fatiguing journey. They were so cordial we could not seem to get away; and the sight of their orange grove, laden with golden fruit, was most interesting to all of us. Later, we were to witness the beauty of an orange grove in full bloom. A thought expressed by some poetic soul on his first sight of a grove in bloom, impressed me as a beautifully apt description:

"An orange grove in bloom is like a sea of emerald, flecked with snowy stars."

The day came when the children and I embarked in a small, flat-bottomed boat, managed by an older son, who had met us at Titusville. This was our first experience in any type of sailing craft, and as the day advanced and the wind increased, I felt we would have much cause for gratitude if we reached our destination in safety. However, we did so, arriving in the afternoon. Soon after, the other sons and their father arrived, having driven

down the rough trail, which did occasional "road-duty" west of the river. It was said to be the old trail opened by the Government during the hostilities with the Indians.

Our rather large house was framed, closed in, and the roof put on; but only two rooms were provided with floors, doors and windows. Loose boards had to be laid across the sleepers in the main building, where pallets had to be spread for the older boys to lie upon. We used a palmetto "shack" in the yard for a kitchen.

Meanwhile, a large vessel laden with much lumber came ashore and went to pieces on the beach. The "settlers" went down and brought back boat-loads of it, rather than just let it lie there and rot upon the beach. In a short time, our house was floored, partitioned off, stairway set up, windows put into place, and doors hung. Then we felt quite civilized.

There were wild cats and an occasional panther seen in the dense hammock surrounding our home on all sides (except the river side), and I was afraid to go alone to the garden in the middle of the clearing, where the grove was to be planted. Our nearest neighbor was a bachelor from Pennsylvania, living about one-half mile distant; and the next nearest, a family of three, living about two miles further north.

The "once-a-week-mail" was carried by sail boat up and down the river. The chief mode of travel was by sail and rowboat, though there was a narrow path (widened in time) along the shore. This path was fascinatingly romantic, but for a long time it was dangerous for women and children on account of an occasional sight of a rattlesnake that might refuse to give the right-of-way.

Looking back, though, over the passing years and noting Time's changes, it is hard to realize how very happy we early settlers were, amid primitive environment, subject to so many privations. The trials and "tribulations" during those pioneer days often make interesting reading in this day and generation. The Indian river section, in that bygone time, was called "remote and almost inaccessible"; but we have lived to see all conditions changed and our county of Brevard take its place proudly among its sister-counties in the State, with no feeling of inferiority, and upheld by the knowledge that in all respects we are equal to the very best elsewhere.*

* Miss Sallie Isora Magruder, of Orlando, Florida, who found the above story after her mother's death, explains, "The above, last description, was written during the 'palmy days' of the east coast, after Flagler had developed the county so wonderfully and had fulfilled his boast that he would 'make Miami the most beautiful playground in America'."

FLORIDA, MY LOVE

By CEPHAS BAILEY MAGRUDER

In 1867, Lieut. Walter Blake and I equipped ourselves for a tour of Florida. We secured a pair of large, strong horses, a mess chest, cooking utensils, bedding, guns, plenty of ammunition and with Colton's map of the State, we started. We drove through Jefferson County, Madison, Taylor, LaFayette and then crossed the Suwanee river at Clay Landing, which took us over into Levy County, where we explored the Gulf Hammock, which is considered the richest body of land in the State, some of it yielding forty to sixty bushels of corn per acre, and from three thousand to three thousand six hundred pounds of dry sugar per acre in the very best sections.

At Hodges Ferry, we crossed the Withlocochee river and drove into Hernando County, that is one of the most charming counties we passed through—beautiful rich lands lying along the river and lovely pine lands all around Lake Apopka. The crystal waters of the lake were perfectly clear, so that we felt almost as if the skiff beneath us might be suspended in mid-air, as we watched the gambols of the fish tribe under and around us, inspiring us with thoughts of great wonder and love.

Homosassa and Weekiwachee rivers also presented claims of intense interest, filled with opportunities of establishing delightful Gulf coast homes. High, rolling pine lands that are indeed superb, with a clay sub-soil suited to the growth of all citrus fruits. We were informed that this land would also grow fine peaches, pears, grapes; even cereals could be developed almost to perfection.

Brooksville is located just south of a large hammock, the town having an altitude of two hundred feet above sea-level, and surrounded by a semi-mountainous country. We could see Munden Hill, which was five miles away as we gazed eastward, and near the top there is a gushing spring of clear, good water. Off to the westward, Spring Hill towered even above Brooksville as we looked over generally broken, but very fertile, lands which presented a wild, picturesque view.

Leaving Brooksville, we seemed to be drawn to the coast, and from Hernando County we went into Hillsborough County and visited Tampa, Clearwater, and many other points of interest. From Tampa we engaged passage on a mail boat and went down to Manatee County and explored the section all around the Manatee river and the more than lovely Terracia Island.

Then we made plans to go further south, but in talking to Col. Snell, General Cooper, Judge Bates, and Rev. Lee we were very urgently advised not to attempt it. They stated that lurking

in the swamps and wood below Manatee there were some very ugly Indians who might not receive us very kindly; therefore, we decided to return to Tampa on the next mail boat. There we resumed our journey and passed through Sumpter County, taking in the great lake region, seeing, hearing, learning, and gaining much valuable information; then on through Marion, *Alachua*, Columbia, and Suwanee Counties, carefully examining and contrasting advantages and disadvantages. Finally we drove into Jacksonville, and there I parted from my friend, Lieutenant Blake, who did not care to investigate any further.

Having heard most interesting accounts of the east coast of Florida, I decided to make further explorations alone. I took passage on a small steamboat that plied between Jacksonville and Old Mellonville on the St. Johns river. Upon landing at Mellonville, I hired a sail boat that was also equipped with oars in case of need; found two men to man this boat; and we passed first through Lake Monroe, then into Lake Harney, and through Puzzle Lake on into the fitful St. Johns river, and from it into the folding, writhing coils of Snake creek. Sometimes, after going a mile with the strong stroke of the oars, we would realize that we were in a stone-throw of some point that we had passed in the beginning of the journey; the crooks and bends of this creek are very extreme. The diversions during this trip were shooting alligators and catching black bass that weighed from three to ten pounds, which were readily caught with troll lines. The alligators were very numerous, but not as dangerous as one might think, because they always had such an abundance to eat they seldom attacked a man.

At last, just after nightfall, we reached a mud bank that was dignified with the name of Salt Lake Landing. We were very weary from the many hours of confinement in the small boat; therefore, we decided to make a brave effort to find some dry land. Gathering blankets and shawls, we waded into water that seemed to surround us. For a hundred yards or more, we groped along in water knee deep, but determined to find a place to sleep. It was very dark by this time, but we finally discovered a very good place at the foot of a tall, large tree, where we fitfully snoozed until morning light brightened the scene. Making our boat fast, we started out on a six mile tramp that brought us to the site of where, later, the town of LaGrange was built among beautiful young orange groves.

Two miles further on, we came to Sand Point, a settlement on the shore of the noble and lovely Indian river. Here I engaged a sail boat and skimmed over the waves until I reached a point about twenty-five miles south of Titusville, where, on the west bank of the river, there was a rich, beautiful tract of hammock

land, covered with a tremendous growth of liveoaks, hickories (majestic giants of the forest), and the red bays, tropical palmettos, marle bush, grapevines (luscious, wild ones), other growths too numerous to mention, inhabited by saucy squirrels, o'possums, coons, catamounts, bears, panthers, and large, quick-moving wild cats. Best of all, deer were so plentiful that man's daily meat might be the tenderest of venison. I returned to Georgia and informed my family that I had really discovered Utopia. I could not forget it; it ever lived in my memory.

Three years passed, and I found myself running behind on my farm and becoming generally discouraged, with no future in sight. As the days passed, I decided to return to my love, Florida, and take advantage of the privilege to enter a homestead and thus secure at very little cost about one hundred and sixty acres of fine, rich land. Again I sailed down the Indian river to that point about twenty-five miles south of Titusville, and selected my homestead, where I must live for six months out of each year until the claim was secure. The ledge of rock along the shore was coquina, high and romantic; and so, I named the place Rockledge Home.

Through hard work and constant labor, the timber was felled from about thirty acres, cleared all off, and planted to oranges, lemons, lime and mango trees, which in time would yield good profits. Many guava bushes were planted back of the location for the future home, and scattered about in the front, at least one specimen of every variety of fruit that would flourish in a tropical climate.

For at least two years, I lived half of the time in an old cabin made of palmetto logs, with the fans laid on top for the roof. One old slave, "Uncle Ned", had come with me, and he was my housekeeper, cook, and assisted with all the work. He had clung to me, preferring to work for me for his board and clothes, rather than "hire out" to strangers.

After securing deeds to the land, we built the foundation for a home, enclosed a room or two, and then I returned to Georgia, succeeded in selling my farm and then I moved my family down into the Florida "wilderness". Mammoth trees surrounded the home and the winters proved to be very mild and delightful. Only one bedroom was provided with heat, and that had a cheery fireplace.

For twelve years, we enjoyed home privileges here that were most delightful and not to be found in any other state. A most wonderful climate, with an ocean breeze ever constant, fanning and cooling the laborer's heated brow, visiting every room in the house and dispelling all closeness, and coming pure from old ocean's

bosom, it inspired one with vigor and brought health wafted on the salt air. This, with bathing, rowing, sailing, plenty of oysters, green turtle, fishing, together with the varied products of a varied soil, we were living in the very garden of America!

Railroads were now being constructed and different sections of our noble State were being called to the front, the Government having removed restrictions so that lands were being offered at from one to ten, and even twenty thousand acres, at only one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; which speculators were rapidly buying in. I was fired with the determination to grab for some of the best, because I firmly believed lands to be the only safe investments. Having just sold a ten-acre lot off of my homestead, six acres of it planted to young orange trees, just coming into bearing, I had some money to invest, since the buyer had paid me ten thousand dollars in cash for that beautiful young grove of six acres.

When I started out on my buying expedition, the South Florida Railroad was entering Polk County on its way to Tampa; therefore, I was attracted to Polk County. With compass, carriage, and horses, we left Sanford and drove through Longwood, Altamont Springs, Maitland, Orlando, Lake Butler, Ready Run, down into Polk County, where we examined the land on Horse Creek, Ready Creek, Davenport Creek, and Bonnett Creek. We found a very fine body of land at the railroad crossing on Horse Creek. South of there, we found most beautiful sections of light pine lands, with willow oaks and black jack growth that surrounded clear lakes that were fed by underground springs. A beautiful country!

Bartow and Fort Meade, we discovered, were well located, with lands finely suited to fruits and vegetables. There was a magnificent body of land on the west side of Lake Hancock, and small tracts of good land scattered through the western part of the county—each one surrounded by cypress ponds and bay heads. These really constitute the very best farming lands, with good range for cattle and hogs, where a man would be assured of success.

Passing on into Sumpter County, we found similar lands to those just described, only in much larger bodies. Her lake region is the pride of Sumpter, and places her among the first counties of the State of Florida. I would advise anyone who is a planter to enter homesteads here, near the line of the Southern Railroad, if he wants the very best farming lands.

Marion claims to be the banner county of the State. First, because her rich lands lie in large bodies, especially her superb hammock lands.

The J. Harris and Bishop groves on Orange Lake yield far more oranges, at a greater net income, than the whole of Orange County. Sampson Brothers gave up sugar planting in Louisiana, came to Orange Lake, where they bought eighty acres of hammock land, planted to sour stock, and budded with sweet orange. Last season, they sold their crop of four thousand two hundred boxes of fine fruit at \$3.10 per box delivered at the railroad station, netting them the neat little sum of \$13,062.00. These lands also pay from three to four thousand dollars per acre in vegetables, not to mention profits made on corn, rice, cotton, peas, pears, peaches, and many tropical fruits.

Marion stands first in railroad facilities; and she claims Ocala as one of the first towns in the State for railroads, for best hammock lands, and for the most magnificent and productive orange groves.

The following paragraphs are added by the writer's daughter, Miss Sallie Isora Magruder, of Orlando, Florida:

Cephas Bailey Magruder never completed his record. It was found unfinished in his desk, after his death in 1910. (See his obituary in the 1926 Year Book.)

He invested in hundreds of acres of lands, and particularly in phosphate lands and mines, where he lost thousands of dollars.

Then in December, 1894, at Rockledge Home, he lost four thousand boxes of the finest oranges ever grown. They froze on the trees. Weeks of warm, balmy weather followed, so that by the time February arrived, each tree was a mass of exquisite beauty. Every leaf was a new, tender green, and intermixed was a very heavy bloom of the romantic orange blossoms, which seemed unusually perfect. Each tree was a marvelous bouquet of white and green. At five o'clock on the morning of the 14th of February, 1895, the thermometer registered 19 degrees, having stood at 87 degrees just the day before. As this Valentine day advanced, those lovely trees bowed their heads in sorrow as the blossoms and leaves turned black under the rays of the sun, which shone brilliantly and cruelly all day long! Almost every tree was killed below the bud!

Thus to have twenty-five years of the best efforts of his life completely destroyed in a few hours, C. B. Magruder never seemed to recover from the blow. But younger men were not discouraged. Lovely Florida today is proof of their faith and constant labor to have it blossom again.

On the 13th of December, 1934, another cold hand was laid on the vegetation; but it did not last as long as the one of forty years previous. Therefore, it did far less damage.

Fortunately, it requires only sixty days to grow a vegetable crop in Florida. After having everything killed in December, 1934, on the 15th of February, 1935, a car of tomatoes was shipped from Homestead; and they brought \$3.20 per crate. Other cars were shipped steadily. The same town had 3,600 acres in a potato crop that sold at \$1.25 and \$1.40 per bushel.

"At Cleremont postal employees have orange groves. At first, stock was \$10.00 per share. In April, 1935, there were 905 members. They own 400 acres, value \$20,000.00 at first. Value today \$40,000.00. Last year net profits were \$2,399.00 and stock has gone up to \$30.00 per share."

Hurrah for Florida, "My Love".

MEMBERSHIP OF AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY

Figures indicate Enrollment Numbers.

"c" indicates Charter Members.

"a" indicates Associate Members.

"m" indicates Minor Members.

The Editor will be grateful to those who will notify him of errors and omissions in the membership list; for the present address of members listed without post office address, and for change of name by marriage.

- 463 Abercrombie, Mrs. Clarence (Georgia Magruder).
- 397 Adams, Mrs. Jane A Magruder, Charlotte Hall, Md.
- 722 Adams, John Franklin, Mechanicsville, Md.
- 685 Adams, Miss Katherine Kellogg, 1837 Greenleaf Ave., Rogers
Park, Chicago, Ill.
- 504 Addison, Arthur Dowling, Eastville, Va.
- 371 Addison, Ed. Magruder Tutweiler, Eastville, Va.
- 255 Addison, Minnie C. (Mrs. A. D.), Eastville, Va.
- 495 Addison, Wm. Strange, Eastville, Va.
- 747m Ash, Barbara Fisher, Texas.
- 679 Bagnell, Mrs. Samuel (Mary Daniel), Port Gibson, Miss.
- 469 Barrett, Mrs. Eugene R. (Maude Smith), 901 Kennedy-Warren
Apt., Washington, D. C.
- 45 Barrett, Mrs. Florence Magruder (Wynne), 505 E. Jefferson St.,
Dallas, Texas.
- 654 Barrickman, Mary Wickstead, 651 S. 43rd St., Louisville, Ky.
- 638 Barrickman, Wilhoite Carpenter, 3912 Avenue G, Austin, Texas.
- 641a Barrickman, Mrs. W. C. (Harriet Theoball), Austin, Texas.
- 678 Bartoli, Mrs. Joseph F. (Addie Law Davis), 60 E. 96th St., New
York City.
- 706 Baugh, Mrs. Frederick (Annesley Bond), 207 Woodlawn Road,
Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.
- 657 Baumgartner, David L. Dana, Ipava, Ill.
- 656 Baumgartner, Mary N., Ipava, Ill.
- 317 Beall, Mrs. A. P. (Margaret Dorsey Waters), 124 Webster St.,
Washington, D. C.
- 568 Beall, Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth (Julia Taylor), 2012 Cleveland Ave.,
Columbus, Ohio.
- 707 Beall, Ninian Edward, 715 Bowe St., Richmond, Va.
- 196 Beall, Ruth, 218 S. Maple, Winchester, Ky.
- 18 Berry, Mrs. Jasper M. (Minnie Lee Magruder), 2806 Chelsea Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.
- 192 Birckhead, Edgar Belt, Texas.
- 374 Birckhead, Edward F., Jr., Winchester, Ky.
- 97 Birckhead, Robt. George, Proffit, Va.
- 170a Birckhead, Mrs. Thos. Graves (Annie Leonidine Clowes), Shenan-
doah, Va.
- 96c Birckhead, Miss Thea. Sallie, Proffit, Va.

- 133 Black, Bryan, Jr., 1728 Coliseum St., New Orleans, La.
- 132 Black, Elizabeth Hamlin, 1728 Coliseum St., New Orleans, La.
- 130 Black, Mrs. Henrietta Kingsley Hutton (Cummings), 1728 Coliseum St., New Orleans, La.
- 131 Black, Laura Kingsley, 1728 Coliseum St., New Orleans, La.
- 646 Blackstock, Mrs. Leo G. (Harriet Barrickman), 3912 Avenue G, Austin, Texas.
- 725m Blackstock, Matthias Wilhoit, 3912 Avenue G, Austin, Texas.
- 247 Bonnie, Mrs. J. Frazier (Clara Haldeman), Naples, Fla.
- 237 Bowie, Frank Bakewell, 183 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 438 Bowie, Mrs. John Francis MacGregor, 2916 32nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 111c Bowie, George Calvert, 1001 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 235 Bowie, Margaret Bakewell, 183 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 157 Bowie, Nathaniel Mortimer, 183 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 234 Bowie, Nathaniel Mortimer, Jr., 183 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 236 Bowie, Thomas Somervell, 183 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 273 Boyd, Leroy Stafford, Washington, D. C.
- 327 Brooks, Mary Sophronia McCormick (Mrs. W. P.).
- 615 Brown, Mrs. Arthur (Winifred D.), Box 93, Macomb, Ill.
- 658m Brown, David W., 909 E. Jackson St., Macomb, Ill.
- 660 Brown, Miss Dorothy Jean, 909 E. Jackson St., Macomb, Ill.
- 659 Brown, Margaret E., 909 E. Jackson St., Macomb, Ill.
- 702 Bubb, Margaret E., 9407 Columbia Road, Silver Spring, Md.
- 49c Bubb, Mrs. Ralph (Eliz. Cummings Magruder), 9407 Columbia Road, Silver Spring, Md.
- 745 Buckner, Mrs. Elliot, 436 N. 2nd St., Clarksville, Tenn.
- 670 Burnside, Mrs. John Hill (Mary Gray Silver), Madison, W. Va.
- 490 Bushinger, Mary Gephart, Monte Vista, Colo.
- 567 Chapelear, Mrs. H. (Edith Robertson Cox), Hughesville, Md.
- 49c Chewning, Henry Magruder, Jr., 420 Chestnut St., Norfolk, Va.
- 193 Chewning, John Williams, Concord, Fla.
- 150 Christian, Mrs. G. B. (Susan Elizabeth Killam), St. Louis, Mo.
- 527 Clarke, Mrs. Elmer Sterling (Virginia Mayne), York, Neb.
- 744 Clay, Mrs. James Powell (Thelma Francis Magruder), 8 Maryland Ave., Annapolis, Md.
- 565 Cockman, Mrs. T. Ray (Margaret T. Higgins), Indianapolis, Ind.
- 523 Cooper, Miss Rosabella, 3012 Chamberlayne Ave., Richmond, Va.
- 599 Corse, Mrs. Robert Norris (Gladys Magruder), 3008 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
- 356 Cox, Mrs. W. D. (Mary Staunton Wynne), Dallas, Texas.
- 686 Creech, Mrs. Edwin Kluttz (Madelyn Lamkin), 404 S. William St., Goldsboro, N. C.
- 119 Cummings, Miss Laura Lee, 1449 Arabella St., New Orleans, La.
- 109 Cummings, Mrs. (Laura Turpin Hutton?), 1449 Arabella St., New Orleans, La.
- 149c Dale, Mrs. Wm. Edw. (Jennie Morton), 828 Clay St., Shelbyville, Ky.
- 500 Daniels, Smith Coffee, 418 N. Clinton Ave., Dallas, Tex.
- 677 Davis, Mrs. Nelson B. (Jennie T. Embree), 944 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.

- 183 Deemy, Mrs. Bessie Riddle, Troy, Pa.
- 186 Deemy, John Riddle, Troy, Pa.
- 671 Delaney, Ida May, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
- 619 DeJarnette, Elliott Hawes, Jr., Orange, Va.
- 354 DeJarnette, Horatio Erskine, Princeton, W. Va.
- 351 De Newberry, Mrs. Fannie Taylor, Cordoba, Argentina, S. A.
- 579 Disharoon, Mrs. G. F. (Elizabeth Lindsay Magruder), Port Gibson, Miss.
- 261 Donnan, Sallie Ward Branch, 26 Perry St., Petersburg, Va.
- 207 Dorsett, Telfair Bowie, 234 East St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 206ac Dorsett, Mrs. Wm. N. (Roberta Hotxon Coome), 1954 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
- 238 Drake, Joseph Turpin, Port Gibson, Miss.
- 30 Drake, Winbourne Magruder, Church Hill, Miss.
- 623 Drane, Dr. Miriam Magruder, 1301 Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
- 537 Dudrow, Mrs. Newman H. (Katherine Magruder), Landover, Md.
- 693 Duval, Mary Lee, Route 1, Benning, D. C.
- 352 Evans, Mrs. David E. (Bernice Churchill Hedges), Craig, Colo.
- 100 Ewell, Alice Maud, Haymarket, Va.
- 310 Ewell, Charlotte, R. F. D., Haymarket, Va.
- 22 Ewell, Helen Woods, Ruckersville, Va.
- 88c Ewell, Jesse, Jr., Ruckersville, Va.
- 103a Ewell, Mrs. Jesse (Mary Jane Ish), Ruckersville, Va.
- 448m Ferneyhough, Henry Hutton, Warrenton, Va.
- 27c Ferneyhough, John Bowie, P. O. Box 1458, Richmond, Va.
- 28ac Ferneyhough, Mrs. John Bowie (Elizabeth Waller), 4020 Northrup St., Forest Hill, Richmond, Va.
- 202 Ferneyhough, Dr. Robert Edward, Warrenton, Va.
- 394a Ferneyhough, Mrs. Robert Edward (Margaret Hutton), Warrenton, Va.
- 635 Flint, Elizabeth Ross, 609 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, S. C.
- 655 Flint, Florence Brown, 1677 Rock Springs Road, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
- 613 Flint, John Thomas Wightman, 609 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, S. C.
- 618 Flint, Wm. Haden, 1677 Rock Springs Road, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
- 669 Freeland, Mary Cecelia, Fayette, Miss.
- 387 Frisbee, Mrs. F. E. (Mamie Button), 804 6th St., Sheldon, Iowa.
- 697 Fugitt, Mrs. Edward Dean (Marguerite Sheriff), Seat Pleasant, Md.
- 466 Fuller, Mrs. Robert Waight (Elizabeth Smoot), 2333 Ashmead Pl., Washington, D. C.
- 322 Gallaher, Juliet Hite, 630 Wayne St., Waynesboro, Va.
- 630m Gantt, Alvin Elliott, East Falls Church, Va.
- 60c Gantt, Miss Helen Woods MacGregor, 407 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 629 Gantt, Miss Yolande Yvette, East Falls Church, Va.
- 538 Garth, Mrs. Chas. P. (Annie Lewis Birkhead), Proffitt, Va.
- 487 Garth, Miss Frances Walker, Proffitt, Va.
- 254 Gassaway, Rosalie Hanson, 1519 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 447 Golson, Mrs. Eustace (Martha Moxley), 617 Magnolia Ave., Shelbyville, Ky.

- 690 Grant, Mrs. Ray P., Houston, Texas.
- 277 Green, Mrs. Mary Adelaide, Rockville, Md.
- 421 Gregory, Alvra W., 416 Main St., Rockland, Me.
- 683 Gregory, Jane Waters, R. 3, Box 33, Vienna, Va.
- 743 Gregory, Dr. Myron Stephens, 2209 N. W. 22nd St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 267 Griffin, Annie Mary, West Falls Church, Va.
- 124 Griffin, Eleanor Bryan, West Falls Church, Va.
- 126 Griffin, Elizabeth Marshall, West Falls Church, Va.
- 125 Griffin, Francis Fenwick, West Falls Church, Va.
- 121 Griffin, Mrs. Robert B. (Mary E. Marshall), West Falls Church, Va.
- 122ca Griffin, Robert Bryan, West Falls Church, Va.
- 347 Griffith, Arthur Llewellyn, Halidon, Cumberland Mills, Md.
- 583 Griffith, Benjamin Frederic, 2825 Freemont Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
- 586 Griffith, Ernest Sharp, Jr., 2600 Dupont Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
- 547 Griffith, Mrs. Ernest Sharp (Virginia Hughes), 2600 DuPont Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
- 587 Griffith, Mary Virginia, 2600 DuPont Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
- 23 Hamilton, Mrs. John N. (Laura Susan Lavinia Ewell), Ruckersville, Va.
- 19c Hammond, Mrs. Walter C. (Minnie Magruder Berry), Mercer and Bucks Aves., Baltimore, Md.
- 689 Hancock, Mrs. Edna Magruder, Frankfort, Ky.
- 684 Hankel, Mrs. J. O. (Ruth Elizabeth MacGregor), Mims Court Apts., Huntsville, Ala.
- 369 Harding, Mrs. Nannie Bowie, 3803 Jocelyn St., Chevy Chase, Md.
- 604a Harrison, Mrs. Marion Myrl (Kernan Ware Bedford), 334 Merri-man Road, Akron, Ohio.
- 598 Harrison, Marion Myrl, 334 Merriman Road, Akron, Ohio.
- 653 Henderson, Guy Russell, Shepherdsville, Ky.
- 652 Henderson, Mrs. Philip (Betty Lutes), Shepherdsville, Ky.
- 648 Hiett, Mrs. Irvine T. (Lillie Smith), R. F. D. 2, Smithfield, Ky.
- 486 Higgins, Jesse Alexander, Rockville, Md.
- 561 Higgins, John J., Jr., 3800 Military Road, Washington, D. C.
- 563 Higgins, Robert Barnard, 3210 Noble Ave., Richmond, Va.
- 564 Higgins, Mrs. Robert Barnard (Marie Helen Brown), 3210 Noble Ave., Richmond, Va.
- 479 Higgins, Capt. Walter Muncaster, 123 S. Pennock Ave., Highland Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 162c Hill, Frederica Dean, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 147c Hill, Henrietta Sophia May, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 142 Hill, Mary Theresa, R. F. D., Landover, Md.
- 518 Hill, Regina Magruder, 1201 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 146c Hill, Wm. Skinner, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 375 Hill, William W., 3rd, R. F. D., Landover, Md.
- 541 Hoffman, Mrs. Lester Chenoworth (Anne Beall Silver), Martinsburg, W. Va.
- 11 Hooe, Mary Bernard, Croom, Md.
- 137 Hooe, Mrs. Rice H. (Augusta Magruder), Croom, Md.

- 628 Hoover, Mrs. I. J. (Nannabelle Harrison), 425 W. 13th St., Owensboro, Ky.
- 584m Hughes, Anna Virginia, 2825 Freemont Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
- 582 Hughes, Robert Shelton, 2825 Freemont Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
- 576 Humphreys, Mrs. C. D. (Fannie Magruder), Port Gibson, Miss.
- 446m Hundley, Mary Ewell, R. F. D. No. 1, Midlothian, Va.
- 101c Hundley, Mrs. W. M. (Mary Ish Ewell), Midlothian, Va.
- 664 Hurst, Wilbur Magruder, Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C.
- 437 Hutcheson, Mrs. W. P. (Tracy Magruder), Mobile, Ala.
- 616 Hutton, Henry Kingsley, 701 Franklin St., Natchez, Miss.
- 676 Jenkins, Miss Mary Adelaide, Edmondson and Swan Aves., Hunting Ridge, Baltimore, Md.
- 492 Johnson, Edward McGar, Houston, Texas.
- 43 Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar (Long), Eastham, Va.
- 521 Jones, Mrs. Howard O. (Harriett Cooper), 2920 Hawthorne Ave., Richmond, Va.
- 709 Jones, Mrs. Powhatan (Eliza Marshall Tyler), Ashland, Va.
- 640 Jones, Mrs. Victor Hiram (Annie Beall Hurst), Johns, Miss.
- 696 Kellam, William Thomas, 1320 Chihuahua, St. Louis, Texas.
- 726 Kerr, Henry Drewry, Ashland, Va.
- 728 Kerr, Mrs. Henry D. (Louise Ladew), Ashland, Va.
- 727 Kerr, Rebecca Robins, Ashland, Va.
- 136c Keyser, Mrs. William L. (Caroline DeJarnette), Washington, Va.
- 341 Kollock, Mrs. Fred. P. (Olivia Magruder Wolfe), El Caton, Cal.
- 123 Landeau, Mrs. Norman Bayley (Caroline Hill Griffin), 1732 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
- 398 Laverty, Mrs. Jane C. Adams (Annie Magruder), Congress Heights, D. C.
- 636 Lee, Earle Portman (life member), 12 E. Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.
- 257a Lee, Mrs. Elizabeth (Dysart), Winona Lake, Ind.
- 358 Leonard, Walter Magruder, Fostoria, Ohio.
- 50c Leshner, Mrs. William Anderson (Margaret Magruder), 9407 Columbia Road, Silver Spring, Md.
- 692m Leshner, William Magruder, 9407 Columbia Road, Silver Spring, Md.
- 285 Lester, Walter Hugh Drane.
- 112 Lewis, Mrs. J. C. (Matilda Beall), Winchester, Va.
- 494 Lummiss, Mrs. Irwin (Evalina Norris Magruder), 919 White St., Champaign, Ill.
- 350 MacGregor, Alaric Rideout, Stafford, Va.
- 359 MacGregor, Miss Eleanor Barstow, Portland, Me.
- 164c MacGregor, Miss Ellen Ewell, Forestville, Md.
- 163c MacGregor, Elizabeth, Forestville, Md.
- 280 MacGregor, John Alaster, Stafford, Va.
- 428 MacGregor, Malcolm Parker, Rayville, La.
- 201c MacGregor, Rebecca Mason, 501 2nd St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 580 MacGregor, Rob Roy, Hyattsville, Md.
- 368 MacGregor, Rosa Lee, Chevy Chase, Md.
- 346 MacGregor, Thomas Burnett, Frankfort, Ky.

- 406 MacGregor, Thomas Henry, Rayville, La.
426 MacGregor, Mrs. Thomas Henry, Rayville, La.
427 MacGregor, Thomas Henry, Jr., Rayville, La.
461 Mackall, Laidler Bowie, 3401 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.
135c Mackall, Mrs. Laidler Bowie (Evelyn Bowie MacGregor), 3401 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.
460 Mackell, Mary Bruce, 3401 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.
668 Magruder, Agnes Lucille, 325 S. Humboldt St., N. W., Denver, Colo.
129c Magruder, Allaville, Charlottesville, Va.
431 Magruder, Alexander Dalton, c/o A. L. C. Magruder, Baltimore, Md.
451 Magruder, Arthur, Oklahoma.
13c Magruder, Arthur Hooe Staley, Baltimore, Md.
468 Magruder, Mrs. A. C. (Winifred Carlton), Colorado.
730 Magruder, Alta Evelyn, 612 Burleson St., San Marco, Texas.
544 Magruder, Augustus Freeland, Starkville, Miss.
608m Magruder, Barbara May, 430 E. 11th St., Long Beach, Calif.
589 Magruder, Betty Allen, Charlottesville, Va.
453 Magruder, Betty Elizabeth.
513 Magruder, Col. Bruce, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
5c Magruder, Caleb Clark, Jr., "Woodstock", Upper Marlboro, Md.
127 Magruder, Prof. Calvert, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.
493 Magruder, Lieut. Carter Bowie, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
531 Magruder, Com. C. W., U. S. S. Pennsylvania, San Pedro, Calif.
617 Magruder, Denton Adlai, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
474 Magruder, Donald D., 73 Townsend Ave., Stapleton, N. Y.
714 Magruder, Dorothy, c/o Herbert T. Magruder.
588 Magruder, Douglas Neil, Cleveland, Miss.
225c Magruder, Edward, Bettsville, Md. R. 1928.
488 Magruder, Edward Keach, Baltimore, Md.
143c Magruder, Mrs. Edward May (Mary Cole Gregory), Charlottesville, Va.
4c Magruder, Egbert Watson, 721 Raleigh Ave., Norfolk, Va.
532a Magruder, Mrs. Egbert Watson (Frances Byrd Alvey), 721 Raleigh Ave., Norfolk, Va.
55c Magruder, Eliza Nicholson, Annapolis, Md.
319m Magruder, Elizabeth Dunbar, Eastham, Va.
318 Magruder, Mrs. E. P. (Mary Alpina MacGregor), Balquidder, Scotland.
712 Magruder, Engle Hart, 1504 Cochran Road, Lexington, Ky.
355a Magruder, Ernest P., Jr., Scotland.
128c Magruder, Evalina, Charlottesville, Va.
740 Magruder, Frank Cecil, 5325 Belt Road, Chevy Chase, D. C.
740a Magruder, Mrs. Frank C. (Martha Frances Oliver), 5325 Belt Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
536 Magruder, Frederick Birely, Hyattsville, Md.
533 Magruder, George Archibald, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.
258 Magruder, Geo. Corbin Washington, 218½ W. Reno St., Okla.
81 Magruder, Dr. George Mason, Keswick, Va.
82a Magruder, Mrs. George Mason (Isodora Carvalls Causten), Keswick, Va.

- 624 Magruder, George Milton, Appling, Ga.
- 3c Magruder, Mrs. H. E. (Julia May Chewning), Keswick, Va.
- 687 Magruder, Harold Napoleon, 1405 Pioneer Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 524 Magruder, Miss Helen Eugenia, New York.
- 325 Magruder, Mrs. Herbert S. (Rosalind Geddes), 2122 California Ave., Washington, D. C.
- 414 Magruder, Herbert Thomas, 139 William St., New York.
- 685a Magruder, Mrs. Herbert Thomas, New York.
- 265 Magruder, Hubert Johnston, Oak Hill, Fla.
- 264 Magruder, Mrs. Hubert Johnston (Lula Barnes), Oak Hill, Fla.
- 682 Magruder, Iril Bryan, 1477 Newton Place, Washington, D. C.
- 367 Magruder, Rev. James Mitchell, D. D., 133 Charles St., Annapolis, Md.
- 362a Magruder, Mrs. James Mitchell (Margaret M.), 133 Charles St., Annapolis, Md.
- 645 Magruder, James Mosby, 132 Charles St., Annapolis, Md.
- 25 Magruder, James Opie, Danville, Va.
- 284a Magruder, Mrs. J. O. (Rose Williamson), Danville, Va.
- 301 Magruder, James Person, 1512 Calhoun St., New Orleans, La.
- 403 Magruder, James Taylor, Fort Worth, Texas.
- 228 Magruder, Jane Beall, Beltsville, Md.
- 699m Magruder, John Beavers.
- 663 Magruder, Commander John Holmes, U. S. N. War College, Newport, R. I.
- 610a Magruder, Mrs. J. W. (Mary Estelle Dann), 5562 Hobart St., Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 591 Magruder, Kenneth Dann, 5562 Hobart St., Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 741 Magruder, Lida Jane, 5325 Belt Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
- 382 Magruder, Lilburn Duerson, Bradenton, Fla.
- 332 Magruder, Colonel Lloyd Burns, Fort Hancock, N. J.
- 508 Magruder, Lyles, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 507 Magruder, Col. Marshall, U. S. War Dept., Washington, D. C.
- 212c Magruder, Mary, Sandy Spring, Md.
- 304 Magruder, Mary Harrelson, 131 Glenwood Court, San Antonio, Texas.
- 314 Magruder, Mary Martin, Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 54c Magruder, Mary Nicholson, Annapolis, Md.
- 57 Magruder, Mary Randall, Annapolis, Md.
- 227c Magruder, Mary Theresa, Beltsville, Md.
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