

YEAR BOOK
OF THE
AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR
SOCIETY



VOLUME XLXI

Published 1967

GATHERING OF 1968

1967
YEAR BOOK
OF THE
American Clan Gregor Society

*Containing the Proceedings of the
1966 Annual Gathering*



AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY
Incorporated
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLAN OFFICE

MR. HARRY W. BLUNT, *Assistant Chieftain*

8000 Westover Rd.

Bethesda, Md. 20014

Tel. 012-1681

CLAN LIBRARY

MR. R. JAMES MACGREGOR, *Librarian*

6908 Armat Dr.

Bethesda, Md.

Tel. 652-1681

©1967

by

AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY, INC.

Published by
Cussons, May & Company, Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Officers and Former Chieftains	4
Council and Committees for 1967	5
State Deputy Chieftains	6
Council Meeting	8
General Meeting	11
Tribute to Regina Magruder Hill	13
Financial Reports	14-16
General Checking Account	14
Endowment Fund	15
Charity and Education Fund	15
Marshall Magruder Library Fund	16
Dr. Edward May Magruder Medical Scholarship Fund	16
Registrar's Report	17
Librarian's Report	20
Pipe Band Sponsors	27
Committee for 1966 Gathering	27
Highlights of 1966 Gathering	28
Scots in Texas and Mexico	31
Attendance at 1966 Gathering	38
Absentee Guest List	41
Historians Report	41
Memorials	42
Report on St. Andrew's Society of Washington, D. C.	44
Address at the Kirkin O' The Tartan	45
Alasdair McGregor "The Arrow of Glen Lyon".....	48
Grandfather Mountain Games	52
The McGehee Family	54
MacGregors (Family and Sept names)	56
Two Ancestral Homes	59
The Beall-Dawson House	59
A MacGregor Rests in Barbadoes, W. I.	60
The Legend of Billy Magruder	63
Last Request of Henry (Billy) Magruder	65
The Maximilian Story	67
Corrections 1966 Year Book	75
Note Worthy News About Members	76

OFFICERS

LT. COL. SIR GREGOR MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR, BARONET	.....	<i>Hereditary Chief</i>
"Edinchip," Lochearnhead, Scotland		
THOMAS GARLAND MACGRUDER, JR.	.....	<i>Chieftain</i>
"Scotland House," S. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.		
HARRY W. BLUNT	.....	<i>Assistant Chieftain</i>
8000 Westover Rd., Bethesda, Md.		
MALCOLM D. MACGREGOR	.....	<i>Ranking Deputy Chieftain</i>
Wampassuc Point, Stonington, Conn.		
MRS. JOSEPH C. TICHY	.....	<i>Scribe</i>
1109 Crowfoot Lane, Paint Branch Farm, Silver Spring, Md.		
MRS. HARRY W. BLUNT	.....	<i>Registrar</i>
8000 Westover Rd., Bethesda, Md.		
BERNARD F. MACGRUDER	.....	<i>Historian</i>
7306 Maple Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.		
MISS VIRGINIA E. TYLER	.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
5409 Lambeth Rd., Bethesda, Md.		
MISS ELLEN SLAUGHTER	.....	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
7800 Hampton Lane, Bethesda, Md.		
REV. DANIEL RANDALL MACGRUDER	.....	<i>Chaplain</i>
195 Ashmont St., Boston, Mass.		
DR. NATHANIEL M. EWELL, JR.	.....	<i>Surgeon</i>
809 Rugby Rd., Charlottesville, Va.		
HONORABLE E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN	.....	<i>Chancellor</i>
5306 Woodlawn Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.		
R. JAMES MACGREGOR	.....	<i>Librarian</i>
6908 Armat Dr., Bethesda, Md.		
DR. WILLIAM C. STOKOE	.....	<i>Piper</i>
9306 Mintwood St., Silver Spring, Md.		

FORMER CHIEFTAINS

EDWARD MAY MACGRUDER, M.D., 1909-1925 (*Deceased*)
 CALEB CLARKE MACGRUDER, M.A., L.L.D., 1925-1927 (*Deceased*)
 JAMES MITCHELL MACGRUDER, D.D. 1927-1930 (*Deceased*)
 EGBERT WATSON MACGRUDER, Ph.D. 1930-1933 (*Deceased*)
 HERBERT THOMAS MACGRUDER, 1933-1936, Staten Island, N. Y.
 WILLIAM MARION MACGRUDER, 1936-1941, Lexington, Kentucky
 FRANK CECIL MACGRUDER, 1941-1947 (*Deceased*)
 DOUGLAS NEIL MACGRUDER, 1947-1950, Indianola, Miss.
 COMMODORE JOHN HOLMES MACGRUDER, 1950-1952 (*Deceased*)
 BRIG. GENERAL MARSHALL MACGRUDER, 1952-1956 (*Deceased*)
 REV. DANIEL RANDALL MACGRUDER, 1956-1958, Boston, Mass.
 DR. ROGER GREGORY MACGRUDER, 1958-1962, Charlottesville, Va.
 JOHN KENNEDY MACGRUDER, 1962-1965, McLean, Va.
 WM. B. HAMILTON MACGRUDER, 1965-1966, San Antonio, Texas

TEN COUNCILMEN AT LARGE

Appointed 1964—Expires 1967

Mrs. GEORGE F. HAZELWOOD
MILLER R. HUTCHISON, JR.
JOSEPH C. TICHY

Appointed 1965—Expires 1968

FRANK R. MCGREGOR
ROB ROY MACGREGOR
EDGAR D. MCGEHEE
MRS. THOMAS B. O'LOUGHLIN

Appointed 1966—Expires 1969

JOHN M. MACGREGOR
EDWIN H. MAGRUDER
FREDERICK H. BAUGH, JR.

COMMITTEES FOR 1967

BUDGET COMMITTEE

Harry W. Blunt, *Chairman*
Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr.
Virginia E. Tyler

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Bernard F. Magruder, *Chairman*
Mrs. Bernard F. Magruder
Edith L. Blunt
Rob Roy MacGregor
James M. Keir
John K. Magruder

ENDOWMENT FUND

Rev. Daniel R. Magruder, *Chairman*
Gordon M. F. Stick
William B. Hamilton Magruder

FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY

John K. Magruder, *Chairman*
John M. MacGregor
Ashby H. Canter

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Harry W. Blunt, *Chairman*
Rev. Daniel R. Magruder
John K. Magruder

STATE DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS AND ASSISTANTS

Clan No.

- 485 California: Mr. Robert Stuart Magruder,
41 Langlo Terrace, Santa Barbara 93105
- 1122 District of Columbia: Miss. Cornelia Magruder Bowie,
1724 20th. Street, N. W. Washington, D.C. 20009
- 1056 Florida: Mr. Nathaniel Magruder,
Box 1823, 504 W. Hillview Avenue, Sarasota.
- 1114 Georgia: Mr. Dudley Boston Magruder, Jr.
10 Club Drive, Rome.
- 1283 Iowa: Mrs. Preston R. Farris.
3415 3rd. Avenue, S.E. Cedar Rapids.
- 1129 Indiana: Mrs. Norman Frederick Schafer.
1825 E. Jefferson Blvd. South Bend.
- 653 Kentucky: Mr. Guy Russell Hunderson.
R.F.D. 3, Shepherdsville. 40165

Assistants:

- 711 Kentucky: Mr. William Marion Magruder.
456 Rose Lane, Lexington.
- 526 Kentucky: Mr. George Keith Taylor.
2501 Hackworth Street, Ashland.
- 1095 Louisiana: Mr. Charles Q. Rodriguez.
550 L.S.U. Avenue, Baton Rouge. 70808
- 1268 Maryland: Mrs. Richard Robbins Kane.
1 Hillside Avenue, Baltimore, 21204

Assistants:

- 1223 Maryland: Mr. Page Bowie Clagett,
Mitchellville, 21109
- 1130 Massachusetts: Rev. Daniel Randall Magruder.
195 Ashmont Street, Boston 02124
- 588 Mississippi: Mr. Douglas Neil Magruder,
Indianola.

Assistants:

- 1289 Ohio: Mrs. Thomas Pitchford.
Rt. 2, Box. 82A, Canton.
- 1409-A Mississippi: Mrs. Haward B. Drane.
Rt. 3, Box. 359, Natchez, 39120
- 95 Missouri: Mr. Willett C. Magruder, Jr.
7034 Waterman, St. Louis 63130

Clan No.

300 Montana: Mr. Thomas Magruder Wade, Jr.
315 Keith Avenue, Missoula.

933 New York: Mr. Edward K. Gregor, Jr.
P.O. Box 3204 Federal Station, Rochester 14614

1472 Oklahoma: Eugene Chester Rivers
Ponca City.

826 Oregon: Mrs. Ella Magruder Braun,
55 Tompkins Street, Cortland, N.Y.

832 Tennessee: Mr. Alphonse Roger Drane
202 First Avenue, Mt. Pleasant.

Assistants:

1287 Tennessee: Mrs. Thomas Shockley
2102, 25th. Avenue, South, Nashville

1069 Texas: Mrs. Uel Stephens
2714 Green Street, Fort Worth.

Assistants:

1214 Texas: L.M. Mr. Alexander L. C. Magruder
1102 DuPont Street, Victoria.

1448 Texas: L.M. Mr. Walter W. Magruder
10217 Bassoon Street, Houston

436 Virginia: Mr. Henry M. Taylor, Sr.
8718 River Road, Richmond 23229

Assistants:

938 Virginia: Dr. George B. Tyler, U.S.N. Retired,
208 College Circle, Staunton.

970 Virginia: Mrs. Harold Lipscomb,
2408 Cameron Mills Road, Alexandria

803 Hawaii: Mr. Lloyd R. Magruder Killam.
3290 Manor Road, Honolulu.

DON'T FORGET

*The 1967 Gathering will be at the
Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Md.*

October 13th and 14th

COUNCIL MEETING

OCTOBER 7, 1966

The Council meeting was called to order at 9:30 A.M. by Mr. Harry Blunt. The Invocation was given by the Reverend Daniel Randall Magruder. Mr. Blunt explained that the Chieftain was not well and that our former Chieftain, Mr. John K. Magruder, would preside. The following members were present: Mr. Edgar D. McGehee, Mr. James Keir, Mrs. George Hazlewood, Mr. Gordon Stick, Rev. Daniel Magruder, Mrs. Thomas O'Loughlin, Dr. R. Gregory Magruder, Mr. R. James MacGregor, Mr. Thomas G. Magruder, Jr., Mr. Joseph C. Tichy, Jr., Mr. Ashby Canter, Mr. Rob Roy MacGregor, Mrs. Harry Blunt, Mr. Miller Hutchison, Jr., Mr. Bernard Magruder, Dr. William Stokoe, Jr., Mr. Frank McGregor, Mr. John K. Magruder, Mr. William B. Hamilton Magruder, Mrs. Joseph C. Tichy, Jr., Miss Virginia Tyler, and Mr. Herbert Magruder.

A motion carried that we dispense with the reading of the minutes.

The Treasurer reported that the income for the past year totaled \$6,610.78, the expenses amounted to \$4,541.70, leaving a balance in the general account of \$2,069.08. She also reported a balance in the Charity and Education Fund of \$61.50. The Marshall Magruder Library Fund has a balance of \$331.59.

The Rev. Daniel Magruder reported a balance of \$5,065.00 in the Endowment Fund. Dr. R. Gregory Magruder reported the Edward May Magruder Fund awarded a scholarship again this year to the same medical student who received it last year. He reported that the book value of this fund is now \$2,870.00.

The Registrar, Mrs. Blunt, reported that we have gained 30 new members this year, bringing the total membership to 412.

The Historian reported that he had received notice of 2 births, 1 wedding, and 12 deaths.

Our new Librarian, Mr. R. James Macgregor, reported that the Society's library has been moved to his home, where there is adequate room for expansion, and that all material is available by appointment to the members. He thanked all the members of the committee that have assisted him. He also asked that members with interesting or unusual books concerning Scotland or the Clan consider donating to the library. Monetary gifts are also welcome. Mrs. Lloyd has been most helpful with the cross-referencing and indexing of the Yearbook, and Miss Ellen Slaughter and her mother are developing scrapbooks indicating the history of the Society. Several interesting books have been donated this year by Mr. R. James Macgregor, Mr. Thomas G. Magruder, Jr., and Mr. Bernard Magruder. Mr. Thomas Magruder has loaned the Library an unusual book entitled, "The Costumes of the Clans of Scotland." The removal of the Library from the Blunt's home has made room for much needed filing cabinets, which now hold the membership applications of all the members.

Mr. Blunt reported that the editor of the Yearbook was too ill to send a written report and has been forced to resign.

The Budget was accepted as read.

The committee for the Funds of the Society reported no progress in its efforts to obtain a tax exemption status for the Society. It was moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Gordon Stick form a committee to continue this work. Mr. Stick named Mr. Harry Blunt, Mr. Bernard Magruder, and Mr. John K. Magruder to serve on this committee.

After reading a letter of resignation from our Chieftain, citing ill health as his reason for resigning, Mr. Blunt presented the following slate of officers which was accepted unanimously by the council:

Mr. Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr.	Chieftain
Mr. Malcolm D. MacGregor	Ranking Deputy Chieftain
Mrs. Joseph C. Tichy, Jr.	Scribe
Mrs. Harry Blunt	Registrar
Mr. Bernard Magruder	Historian
Miss Virginia Tyler	Treasurer
Miss Ellen Slaughter	Assistant Treasurer
Rev. Daniel Randall Magruder	Chaplain
Dr. Nathaniel Ewell, Jr.	Surgeon
Honorable E. Barrett Prettyman	Chancellor
Dr. William C. Stokoe, Jr.	Piper
Mr. R. James Macgregor	Librarian

The Chieftain, Mr. William B. Hamilton Magruder expressed his regret that he was forced to resign and thanked all those who have helped him in the past year.

It was moved and passed that the Society issue honorary life memberships to our Senior Past Chieftain, Mr. Herbert Thomas Magruder and to Rev. Daniel Randall Magruder.

It was moved and accepted that the By-laws be amended in Section 5, Rule IV to read, Honorary Member. Anyone is eligible for Honorary Membership if elected by the Council, who is 18 years of age or over and is not eligible for lineal or associate membership. They shall pay the regular initiation fee and annual dues and shall have full privileges of a lineal member.

The Registrar presented two applications for lineal membership for consideration by the Council. Mr. John McAdams and Mr. Arthur Lecky. Both applications were accepted.

It was moved and carried that the By-laws be amended to "Piper" rather than "Director of Pipe Band."

It was moved and carried that the By-laws be amended to change the initiation fee for lineal members and Honorary members from \$10.00 to \$20.00 and associate members to \$10.00 to defray the cost of geneological research.

It was proposed that Mrs. William H. Lloyd be voted an Honorary membership in the Society in recognition of her many kind services to the Society. The motion was carried.

Mr. Thomas G. Magruder, Jr. has written, and is ready to publish, a book of the Magruder family in America, tracing the male line from 1650 to 1950. The book will sell for \$10.00 per copy. Since he has kindly donated the proceeds from this book to the Endowment Fund of the Society, it was moved and carried that Mr. Harry Blunt be authorized to use money from the Fund together with donations and pre-subscriptions to meet the publication costs of \$8,000.00, with all proceeds returning to the Endowment Fund. It was suggested that anyone wishing to become a patron could donate \$50.00-\$100.00. Mr. Harry Blunt was named Chairman of a committee, to be chosen by him, to handle this.

A unanimous vote of appreciation of the Society to Mr. Thomas G. Magruder was voiced and will appear in the book.

Mr. Bernard Magruder brought to our attention two upcoming Television

programs of interest to the members. On October 11 at 10:00 on CBS "A Birdseye View of Scotland" and on Oct. 15 at 9:30 on ABC a performance of "Brigadoon."

It was suggested that a resolution be written, concerning the death of Miss Regina Magruder Hill to be presented at the General Meeting. A committee consisting of Dr. R. Gregory Magruder, Rev. Daniel Magruder, and Mr. Herbert Thomas Magruder was appointed for this purpose.

Mrs. Harry Blunt reminded members of a meeting Saturday afternoon of all members interested in a trip to Scotland.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted

MARGARET B. TICHY, *Scribe*

DON'T FORGET

*The 1967 Gathering will be at the
Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Md.
October 13th and 14th*

GENERAL MEETING

OCTOBER 8, 1966

The General Meeting of the American Clan Gregor Society opened at 9:35 AM, with the Invocation, offered by the Rev. Daniel Magruder. It was announced that, because of the ill health of the Chieftain, our former Chieftain, Mr. John K. Magruder would preside.

The minutes of the Council meeting were read and accepted as read. The Scribe read a note to the Society from Mrs. George Hazlewood expressing her thanks for the basket of flowers sent at the time of her husband's death.

The Treasurer reported on the general account and the various Funds of the Society. The Endowment Fund report was read by Rev. Daniel Magruder and the members were reminded to contribute to "Angus, the pig." Money collected in this way also goes into the Endowment Fund. Dr. R. Gregory Magruder gave the report on the Edward May Magruder Fund.

The Registrar reported 34 new members, explaining that the increase over the number reported at the Council meeting was caused by the action of the Council in accepting two applications and voting an Honorary membership to Mrs. William Lloyd. New members present at the meeting were introduced.

The Historian presented a report of 2 births and 13 deaths.

The Librarian, in giving his report, stated that the library will be run on a committee basis and thanked the members who had helped him organize and move the library this past year. Mr. Macgregor and his committee received a rising vote of thanks from the Society for their excellent work.

A Nominating Committee, consisting of Mr. Harry Blunt, Mr. John K. Magruder and Rev. Daniel Magruder was nominated and approved.

It was moved and carried that a letter be sent within the next few weeks to all members of the Society giving the addresses of the officers, the address and phone number of the Librarian and general highlights of interest from the Gathering.

Dr. R. Gregory Magruder read a resolution in tribute to Miss Regina Magruder Hill. It was moved and carried that a copy of this be filed with the minutes of the meeting.

The slate, as it appears in the minutes of the Council meeting, was submitted and approved.

Mr. James Keir reported that Mr. Grimsley Hobbs, Jr. of Greensboro, N.C. was the 1966 winner of the Tossing of the Sheaf at the Grandfather Mountain Games. The American Clan Gregor Society gives the trophy for this event each year. He also reported that Lt. Thomas McNish, who won this trophy a few years ago, had been reported to be a prisoner of the Viet Cong in Viet Nam. It was moved and carried that a letter written by Mr. Keir and Dr. Magruder on behalf of the Society be sent to his mother, Mrs. Eleanora McNish. The Rev. Daniel Magruder asked that we remember Lt. McNish in our prayers.

Mr. Keir also brought to the attention of the members a new organization, "The Federation of Scottish Societies and Individuals," whose purpose is to keep record of all such societies and individuals all over the world. Mr. Keir urged that the Society consider joining this organization.

Mr. Blunt reminded the members that the cost of Mr. Thomas Carland Magruder's book of the Magruder family in America before April 1 will be

\$10.00 but after publication it will sell for \$15.00. Mr. Thomas Magruder received a rising vote of thanks for his donation of the proceeds from this book to the Endowment Fund.

Mr. Harry Blunt was named chairman of a committee to plan next year's Gathering. Winchester, Va., York, Pa., Old Point Comfort, Va., and Williamsburg, Va. were suggested as possible locations.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted

MARGARET B. TICHY, *Scribe*

Mrs. Eleanora McNish
Route 1
Box 450
Franklin, North Carolina 28734

Dear Mrs. McNish:

Through the medium of the "Press" the members of the American Clan Gregor Society assembled at Easton, Maryland October 7th and 8th 1966 learned with extreme regret that your son, First Lieutenant Thomas McNish had been captured, while in combat, by the Viet Cong in the country of Viet Nam.

Several years ago it was a great joy to the members of our Society to witness his winning the sheaf tossing contest at the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games, Linville, North Carolina. On that occasion many of us made his acquaintance and expressed the desire that he would eventually become a member of the American Clan Gregor Society.

At the memorial service at our Gathering a special prayer was offered for his safety, well-being and eventual return in good health to his country and family.

It is my privilege as Chieftain to convey this message from our members to you.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS G. MACRUDER, JR.

MRS. MCNISH'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Dear Mr. Magruder,

Thank you and the other members of the Clan Gregor for the prayers offered in behalf of my son's safety.

I pray that God will take care of him and bring him home.

There has been no further word since Sept. 6th., but any day now.

Sincerely,

ELEANOR MCNISH

A picture of Lt. McNish receiving the MacGregor Trophy at the Grandfather Mountain Games appears on page 64 the 1964 Year Book

A TRIBUTE TO REGINA MACRUDER HILL

Members of the American Clan Gregor Society at their Gathering, October 7th and 8th 1966, feel an irresistible urge to pause in their deliberations to remember one whose service and devotion to this Society was so invaluable, and whose presence among us for over fifty years, is so keenly missed. The absence of Regina Magruder Hill fills our hearts with sadness. No task was too great or too lowly for her to undertake with her boundless energy. Her memory will ever be an inspiration to those who follow after and endeavor to carry on.

It is recommended that this tribute be spread on the minutes of this Gathering and a copy be sent to her near relatives.

Committee

HERBERT THOMAS MACRUDER

DANIEL RANDALL MACRUDER

ROGER GREGORY MACRUDER



AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY, INC.
GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT

Deposited in The First National Bank of Sandy Spring, Maryland

Balance as of October 1, 1965	\$ 129.74
3 dues paid for 1964 @ \$5.00	15.00
29 dues paid for 1965 @ \$5.00	145.00
344 dues paid for 1966 @ \$5.00	1720.00
6 dues paid for 1967 @ \$5.00	30.00
35 Initiation fees paid @ \$10.00	350.00
Year books sold	26.70
Picture for year book	10.00
Book plates sold	60.00
Christmas cards sold	40.24
Pins sold	4.10
Income 1965 gathering	2272.00
Income 1966 gathering	1598.00
Donation E. M. Magruder fund	100.00
Donation to pipe band	110.00
Total to be accounted for as of October 1, 1966	\$ 6610.78

EXPENSES

1965 gathering	2067.40
Martha Colmetz legal fees	215.00
Printing	400.09
Ashby Canter expenses for gathering	7.10
Letita Walker refund on banquet tickets	24.00
Mrs. Findanus MacGregor refund on banquet tickets	50.00
Miss Regina Hill medicine	30.00
Dieges & Clest Medallion	15.80
Clan Gregor Society of Scotland	25.00
Grandfather Mountain Highland Games	25.00
National Trust	25.00
Moving Society's material from Miss Hill's late residence	24.00
Addressograph Corp. for plates	50.00
Material for Library	17.07
Copyright year book	6.00
Lee Office Machine Co. file case and repair typewriter	119.21
1966 year book	1000.00
Pipe Band	200.00

Postage	140.00
1000 folders for applications forms	38.02
500 return envelopes	6.81
Telephone	28.51
Express on year book	13.48
Blank cards for tickets	4.21
2 checks returned no funds	10.00

Total expenses \$ 4541.70

Total income 6610.78

Total expenses 4541.70

2069.08

Balance in general Account as of October 1, 1966 \$ 2069.08

VIRGINIA E. TYLER

Treasurer

ENDOWMENT FUND

Deposited in Savings Institution of Sandy Spring, Maryland

Balance as of October 1, 1965	\$ 4473.60
Memorial to Miss Regina Magruder Hill	130.00
Forest Dodge Bowie life membership	100.00
John Douglas Killam life membership	100.00
April 1, 1966 Int.	64.54
October 1, 1966 Int.	96.86
Donation Mrs. Uel Stephens	100.00
Balance as of October 1, 1966	\$ 5065.00

VIRGINIA E. TYLER

Treasurer

CHARITY AND EDUCATION FUND

Deposited in Savings Institution of Sandy Spring, Maryland

Balance as of October 1, 1965	59.26
April 1, 1966 Int.	1.04
October 1, 1966	1.20
Balance as of October 1, 1966	\$ 61.50

VIRGINIA E. TYLER

Treasurer

MARSHALL MAGRUDER LIBRARY FUND

Deposited in Savings Institution of Sandy Spring, Maryland

Balance as of October 1, 1965	309.87
Donation by Mrs. Loren F. Cole	10.00
April 1, 1966 Int.	5.42
October 1, 1966 Int.	6.30
<hr/>	
Balance as of October 1, 1966	\$ 331.59

VIRGINIA E. TYLER
Treasurer

REPORT OF THE DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT (at U. Va.)

Balance: 1 October 1965	\$ 2,760.00
Additions during the year	
(Transferred from ACGS to U. Va.)	110.00
<hr/>	
Balance: 30 September 1966 (Book Value)	2,870.00
Gifts to Fund 1 Oct. 1965-30 Sept. 1966	100.00
(In ACGS Treasury)	

INCOME ACCOUNT (at U. Va.)

Balance: 1 October 1965	66.90
Additions: Income for year ended 30 June 1966	195.72
<hr/>	
	\$ 262.62
Deductions:	
Scholarship payments	200.00
<hr/>	
Balance: 30 September 1966	62.62

Scholarship awarded for the scholastic year Sept. 1966-June 1967 to:

Charles L. Baltimore

(Second year medical student) Stipend\$ 200.00



WM. B. HAMILTON MAGRUDER, *Chieftain*
With Society Memorial Wreath



Mr. James Keir addresses General Meeting



HEAD TABLE AT BANQUET

Left to right, Mrs. Wm. B. H. Magruder; The Hon. Henry Gonzalez; Wm. B. H. Magruder, Chieftain; R. James Macgregor, master of ceremonies and Mrs. James Foster, wife of the President of St. Andrews Society of Baltimore.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT, 1966

EDITH LLOYD BLUNT

October 7, 1966 The American Clan Gregor Society had 412 members in good standing. During the year 1965-66 the Society took in 34 new members.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1457 —Stokoe, William Clarence, Sr., 659 Quaker Rd., Scottsville, N.Y.; he the father of William Clarence Stokoe, Jr., Clan member 1385.
- 1468 —Magruder, William M., 261 18th. St., Santa Monica, California; he the son of General Bruce Magruder, Clan member 513.
- 1469 —Gant, Sue Dishman (Mrs. Kenneth Gant) 107 Rutherford St., Summerville, S.C.; she the daughter of Charles H. Dishman and Eleanor Delano Hodge; she the daughter of Joseph Antony Hodge and Susan Linthecum; she the daughter of Rufus Linthecum and Eliza Anthony; he the son of John Linthecum and Priscella Magruder; she the daughter of Edward Magruder and Mary Edward a descendant of Alexander Magruder the emigrant.
- 1470a—O'Loughlin, Thomas B., 218 South 42nd. St. Philadelphia, Pa.; he the husband of the former Catherine Adaline Sloane, Clan member 721.
- 1471 —Long, Henry Roasamond, 2343 Jowett Place, Rahway, N.J.; he the son of Henry Hugh Long and Annie G. Everett; she the daughter of William Albert Everett and Lourette McGehee; she the daughter of James Madison McGehee and Rebecca Ann Jones; he the son of James McGehee and Zilpha Downs; he the son of Samuel McGehee and Olivia Muse; he the son of Edward McGehee and Elizabeth de Jarnette; he the son of Thomas McGehee (James MacGregor of Scotland).
- 1472 —Gauss, Virginia, Rodriguez, 2400 East Newton Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin; she the daughter of Paul A. Rodriguez and Ruth Candy; he the son of Primitivo Abel Rodriguez and Louise Drane; she the daughter of Walter Harding Drane and Elizabeth Jane McClure; he the son of Thomas Offutt Drane and Mary Harding; she the daughter of Walter Harding and Mary—; he the son of Capt. Elias Harding and Elizabeth Beall; she the daughter of William Beall and Elizabeth Magruder; she the daughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; Samuel descendant of Alexander Magruder immigrant.
- 1473 —Rivers, Eugene Chester, 318 South 4th; Ponca City, Oklahoma; he the son of William Tecumseh Rivers and Jessie E. Tilford; she the daughter of William Thomas Tilford and Marian W. Richards; she the daughter of Dr. John C. Richards and Sarah Thrift; she the daughter of Charles Thrift, Jr. and Elizabeth Offutt; she the daughter of William Offutt III and Elizabeth Magruder; she the daughter of Samuel Magruder III and Margeret Jackson; he a descendant of Alexander Magruder immigrant.
- 1474 —Blunt, Marion Augusta, 8000 Westover Rd., Bethesda, Md.; she the daughter of Harry Woodward Blunt, Clan member #1257.
- 1475 —Douglas, Eva Marie (Mrs. Leland Douglas) 3793 Fulton Grove Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio; she the daughter of George Washington Reasor; he the son of George Washington Reasor and Ellen Wittaker; he the son of Josiah Reasor and Elizabeth Allen; she the daughter of James Allen and

- Mary Marquiss; she the daughter of William Kidd Marquiss and Eleanor Magruder; she the daughter of John Magruder and Jane Offutt, John Magruder descendant of Alexander Magruder immigrant.
- 1476 —MacGregor, Kenneth Douglas, 6350 Muirfield Dr. Birmingham, Michigan; he the son of Charles Duncan MacGregor and Mae Slinker; he the son of John MacGregor and Martha Colwell; he the son of Duncan MacGregor and Sarah Blackburn; he the son of the immigrant MacGregor and his wife in Bedford County Pa. in 1770.
- 1477 —Gleason, Henry Allen (Dr.) 70 Lorraine St., Hartford, Conn.; he the son of Henry Milton Gleason and Alsina Belle Magruder; she the daughter of James Magruder and Rebecca Zollers; he the son of George Alexander Magruder and Elizabeth Billingsly; he the son of Nathaniel Jones Magruder and Mary Billingsly; he the son of George Magruder and Sarah—; he a descendant of Alexander Magruder the immigrant.
- 1478 —Macgregor, David Hewett, 715 Osborne Ave., Lorain, Ohio; he the brother of Robert James Macgregor Clan member #1462.
- 1479 —Davidson, Ruth Lucille, 3 Fairfax Court, Chevy Chase, Md.; she the daughter of James Davidson and Anne Peters; she the daughter of John Peters; he the son of John Peters and Agnes Penny; he the son of John Peters; the name formerly MacGregor and from Scotland to Ireland in the 17th. century.)
- 1480a—Macgregor, Sue Spearman, 6908 Armat Dr., Methesda, Md.; she the wife of Robert James Macgregor Clan member #1462.
- 1481 —Lynch, Jean Macgregor (Mrs.) 1527 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C.; she the daughter of Abraham L. Macgregor and Cora Little; he the son of Moses McGregor and Jeanie Crawford both born in Scotland.
- 1482 —Bonebrake, Margaret Macgregor (Mrs. Frank Bonebrake) 20812 Sydenham Rd., Shaker Hgts., Ohio; she the sister of Mrs. Jean Macgregor Lynch Clan member #1481.
- 1483 —McGehee, Charles White, 7640 Pinnacle Dr., Jacksonville, Florida; he the son of Louis H. McGehee and Stella Scott; he the son of Theodore McGehee and Lenore Spurlock; he the son of Louis McGehee Sr. and Elizabeth Downs; he the son of Samuel McGehee and Olivia Muse; he the son of Edward McGehee and Elizabeth de Jarnette; he the son of Thomas McGehee (born MacGregor in Scotland).
- 1484 —Macgregor, John Kenneth, 1224 Richmond Rd., Cleveland, Ohio; he the brother of Mrs. Frank Bonebrake, Clan member #1482 and Mrs. Jean Macgregor Lynch, Clan member #1481.
- 1485 —Macgregor, Bennett C., Royal Colonial North Apartments, 1015 Spanish River Rd., Boca Raton, Florida; he the brother of John Kenneth Macgregor Clan member #1484.
- 1486 —Macgregor, Carol, 1322nd. Place South, St. Petersburg, Florida; he the father of Robert James Macgregor, Clan member #1462.
- 1487 —McGregor, Archibald, 859 Glen Allen Dr., Baltimore, Md.; born in Scotland.
- 1488lm—Killam, John Douglas, 211 Kuukama St., Kailua, Hawaii; he the grandson of Lloyd Randolph Magruder Killam, Clan member #803 LM.
- 1489 —Killam, David Edwin, 205 West College Ave., Longview, Texas; he the brother of Lloyd Randolph Magruder Killam, Clan member #803 LM.

- 1490 —Stick, Gordon M.F. Jr., Pittsfield, Vt.; he the son of Anne Howard Fitchett (Mrs. Gordon M.F. Stick Sr.) Clan member #1392.
- 1491 —Haden, Eunice B., 5112 Conn. N.W., Washington D.C.; she the daughter of Charles F. Haden and Susan E. Benton; she the daughter of Edward Benton and Emma Virginia Shaw; she the daughter of William Shaw and Sarah Sophia Creager; he the son of Moses Shaw and Grezelda Jamison; she the daughter of John Jamison and Martha Greer; she the daughter of John Greer in Ireland in 1785 Prior to that name MacGregor from Scotland.
- 1492 —Nicodemus, Kent Jr., 24 Fulton Ave., Walkersville, Md.; he the son of Ella Felisa Stauffer (Mrs. Kent Nicodemus Sr.) Clan member #1101.
- 1493 —Williams, John Hortor, 6633 Timberlane Rd., Tulsa, Oklahoma; he the son of Charles P. Williams and Alice Magruder Dyer; she the daughter of John Bishop Dyer and Mary Elizabeth Magruder; she the daughter of Dr. Leonard Magruder and Mary Elizabeth Hynson; he the son of John Hawkins Magruder and Eliza Biggs Wailes (2nd wife); he the son of Leonard Magruder and Susanna Priscilla Hawkins; he a descendant of Alexander Magruder the immigrant.
- 1494a—Williams, Alice Ijams (Mrs. John Hortor Williams Clan member #1493) see above address.
- 1495 —Moore, Rexford Raymond, 621 N.W. 38th. St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; he the son of Thomas H. Moore and Flora Beulah Croom; he the son of George Washington Moore and Sarah Rebecca Jones; he the son of John Moore and Livinia Leonard; he the son of Robert Moore and Elizabeth McGehee; she the daughter of Mumford McGehee and Sarah Moore; he the son of Edward McGehee and Elizabeth de Jarrette; he the son of Thomas McGehee (James MacGregor of Scotland).
- 1496 —Livingstone, Blanch Harrison (Mrs. Courtney Livingstone) 145 Mulberry Rd., Danville, Va.; she the daughter of George Linville Harrison and Priscilla Jane Persinger; she the daughter of Charles Persinger and Mary Elizabeth Curl; he the son of William Raid Persinger and Priscilla Ann Beatty; she the daughter of John Conrad Beatty and Nancy Ann Beall; she the daughter of Capt. Thomas Beall and Verlinda—; he the son of Col. Samuel Beall and Eleanor Brooke; he the son of John Beall and Verlinda Magruder; she the daughter of Col. Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; he the son of Alexander Magruder of Scotland.
- 1497 —Eanet, June Magruder Eanet (Mrs.) 200 Vierling Dr., Silver Spring, Md.; she the daughter of Dr. Charles L. Magruder, Clan member #847.
- 1498 —McAdams, John P., 7200 Kings Mill Lane, Annandale, Va.
- 1499 —Lecky, Arthur S., 97 Ridge Rd. Lyman, S.C.
- 1500h—Lloyd, Edith Butler, 8002 Westover Rd., Bethesda, Md. made honorary member by an act of the council for meritorious service to the Society.

DON'T FORGET

*The 1967 Gathering will be at the
Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Md.*

October 13th and 14th

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

On December 31, 1965, the Society lost the services of one of its oldest and dearest members, Miss Regina Magruder Hill, who at the time of her passing, was fulfilling the office of Clan Librarian, only one of many devoted services given to the Society during her long and complete lifetime.

In her memory, I respectfully submit the following, my first report as her successor.

1. *On March 1, 1966, I was appointed Clan Librarian* by the Chieftain, and subsequently the Marshall Magruder Library was removed from the Clan office at the Blunt's to its new, but hopefully only temporary, location in my home. The Library is now housed in a newly finished, pine-panelled room on the lower level of our house. Although, the room is not given over exclusively to Clan use, it is being simply furnished and decorated in a suitable Scottish and MacGregor fashion. There are ample built-in book shelves and cabinets to handle a considerable increase in the present size of the Library during the next several years. Hopefully the day will come, when the Library shall have a permanent place, along with the Clan offices, in a home of its own.

The Library is now open and available by appointment to members of this Society, at my residence:

6908 Armat Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, 20034

Telephone: Area Code 301-365-0450

2. During the past year several members of the Society have given most unselfishly of their time, serving as members of an unofficial Library Committee. They have helped the Library and me immeasurably. It is my intention to run the Library strictly by committee and to delegate as much of the various work requirements as possible, in order that we may create an active and interested committee, and in turn build a useful library of which we can be proud. Only in this way can we expect to attract the interest of the members of the Society, and in turn merit those donations of Books and Funds, which will make our Clan Library truly distinctive among American Scottish Clan Societies.

In this regard I would like to recognize Mr. Thomas G. Magruder and Mr. Bernard F. Magruder for their deep interest, support and guidance in the development of an over all purpose and objective for the Library, and to that end a program to accomplish said objectives. Both gentlemen have been keenly interested in MacGregor and Scottish History for many years, and both are ardent bibliophiles.

Similarly, I would like to thank Mr. Harry Blunt, for his most kind assistance and concern, in helping me set up the new Library, and get it into operation. Actually it is because of Harry, that I agreed to assume the responsibility of Librarian, after Miss Hill passed on. Mr. Blunt was most anxious that the Library be activated as soon as possible, and that a program for the growth of the Library be moved along.

Therefore with the future growth of the Library in mind, we urge and ask that those of you members of the Society, or friends of the Society, having rare, out of print or otherwise unusual or interesting books in your personal libraries, pertinent to MacGregors of all names, either as history, biography, genealogy or any subject, by or about MacGregors; or pertinent to Scottish History, Art, Religion, Literature, or other fields of thought or endeavor, which you might

be pleased to donate to the growth of the Library, in your name or as a memorial to others, please contact the Librarian. By the same token, any members desirous of making a monetary contribution to the Library Fund, please send same to the Library, in care of Mr. Harry Blunt, Assistant Chieftain. These donations will be used to purchase new or old rare or out of print books of special interest to the Society, that might otherwise be unobtainable because of their cost.

3. During the year, the cross-referencing and indexing of the Clan Yearbooks has moved ahead by leaps and bounds, and as of this report has been completed through volume year 1948, forty years to be exact.

I wish to express the Society's and Librarian's grateful appreciation to Mrs. William H. Lloyd, mother of Mrs. Harry Blunt, for the yeoman effort that she has put forth in the accomplishment of this extremely monotonous and tedious, but greatly needed, job. We can be but all the more grateful, when we realize that Mrs. Lloyd is neither a MacGregor by blood nor marriage, but simply a true friend of Clan MacGregor. It is my recommendation, if it be possible, that Mrs. Lloyd be extended honorary membership in the Society, that this action be approved by the Council and adopted by the Society in general session. Mrs. Lloyd has been ably assisted in her long hours of endeavor, by Mrs. Blunt. We cannot thank them enough.

4. Miss Ellen Slaughter and her mother, Mrs. Robert Slaughter, this year have undertaken a new project: that of developing and creating a new format for the Clan Scrapbooks and miscellaneous material collected over the years. Out of their efforts, now underway, will come a new and up to date set of Clan Scrapbooks, put together with the thought in mind of serving useful purpose in the future in telling the story of Clan Gregor in America since the Society was founded in 1909.

5. A project is also underway for the maintenance and display in the Library of the many and various Clan Charts.

6. During the past year several of our members have donated a number of books and other material to the Library. They are Mr. Thomas G. Magruder, Mr. Bernard F. Magruder and R. James Macgregor. A list of these new additions to the Library is attached to this report.

By Mr. Bernard F. Magruder:

"Maryland in Law and History" by Judge Edward S. Delapaine

Vantage Press, N.Y. 1964

Story of the murder of John Magruder (1819) by Michael Taney, father of Supreme Court Justice Roger B. Taney.

"Without Fear or Favor—a Biography of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney"

Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1965.

Also contains story of the murder of John Magruder (1819).

"Colonists from Scotland"

Emigration to North America 1707-1783

By Ian Charles Cargill Graham

Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, 1956

"Cities in the Wilderness"

Urban Life in America 1625-1743

By Carl Bridenbaugh

Capricorn Books NY 1964 (Orig. Published 1938 by Ronald Books)

"Cities in Revolt"

By Carl Bridenbaugh

Capricorn Books NY, 1964 (Copyrighted 1955)

"The Making of the King 1066"

By Allan Lloyd

Holt, Rinehart & Winston, N.Y. 1966

By Mr. Thomas G. Magruder:

"The Scottish Covenanters"

By James Dodds

Edmonston & Douglas, Edinburgh, 1860

"The Highlands and Islands"

By A. R. Hope Moncrieff and W. Smith, Jr.

A & C Black, London, 1906

"Hail Caledonia"

Album of photographic studies of the Trossachs and Loch Lomond.

J. B. White, Ltd., Dundee

"Bonnie Bits O'Bonnie Scotland"

Valentine & Sons, Dundee. Old Booklet

"Tam O'Shanter"

Poems and Pictures

By Robert Burns

Robert Dinwiddie & Co. Dumfries

"Poetic Gems, Selected from the Works of William McGonagall"

David Winter & Sons, Dundee, 1954

"The Cactus and the Crown"

Containing information re. Gen'l John B. Magruder in Mexico

Doubleday & Co. NY, 1962

"Memorials to the Members of the Illinois Bar"

Includes Judge Benjamin Drake Magruder

Chicago, 1910

"The Clan MacKay"

W. & A.K. Johnston, Edinburgh

"Tartans and Highland Dress"

by C. R. MacKinnon of Dunakin

Collins, Glasgow 1961

Large photograph of the Chief, Sir Gregor

Colored print (copy) of McLans's "The MacGregor"

Black and white print of an interesting rendition of a MacGregor Coat of Arms

Index Map of Edinburgh, by Alban Press Edinburgh

By Mr. James Macgregor:

"Old Glasgow, the Place and People," from the Roman Occupation to 18th Cent.

by Andrew MacGeorge

Blackie and Son, Glasgow 1880

A large map of Glasgow in 1822: of historical interest.

Three other large wall maps of Scotland, showing variously Clan areas,

Scots History and travel routes today.

One large wall map of Historical England.

"The Clan MacGregor" by W. R. Kermack

"The Clans and Tartans of Scotland" by Robert Bain

7. In addition it is also with pleasure that I announce that Mr. Thomas C. Ma-gruder has loaned to the Society a fine copy of a rare old folio type book called:

"Costumes of the Clans of Scotland," with thirty-seven full page black and white plates, illustrating the History, Antiquities and dress of the Highland Clans, copied from authentic original costumes or oil paintings.

The book was written by two brothers John Sobieski Stuart and Charles Edward Stuart, who claimed to be grandsons of Bonnie Prince Charlie, and the rightful heirs to all the Stuart inheritances, even the throne. It was printed by John Grant of Edinburgh in 1892 in black and white. The original printing was in color in 1842.

The volume is an unusually large one, and the most authoritative, complete and interesting book on the subjects included that I have had the good fortune to read. For any member of the Society doing research in these fields, this book will be an invaluable source of information. Many of the engravings are copies of original oil paintings of Highland Chiefs and Clansmen, painted during their lifetimes from life, including three known originals of Rob Roy MacGregor, at different periods of his life.

8. Coming to the matter of books now missing from the Library and future Library policy in this regards, I would ask that our members please note that in the attached inventory of books in the Library, as of March 1, 1966, there may be a number of books, previously donated to the Library, which members may not find included. Several are apparently missing and some, are, not only unaccounted for, but are unknown to the Librarian. This has resulted from the lack of a proper home in years past, and the probability that many books may have been loaned out to members, and the record and knowledge of these books lost in the course of events. This is most regrettable, but nevertheless true. Under the new set up of the Library, this most assuredly will not be a problem in the future.

In the meantime it is earnestly requested that anyone (be he donor or borrower) having knowledge of any Clan Library books not included in the inventory, please contact me, in order that said books may be returned or replaced; or in order that a list may be compiled of those missing for future publication and eventual recovery or replacement.

With this problem in mind, may I advise the members that henceforth it will be the policy of the Library to make no loans of books outside the Library. All books will be available on a reference basis only, not to be removed from the Library premises, with the exception of officers of the Society in furtherance of the duties of their respective offices, or donors themselves.

Pursuant to the foregoing loan policy, a strict inventory and complete record of all Library books and materials, and their use, will be maintained. All measures necessary to this end will be taken to preserve and protect the books and other Clan Archives and property contained in the Library.

9. Inventory of books and materials in the Library as of March 1, 1966, received into the custody of R. James Macgregor. Attached to this report.

10. Library Financial statement, attached to this report.

11. In conclusion, it will be most helpful and appreciated, if our members would survey the attached inventory of the Library, as well as the list of donations this year, with the thought in mind, as to which one or more books from your own personal Library, might possibly enhance and add to the usefulness and completeness of our own Clan Library, and its consequent contribution to the stated purposes of this Society.

Respectfully Submitted,

R. JAMES MACGREGOR, *Librarian*
Marshall Magruder Library
American Clan Gregor Society.

Inventory of Books and Materials of the
Marshall Magruder Library
American Clan Gregor Society

Received in to the hands of R. James MacGregor, Clan Librarian, March 1, 1966.

I. *RARE and OUT of PRINT MacGregor and Scottish History:*

1. "The History of Scotland" Wm. Robertson 1809 3 Volumes
2. "History of Clan Gregor" AGM MacGregor 1898-1901 2 Volumes
3. "The History of Scotland, Its Highland Regiments and Clans"
8 Volumes by James Browne, Edinburgh 1909

II. *Scottish and English History:*

1. "Robert Bruce" G.W.S. Barrow 1965
2. "The Early Stuarts 1603-1660" Godfrey Davis 1959
3. "The Pageant of Stuart England" Elizabeth Burton 1962
4. "The Queens and the Hive" Edith Sitwell 1962
5. "Battles of the '45" K. Tomasson and F. Buist 1962
6. "Culloden" John Prebble 1962
7. "The King's Peace 1637-1641" C. V. Wedgwood 1956
8. "The King's War 1641-1647" C. V. Wedgwood 1959
9. "A Coffin for King Charles" (Trial and Execution of Charles II)
Wedgwood 1964
10. "The Tragedy of Charles II 1630-1660" Hester W. Chapman 1964
11. "Royal Castles of England" Henry C. Shelley 1913

III. *Year Books of the American Clan Gregor Society:*

Volumes 1 to 9 bound, Years 1909-1955
Unbound Years 1960-65
Not in the Library at this time, Years 1956-1959

IV. *U. S. History and Biography: pertaining to Scots-Americans.*

"Dictionary of All Commissioned Officers of the Army of the U.S., from 1789 to 1953" Charles K. Gardner, 1953. Rare and out of print but in poor Cond.

V. *Local History:*

1. "Home of the Cavaliers" Katherine Scarborough 1930
2. "Across the Years in Prince Georges County" Effie Gwynn Bowie 1947
3. "A Virginia Scene, or Life in Old Prince William" Alice M. Ewell 1931
4. "Tidewater Virginia" Paul Welstach 1929
5. "Tidewater Maryland" Paul Welstach 1938
6. "Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families" 2 Vols. Alice N. Parran 1935, 1938/1952
7. "Historic Montgomery County, Maryland, Old Homes and History" Roger B. Farquhar
8. "Seigniorship in Early Maryland" pamphlet by Harry W. Newman 1949
9. "River of No Return," Idaho, Robert C. Bailey 1947

VI. *Family History:*

1. "The Beall and Bell Families" Lt. Col. Fielder M. M. Beall 1936
2. "Ancestry and Descendants of Gustavus and Thomas Heugh Beall" Josiah H. Shinn 1911
3. "History of the Cresaps" Joseph O. and Bernarr Cresap 1937
4. "DeJarnette and Allied Families in America" Earl C. and May Miller Frost 1954
5. "Ancestral Line of Clark Chamberlain Gregg" J. Gardner Bartlett
6. "Memoir of Leonard Covington" pamphlet B.L.C. Wailes 1928
7. "Twelve Generations in America" W. C. Barrickman 1948
8. "The Rev. James Mitchell Magruder, D.D., A Memorial" pamphlet Louise E. Magruder
9. "Nathan Magruder of 'Knives Dispute'" pamphlet Caleb Clarke Magruder 1915
10. "Thomas George Pratt" pamphlet Caleb Clarke Magruder 1913
11. "The Steins of Muscatine" 1962
12. "The Waters Book, and Allied Families" Posthumous papers of Edith Worley Beatty
13. "De Le Brooke Manor" pamphlet.
14. "John Magruder of Dunblane" pamphlet Caleb Clarke Magruder Jr. 191
15. "Leonard Covington, 1768-1813" The Washington Cemetery Protective Ass. 1962
16. "Macgregor Genealogy" S. Carolina and Kentucky Ora B. Locker 1962

VII. *Miscellaneous History and Genealogy:*

1. "The League of American Pen Women in the District of Columbia" Elizabeth Simmons Tilton 1942
2. "They Went Thataway" Vol. 1 and 2 paperback, Charles H. Hamlin
3. "The Virginia Genealogist" Vol. Nos. 1-4. 1957; pamphlets.

VIII. *Bibles:*

1. "Fielda Magruder Family Bible"
2. "John Bealle Magruder and Mary Ann Hill Bible" (married 1834)
3. "William W. Hill and Mary T. Magruder Bible" (married 1844, grandparents of Mrs. Susie May Geddes Van den Berg)

IX. *Miscellaneous Material and Archives:*

1. "The Golden Book of Songs"
2. "Amercian Clan Gregor Registration Book, for Gatherings 1909-1941"
3. "World War Service Scrap Books" Three Books
4. "Clan Gregor Scrap Book" in process of revision.
5. 2 MacGregor Clan Badge and Tartan Wall Plaques.
6. 1 Oil Painting of "the Fiery Cross of Clan Alpin" donated to Soc. 1912
7. 1 wooden Library Card File
8. Various miscellaneous charts and archives.

Considerable other Clan Records and Archives, including the Magruder Will Books, are in the custody of Thomas G. Magruder, or are in the Clan Office at the Blunts, or are in the possession of other Clan Officers; and at this date are not included in the Library.

Received, this date Bethesda, Maryland, March 1, 1966.

R. James Macgregor
Clan Librarian

6908 Armat Drive

DON'T FORGET

*The 1967 Gathering will be at the
Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Md.*

October 13th and 14th

PIPE BAND

PIPE BAND SPONSORS

Mr. & Mrs. James Keir	Mr. & Mrs. Thomas G. Magruder, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Harry W. Blunt	Mr. & Mrs. Gordon M. F. Stick
Mrs. William H. Lloyd	Mr. & Mrs. Miller R. Hutchison
Mr. & Mrs. William B. H. Magruder	

Please Send your donations so we can have a band in MacGregor Kilt.

*Dear to the lowland reaper
And plaided mountaineer
To the cottage and the castle
The Scottish pipes are dear.*

COMMITTEE FOR THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GATHERING

AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY
THE TIDEWATER INN
EASTON, MARYLAND

OCTOBER 7TH AND 8TH, 1966

Ashby H. Canter, *Chairman*

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Blunt	Mrs. Frank McGregor
Mrs. Ashby H. Canter	Rev. Daniel R. Magruder
Mrs. John R. Dwyer	Mrs. Bernard F. Magruder
Miss Helen M. Cassaway	Miss Eleanor M. Magruder
Mrs. George F. Hazelwood	Mrs. Jessie M. Richardson
Mrs. James Keir	Miss Ellen S. Slaughter
Mrs. Philip Lightfoot	Mrs. Robert Slaughter
Mrs. John E. Loveless	Mrs. Josephine L. Smith
Mr. and Mrs. R. James Macgregor	Dr. and Mrs. William C. Stokoe, Jr.
Mrs. Rob Roy MacGregor	

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1966 GATHERING

ROB ROY MACGREGOR

"When flits the cross from man to man
Vich-Alpin's summons to his clan——"

And so according to Sir Walter Scott did the Highland Chieftains assemble their Clansmen. But this is the twentieth century and the American Clan Gregor were called by our Chieftain, William B. Hamilton Magruder, via the U. S. Post Office to assemble on October 7th. and 8th., 1966 at Easton on Maryland's colorful eastern shore.

Easton's Tidewater Inn served as our Chieftain's castle and base of operations. The town and the Inn were ideal locations since it provided an opportunity for the members to live closer together for a few days and spend many enjoyable hours reminiscing past gatherings. The staircase in the Inn provided a colorful route for the parade of kilted Scots and their gowned lassies. That the Almighty shines on Scots was undeniable with two days of weather perfect for picture taking and the wig-wig-wagging of the kilt.

After luncheon on Friday, clan members prepared to travel by bus to several points of interest in Talbot County. Our able Assistant Chieftain, Harry Blunt moved the entourage out after some delay, one of the kind which inevitably occur when we rely on mechanical contrivances. We journeyed first to old Wye Church for our traditional Memorial Service, conducted by the Reverend Daniel R. Magruder. White carnations were placed on the large green wreath for members who had died during the year. The "Flowers of the Forest" was played by our piper Dr. William Stokoe Jr.

Wye Church was built in 1721 and is one of the oldest Episcopal churches in America. Notable among its features were high box pews, a hanging pulpit on the north wall, a slave gallery and on the west wall the Royal Arms of England. Who says the Scots are intolerant?

Near the church is one of the most interesting state parks I have heard of. It is a one tree park, which honors the Maryland state tree, the Wye Oak. The 1.5 acre park, smallest in the United States encloses a four hundred year old oak which is 27 feet in circumference and 95 feet high.

The group motored on to Wye Plantation, once the home of William Paca, an early Governor of Maryland and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Here our Chieftain placed our memorial wreath on Paca's tomb.

From Wye Plantation through the woods and fields we traveled to Wye House, the home of Lloyds of the Eastern shore for more than two hundred years. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Schiller (she was a Miss Lloyd) were gracious in their hospitality to the Society. They toured approximately one hundred of us, in two groups, through the house and gardens. The house was filled with priceless antiques, that is the house now occupied by the Schillers which was built in 1747. There is an older, smaller house on the grounds which was built circa 1690.

A brood of peacocks housed on the grounds were fascinating to the young members of the Clan. My own daughter managed to find a large feather which she prizes. Wye House gardens, which were almost completely lost to grazing during the

Civil War have been restored and must be beautiful when in full bloom. Edging the brick walk that leads to the original house are full branched lindens, three of which have survived since the time of the original owner, Philemon Lloyd.

The old walled burying ground behind the "Orangery" was of particular interest to a number of the Society, for here lies the body of Henrietta Maria Neale Bennett Lloyd, one of Maryland's most beautiful and distinguished ladies and an ancestress of a number of the Maryland members of Clan Gregor.

A special attraction at the Wye House was a demonstration of sheep herding. The herder was a native Scot and his dog a border Collie. A number of the adults enjoyed talking to the herder and the younger members became acquainted with the wonderful dog.

Dr. Stokoe played the pipes on the Wye House lawn topping off the interesting and enjoyable afternoon.

The Third Haven Meeting house was to have been a part of the tour but time did not permit us as a group to make this visitation. Individual members were able however to visit this building. It was established in 1682 and reported to be the oldest frame building dedicated to religious worship in America. William Penn preached here in 1700 at a time when Lord Baltimore was present.

After dinner Friday, the clan was entertained with songs by our own Miss Karen Sue Macgregor, the teenage daughter of the Society's Librarian R. James Macgregor. It was a particular joy for older members to see young people at the Gathering taking an active part in the festivities. Karen, although encumbered with a cold, was delightful and talented in her song presentations. A movie of Scotland which was to have been shown was not available so we were treated to a movie on the making of Scotch whiskey and then refreshments were served and the Clan members mingled in warm friendship.

The reception Saturday evening was a gala affair and it appears that more male members are wearing the kilt every year. During the reception the Pipe Band played dangerously near a swimming pool out of which I almost expected the Loch Ness monster to rear his ugly head. Finally the time arrived for the band to pipe the Society and then the Chieftain and the honored guests to the banquet room. Our chaplain gave the grace, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung and then all awaited as the haggis was brought in with the skirl of the pipes. The chaplain gave Burns' address, "To A Haggis," as always, in incomparable style. Some Sassenach conspirators, however, seem to have decided that haggis could not be served to the entire clan and only the Chieftain, and perhaps the honored guests, savored the dish. I am registering my complaint!

R. James, "Jim" Magregor, acting as toastmaster for our ailing chieftain, welcomed the Clan members and introduced the guests and Past-Chieftains. After dinner the Hon. Henry B. Gonzalez, a personal friend of our Texas Chieftain, gave us a very interesting talk on "Scots in the Southwest."

Dr. Stokoe did a fine job of arranging the evening's entertainment. Mr. Jack Schraga, who by now is no stranger to the Society, sang a number of Scottish Songs, including "The MacGregor's Gathering." I particularly liked his rendition of "Hail Caledonia." The Pipe Band under the direction of Mr. Greg O'Brian, performed for the pleasure of all. There was more singing and much too soon it was time for "Auld Lang Syne" and the Banquet drew to a close.

It always saddens me when it is over. But a few more moments are to be had as the Pipe Band plays in the Hotel lounge and Clan members sit to discuss the Gathering. These are precious moments to renew old friendships and make new ones.

The committee for the Fifty-seventh annual Gathering are congratulated for a fine program.

AULD LANG SYNE (*old long ago*)

CHORUS

And for auld lang syne, my jo,
For auld lang syne,
We'll tak a cup o'kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

1

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o'lang syne?

5

And there's a hand, my trusty fere!
And gie's a hand o' thine!
And we'll tak a right gude-willy waught,
For auld lang syne.

Robert Burns



DR. STOKOE PLAYS *"The Flowers
of the Forest"*



WYE HOUSE
Talbot County, Maryland



THE HONORABLE HENRY B. GONZALEZ
Representative from Texas
Addressing the 1966 Banquet

SCOTS IN TEXAS AND MEXICO

HON. HENRY GONZALEZ, *Representative from Texas*

Chieftain, Clansmen and friends:

I take great pleasure in being with you tonight. It is fitting that the Clan Gregor should meet in Maryland, since the founder of the American Clan Gregor, Alexander Magruder, first settled here in the Free State, some three hundred and fourteen years ago.

Doubtlessly there are some of you here, who seeing my last name, would think that I am in the wrong meeting, and that my clan should be meeting far South of our borders. Not so. You can be at ease, for I am your kinsman, and I have my share of Scotch-Irish blood. The Scots, as you well know, moved about freely, and some of my ancestors on my mother's side were actually Scots from Pennsylvania. They came to Mexico for reasons that I do not know, along with others like the Erlers and McNabbs, who also lived in and around the mountainous state of Durango. My family lived in a town called Mapimi, and my father and grandfathers were mayors of the town, and both had the honorific title of *jefe politico*. It happened that my father was on the losing side of the Mexican revolution, and was nearly executed by insurgent forces. Naturally, he had to flee the country, and came with my mother to San Antonio, where I was born.

The Clan Gregor is well acquainted with political persecutions, and endured for many years degrees of troubles with the Crown and with your rivals, the Campbells. Many of your ancestors came here to find freedom, and to start a new life, after having found even the McGregor name abolished by the King. So this was a new world for the founder of the American Clan Gregor, just as it was a new world for my own father. Ours is a violent world, and the storms and winds of time brought our ancestors here, some voluntarily, others involuntarily.

I have the honor of representing in Congress the Twentieth District of Texas, which is Bexar County. As all of you know, the Chieftain of the Clan Gregor, Mr. Hamilton Magruder, lives in San Antonio and is my constituent. There are other members of the Clan in San Antonio as well—Mr. John B. Martin, Sr., and his son; and Col. and Mrs. Don Magruder Scott. There are of course many Magruders and McGregors scattered across the country, but you have asked me to talk about the Scots in Texas and in Mexico.

Texas is, to those of you who have not been there, a wide and wonderful place, and I don't hesitate to brag about it. There are people there whom you would like, and there are places that you would like as well. In addition to our cities and all the other things you have heard about, we have more than one clan of Scots. There is also a town called Scotland. There is a radio operator who styles himself the Old Scotsman.

Back in the early days of radio, there was a sports announcer by the name of Gordon McClendon. This was before network broadcasts, even. But McClendon had a great idea—he would broadcast live sports events even without a net work. What he did was to get the teletype reports of a ball game, inning by inning, and using this summary, together with some sound effects, would broadcast as if he were right there in the ball park, which of course he was not. This ingenious system launched McClendon on a prosperous career in broad-

casting. Today he owns a whole string of radio stations, and it is only natural that one of them has the call sign KILT.

All in all, the story of Texas is probably one of the most interesting that could be told. Texas has a long history, and Scotsmen—as we will see—played a great role in it.

Men—but not Scots—lived in Texas long before the dawn of history. Archeologists have found some of the oldest specimens of human bones in the world in Texas, at Colorado City and Midland. Probably these men came to North America across a land bridge from Siberia to Alaska, and then to Texas. They left behind their bones, some cave paintings and pictographs—and Indians. All of these men lived in the area of what was once the great Permian Sea, an ocean that covered what is now West Texas and New Mexico. The sea dried up, the fish died, and what was left we call oil.

The Indians were in Texas first, and they were followed by the Spaniards, who sought gold and glory. The first European to really see Texas was Cabeza de Vaca, and he saw the place unintentionally. He was shipwrecked in a place on the coast of Texas, and captured by Indians.

Now Texas is a word derived from the Indian word *Tejas*, which means friendly. But Cabeza de Vaca—whose name literally translated means head of a cow—did not land among *Tejas* type Indians. He was captured by the fierce *Karankawa*, who have been known as anything but friendly, in fact they were cannibals. The Indians almost killed Cabeza de Vaca, but he managed to cure one of their sick members, and they thought that he had great medicine, and let him live. So, Cabeza de Vaca spent seven years as a medicine man wandering around Texas with one tribe and then another before he escaped and made his way to Mexico.

The Spaniards, following the explorations of men like de Vaca and Coronado—who was looking for the legendary Seven Cities of Cibola, which were supposedly the holders of much gold—set up outposts in Texas and brought civilization to it. Not very many years after Alexander Magruder landed in Maryland, the mission San Jose was founded in what is now San Antonio. This was the greatest Spanish outpost in Texas, and eventually five missions were built in San Antonio, including the one now known as the Alamo. From these missions the area was governed by a Viceroy of the Spanish Empire, and from San Antonio went forth expeditions and colonists.

Eventually, Spain became weak and Mexico revolted, and won her independence, which of course brought Texas under Mexican rule. It is at this point that the Scots enter the Texas story.

The Mexicans needed to populate Texas—which is hard to believe for us, since we are always worried about overpopulation—One Moses Austin contacted the Mexican government to ask about settling in Texas, and they were receptive, being in the need of, as I have said, finding people to live in their Northern province. Moses Austin got permission to bring in three hundred Anglo American families to settle Texas. These three hundred colonists—we now call them the Old Three Hundred—had more than their share of Scotsmen. There were people like A. W. McClain, Arthur and David McCormick, Thomas McCoy and John and George McNeill. These people came mostly from the hill country of Tennessee. and while we do not know very much about them beyond that we can be quite certain that they were probably Scots, and that many more besides them were Scots. This is a reasonable assumption, because the Scots generally were found

on the very edge of the frontier, and in the vanguard of new settlements everywhere. So, given the fact that Scots generally were restless and liked the challenge and freedom of the frontier, and given what little we know about the original three hundred settlers, chances are certain that there were about as many Scots in Texas as any other nationality.

Now, not every Scot, nor every Texan, was distinguished. There was, for instance, one Frenchy McCormick. Frenchy was born in Louisiana, and probably spoke the language of that area which is known as Creole, or more popularly, Cajun French—hence, this lady had an accent and was known as Frenchy. Frenchy was not really too much of a lady—she was a card dealer and was known to hang about the likes of Billy the Kid and an equally deadly gunslinger from Abilene, Wes Hardin. But despite her dangerous ways of living, Frenchy died peacefully at home. But I am getting ahead of my story, for Frenchy lived about ninety or a hundred years after the original colonization of Texas.

Most of the Colonists, and most of the Scots, lived and worked peaceably, and the colony grew rapidly. It was not unnatural of these Anglo-Americans to think of themselves as something other than Mexicans, even though they lived on Mexican soil. For one thing they spoke English, rather than Spanish. For another thing, the official faith was Catholicism, and the colonists were very often not Catholic. It was not easy for a Scot Presbyterian to live without his religion. As time passed, the colonists became more and more alienated from their government, and by 1830 the Mexican government believed that Texas needed to be Mexicanized. So they issued no more land grants, and attempted to stop immigration. But for a combination of reasons, things got worse. At one point, the Mexicans imprisoned Stephen Austin, the colonial leader, for some two years. Finally, in 1836 the Texans decided to rebel. They signed a declaration of independence at the town of Washington on the Brazos. Among the signers of the declaration were Sam Houston, a Scot from Tennessee, and a Highland Scot, one Dugald McFairlane.

From the very beginning, Scotsmen played a key role in the Texas Revolution. There was, as I have said, Sam Houston—Tennessean, Scotsman, Governor, Congressman, Cherokee—and Commander in Chief of the Texas Army as well as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and there was Dugald McFairlane. There was also David G. Burnet, Ben McCulloch, Jim Bowie, and David Crockett, who no doubt has at least some Scotch blood, as did his brave band of Tennesseans.

The Mexican dictator, Santa Anna, invaded Texas in order to restore order and put the rebellion down. He was met in San Antonio by a band of Texans led by Ben Milam, who wanted to defend the city by occupying and fortifying the Alamo. Milam was killed in a battle before the Alamo siege, and was succeeded in command by William B. Travis. In the Alamo, the two best known fighters were Jim Bowie and David Crockett, both Scotsmen. Crockett, with his little band of men from Tennessee, held a short stockade in front of the main building of the Alamo. There they were killed, but they took perhaps fifty of the enemy with them. The Mexican army broke through the walls of the old mission, and fought hand to hand and room to room for the fort; every last man of the 186 defenders was killed, and one of the last to die was Jim Bowie. He had been confined to bed with typhoid and pneumonia, during the siege, and still was on that fatal day. In his little room, he took a fearful toll of Mexican soldiers with his pistols and famous Bowie knife before he, too, was killed.

During the siege of the Alamo, another Scotsman, Sam Houston, was trying

to organize an army. After the battle of the Alamo, he and his Texans retreated eastward, avoiding battle all the way to what is now the area of Houston. This retreat was known ever after as the Runaway Scrape. At the San Jacinto River, the two armies at last came face to face. Houston, in a surprise attack, completely defeated the Mexican army and captured Santa Anna. It seems that Santa Anna took a siesta, and Houston did not. Among the soldiers at the battle of San Jacinto was Ben McCulloch, from Tennessee, a friend of Crockett's, and of course, a Scotsman. Old Ben McCulloch—for whom a county is named—commanded one half of the Texas artillery, which consisted of two little cannons.

The revolution was, needless to say, victorious.

Texas organized itself as an independent republic, and its first provisional President was David G. Burnet, who of course was of Scot descent. After the country was organized, and an election was held, none other than Sam Houston became President; he served until 1836, when Mirabeau Lamar was elected. The seat of government was a site on the San Jacinto River, and the town was called Houston, then as now. Sam Houston was re-elected President in 1841, and served until 1844.

Life was not easy in the new republic. For one thing, there was the problem of Indian raids, and for another, the Mexicans were not ready to give up on the territory either. But despite the problems of the frontier, President Houston presided over the movement of the Capitol to Austin, which is about 190 miles west of Houston—and that was far out on the frontier.

As I said, the Mexicans still wanted Texas back, and that led to problems. In 1842, one General Rafael Vasquez appeared in San Antonio—just 70 miles west and south of Austin—with an army and took over the town. This caused general panic, and President Houston decided that the Capitol ought to be moved back to Houston, out of danger. So, he ordered that the state government be moved from Austin, but he reckoned without the people of that town.

The folks in Austin thought that President Houston just didn't want the capitol in their town, and that he was never going to bring it back to Austin, even if the emergency did end. So, when the time came to move the archives and records of the state, they got together a vigilante band and locked the records up, just to be sure that Houston was not going to steal their Capitol. This started what we call the Archives War.

Scotsmen, least of all Sam Houston, do not give up easily. Houston got the Texas Rangers—Ben McCulloch was by this time a Ranger—and told them to go to Austin to get the archives, vigilantes or no. Rangers are tough men. It was said that they could ride like Mexicans, shoot like Tennesseans and fight like the very devil. They managed to get the archives out of Austin, but not before a lady by the name of Angelina Eberly took a shot at them with a cannon. This was in December, 1842. Well, the citizens of Austin did not give up easily, either, and they sent vigilantes after the Rangers, determined to get the state archives back. They caught up with the Rangers on the road to Houston. There was a brief fight, but the Rangers, being sensible men, decided that the archives weren't worth killing people over, and gave them up. The archives stayed in Austin, and Sam Houston lost the war. Later on, he moved the Capitol back to Austin, where the archives were waiting for him.

While Texas was struggling to maintain its independence, it managed to grow and develop.

In 1838, for instance, an Ulster Scot by the name of John McCullogh

landed at Galveston and started a Presbyterian Church there. He was a missionary type, so they assigned him the unenviable task of pacifying and converting Comanche Indians. Comanches were about as tough as any type of people alive—and the Spaniards had been trying for a hundred years to pacify them and convert them. Their success was very limited. Luckily for McCulloch, by the time he got to his headquarters in San Antonio another man was filling the missionary spot, so he settled down and founded the First Presbyterian Church of San Antonio in 1846. At about the same time his fellow Scot, Sam Houston was President, Ben McCulloch was a Texas Ranger captain and Dugald McFairlane was in the Texas Congress.

At this stage in history, the United States was, as everyone knows, interested in expansion, so in 1844, the Democratic nominee for President, James K. Polk—Scotsman—ran on a pledge to annex Texas. He won, and Texas was annexed to the Union. Naturally, Sam Houston became the first governor of the new state.

The annexation of Texas led to war with Mexico.

The commander of the United States army was a Scot, General Winfield Scott. And one of his soldiers was John B. Magruder, very probably of the Clan Gregor.

Magruder was born in Virginia and graduated from West Point. He fought at the battle of Chapultepec, and seems to have decided to stay in Texas after the war was over. In any event, he joined the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, and participated in the battle of Galveston. Magruder is credited with having played a substantial role in preventing Yankee occupation of Texas. After the war, he vowed that he would never live under what he called a foreign government—the Confederates lost the war—so Magruder went to Mexico and became a brigadier general in the Mexican army. Maximilian, the French representative, was emperor of Mexico at the time. Poor Maximilian was killed after a revolution, and poor Magruder found it prudent to return to Texas, where he died in 1871.

Time passed, and Texas grew and prospered, Indians, Civil War and other problems notwithstanding. Scot families like the Culbersons were there, and growing along with the state. Some, like Peter Hansborough Belle, an Ulster Scot, became governors—he was the third governor of the state. There was also the nineteenth governor, James Hogg. His daughters were twins, and one of them is still alive—Hogg named them Ima and Yura. Thomas Mitchell Campbell was the twenty-third governor of Texas. I know how Gregor descendants feel about the clan Campbell, so I don't mention but one other by that name, though there were two or three who reached various stage of distinction.

One Campbell worthy of mention is B. H. Campbell, known as Barbeque Campbell. He was called that because his brand was the Bar B Q. He ran the XIT Ranch, a three million acre spread up in the plains, the Llano Estacado.

As I said, Texas grew. Men like Brainard T. McClelland started churches out on the frontier and others like Arthur M. McCallum brought education and schools to towns like Austin, and still others like John D. McAdoo served in the courts, while John D. McCall, among others, and Mackenzies, served as mayors and public servants.

McAdoo was a member of the Texas Supreme Court. This was about 1872, and the court was cordially hated by many Texans. The state was under a reconstruction government at the time, and the court had a habit of throwing out cases on highly technical grounds. One time they threw out a case because

the indictment had a misplaced semicolon, and the court thereafter became known as the Semicolon Court.

In 1880, the capitol of Texas burned, which made it imperative for a new facility to be built. Texas was, like all frontier states, rich in land but poor in money. About five million acres of ground was set aside to finance the building of a new Capitol. You see, whenever the state wanted to do anything, it would sell a little land.

Eventually, three million and fifty thousand acres of land was sold to the Capitol Land Company of Chicago, which agreed to build a new Capitol in exchange for the land. The Scots played interesting parts in all of this. It seems that cash was tight in the United States at this time, so Capitol Land Company assigned three fourths of its property to an English syndicate, which agreed to raise the cash to build the Capitol. The deal was that the land in the plains would be turned over to Capitol as they progressed in building the new Capitol building in Austin. The English syndicate got about half of its money through the Bank of Edinburgh, and three of the directors of the syndicate were Scots.

The land of the Capitol Company comprised about nine counties up in the pandhandle of Texas. To turn all of this into a ranch, another Scot, the previously mentioned Barbecue Campbell, was hired.

Well, it developed that money was hard to raise to build the Capitol, and the company could not afford to hire labor. The state agreed to furnish convicts. Free labor of course resented this, and the construction gang walked off the job. But Capitol Company decided that they could do the job anyway, and imported 86 Scot stonemasons. These Scot stonemasons arrived in the United States in 1885, and were met at the dock by the U. S. Marshall, who informed them that they were breaking the law—the Alien Contract Act of 1885. Under this law, you couldn't import foreign labor under contract. Some of the Scots went home, but 62 of them went on to Austin and worked on the building anyway. In the end, the company was fined \$5,000 for using these men, but as you can see, Scots raised cash for the Capitol, turned the land of the Capitol Company into a three million acre ranch—the XIT—and furnished a good part of the labor that went into the building.

Scots, then, were among the first to come to Texas. They furnished labor and courage and ingenuity. They furnished wagons—Henry Mitchel of Ulster was a great wagon builder; and they furnished plows—John Oliver invented the chilled steel plow and founded the Oliver Company which still exists and makes all kinds of farm tools. They even brought us cattle, Aberdeen Angus. They built railroads—John T. Grant was one railroad builder, and Thomas Alexander Scott was the President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, which runs for nine hundred miles from Texarkana to El Paso. And of course they developed oil wells—James McClurg McGuffey was an oil man in Kansas and California and Texas.

There is a town in Texas named Scotland. They named it that for reasons unknown, but possibly because the man who founded it was named Scott, and possibly because he was a Scot.

I like to think that Scots furnished courage, above everything else. The exemplar of Scot courage is Sam Houston, for whom Houston is named, and also for whom Fort Sam Houston—one of the biggest military posts in the United States—is also named.

Not many people know the role that Sam Houston played in the Civil War. Just before the Civil War broke out—in 1861, Sam Houston, who was

again Governor of the state, opposed secession. The state nevertheless elected a convention to discuss secession, and they met in February 1861. Despite the protests of Houston, they voted 168 to 8 to secede from the Union.

Governor Houston and all state officials were then obliged to swear their allegiance to the Confederacy, and enormous pressure came on the Governor to do so. But Sam Houston believed in the Union, and refused to take the Confederate oath. So Sam Houston, commander in chief of the Texan Army, victor of San Jacinto, twice president of the Republic of Texas and twice governor of the state, (in addition to having been governor of Tennessee and a Congressman from that state) — this great man, faced humiliation. The legislature could not accept his refusal of swearing allegiance—and so they declared the governor's office vacant. Sam Houston, after a lifetime of service to his state, was left humiliated and alone. He left Austin for his home in Huntsville, a despised man, but true to his convictions. He died two years later, and his passing was noted by only two or three newspapers. So ended Sam Houston, a brave man, true to his beliefs until the very end. All of this is celebrated in John F. Kennedy's book, *Profiles in Courage*.

Today, the clans meet in Texas, just as you meet here in Maryland. I think that I have given ample proof of what the Scots have done in Texas, and proved that they have done more than their share to make the Lone Star State what it is today.

Thank you.

DON'T FORGET

*The 1967 Gathering will be at the
Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Md.*

October 13th and 14th

ATTENDANCE 1966 GATHERING

Mrs. Louis C. Arthur, Jr.	Washington, D. C.
Harry W. Blunt	Bethesda, Md.
Mrs. Harry W. Blunt	Bethesda, Md.
Frank A. Bonebrake	Shaker Heights, Ohio
Mrs. Frank A. Bonebrake	Shaker Heights, Ohio
*John C. Bonebrake	Shaker Heights, Ohio
*Mrs. Hendrick Bookem	Charlottesville, Va.
*William H. Brooke	Upper Marlboro, Md.
Mrs. William H. Brooke	Upper Marlboro, Md.
Forest D. Bowie	Washington, D. C.
*Miss Rebecca Bramble	Easton, Md.
Ashby H. Canter	Falls Church, Va.
*Mrs. Ashby Canter	Falls Church, Va.
John Clagett	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. John Clagett	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mary C. Cummings	McMinnville, Tenn.
Mrs. J. M. Eanet	Bethesda, Md.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dwyer	Bethesda, Md.
Dr. Robert E. Furneyhough	Warrenton, Va.
Mrs. Robert E. Furneyhough	Warrenton, Va.
Miss Helen Gassaway	Baltimore, Md.
Hon. Henry Gonzalez	San Antonio, Texas
Mrs. Nancy Greenwood	Walkersville, Md.
Edward K. Gregor	Rochester, N. Y.
*Mrs. Harry L. Harris	Washington, D. C.
*Mead Hartwell	New London, N. H.
*Mrs. Mead Hartwell	New London, N. H.
Mrs. George Hazelwood	Cumberland, Md.
Miss Christabel E. Hill	Washington, D. C.
*Mrs. J. W. Hitchcock	Wilmington, Del.
Mrs. Richard H. Horsey, Jr.	Baltimore, Md.
Miss Mary E. Hundley	Bon Air, Va.
Miss Amy Belle Hunter	Washington, D. C.
Miller R. Hutchison	Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Miller R. Hutchison	Rochester, N. Y.
*Batholomew J. Johnson	McLean, Va.
Mrs. Richard R. Kane	Baltimore, Md.
James M. Keir	Gap, Pa.
*Mrs. James M. Keir	Gap, Pa.
*Mrs. Donald M. Knighten	Moro, Oregon
*Mrs. W. Herbert Knowles	Richmond, Va.
*Philip H. Lightfoot	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Philip H. Lightfoot	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. H. R. Lipscomb	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. John E. Loveless	Washington, D. C.

*Denotes Guests

Henry R. Long	Rahway, N. J.
*Mrs. Henry R. Long	Rahway, N. J.
Mrs. William H. Lloyd	Bethesda, Md.
Mrs. Jean M. Lynch	Washington, D. C.
Rob Roy MacGregor	Hopewell, Va.
*Mrs. Rob Roy MacGregor	Hopewell, Va.
Marianne MacGregor	Hopewell, Va.
Ian MacGregor	Hopewell, Va.
Roberta MacGregor	Hopewell, Va.
Gylla MacGregor	Hopewell, Va.
John M. MacGregor	New York, N. Y.
Malcolm D. MacGregor	Stonington, Conn.
R. James Macgregor	Bethesda, Md.
Mrs. R. James Macgregor	Bethesda, Md.
Miss Karen Macgregor	Bethesda, Md.
*Duncan H. MacKenzie	Silver Spring, Md.
Bernard F. Magruder	Bethesda, Md.
Mrs. Bernard F. Magruder	Bethesda, Md.
Rev. Daniel R. Magruder	Boston, Mass.
Miss Edith Magruder	Rockville, Md.
Miss Eleanor M. Magruder	Charlottesville, Va.
Miss Evelina Magruder	Charlottesville, Va.
Herbert T. Magruder	Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Herbert T. Magruder	Staten Island, N. Y.
John K. Magruder	McLean, Va.
Dr. Roger G. Magruder	Charlottesville, Va.
Mrs. Roger G. Magruder	Charlottesville, Va.
Thomas G. Magruder, Jr.	Alexandria, Va.
Mrs. Thomas G. Magruder, Jr.	Alexandria, Va.
William B. Hamilton Magruder	San Antonio, Texas
Mrs. William B. Hamilton Magruder	San Antonio, Texas
John P. McAdams	Annandale, Va.
*Mrs. John P. McAdams	Annandale, Va.
Donald C. McCollum	Washington, D. C.
*Mrs. Donald C. McCollum	Washington, D. C.
Archibald McGregor	Baltimore, Md.
*Mrs. Archibald McGregor	Baltimore, Md.
Frank R. McGregor	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Frank R. McGregor	Washington, D. C.
Edgar D. McGehee	New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Edgar D. McGehee	New Orleans, La.
*James H. Monroe	Fairfax, Va.
*Mrs. James H. Monroe	Fairfax, Va.
*Mrs. Ruth S. Meyer	Washington, D. C.
*Mrs. Paul Neal	Bethesda, Md.
Kent C. Nicodemus, Jr.	Walkersville, Md.
*Mrs. Kent C. Nicodemus, Jr.	Walkersville, Md.
Thomas B. O'Loughlin	Philadelphia, Pa.

*Denotes Guests

Mrs. Thomas B. O'Loughlin	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Robert L. Pitts	Brandywine, Md.
Miss Katherine Poole	Washington, D. C.
Miss Martha Poole	Washington, D. C.
Edward M. Passano	Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Edward M. Passano	Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Sarah Prevish	Va.
Miss Julia S. Reynolds	Arlington, Va.
Miss Louise Reynolds	Arlington, Va.
Mrs. Jessie Richardson	Hyattsville, Md.
Mrs. J. William Roberts	Mt. Victoria, Md.
Miss Jamie Roeden	
Mrs. Henry W. Samford	Alberta, Va.
*Mrs. Adele C. Scheeler	Easton, Md.
Miss Ellen Slaughter	Bethesda, Md.
Mrs. Lousie Slaughter	Bethesda, Md.
*Orville Smith	Easton, Md.
*Mrs. Orville Smith	Easton, Md.
Miss Elizabeth M. Shaw	Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Josephine Smith	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Robert Stabler	Sandy Spring, Md.
Gordon M. F. Stick	Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Gordon M. F. Stick	Baltimore, Md.
William C. Stokoe, Sr.	Scottsville, N. Y.
Dr. William C. Stokoe, Jr.	Silver Spring, Md.
*Mrs. William C. Stokoe, Jr.	Silver Spring, Md.
*James S. Stokoe	Silver Spring, Md.
Mrs. Uel Stevens	Fort Worth, Texas
Henry M. Taylor	Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Henry M. Taylor	Richmond, Va.
*Mrs. Sarah Thompson	
Joseph C. Tichy	Silver Spring, Md.
Mrs. Joseph C. Tichy	Silver Spring, Md.
Miss Susan Tichy	Silver Spring, Md.
Miss Virginia E. Tyler	Bethesda, Md.
*Com. John G. Urquhart	Chevy Chase, Md.
*Mrs. John G. Urquhart	Chevy Chase, Md.
*Arleigh Wagner	Rochester, N. Y.
*Mrs. Arleigh Wagner	Rochester, N. Y.
*Miss Marilyn Wagner	Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Eleanor J. Walters	Washington, D. C.
*Mrs. Lilly H. Walthall	
*William M. Wiseman	San Antonio, Texas
*Mrs. William M. Wiseman	San Antonio, Texas
*Dr. Philip R. Wheeler	Alexandria, Va.
Mrs. Philip R. Wheeler	Alexandria, Va.

*Denotes Guests

PIPE BAND

Gregory O'Brien (Pipe Major)	Long Island, N. Y.
William C. Stokoe, Jr.	Silver Spring, Md.
C. Eugene Hamilton	Hollowing Point, Va.
Ralph Swart	Altadena, California
James F. Welsh	Silver Spring, Md.
Warren Askew	Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Allen van Emmerik	Washington, D. C.
Mike Galvin (Drum Major)	Rockville, Md.
James J. MacPherson (Drum Sargent)	Bethesda, Md.
Robert MacDonald	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Donald Dennison	Washington, D. C.
David Heinly	Springfield, Va.
T. Theo Meyers	Wheaton, Md.

ABSENTEE GUEST LIST

OCTOBER 8, 1966

Clarkson J. Beall	Commodore C. W. Magruder
Mrs. Roy Wilson Blair	Mrs. John H. Magruder, Jr.
Miss Cornelia M. Bowie	Willett C. Magruder
Forrest D. Bowie	Mrs. Kent C. Nicodemus
Dr. Nathaniel M. Ewell, Jr.	Mrs. Florida P. M. Sanders
Alvin E. Cantt	Robert Gregg Stone
Mrs. John W. Hamilton	Dr. George B. Tyler

HISTORIAN'S REPORT

BIRTHS

BENARD F. MAGRUDER

Andrew Magruder Hill on October 9, 1965; son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Hill and grandson of Mrs. Theodore S. Hill; M. 805
 Brian Edward Donnelly on April 5, 1966; son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Donnelly and grandson of Mrs. John R. Dwyer; M. 816

WEDDING

EDWARD HILL DWYER TO MISS KATHLEEN M. HOWARD—Oct. 30, 1965.

Edward is the son of clan member Mrs. John W. Dwyer. The bride was born in Ireland and came to the U. S. 9 years ago. The couple will make their home in Bethesda, Md.

DEATHS

Drane, Howard W. Sr., on April 27, 1965 Member No. 1029
 Robertson, Helen Magruder, Mrs., on November 6, 1965; Member No. 524
 Martin, Randolph M., on December 3, 1965; Member No. 477
 Hill, Regina Magruder, Miss on December 31, 1965; Member No. 518
 Hazelwood, George F. on February 21, 1966 No. 133A

Permenter, Marvin M., Mrs., on May 26, 1966; Member No. 952A
Dorsey, Maxwell J. Dr., on July 22, 1966; Member No. 758
Dent, Magruder on August 8, 1966; Member No. 878
McGregor, Duncan M., on August 13, 1966; Member No. 1410
Drane, Hayward B., August 22, 1966; Member No. 820
Drake, Winbourne Magruder; Member No. 30
Fuller, Robert, Mrs. on April 24, 1966; Member No. 466
McCormick, Clarence, on July 24, 1966; Member No. 1062

MEMORIALS

Mrs. Robert Fuller, the former Elizabeth Fitzhugh Smoot died in Alexandria, Virginia on April the 14th. of this year. She and her husband, who died in 1959, lived for many years on Ashmead Place in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Fuller was a member of the MacGregor Clan and also belonged to The Society of the Ark and the Dove of Maryland, The National Society of the Colonial Dames in the State of Virginia and The Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Alexandria, Va.

She was born in Alexandria, Virginia and was a member of Christ Church in that city for many years and later attended St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in Washington. She went to "Miss Rebecca Powell's School" in Alexandria, Va. and finished her schooling at "The Richmond Female Seminary" in Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Fuller had three children, the late Col. William Albert Fuller, Mrs. J. Holmes Branson, Jr. and Lt. Col. (Ret.) Robert Wright Fuller, III. She also leaves eight grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

CLARENCE WILLIAM MCCORMICK

Clarence William McCormick, for 5 years treasurer of the American Clan Gregor Society died July 24, 1966.

Mr. McCormick was a former foreign Service officer and auditor with the Maritime Commission.

He was born in the District of Columbia and received a bachelor of laws degree from Southeastern University.

He was awarded the Purple Heart while serving with the 26th. Army Division during World War I.

Mr. McCormick served as a vice consul in the foreign service from 1920 to 1923 in Cuba and Nova Scotia. He then went with the Maritime Commission, retiring in 1954.

He leaves a wife, Isel Rose, a sister Mrs. Robert Pitts and a brother Millard McCormick. He also leaves a son, Dr. Robert A. McCormick of Sante Fe, New Mexico.

HELEN EUGENIA MAGRUDER ROBERTSON

Helen Eugenia Magruder Robertson died November 6, 1965 at her home in Dalton, Georgia. She was born at "Glengyle," the Baltimore County home of her parents, Robert and Elizabeth Thomas Magruder. In childhood she moved with her parents to New York, residing first at Bay Ridge on Long Island, later moving to Staten Island. There she attended Curtis High School. After graduation she was employed by Curtis Publishing Company in the New York office

of their advertising department. Through application and recognized ability she occupied the position of censorship of all advertising copy offered the Curtis publications, and had a wide circle of friends in the advertising industry.

On retirement, nearing the age of 50 she moved with her husband, McLain T. Robertson, to Dalton, Georgia, his early home. She made many friends in that North Georgia city, where she engaged in Church work, and was a member of D.A.R. and many friends and neighbors attended her funeral service. She was buried in Dalton's historic hillside cemetery, close to the graves of a number of Confederate soldiers, killed in resisting the advance of Union troops under Grant and Sherman. She rests peaceably under that noble guard.

Helen was survived by her husband, her sister, Ethel Magruder Tompkins and her brothers Herbert Thomas, Robert Stuart and Donald Dilworth Magruder.

HAYWARD BENTON DRANE

Died August 22, 1966

On April 26, 1864 at Love Station in Desoto County, Mississippi Hiram Walter Drane and Sarah Anne (Hayward) Drane became the parents of Hayward Benton Drane. He was one of nine children. His paternal grandparents were Hiram Drane (son of William and Cassandra (Magruder) Drane and Eleanor (Magruder) Drane, a direct descendant of Alexander Magruder, Maryland, immigrant, born in Perthshire, Scotland in 1610.

Hayward Benton Drane grew up in Mississippi and received a B.S. in Agriculture from the Un. of Tenn. In 1916 Mr. Drane was Assistant Entomologist for the state of Tenn. and Farm Manager and Agricultural Specialist for the Union Bank of Knoxville, Tenn.

He worked actively in conservation for many years, serving as Secretary to the Homochitto Drainage and Development Ass'n from its inception. He put into practice on his own plantation many of the best ideas, carefully rotating crops, and culling the scrub timber, and improving both soil and livestock. The establishment of the Adams County Game Refuge was a project which he aided. He served as member and later as president of the Adams County Farm Bureau, and as member of the Cattleman's Association.

He was a private in the U.S. Army in November 1917 and was commissioned 2nd. Lieut. in the aerial service in July 1918. He was discharged in 1919. He served in the Mississippi National Guard from 1924 until 1930.

In 1923 he was elected Democratic Representative of Adams County, to the Mississippi State Legislature where he served from 1924-1932.

A highlight of his later years was a tour of Scotland with the American Clan Gregor Society, which he loved deeply. A tiny sheaf of heather went with him to his final resting place in Natchez National Cemetery. He died of a heart attack as he was busy improving his plantation, a faithful steward of his Maker's bounty.

Mr. Drane was survived by his wife Louisa Catherine Sloan Drane, four children and eleven grandchildren.

He left the world a better place because he received it as a trust from his heavenly Father. His children's most treasured legacy is the example of his life.

REPORT ON ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVENTS OF 1966

WILLIAM C. STOKOE, JR.

Clansmen living in the vicinity of the nation's capital have always had occasion to wear the Tartan oftener than just at the Annual Gathering. The full social calendar and educational and charitable purposes of the St. Andrew's Society of Washington have attracted many area clansmen to join this club open to Scotsmen and lineal descendants (male) of Scots. Such double membership has always been a source of gratification to members of A.C.G.S. — wives and children of members are welcome at the public functions, Scottish dancing classes, and parties. Looking at it the other way, who can say how much the general Scottish society has benefitted by the addition of MacGregor men.

Certainly the season of 1966-67 stands "abune thema'." Our able Assistant Chieftain, Harry Blunt, has been guiding the St. Andrew's Society as President since January, 1966. MacGregor Clansmen will know well how his hand at the helm spells a good voyage.

The Kirkin' of the Tartan in May was blessed by perfect weather — the sky, the lawns of the Cathedral close, and the spring flowers of the gardens all rivaled the brilliance of the tartans worn that day. The St. Andrew's Society Pipe Band, it's two front ranks in the MacGregor tartan in honor of, and thanks to, our society, led the clergy and choir and the kilted officers and St. Andrew's members around the south side to the west door of the Washington Cathedral. Nor did they halt at the door, as is the custom in Scotland, but pipes and drums playing "My Home" and "Loch Duich" they followed the crucifer and led the procession down the aisle. Again as usual in the past several years, this service was attended by a congregation of over 3000.

But, again, 1966 was a special year. The sermon was preached by Dr. Hugh Anderson and was a masterpiece worthy of a great occasion. The band reentered the church and led the officers of the St. Andrew's Society, tartans on their arms, up the great choir to the chancel where the tartans were blessed.

The annual St. Andrew's Society picnic, like the several open social meetings, was a grand Scottish "do" and again, none would deny that much credit went to the men (and women) in MacGregor tartan.

Six weeks after our Gathering in Easton, the St. Andrew's Society Tartan Ball drew a record crowd to the Washington Hilton Ballroom.

At the annual general meeting Harry Blunt was returned as President of the St. Andrew's Society with three new clansmen, John McAdams, Jim Macgregor and Dr. McCollum adding to the congratulations. At the Burns Night Dinner the head table was graced by both our Chieftain and his lady, Thomas Garland and Kitty Magruder, and our Assistant Chieftain, the President, and his lady, Harry and Edith Blunt. The dinner was the best in living memory from haggis to coffee and toasts. Entertainment included the pipes and drums, the exhibition dancers of the Society, led by Harry Ways, and Scottish songs by Hugh MacLaughlin. Hugh had the audience in the palm of his hand already when he began "The MacGregor's Gathering." On the final, "Flourish forever" all around the room MacGregors rose in their places with the shout and, saluting the head table, John McAdam fired an antique pistol.



HARRY W. BLUNT
*President of the St. Andrew's Society
of Washington, D. C. and Assistant Chieftain of A.C.G.S.*



DR. HUGH ANDERSON



"KIRKIN O' THE TARTAN"

Procession to the National Cathedral, Washington, D. C.

ADDRESS AT THE KIRKIN O' THE TARTAN

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL, 1966

DR. HUGH ANDERSON

Professor of Biblical Theology, Duke University Divinity School

The various literary documents that constitute the foundation pillars of the world's great religions do not by any standard make easy reading for most of us. If you study the Koran of the Arabs, for instance, you will find long, dark tracts that are broken only occasionally by a shaft of spiritual sunlight. Or pick up the columns of the Jewish Talmud and you will very soon be fatigued by the endless niceties of characteristic debate. And to be sure, we have to confess that the Bible of the Jewish-Christian tradition is no easy meat for the vast majority of us either. Particularly, the Old Testament. Sections thereof, like the ritual, ceremonial and cultic laws of the Book of Leviticus are more than a world away from the concerns of our own day. Only a half-wit, it would seem, would be more excited about the regulations concerning the slaughter of bullocks in the ancient Jerusalem temple than about the newest fangled refrigerator for storing prime beef today. I would wager, however, that among the sacred writing, the accolade for sheer dullness and boredom would be bestowed by most of us on those long genealogical lists that figure prominently in the Old Testament and are a feature also of the early chapters of Matthew and Luke in the new. You know what I mean. The "begats" of the King James Version. "Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac, begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judah, and Judah begat Pharez, and Pharez begat Hezron," and, indeed, a lot more "begetting" still. Who cares now who begat whom in the dim halflight at the dawn of man's recorded history? On the face of it, it would look like mid-summer's madness for me to choose these lists of descent and lineage as a spring-board for my reflections this morning. On what should be a very rousing Scottish occasion, attended as we are by the sound of the bag-pipes, nonetheless—I am going to venture on it.

The practice of keeping genealogies became widespread among the Hebrews in the last five centuries or so before Christ. But in the ancient world, the practice was, in fact widespread. Both the Egyptians and the Greeks kept records of their priests and Kings. The early historians of the Arabs kept interminable lists of names. Now there is yet another instance, in the old Celtic Clans, where interests in descent and family was very strong. This old concern with genealogy is by no means dead, even yet. It survives still in the Scottish Clans and Kirks. You can witness its vigorous continuance in the British Isles any summer, among those American visitors, who are to be found in some numbers, brooding over the archives and hopping about in British graveyards in avid search of ancestry, hopefully noble. So there is after all an intriguing bond of common concern between the genealogists of the Bible and ourselves. But what I want to get to is this: the historians of Israel had their own particular aims and purposes in drawing up those tribal and individual family trees that abound in the Bible. The factors and forces that motivated those historians were indeed profoundly moral and religious. And we have much to learn from them that is appropriate to this occasion, of the Kirkin O' the Tartan.

First, the Hebrew historians were well aware of the strangely evocative power of a recital of great names in their people's past. Far more than all the abstract

reasoning in the world, the recitation, name by name, of the legendary leaders of Israel from Abraham and Isaac on through David and beyond, kindled the historical imagination, inflamed folkloyalty and reinforced the conviction that history is not a futile, cyclical process, but an onward march across the fields of time towards a distant goal. And is not Scottish blood stirred up too by hearing names of renown in the annal of our land? In that great scene from Walter Scott's *Marmion*, the call goes forth from Edinburgh Cross:

*"Then thundered forth a role of names, the first was thine unhappy James.
Then all thy nobles, Crawford, Glen Cairn, Montrose Argyle,
Ross, Bothwell, Forbes, Lennox and Lyles."*

And with these names, our storied past crowds in upon us, and we too are encouraged to sing and to march with surer step and greater gallantry into the unknown future.

Now, secondly, the genealogy compiled by the Hebrew historians, brought home to the Jews, who he was. I would not suggest that the long family trees of the Old Testament were intended mainly to produce in the Jew that spurious pride of blood and haughtiness of lineage that is a crime against God, and against Man. That there is a false and foolish arrogance of descent, everybody here this morning knows full well. Near my boy-hood home in the west of Scotland, stands an ancient castle occupied by the Baron de Fresnick, the baronial fortunes, have unhappily, dwindled away in recent times, and the great banqueting hall of the castle is now open as a rather select public restaurant. I visited there recently, and had some conversation with the heir to the title. He was bemoaning the fact that in Britain today it does not matter a whit anymore what your ancestry or lineage has been. All that matters now in Britain he said with real plaintiveness, in his voice, is what you do and how much money you make. You know, I find a real sadness in that. Not because in Britain today, lineage is counting for less, but because there are still some men who imagine that lineage alone and by itself should automatically command for them universal respect and homage. To all narrow pride of nation and pride of family, Albert Schweitzer once administered the perfect coup de grace. Asked whether he was German, Swiss or French, he replied, "Homo Sum." "Homo Sum." I am a man. I am a man. Now while the Hebrew genealogists were not entirely untouched by proud thoughts of purity of descent, they had actually a much broader purpose in view. They really wanted to remind their own generation of their absolute solidarity with all past generations of Israel. Long centuries after the events themselves they wanted to say to their contemporaries, "you too ventured with Abraham out of the Chaldees. You too, escaped with Moses out of the bondage of Egypt. You too, went in with Joshua to the land of Canaan. You are what you are now, because your present existence is compounded of the past experience of your people, and linked to so momentous a past." Each succeeding generation of Jews was steadied and rallied and given fresh courage to move on into the future in times of crisis and danger. And by the same token, I could say today to those here of Scottish descent, you too, were with your covenanting forebears, when under the heel of persecution, they took to the open moorland, to sing their hymns of praise to God. Or further back, you too, wielded the sword with Wallace, you too, fought at Bannockburn with the Bruce.

“Scot, wha hae wi’ Wallace bled,
Scots, wham Bruce has often led;
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to victory!

Wha will be a traitor knave?
Wha can fill a cowards grave?
Wha sae base as be a slave
Let him turn and flee!

Wha for Scotlands King and law
Freedom’s sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman fa’,
Let him follow me!

Or again I could say to the present generation of Americans, you too, endured with Washington through the bleak days at Valley Forge, and shared in the resounding victories that followed. You too, were party to the drafting of the Constitution. You are what you are here today, precisely, because you were in a profound sense both there and then. This linkage with our past is, or should be at any rate, an anchor sure and steady amid the storms of our age. One of the tragedies of our century is that millions of people have become uprooted, dislocated from their own historical past. Our age is the age of the displaced person. The rise of the Third Reich in Germany for instance, was an abortive attempt to disjoin a whole people from their common memories of the past, and to channel history and you in a very sinister course indeed. Now by contrast, we English speaking peoples have been given the chance to rejoice in the unbroken continuity of our historical traditions. And if we are to stabilize ourselves in a day of sweeping change, we had better keep our historical sense alive. We had better learn again who we are. We had better gather our memories together and cherish them. Or else we shall betray the present and lose the future.

Now thirdly, some genealogical lists in the Old Testament also told the Jew why he was. Told the Jew why he had been given birth. It is highly significant that the writers of the book of Chronicles traced the Jewish lineage back, not only to Abraham, but to Adam, the common ancestor of the whole human race, both Jews and Gentiles. A broad minded Jew will interpret this to mean that his people, chosen by God for a particular destiny, were singled out not so much for great privilege, but for great responsibility and great service to every nation under the sun. For all alike came from Adam. The great prophets of Israel saw clearly enough why their people had been called into being, and how it stood with them. So Amos addressed this stringent word of the Lord to his hearers, “You only Oh Israel, have I known out of all the families of the Earth. Therefore, I will punish you for all your iniquities.” In other words, special privilege implies special responsibilities to the world of mankind, and failure in the responsibility involves special judgement and condemnation. And that most surely goes for us today. In our history we have enjoyed innumerable privileges and blessings culminating in our current affluence. Double the condemnation upon us if we do not immediately transform our blessings into service for men. Praise God, praise God, we are today directing our concern and resources toward needy folk on our own doorstep and toward more distant corners of the earth, to feed the

hungry, clothe the naked, educate the illiterate, and house the destitute. If we are doing that in some degree, I say to you this morning, we have no reason to preen ourselves, or to feel smug about our charity and magnanimity. We can do no less. The inexorable logic of our own privileged situation demands all that of us and far more. The divine constraint is laid upon us highly privileged people. One more word remains to be said, we have not spoken the last word about ourselves when we have filled up our line of descent within community or nation. Gathered in this great church this morning are men and women of very many nationalities. We have all of us however, one thing in common—here we have gathered in the name of Jesus Christ. We are members incorporated in Christ's church. We are all of us children of the Jerusalem which is above and which is free Jerusalem, the Mother of us all. And in as much as we have this other sacred genealogy going back to him who was the second Adam, even Jesus Christ, we should know today most definitely why we are here, why we have been given birth, why we have enjoyed the privileges we have enjoyed. We are here in our day and generation to manifest in our own personal life something of Christ's passion for men, to bring love and peace where there is now only hatred and distrust. Engrafted as we are into the holy lineage of Jesus Christ, we know that Christ has given us birth to brother all the sons of earth. And unto our God who has mostly highly blessed us, and who, therefore, has called us to the greater responsibility, in and through our Lord Jesus Christ, unto him do we ascribe all honor, glory, majesty, dominion and power, world without end.

ALASDAIR MCGREGOR
"THE ARROW OF GLENLYON"

The Last Of The Ancient Line Of McGregor Chiefs Of Glenstrae

by JAMES M. KEIR

Alasdair McGregor was born during the year 1567, being the son of Gregor Roy, who was then the Clan Gregor Chief. On the death of his father he succeeded to the Chiefship.

This was a period of great strife and turbulence in Scotland and particularly in those territories that had belonged to the McGregors. For two hundred years the Clan lands had been filched from them by various stratagems and this kept them in constant deadly feud with their more powerful neighbors. During the same long period there had been a succession of kings dying at an early age leaving their young heirs to live during a long regency. These conditions brought on chaos, each man's hand reaching out for himself. Feuds and counter-feuds were prevalent and were present on every hand.

Alasdair's father had killed some men of Glenorchy's Clan and was caught and immediately executed. The former was a boy of five years of age and his uncle Ewen became the Clan captain as well as the tutor and guardian of Alasdair.

Ewen was a man of peace and managed to keep his clansmen from strife until Alasdair was about nineteen years of age. During his youth he became a skillful hunter and reveled in the hunting of all wild animals. He was also an expert at making bows and arrows. He is frequently mentioned in some of the old poems; and in the old songs by the bards he was referred to as "The Arrow of Glenlyon." He had no education and could not write his name. His religious

education was very slight due to the disturbance of the Reformation and an almost entire absence of ministers and priests. The churches were falling into ruins and religious teaching was entirely neglected. He probably had a smattering of Christian belief mingled with pagan practice and a heavy overlay of superstition.

His clansmen seemed to hold him high in their favor and we may be sure that they impressed him with an acute sense of the wrongs of the Clan and encouraged him in a spirit of revenge for these wrongs.

At this early age, about nineteen years, Alasdair took over the Chiefship when Ewen died. The latter had been successful in keeping reasonable peace except for a lively feud with Drummond Evnoch, who had suffered severely from an extensive raid. Sometime later Drummond caught some McGregors (McEagh's — Children of the Mist) poaching deer on his lands and summarily executed them. Soon after this, Drummond was caught alone by kinsmen of the murdered "Children of the Mist" and they beheaded him. They took the severed head to Alasdair at Balquidder, and he placed the head on a tombstone in the graveyard and swore the blood guilt oath. That is, he assumed guilt for the murder as much as if he had committed the act. Each and every clansman took the same oath and in the same way. This was entirely unnecessary and extremely impolitic but was characteristic of Alasdair's youthful rashness.

The Lords in Secret Council outlawed and condemned to death the whole Clan Gregor. Anyone sheltering the outlaws was also to be likewise punished. If captured they were to be tried on the spot and executed if guilty. Many other severities were legalized and practical. The Clan fought back with great ferocity and the severe laws restrained them not in the least. They were hunted for more than a year and lurked in the lonely glens and high mountains, coming out in force to conduct a surprise raid whenever it suited them.

Their condition was really desperate and continued so for a considerable period until such time as they could obtain the support of some great man at court who could intercede for them. They found a friend in Sir John Campbell of Calder, who had been a close friend of Ewen, the tutor. Also Campbell of Ardkinglas showed a friendly side toward Alasdair and both these gentlemen, in spite of their being commissioned to punish the McGregors, actually refrained from doing so.

After a time there must have been some secret negotiations and a general pardon was issued to Clan Gregor for the murder of Drummond. This has been considered due to the efforts of Calder.

In the year 1587, James VI and his parliament passed a most important act known as the General Band. The aim was to effectively curb the lawlessness practiced by both Border and Highland chiefs. All the chiefs had to provide security for the good behavior of their men and in some cases hostages were required. If a chief failed to produce an evil-doer for trial he was required to pay damages to the sufferer. A list of all the Clan chiefs was attached to the Act but did not include McGregors. Apparently they were just considered to be a group of broken men with no particular standing.

This law slowly brought about orderly conditions as the chiefs realized that King James really meant business. However, it caused great distress for the McGregors. The different land holders refused to accept responsibility for those McGregors who lived on their lands and proceeded to evict them. Their condition was truly unbearable, particularly upon the wives and children of the clans-

men. Alasdair felt his position most acutely and he made the resolution that the only one to whom he could appeal for help was the King himself. We can imagine how great was his humiliation when such a proud and insuppressible character as he was when he took the risk of approaching James. The King was at the Palace of Dunfermline and he received Alasdair in a kindly manner and the latter made great promises for the future behavior of his Clan. Alasdair was to remain as a hostage but at liberty and to remain in the household of the King.

As a result of this change of affairs a new pardon was issued to Alasdair and all his followers for the murder of Drummond-Evnoch and any other crimes they were charged with. It is not known how it came about but Alasdair was back again in the Highlands within a year.

This seemed to give the McGregors a new start and for a short time their behavior was satisfactory. However, the fundamental cause of all their unhappiness and misbehavior was not removed; that was, the restoration to them of sufficient of their ancient home lands in order to provide them with sustenance and living space. The General Band required that Alasdair provide caution in large sums of money or the submission of hostages to provide the security. He could find no one to provide the money and after making repeated promises to appear in Edinburgh, he finally presented himself. Some arrangements seem to have been entered into whereby several of the landowners agreed to settle some of the McGregors on their land while Alasdair was to remain responsible for those who were not so accommodated. He was held a virtual prisoner until three of his clansmen were presented as hostages and then he was allowed to return to the Highlands and Glenstrae. Again it seems that Alasdair had made his peace with the Privy Council but yet darker days lay ahead.

Alasdair was now about thirty four years old and such peace as he had now brought to the Clan was of a very precarious nature. The Clan had been given a bad name and this was hard to eradicate. In the meantime, the young Earl of Argyle had come of age and Gillespie Grumach, or Archibald the Grim, as he was called, had no equal as far as being deceitful, crafty, treacherous and covetous. Although the old court records show no charges against the McGregors at this time, someone had been stirring up the King behind the scenes to take punitive action against them, probably Archibald the Grim.

The King accordingly commissioned Archibald as his lieutenant in carrying out the punitive measures against the Clan Gregor. He relinquished all his royal power to reverse any decisions made by Archibald, this being just what the latter wanted in order to extricate the McGregors and other Clans that stood in the path of his ambition.

Accordingly Archibald held a court at Stirling during 1601 and Alasdair attended. He agreed that either he or his brother should remain as hostage until claims against the Clan should be satisfied. All this fitted in with the crafty Archibald whose prime purpose was to get the McGregors under his power so that he could incite them to war upon his enemies, viz. Colquhoun and MacAulay chiefs and also the Laird of Ardkinglas. In each of these two latter cases good friendship existed between them and Alasdair. Indeed, the MacAulays were related as was also Ardkinglas, the latter being a cousin. Further, Alasdair's mother, grandmother and great-grandmother were Campbells. Alasdair stood out strongly against such a proposal but his men thought the idea of raiding under the protection of such a great man as Argyle was too great an opportunity to turn down.

Alasdair finally submitted to the Earl's promptings and with a group of his men raided the territory of the Colquhouns, causing considerable bloodshed and taking away great quantities of loot from the chief's house as well as a great number of their cattle. The Colquhoun chief took the wives and children to parade before the King of Stirling and carried the bloody shirts of their wounded husbands on the point of their spears.

The King was so infuriated that he immediately commissioned Colquhoun to proceed against the McGregors with fire and sword. The whole Clan assembled, assisted by a group of Buchanans and a body of citizens from Dumbarton numbering about seven or eight hundred men. Alasdair assembled his men with, in addition, some broken men and possibly some McFarlanes. They met in Glen Fruin, the McGregors amounting to about half those of their opponent. Better strategy won the day for the McGregors but it was a general slaughter of the Colquhouns, great numbers being slain. Few casualties were suffered among the McGregors, but Ian Dubh, brother of Alasdair was killed.

The McGregor men indulged themselves in loot and drove away about eighteen hundred head of cattle, sheep and horses. It was a great triumph but Alasdair's foreboding thoughts regarding the future were heavy indeed. He knew well enough that a terrible day of reckoning lay ahead. Immediate steps were taken by the Privy Council which amounted to accomplishing a complete destruction of the Clan. All men or women who bore the name of McGregor were to be immediately executed. Monetary rewards were offered for the severed head of a McGregor and many of their enemies made a business of hunting them like wild beasts. Meanwhile, Alasdair was in hiding and many of his men were being sheltered by the Lairds of Ardkinglas and Strachur and men of lesser importance. The Campbells have always been blamed for being the enemies of the Clan Gregor but they frequently supported them. However, this was not the case with the Earl of Argyle who was a mastermind at perfidy. After Alasdair submitted to the Earl in weakening the Colquhouns, his purpose was accomplished and then he immediately withdrew his protection of the McGregors.

The following winter the suffering of the women and children was heartrending and many died of cold and starvation. There is some evidence of negotiation to banish by transporting abroad many members of the Clan but although the King was appealed to in order to pay the expense the plan was never carried out.

In the meanwhile many of the men were caught and taken to Edinburgh and hanged without trial being known to have been at Glenfruin. Many stories have been preserved in the old legends pertaining to this period in which the hunted men managed to elude their pursuers but finally were caught and hanged.

Alasdair was in great anguish when he saw the sufferings of the women and children and bethought himself of approaching the Laird of Ardkinglas for help. There had always seemed to be a friendship between these two cousins and an invitation reached Alasdair to come to his house^a at Ardkinglas. Alasdair had great trust in Ardkinglas but when he arrived alone he was met by a band of armed men who placed him under arrest. What a shock! Ardkinglas was terrified of the Earl and was trying hard to gain his approval. Since he was only a few miles up the Loch from Argyle's castle he instantly sent Alasdair to the Earl under guard, in a boat at night, with his hands tied behind his back. Alasdair managed to loosen his bonds and knocked down the man nearest him, jumped overboard and swam ashore making good his escape.

He was now at liberty and safe among his native heather but no closer to a solution to his problems.

Messages reached him from the Earl of Argyle saying that if he would quietly give himself up he would intercede for him. Then he promised that he would see Alasdair safely into England and he could go to London to appeal to the King. Within the last few months the "Gentle King Jamie" had ascended the English throne.

Alasdair took his bait and a company of men accompanied him across the border into England when a group of the town guard from Edinburgh arrested him and hurried him back to Edinburgh. Apparently the treachery was all arranged by Argyle. He was tried by men who were nearly all his old enemies and he was condemned to be hanged. This was carried out with dispatch and two men who were hostages also were hanged with him. He was hanged at a higher level than the others as a mark of distinction of being a chief. Thus ended the life of Alasdair and the following verse summarizes his life:

*I've lived a life of sturt and strife
I die by treachery
It burns my heart I must depart
And not avenged be*

The Clan, in addition to being nameless and landless, was now chiefless. The proscriptive laws remained in force for another seventy years and great unhappiness was occasioned by them, but that is another story in itself.

The reader may derive some satisfaction in knowing that Archibald the Grim — Earl of Argyle, had to flee abroad for treachery and other crimes and died there. His son and grandson each died on the scaffold.

*The writer had the experience in 1906 to be working as a young journeymen mason on the construction of the modern house a few hundred yards from the site of the old castle.

GRANDFATHER MOUNTAIN HIGHLAND GAMES, 1966

EDITH L. BLUNT

If you have never attended the Highland Games in Linville, North Carolina you should certainly put it on your list of "musts" for 1967. The weather in '66 was perfect, making the two day event more than ever delightful.

Our chieftain, William B. Hamilton Magruder, from Texas presented the MacGregor trophy to Grimsley Hobbs Jr., the winner of the Tossing of the Sheaf. Young Hobbs was a student at Eadham College, Indiana and he tossed the 15 lb. sheaf 17 ft. 6 in. (One foot shorter than the record toss made by Tom McNish in '64.)

In old Scottish history books you often read such statements as, "The MacGregors were out again in '45." To use the same phrasing, the MacGregors were certainly "out again" at Linville in '66. There was a goodly number to Rally to the Tartan.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Hamilton Magruder Texas
Dr. and Mrs. R. Gregory Magruder Virginia
Mr. and Mrs. James Keir Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Blunt Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. John McAdams Virginia

Dr. and Mrs. Donald McCollum	D. C.
Mrs. George Hazelwood	Maryland
Miss Helen Cassaway	Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Mills	Virginia
Miss Mary Hundley	Virginia
Mrs. Henry Samford	Virginia
Mr. Alan Temple	Tenn.
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas MacGregor with son and daughter-in-law	Virginia
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lecky	S. Carolina

In case you are one of those who think that all the members of the American Clan Gregor Society are *too old* to participate in Highland Games, for the record, John McAdams brought credit to the Tartan in both the Caber toss and Tossing of the Sheaf.

The Highland Games will be held at Grandfather Mt., Linville, N. C.

July 8th and 9th, 1967

THE TARTAN

Here's to it!

The fighting sheen of it,
The yellow, the green of it,
The white, the blue of it,
The swing, the hue of it,
The dark, the red of it,
Every thread of it!

The fair have sighed for it,
The brave have died for it,
Foemen sought for it.
Heroes fought for it.
Honour the name of it,
Drink to the fame of it—
The Tartan!

—MURDOCH MACLEAN

DON'T FORGET

*The 1967 Gathering will be at the
Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Md.*

October 13th and 14th

THE McGEHEE FAMILY

by HUGUETTE McGEHEE

I am aware at this writing that much has been said and written on and about the McGehee family which makes mine a difficult task to say the least. But I must first tell you the story of how the McGehees arrived at their name, which some know and yet it will be rather new to others reading this article.

Yes we were MacGregors and as history and families have related from one generation to the other, we were of the brave and mighty Clan Gregor. Our ancestor James MacGregor whose father was Chief Patrick MacGregor, of the Clan Gregor, was with his father fighting the royal cause in the Montrose rebellion, against Cromwell. At the time James was a Major, and was beginning to be very disgruntled with the turn of affairs. Especially the proscribing of the MacGregor name. Thus he made his decision to leave his beloved Scotland and come to America and avoid the possibility of having his head chopped off, as many others before him had suffered. He landed in America at the Virginia Colony. The proof of this being the oath of allegiance which he signed on April 11, 1652. His oath is on record in the Virginia State Historical Library, at Richmond. To assure that his clansmen may know where and who he was, he took the name of Thomas MackGehee, which name meant "sons of the sea" in his native Scotland. And since it was not until 1775 that the order banning the MacGregor name was repealed, we find that it was too late for our Thomas to have recouped his original name. So the MackGehee name was used until the third generation, when it was changed or shortened to McGehee and is as we spell it today. Of course there are many many variations of the spelling of that name. This being due to the fact that it was spelled and written by the writer as it sounded to him. This giving the many different spellings. But we are Mc - Ge - hees.

Being from the deep south I will tell you a little about the McGehees who left Virginia and Georgia seeking new homes and where their descendants still reside. From history again we find many of them in the Colonial Militia, their names too long to enumerate. There were McGehees then as there are today, who are patriots, fighting for American Independence and are still doing a terrific job for their country. We have had pioneers, physicians, plantation owners, public officials, teachers and the line goes on. And as the years go by we can begin to make our own modern list of soldiers, students, professional and business men who have done honor to their country and to the name they bear.

It was a good day in the year 1805 for Amite County, Mississippi, when such a man as Samuel McGehee the son of Edward MackGehee and Elizabeth de Jarnette, arrived in the land of our ancestors. Trying to visualize their ordeals and privations as they came across the country mostly inhabited by the Creek nation of Indians, is something which we cannot begin to do. First they had to have a passport through this land signed by the then Governor of Georgia, to allow their safe passage to the land where they were eventually to settle and rear their families. Samuel McGehee was born June 23, 1759 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He died on June 9, 1821 in his beloved new found home of Amite County, Mississippi. On October 19, 1778 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, he had married Olive Muse, the daughter of William Muse. Samuel served as a Lieutenant during the Revolution under the command of Captain Daniel Trigg. He and his wife reared a family of ten children.

James his son came to Amite County along with his parents while still a very young boy. He was born May 7, 1794 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He died January 20, 1843 in Amite County, Mississippi. He married June 1, 1819 Zilpha Downs. James was a large land owner in that part of Amite County known as Zion Hill and Ford Communities in the northern portion of the County. They were the parents of eight children.

Their son James Madison McGehee was born March 14, 1826 in Amite County, and died March 27, 1893 at Little Springs, Franklin County, Mississippi. James Madison married Rebecca Ann Jones on February 10th, 1846 in Amite County, Mississippi. She was the daughter of Philip Jones. This young couple moved to Franklin County soon after their marriage. Their issue was ten children.

One of which was Philip Eugene McGehee born January 9, 1856. He died March 5, 1909 in Franklin County, where he was born. He was still a comparatively young man at the time of his death. Philip Eugene married Laura Alice Cain. He was a large land owner and operated one of the first cotton gins in that part of the country. In the cotton gin business he had as his partner his son Ive Eugene McGehee, the father-in-law of the writer.

John Hiram McGehee the brother of Philip Eugene, one of the outstanding civic leaders of the State of Mississippi, was the father of another prominent Mississippian — Chief Justice Harvey McGehee, of the Mississippi State Supreme Court.

Many of the descendants of these pioneer McGehee families have migrated to the far West, the North, the East, and even to some foreign countries. And at this writing are too many to inumerate.

Being presently occupied with the compiling of a Genealogy on the McGehees and their Allied Families, could let me relate history and family stories for hours, but time and space do not allow for such. I can say this, the experience and the many friends I have made while persuing the material for this genealogy are legion and has been a heartwarming experience.

In concluding this wee article, I would like to ask that all McGehee members of our Clan do please write me and give the information on their families, as I would not want to pass anyone by. As this means so very much to the generations to come. And by this means they too can learn about their ancestors, and love them as we do. I think to know the people from whose roots they have sprung, should be a must on the list of their accomplishments.

The greatest satisfaction that I have had in doing this Genealogy is to see just how very proud of their ancestor Scots can be.

MRS. EDGAR MCGEHEE

BOOK ON CLAGETT FAMILY

Brice McAdoo Clagett, 1343 27th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C., a member of the Society, is preparing a book on the Clagett-Clagett family and its descendants bearing other names. In the early generations the Magruders intermarried with the Clagetts more than with any other family, and many members of the Clan are Clagett descendants. Mr. Clagett is interested in including full genealogical and biographical information in the book on any one with a Clagett ancestor, no matter how remote. He would be delighted to hear from any Clan members or others who are Claggett descendants and with whom he has not previously been in touch. He hopes that the book will be published sometime in 1968.

MACGREGORS

The Rev. Henry Patton M. A. — Historian and Geneologist connected with the General Register House in Edinburgh compiled this list of names of families and septs of Clan Gregor prior to 1909

Siol Alpin (Clan Alpin) Mac Alpins

Patton wrote "The following are *all* reckoned as MacGregors

MacKinnin (Mac Fingon)

Mac Nab

Grant

MacKay

MacGregour

Mac Eagh — MacKaig

MacGrigor

Mac Kagg

MacGruger

Children of the mist

MacGriogair

Mac Aulay — Anciently MacKally

Mac Fie

Mac Ildy

Mac Duffie

Mac Combich

Mac Quarry

Mac Cuarry

Chief of Ulvas Isle

Mac Guire

Mac Giery

Maguire

Mac Cormac

Mac Cormick (Ireland)

MacDoull

Descendants of Doughall Chiar

Mac Dieulcher

MacGregor

Mac Coulchier

Mac William

Mac Murdo

Black

Fletcher or Leitch (the same)

Grierson

Greig

Mac Adam

Greer

Gregory

Gregorson

Mac Greur

Grayson

Gregson

Mac Cruder

Mac Cruiter

Mac Crouder

Mc Crowther

Mac Gruther

Mac Chruthair

Mac Crouther

Mc Crowder

Harperson (In Stratheven, The Lennox and Balquidder)

Mac Kell

Mac Killie

Mac Ara — (Baron Mac Ara a remote cadet of MacGregor, he registers same arms.)

Mackill

Mac Choiter

Mackall

MacGill

Mac Leister — The clan Leisdye

Mac Leish see Fletcher

Mac Liven

Mac Nie

Mac Nee

Mac Nish — neish or mish

Malloch (Maillaich, Mac Hutcheon Mac Vykar)

“MacGregor Drummonds” of Balhaldie

From the Fortengall MacGregors in Roro in GlenLyon

Whyte

DON'T FORGET

*The 1967 Gathering will be at the
Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Md.*

October 13th and 14th

TWO ANCESTRAL HOMES

by REGINA MAGRUDER HILL

"Baltimore," the ancestral home of the Hills of Prince Georges County, Maryland, consisted of 1400 acres, lying on the south side of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, laid out on the 8th day of February, 1684 and granted to Clement Hill, Jr. by Lord Baltimore on May 1, 1704 and called "Baltimore." (From "Land Grant Paper" filed in Land Records at Annapolis, Maryland.)

One thousand acres of this tract was later divided (about 1826) into two sections of 500 acres each by Phillip Hill and his brother William Wilson Hill, great grandsons and 4th in line from Clement Hill, Jr.

These two brothers started from the outer edges of their land and walked toward each other and their meeting place marked the boundary between their acres. This survey has stood in Court to the present time. Philip Hill kept the name of "Baltimore" and part of the original home built by Philip stood until 1956, about 130 years, when it was destroyed by fire. William Wilson Hill named his section "Glenway" and built his home, but the house now standing (1962) is the second home built by William Wilson Hill, and is about 109 years old. All of his children were born on these acres, and his daughter, Marjorie Virginia Hill, born 1853, was the first child born in the second house.

Philip Hill and William Wilson Hill were the sons of Richard Hill and Marjorie Wilson. Their wives, Sophia Magruder and Mary Thomas Magruder were sisters, the daughters of Thomas Magruder and Mary Clark, and were born at the "Forrest," Prince Georges County, Maryland, their family home.

"Baltimore" and "Glenway" were both built on prominent hills and were plainly visible one from the other. The view was splendid. The Capitol, Library of Congress and the Washington Monument could be seen from both houses on a clear day.

To the east of "Glenway," on a still higher elevation was "Signal Hill" where The United States Army Signal Corp built a lookout tower. This tower was on the highest point in that part of the County and part of the framework still remained in 1962. The Baltimore City fire in 1904 was visible from this tower, and people came from all around the countryside to see it.

Opposite the south porch of "Glenway" was a long shaded path called "The Walk" which led to the family burial ground. Large trees, interspersed with fruit trees, shaded this area.

Another section near the house was referred to as the "Meadow of The Quarter Gate." This gate opened to the grounds set aside for the slaves housed there before the Civil War. There was a spring, called the "Cum Spring" nearby, and the water was cool and inviting.

There was another spring from which water was brought every day for the family's use. This spring was still flowing and in use during the time the writer spent her summers at "Glenway" with the two last members of the large family of William Wilson Hill and Mary Thomas Magruder; Edward Everett Hill and Mary Therese Hill. They were the last Master and Mistress of "Glenway" of Magruder blood. Edward Everett Hill married Catherine Eliza Coad (1900), who took over the reins during her lifetime and was a gracious lady and hostess.

All of the children of William Wilson Hill and Mary Thomas Magruder referred to "Glenway" as "down home" and had many fond memories of it, and

often returned with their families for visits, but only Edward Everett (1857-1922) and Mary Therese (1860-1944) remained there for their entire lives.

At "Baltimore" there was a rose garden and very fine boxwoods. The parlor was furnished with a horsehair sofa and chairs, both platform rockers and straight back. There was a harpischord in one end of the long room and a marble top table in the center.

Two barns were erected on this estate to house the large tobacco crop which was considered the best tobacco in the County.

All water was supplied by a spring and what could be caught in rain barrels. The writer has seen this during her young life and has carried water for drinking and cooking from the spring to the house. The water in the barrels was clean and soft and was used for bathing, washing dishes and other small jobs around the house.

The last residents of Magruder blood to reside at "Baltimore" were Brooke Berry Hill (1842-1914 d.s.) son of Sophia Magruder and Philip Hill and Howard Hill Sheriff (1857-1934) and his wife Margaret Susanne Scott (1857-1933) and their family, he being the son of Mary Ann Hill and Dionysius Thaddeus Sheriff and grandson of Sophia Magruder and Philip Hill.

Both of these ancestral homes were dear to the heart of the writer. "Glenway" was the place where her father, Alexander Hill, son of William Wilson Hill and Mary Thomas Magruder, was born and grew to manhood. He lived on his portion of the estate after his marriage.

"Baltimore" was the home of the writer's mother, Mary Matilda Sheriff, who was born there and lived with her parents, Mary Ann Hill and Dionysius Thaddeus Sheriff, until her marriage to Alexander Hill. Mary Ann Hill was the daughter of Sophia Magruder and Philip Hill.

All vestige of these estates is now gone but the roads through these acres still bear the names of Hill and Sheriff on the present map of that section.

This story belongs to that time long past when life was simple and lovely and the young ladies and young gentlemen moved in leisurely ways.

Mrs. Doris Hill Freeman found this article among the papers of her sister, Regina Magruder Hill, who had written it for the Year Book, prior to her death in 1965.

THE BEALL-DAWSON HOUSE

ROCKVILLE, Md.

The Montgomery County Historical Society, together with the City of Rockville, recently acquired the Beall-Dawson House. This fine example of georgian architecture was built around 1815 by Upton Beall. According to tradition the house was visited by General Lafayette.

Upton Beall (1770-1827) was a great grandson of Verlinda Magruder who married John Beall. Verlinda was a daughter of Colonel Samuel Magruder (1660-1734) and a granddaughter of Alexander "the immigrant."

The Historical Society plans to house information about Montgomery County events, places and people. A visit to the house should prove of interest to members of our society.

A MACGREGOR RESTS IN BARBADOS, WEST INDIES

By MRS. GEORGE F. HAZELWOOD

While visiting some English friends on the West Indian island of Barbados in February of this year (1967), I decided to follow the trail of Sir Evan John Murray MacGregor of MacGregor 2nd Baronet, one-time Chief of Clan Gregor. Members of our American Clan Gregor Society will remember reading about Sir Evan in the Year Book of the 1963 Gathering (see pages 38 and 39). There they will find, not only a very stunning portrait of this handsome gentleman dressed in full Scottish regalia, but also, a short resume of his life.

My interest in Sir Evan was renewed in October 1964 when our good friend, the late Mr. John MacGregor of Edinburgh, Scotland wrote me the following:

"That finishes my rather inadequate report on the Burial Places, but a very closely allied situation has arisen since the Appeal Fund was instituted. Strangely enough, it concerns the subject of this year's (1964) Xmas card, Sir Evan MacGregor.

Sir Evan was appointed Governor-General of the Leeward Islands and eventually took over the Governorship of Barbados, dying there in 1841 and being buried in the Cathedral grounds. The distressing point is that his grave is quite unmarked, although it is well-known. One of our Clan Gregor members who stays in Millbrook, New York, has a plantation in Barbados, where he winters, and he has made quite a study of the history of Barbados. I'll quote from one of his letters:

'I do know that Sword of Honour presented to Sir Evan is in a glass case in the Senate Chamber at Bridgetown. The scabbard bears an inscription indicating that it was presented on the occasion of Sir Evan's leaving the Leeward Islands to go to Barbados to assume the Governorship there. In the Barbados Museum is some of the plate which Sir Evan used at Government House. Some private people in Bridgetown also have pieces of his silver plate, each of which bears Sir Evan's coat-of-arms.'

Sir Evan was buried in the vault of the then leading Freemason in Barbados, and Mr. Lewis MacGregor of Millbrook suggests that a suitable plaque should be placed on the vault or on the wall of the Cathedral, and that he could arrange with the Governor, the Cathedral authorities and the Freemasons for an appropriate ceremony to mark the unveiling."

I was immediately intrigued, and decided, if ever I again set foot upon the shores of Barbados, I would make a pilgrimage to see as many of these things as possible. My wish was granted.

Arriving in the West Indies, I telephoned Mr. Lewis MacGregor at his plantation, "Joes Little River," in St. Joseph Parish. Mr. MacGregor, a delightful gentleman of eighty, very kindly gave me much helpful information. Thus fortified, I began my Pilgrimage.

The first stop was at the Cathedral of St. Michael and All Angels in Bridgetown. It is old and very lovely, large, airy and spacious, seating about 1600 persons and with extremely high ceilings. It is delightfully restful and cool due to the constant gentle tradewinds. The original building was consecrated in 1665 but was destroyed by a hurricane; this present church was completed in 1789. There, most appropriately in the open air cloister just outside the door by which the Governors enter, was a large beautifully polished brass plaque (38" X 20") re-

IN MEMORY OF

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR GENERAL
SIR EVAN J. MURRAY MACGREGOR
BARONET, K.C.B., K.C.H.

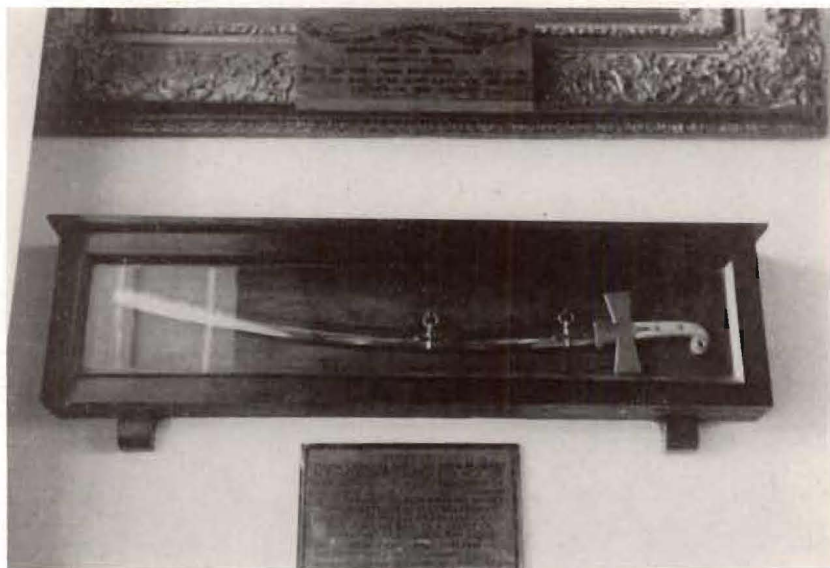
CHIEF OF THE CLAN GREGOR
GOVERNOR OF ANTIGUA 1832
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN
CHIEF OF THE LEeward ISLANDS
1833 - 1836
OF BARBADOS 1836-1841
DIED 1841

BURIED IN THIS CATHEDRAL
IN THE VAULT OF
ALEXANDER IRVINE
FOUNDER OF FREEMASONRY
IN THIS ISLAND

THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY THE
CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY



THE TOMB OF HIS EXCELLENCY, MAJOR GENERAL
SIR EVAN JOHN MURRAY MACGREGOR BARONET, K.C.B., K.C.H.



THE SWORD OF HIS EXCELLENCY, MAJOR GENERAL
SIR EVAN JOHN MURRAY MACGREGOR BARONET, K.C.B., K.C.H.

cording all the pertinent facts of Sir Evan's service in the West Indies (See illustration for wording).

From there, through a stone archway into the ancient graveyard I went, among the many tombs and markers coolly shaded by large spreading trees, to the impressive and very dignified tomb where lie the remains of Sir Evan (See illustration). Truly a peaceful spot!

From here I ambled through the streets of quaint, bustling Bridgetown to Trafalgar Square, on one side of which, over the Post Office, is located the Senate Chamber. Up a long, wide staircase I went. To my left was the General Assembly Room, and to my right a wide porch running along the Senate Chamber. This room was beautifully furnished, and had full length life-sized photographs of Her Majesty, the Queen and Prince Philip, and life-size oil portraits of former King George V and Queen Mary. Several paintings of gentlemen who had once governed Barbados graced the end wall. I was fascinated by a caption under one which read, "Painted at the request of the Ladies of the Island." He must have been quite a man!

However, to get back to Sir Evan, inside the wide doorway hung a long, narrow glass case with his sword clearly and beautifully displayed (See illustration). Upon the cross piece of the sword, engraved in very delicate script, most tortuous to the eyesight and at right angles to the normal way of reading, was the following intriguing inscription:

"His Excellency the Governor

To His Honor the President and the Council and the Speaker and the House of Assembly.

(Extract) On principles, doubtless of general policy. The Executive is thereby commanded not to accept any sum of money, gift or gratuity, which may be granted or voted to him or to any person or persons in trust from him or in his behalf by any Council or Assembly. The sword offered in a manner so highly complimentary is consequently declined, but the terms of the resolution awarding it, engraved upon the weapon, which his Excellency wears will honorably and ably serve at once, to record the favorable sentiments of the Dominica Legislature of the Governor's lasting gratitude.

E. J. Murray MacGregor, *Governor*

Gov't. House Roseau

8th April 1833 "

Below the glass case was fastened a brass plaque which read as follows—and which to some degree explains the above inscription on the sword:

"Sword of

Major General Sir Evan John Murray

McGregor of McGregor, K.C.B., K.C.H., A.D.C.

To King William the IVth, Governor of

Barbados 1836-1841. Previously Governor

of the Leeward Islands when the address

commemorated on the hilt was presented

to him by the Houses of the Legislature.

His remains rest in a vault in

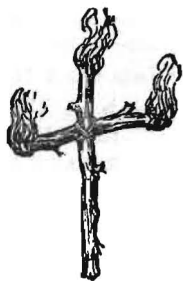
St. Michaels Cathedral, Barbados.

'One of the best Governors that ever held
the Reins of Office' (Schomburgk's History).
Presented to the Government of Barbados
by Miss Gertrude Jones, Barbados, 1923."

Unfortunately, because of lack of time, I was unable to see the pieces of plate at the Museum, or to contact Mr. MacGregor again. However, I was thoroughly delighted to have been able to follow the trail as far as I did!

Now that I am home, I see upon the wall before me a framed copy, in color, of Sir Evan's portrait, on my desk lies the year book of the 1963 Gathering open at the resume of his life, while engraved upon my memory are the images of his tomb, plaque and sword, and the colorful and vivid impressions of that lovely tropical isle where, over a century ago, he once governed. I feel as if I am truly beginning to know this debonair, handsome Scot. Many of us have met his charming great-great-grandson, Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, and his utterly delightful, young great-great-great-grandsons, Malcolm and little Ninian.

Long may the descendants of Sir Evan John Murray MacGregor live and prosper!



THE LEGEND OF BILLY MAGRUDER

Confederate Soldier or Guerrilla?

By THOMAS GARLAND MAGRUDER, JR.

In the waning years of the War Between the States Sue Munday, Billy Magruder and others filled the pages of the Northern press and caused consternation among the Union forces in Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas.

The guerrillas were referred to by Southern sympathizers as partisan rangers but there was no name too low to call them by the Federals.

William Clarke Quantrill (1837-1865), guerrilla leader, was born in Ohio; was a farmer, gambler, schoolteacher, desperado in Kansas region (to 1861); chief of irregular guerrilla band operating in Kansas and Missouri (1861-1862); mustered into Confederate service (1862); defeated Federal cavalry unit (Oct. 1863).

Quantrill was mortally wounded near Taylorville, Ky. in May, 1865, but other bands under the leadership of men such as Munday, Magruder and Medcalf continued forays until their capture a few months later.

At Bloomfield, Ky., on Jan. 28, 1865 Munday's force together with that of Billy Magruder tangled with Home Guards from Louisville and 17 home guards were killed.

On March 3, 1865 Munday was defeated at Bardstown, Ky., by the 54th. Kentucky and Magruder was dangerously wounded in a skirmish in Hancock County. Munday joined Magruder's forces in an effort to help the wounded man. In a skirmish with Federals Munday is said to have stood over the prostrate Magruder and killed four Union soldiers with two pistols he always carried.

Munday's efforts to protect Magruder and get him to a safe hiding place ultimately led to his own capture and that of Magruder and Medcalf. The three men holed up in a tobacco barn on the farm of John Cox, 1½ miles from Irvington, Ky. and near the village of Webster, 10 miles from Brandenburg.

Post Commander Dill of Federal Troops at Louisville heard where they were hiding and sent 60 members of the 30th Wisconsin Volunteers to capture them. One report says nine Federal soldiers were killed at the first assault on the barn. The owner of the barn agreed to parley with the trio and they agreed to surrender, take the oath of allegiance on condition they were to be set free. The word of the officer in charge proved to be as false as that of Argyll who transported MacGregor "out of the country" and then returned him to Edinburgh to be hanged.

Munday, Magruder and Medcalf were taken to Louisville and presumably after a court martial Munday and Magruder were hung on October 20, 1865 at 12th and Broadway in Louisville. Medcalf was released.

According to early press account Sue Munday gained his nickname "Sue" because of his long flowing hair. His real name was Marcellus Jerome Clark, born in Simpson County, Ky. in 1845, the youngest son of seven children. He was the son of Brig. Gen. Hector M. Clark, Confederate forces.

After the execution his body was shipped to his aunt, Mrs. Nancy Bradshaw at Franklin, Ky. and buried in the old Clark or Hopkins graveyard about a mile north of Franklin, Ky.

Munday protested the charge he was a guerrilla and stated "I am a regular Confederate soldier and have served in the Confederate Army four years. I fought under General Buckner at Fort Donaldson and belonged to General Morgan's

command when he entered Kentucky. I have assisted and taken many prisoners and have always treated them very kindly."

Munday was captured on Monday, tried on Tuesday and hung on Wednesday. Neither Munday nor Magruder knew until day of execution what their fate was to be. The executions caused a storm of protest and criticism of Union forces in Louisville. It was pointed out that the men should have been shot as officers instead of being hung.

Munday was six feet tall, straight and remarkably well-built, weighted 160 pounds and his dark hair came down to his shoulders. He bore an air of culture and refinement. His last spiritual adviser was the Rev. W. Talbot of St. John's Episcopal Church. His death occurred five months before his twenty-first birthday.

The book "Famous Kentucky Trials and Tragedies" by L. F. Johnson, Banks-Baldwin Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, is said to contain an account of Munday and Magruder. Also old editions of the Daily Journal and Morning Courier of Louisville.

In September 1861 when he was sixteen years old Munday is said to have served with Co. D., 4th Kentucky Regiment at Camp Burnett in Tennessee.

Details of Billy Magruder's adventures are scarce but it is known that his name was Henry Magruder and that he was a native of Kentucky. The charts of the American Clan Gregor Society show a Henry Magruder, born 1843, the son of Ezekiel Magruder, born Maryland 1791, married Nancy, born 1798 and that all three were living in Bullitt County Ky., in the census of 1850. This Henry had brothers Casey, John and Benjamin and sister Susan.

Perhaps some research into this branch of the family might determine if Henry L. (Billy) Magruder was the son of Ezekiel.

Stories of this episode appeared in the Sunday magazine section of the Louisville Courier-Journal in March 17, 1940 and in a column "A Bit of Kentucky Folklore" by Credo Harris in the Louisville Times, October 27, 1938.

In the Louisville Courier-Journal of Friday, Jan. 27, 1939, there appears under "The Point of View," a letter to the editors giving fragmentary details of the capture. The letter follows:

"True facts concerning the surrender of Sue Munday, Medcalf and McGruder, I am not sure of the date, on what is known as the John Cox farm about one and one half miles east of Irvington, Ky."

"One night Mr. Cox and wife were sitting at the table when someone knocked at the door with the butt of a pistol. Mr. Cox opened the door and invited him in. Said Munday: My name is Sue Munday. Probably you have heard of me. I have two wounded men with me. I brought them here on a sled drawn by a horse. We will stay in your barn. I will come to the house and get their meals for them and I will eat my meals here at the house.

"In about ten days a bunch of soldiers, about 60 in number, discovered them there. They surrounded the barn and demanded their surrender. Munday refused and opened fire and when the smoke of battle cleared away after the soldiers retreated Munday had killed nine men in the barn lot.

"The Captain went to the house and talked to Mr. Cox and told him he would have to take a load of straw up to the side of the barn and set it on fire to force them out. Mr. Cox asked the Captain to give him permission to go to the barn and talk to Munday, which he did. Munday told Mr. Cox to go back and tell the Captain to come to the barn, he wanted to talk to him, which he did.

"Munday agreed to surrender and take the oath of allegiance if they would release them. The Captain agreed and the other two surrendered and were taken to Louisville, and of course everyone knows what happened there.

"Before leaving Munday gave Mr. Cox two of his pistols. Mr. Cox's son, Mr. W. L. Cox, who operates a tire and battery station at 12th and Broadway, unless moved recently, has one of the pistols."

G. H. Board, Irvington, Ky."

Tradition has it that the Federal authorities refused to let Magruder see the girl to whom he was engaged to marry or any member of his family. The night before his execution Billy Magruder is said to have penned the following poem, written in the flowery language so popular in that age, which was published in "Southern Poems of the War" collected and arranged by Miss Emily V. Mason of Virginia.

LAST REQUEST OF HENRY MAGRUDER

(This unfortunate youth, who was executed on Friday, October 20, 1865, in his last moments displayed a firmness and courage unprecedented in the annals of the world's history, save by Marshall Ney himself, whom Napoleon termed the "Bravest of the brave." Laying aside the charges preferred against him by the powers who tried and condemned him, he was more "sinned against than sinning;" for, young ardent and impetuous, he became easy prey to those follies and temptations for which he atoned with the sacrifice of his life. Poor unfortunate child: Weak and feeble, suffering agonies from a mortal wound long months within gloomy prison walls, shut off from every hope, yet he never murmured nor complained to the very few friends who did carefully gain access to his prison cell, you ever found him cheerful and hopeful. In his last moments he addressed himself to two particular friends upon whom he did ever rely with the utmost confidence, and expressed "his request" in the following beautiful lines.)

EMILY MASON

Oh! wrap me not, when I am dead,
In the ghastly winding-sheet
And bind no kerchief round my head,
Nor fetter my active feet;
But let some friend who loves me best
Comb out my long dark hair,
And part the ringlets round my face
In the fashion I loved to wear.

And robe me in my favorite garb,
And let sweet flowers be pressed
Within my hand and to my heart,
When you lay me down to rest;
For I would not my friends would turn
Away with trill of fear,
As they give the last fond look and kiss
To one in life so dear.

And lay me down in a quiet spot,
 Beneath some spreading tree,
Where birds may build there nests, and sing
 There sweetest song o'er me;
And let no tear be o'er me shed
 But the pearly tears of night,
As the flowers I love weep o'er my bed
 In the pale moon's silver light.

And let no chilling marble rest
 On my heart so warm and true;
But the verdant turf be my winding-sheet
 Kept green by the summer dew.
Thus let me sleep—and my glad soul,
 On the wings of hope and love,
Shall hasten to meet my loved and lost
 In a world of bliss above.

The writer of this article would like to have some of our clan members in Kentucky do some more research on Billy Magruder, perhaps in the old newspaper files of 1865 at Louisville, public Library so that we may have more data on his activities, family and Confederate Army record.

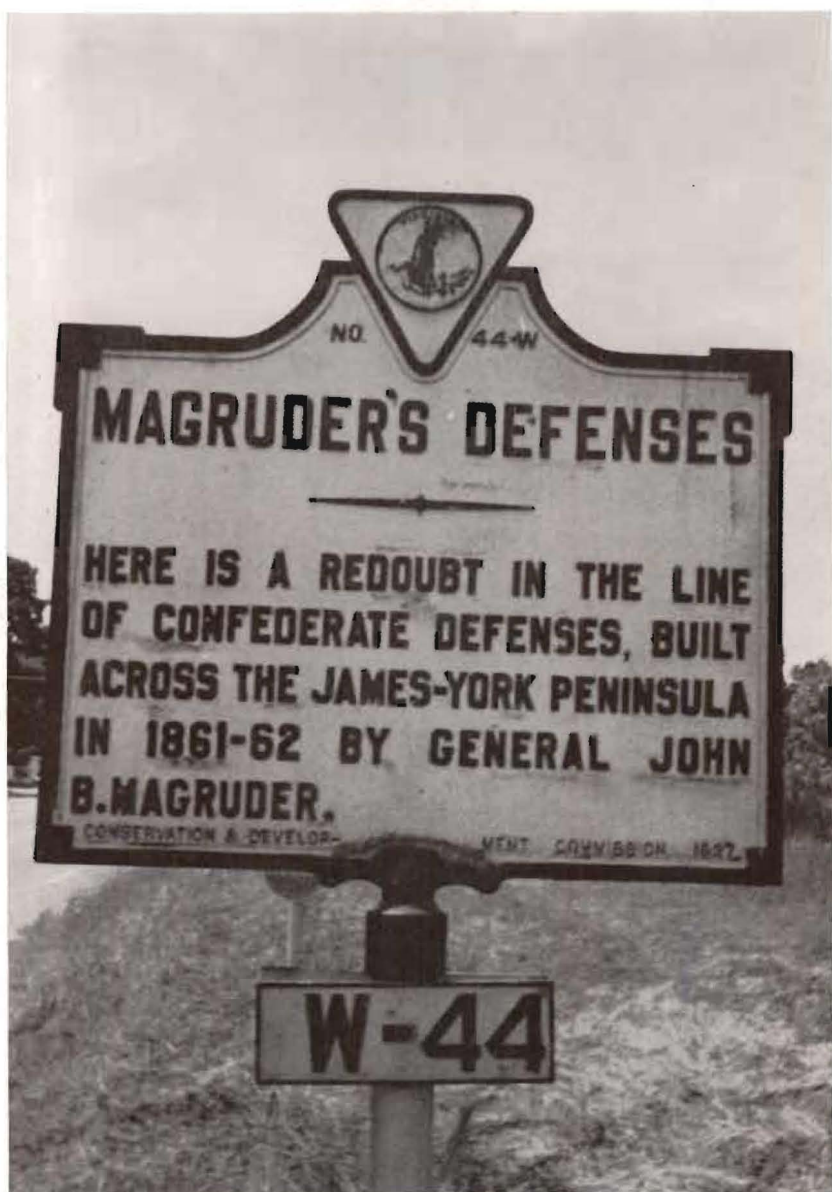
DON'T FORGET

*The 1967 Gathering will be at the
Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Md.*

October 13th and 14th



TOMB OF GENERAL JOHN BANKHEAD MACRUDER
GALVESTON, TEXAS



Sign On Highway Near Williamsburg, Va.

THE MAXIMILIAN STORY

by JOHN BANKHEAD MAGRUDER

Major General John Bankhead Magruder served with distinction in the Confederate Army during the War Between the States. He won for the Confederate cause one of their last complete victories at Galveston, Texas on New Years Day 1863.

General Magruder was buried at Galveston in 1871 and the monument pictured on the opposite page was erected by the United Confederate Veterans.

The following article by Gen. Magruder was first printed in the New York Times in April of 1916 and was reprinted in the Society Year Book of that year. Since January 1967 two new books and quite a bit of other interesting material about John Bankhead Magruder has been donated to the Clan Library.

With the recent revival of interest in the accomplishments of this MacGregor descendant now seems like an opportune time to reprint this very interesting article by the General himself.

For those members of the Society who do not have early issues of the Year Book, no longer available for sale, there is a complete set at the Library available for reading there.

For two years before the termination of the Civil War, I commanded in Texas. The surrender of General Lee in April, 1865, followed by that of General Johnston, cast a deep gloom over the affairs of the Trans-Mississippi Department, which seriously affected our soldiers, some 60,000 in number, of whom I commanded about 40,000. This was followed by news of the assassination of President Lincoln, which was felt to be the severest blow of all.

No exultation followed the act, but the depression of the men continued to increase, notwithstanding the exertions of the officers to encourage them. For the sake of the unhappy women, children, and old men, if for no other reason, I desired to prevent the dissolution of this large army and the scenes which might attend it. I also wished, as it had become necessary, that they should yield their independent political and military existence, that they would do so, as Caesar did his life, at the base of Pompey's statue, with decency, and would for these purposes maintain their organization.

But in vain! Sending by night emissaries from camp to camp, they formed their plans, and simultaneously dispersed, taking with them their arms, breaking open the public stores and appropriating whatever they desired. Regiment after regiment, coming from points remote from these scenes of plunder and riot, marched to my headquarters at Houston, and offered their services to put down the mutineers. The offer was promptly accepted by me, but in every case they joined their comrades in order to get their portion of the spoils. Finally, my mounted escort, who swore they would never leave me until I was "across the border," caught the infection and I was left alone with my staff on the boiling ocean of mutiny, of rapine and plunder.

There was no opposing army to surrender to, the nearest Federal troops being at New Orleans. The Confederate civil authorities of Texas were utterly powerless. Those of the United States had not arrived, and thus anarchy reigned supreme. I deemed it my duty, however, to remain firmly at my post, and did so, endeavoring to diminish evils which I could not prevent. Retaining charge of the railroads, I transported the men and their "plunder" to points as near their

homes as possible, and recommended the citizens on the line of travel to prepare food for them as a means of safety to themselves. This was done, and on the 2d of June, 1865, General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the department, accompanied by myself, boarded the United States blockading fleet off Galveston, and in the cabin of the flagship surrendered the armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department to General Davis of the United States Army, who had been sent from New Orleans by General Canby to receive the surrender.

By the terms of the written convention of surrender it was agreed that the commissioned officers of our department should be at liberty to select their residences within or without the United States, as they might think proper. I determined to rejoin my family in France, by the way of Mexico, and accordingly set out with three or four of my staff and fifteen gallant young soldiers, who volunteered their services, on a journey of some 1,500 miles to Vera Cruz.

The western portion of Texas and the northeastern frontier of Mexico were swarming with robbers and murderers. I passed with safety, however, through Texas, though several highway robberies, attended with murder, were committed. Having crossed the Rio Grande, we fell into the hands of the Juarez, or so-called Liberal, party, who relieved us of a part of our arms, but permitted us to go on. We were surrounded twice by robbers while traveling, yet the determined front and bold bearing of my young but veteran escort prevented attack.

Painfully making our progress into the interior, we at length encountered, near Monterey, an outpost of the French Army, and were conducted to the city. The officer, General Jeanningros, at once invited me and some other Generals and Colonels to an exquisite French breakfast. For the first time in many a weary day the light of gastronomic civilization broke upon us in all its glory. The General's cuisine was perfect. Battalions of inviting French dishes, regiments of the most exquisite French wines, and barricades of boxes of the most fragrant Havanas were placed, as it were, in battle array before us, but at the word melted away before the prowess of the wandering warriors of the Lost Cause like skirmish lines under the close fire of serried infantry.

Before our departure we adopted, at my suggestion, a resolution that under no circumstances would we accept military service with either of the contending parties in Mexico, and that unlike other political refugees we should abstain from plotting against our own country where we might find an asylum.

First. Though we had been engaged in a terrible Civil War in our own country, and the South had lost her cause, yet we were Americans in feeling, and preferred not to compromise ourselves with either party in Mexico by entering into the military service of either.

Second. We were paroled not to wage war against the United States, and military service in Mexico might have placed us in a most embarrassing, perhaps dangerous, position in case hostilities should arise between the Government of the United States and either party in that country.

Having made our arrangements, we separated, some for Havana via Matamoros, some for the towns on the Pacific Coast, and the larger number for the City of Mexico, 600 miles distant, which we reached after many dangers, delays, and mishaps. I presume there must have been 2,500 Confederates in the city. Of these, I was the ranking officer, and from habit on the part of the officers and men, and for convenience on the part of the Imperial authorities, all business connected with the Confederates was transacted through me.

Being refreshed by a few days of rest, I represented to the principal Confederate officers the propriety of calling to pay our respects to the Emperor and Empress. This was at once assented to, and having communicated our wishes, through the proper channel, to the Emperor, a day was appointed for an interview. Our nearly wornout uniforms being exchanged for the plain dress of American citizens, we proceeded to the ancient palace of Montezuma, now renovated and superbly furnished, and were shown into an anteroom, to await the summons of their Majesties.

I felt quite at home here, as I, with many others, had become familiar with the Palace eighteen years before, when the American Army held possession of the city. In a few minutes an usher in uniform appeared, and said the Emperor desired to see me alone. I entered the hall of reception, and was presented to the Emperor and Empress, who were standing at the further end of the room. The Emperor seemed to be about thirty-four years old. Though tall and commanding in stature, his person was a model of manly beauty, and his face denoted greater firmness and strength than I had expected from the photographs I had seen of him.

The Empress was also tall, beautifully formed, and graceful in the highest degree. Her dark brown hair, and long, black eyelashes, veiling lustrous eyes of gray, seemed to deepen the melancholy expression of her face. Her features were clearly defined, and classic in the extreme. She was somewhat pale, and her complexion was evidently injured by exposure to sun and rain, which it was known she disregarded in the performance of her duties, either of State or charity. Repose was the predominant expression of her face and form.

Seating themselves on a sofa, and requesting me to be seated, the Emperor asked many questions in relation to the state of affairs in the United States, the foreign policy of the Government, and the trade and commerce of the country. At length the Empress, who was sitting nearest me, asked if any obstacle existed in the United States to the recognition of the Imperial Government. I did not wish to discuss gravely politics with a lady, particularly as I could give her no hope. I, therefore, treating the subject playfully, answered in these words:

"Yes, your Majesty, I will tell you frankly there does exist in the United States an obstacle to the recognition of the Empire."

"And what is it?" said she.

"Why, your Majesty, it was born of timidity, but I fear it is now the child of arrogance. It is also a thing of air, for it is used by the contending political parties in the United States as a shuttlecock, the politicians being the performers, the people the spectators, and it is kept up with surprising skill and pertinacity, lest it fall to the ground and the losers in the game thus displease the audience."

"What can it be?" she replied.

"Your Majesty, that is the Monroe Doctrine, the shuttlecock of politicians."

She comprehended at once, the pale face broke into smiles, showing her dazzling teeth and eloquent dimples, the light of genius beamed from her expressive eyes, and her whole face seemed luminous with intelligence. The Empress was at that moment incomparably beautiful. Such was "poor Carlotta." Turning to the Emperor, she suggested that the usher be dismissed, and that I should introduce my compatriots, remarking that it would relieve the interview of stiffness and formality, which might be embarrassing. Bowing my assent, I brought in

my friends and presented them. After a warm reception, Maximilian addressed us in the following words:

"Gentlemen: You have had a great war in your country. It has been a war of giants. The world has looked upon it aghast. You of the South have lost, and your misfortunes are so great that they make you the brothers of all honorable men throughout the world. As a brother, therefore, I receive you.

"I am glad to learn that some of you intend to remain in Mexico. I welcome you cordially, but upon two conditions: First, that you obey the laws of this country, and, secondly, that you will not interfere with politics, either domestic or foreign. It may seem natural to you that I should receive such war-worn veterans as you are into my military service and thus secure my throne. But this cannot be. After the most mature reflection, both at Miramar and in Mexico, I have arrived at the conclusion, from which I will never vary, that no Government of whatsoever form, can exist permanently in Mexico which fails to win the goodwill of the Government and people of the United States. Under present circumstances your appointments to military positions in this country would give just cause of offense to your Government and people and therefore you must not expect it. But I will avail myself with great pleasure of the services of such of you as may remain here, in order to introduce into the country the admirable public land system of the United States and your system of immigration. This is the policy of peace. This was the policy of my predecessor. This will make Mexico rich and prosperous for herself and valuable as a neighbor to the United States, and this can give offense to none."

He was quite relieved when he was informed that we had predetermined, at Monterey, not to enter the military service of either party. The interview being over, we retired, very favorably impressed with the good sense and practical views of the imperial rulers of Mexico.

On our arrival in the City of Mexico the country was almost entirely under the control of Maximilian. The Imperial troops were victorious everywhere. Juarez was at Chihuahua, retreating toward the Rio Grande. Escobido and the robber Cortina were at Matamoros, within a stone's throw of Texas. Yucatan was Imperial, and all of the people recognized Maximilian, except a small number in Michoacan and a few predatory bands elsewhere. Maximilian, having carried out the policy of Juarez of sequestering and utilizing the Church property, had excited the ire of the Pope and Church Party, much to the distress of Carlotta, and a change of the Ministry having taken place, the Liberal Party was now in power.

The Emperor, a few days after our interview, published his plan of colonization and a decree for the survey of the public lands. He organized a Bureau of Immigration and Surveys and placed it under the control of Carlotta. Captain Maury, the distinguished author of the wind and current charts, formerly of the United States Navy, was appointed Imperial Astronomer and Commissioner of Immigration, and I became Chief of the Land Office and Superintendent of Surveys. The Emperor authorized proclamations to be sent to all countries inviting immigration on the largest scale, appropriating money for transportation and subsistence, and providing lands for immigrants on their arrival. Captain Maury issued the necessary notices and made arrangements for carrying the designs of the Government into practical effect. I employed some hundred surveyors and prepared the lands for occupation.

Within a few months thereafter some 200 Germans arrived in Mexico and about 500 Americans, some of them from the North, settled and cultivated lands near Cordova in the "Terra Templada," or temperate region, which extends from below Vera Cruz, running parallel with the Gulf Coast almost to Texas, commanding the Gulf on the one hand and the mountain passes into the interior of Mexico on the other.

Could Maximilian have maintained his Government, within ten years Mexico, by this simple means, would have been completely regenerated. He would have aided in giving her a republican form of government suited to her interests. She would have enjoyed real liberty and prosperity, and would have become either a valuable neighbor to the United States or an integral part of the Union. The country was to all intents and purposes conquered and tranquil, and the time had arrived, in the opinion of Marshal Bazaine and the principal men in the Emperor's Cabinet, when a proclamation should be issued announcing this fact to the people and forbidding their resort again to arms under the pains and penalties of treason. The Cabinet was composed of some of the most enlightened men of the Liberal Party.

The most horrible atrocities had been practiced by the Mexicans on the French and Austrians, and were also perpetrated on us during the invasion by the American Army in 1846 and 1847.

The object of the Military Order of the 3d of October, 1865, drawn up by Marshal Bazaine, of which so much has been said in this country, and signed by Maximilian, was, first, to prevent atrocities; second, to retaliate upon any prisoners that might thereafter be taken for the massacres and tortures which the Imperial and French troops had suffered at the hands of Mexicans; and third, by the fear of punishment to preserve the Government in the tranquil, prosperous, and progressive state it enjoyed at that time. It is said by the enemies of Maximilian that thousands of prisoners were executed under this order. This is entirely false.

Though Maximilian stated in the order that he would not pardon, yet he did intervene with his pardon to such a degree as almost to render the order nugatory, and by the time the Liberal Army was renewed and revived by the moral influence of the United States Government this order had become a dead letter, was so considered by both parties, and was countermanded by Maximilian. The order was justified on the ground of retaliation and the policy of prevention.

His opponents having submitted or been driven from the country, Maximilian now turned his attention to the improvement of the condition of the people. He revised and improved the laws of Mexico. He established public schools and charitable institutions of all kinds, placing these and colonization under charge of Carlotta. He decreed concessions for the building of railroads and telegraph lines over the entire Empire. He contributed a large sum of money yearly toward the establishment and support of a line of steamers from San Francisco to Guymas Mazatlan and San-Blas and from New York to Vera Cruz. He also renewed the grant for the Tehuantepec route, and, though England, France, Spain, and other nations were represented at his court by Ambassadors of energy and skill, who pressed the claims of their respective Governments or their subjects warmly and with pertinacity, yet it is a remarkable fact that Maximilian in every case gave the contracts and concessions to citizens of the United States.

He encouraged Americans in every way, regardless of the section from

which they came. The adoption of the American child, the grandson of Iturbide, the Washington of Mexico, and son of a lady of the District of Columbia, was in the same spirit. He desired to educate him to be a useful man, and thus to draw the United States and Mexico into closer affinity. He was an American in feeling, an American in policy, and desired of all things that his purposes and policy should be understood by the people and Government of the United States, and made every effort consistent with selfrespect to accomplish it, but in vain! The door was closed against him by our Government, and he was not heard.

At this time, toward the close of the year 1865, the internal improvements of Mexico were rapidly progressing, and I had several interviews with their Majesties. They seemed never to tire of the subject of the United States, and I think Maximilian had some idea of visiting this country himself or of sending Carlotta to represent his views, for one day after a long conversation in relation to the United States the Empress exclaimed: "Oh, how I should like to make a tour through your country!" and Maximilian remarked: "And I should greatly like it. Do you think, General, that there would be any danger of my being received with rudeness?"

I was about to say, "No," but answered quickly: "Yes, your Majesty, there is great danger in your visiting the United States."

"What is it?" said he, surprised.

"Why, I replied, "if your Majesty visited the United States the danger is that, with your liberal principles, you would be sent to Congress, and then you would be lost forever."

He laughed, and said prophetically: "Perhaps a much sadder fate awaits me."

Early in 1866, when all was serene, prosperous, and progressive in Mexico, Mr. Seward's correspondence with the French Government in relation to Maximilian, and the decision of Napoleon thereon, were published in Mexico. The sound of Mr. Seward's bell was heard in Paris. Its mandate was obsequiously obeyed, and the Empire of Mexico was among the things of the past. By order of the United States, Napoleon affixed a stain upon the honor of France which will remain there through all time. He gave orders for the withdrawal of the army within a specified and short period, and stopped the supplies of money to Maximilian. His desertion of Maximilian's Government was open, decided, complete.

The effect was almost instantaneous. Internal improvements, colonization, public schools, and charities were all given up at once. The offices of Captain Maury and myself were abolished. Bands of men appeared in all parts of the country, who captured the poor native Indians at the plow, and hurried them into the ranks of the Liberal Party. Each robber chief or Liberal Captain left his guitar, fandango, and monte table and hastened toward a common centre, to be in at the death and to get his share of the spoils and power. Backed thus by the United States, Juarez, who up to this moment was a mere cipher, became a formidable power. Maximilian, without an army and without money, was still calm, dignified, and collected. At this moment a report reached him that Almonte, whom he had sent as Minister to Napoleon, had visited his old chief, Santa Anna, at St. Thomas, and had favored the plan of the latter to invade Mexico from the United States with the view of wresting the power from the Emperor. He exclaimed in Cabinet council: "If Almonte has betrayed me, I can trust none." Carlotta, who had just returned from a long and dangerous journey to Yucatan, where she had been to transact some business of State for the Emperor, was present at this Cabinet meet-

ing. No reply being made by the Ministers, she rose and, approaching Maximilian, said: "Your Majesty can trust me; I will be your Ambassador to France. I shall be ready by 10 o'clock tomorrow."

"What," said Maximilian, "will you thus prostrate yourself before the hereditary enemy of your house, and ask favors of him?"

"Yes," said Carlotta, "I will sacrifice my pride myself if need be for your Majesty and Mexico."

All present were deeply moved by this act of devotion, and as she left the hall to prepare for her journey they profoundly bowed their thanks, as to a superior being. Carlotta set out on her melancholy mission with a courageous heart, but full of forebodings of evil. The roads to the coast were bad; the climates through which she had to pass were treacherous. Yellow fever lurked everywhere, and the presentiment of failure after all her sacrifices must have been in the last degree oppressive to her. I suppose at one time that these natural causes might account for the wreck of her firm, comprehensive, and vigorous mind, but I have since been satisfied that, though her body might have become the victim of disease, it was scarcely possible that her firm and vigorous intellect could have been destroyed by the ordinary diseases of a tropical climate or by the misfortunes of herself and the Emperor. She was far too brave a woman to yield to misfortune of any kind.

I have learned from Mexico that Carlotta was the victim of poison, and I fear this theory, dreadful as it is, is the true one. There is in Mexico an herb or small tree called *el palo de leche*, which is mixed with food, and when eaten gradually produces paralysis of the brain, and it is believed that this herb was administered to her by an educated Mexican lady in whom she reposed entire confidence and on whom she showered every favor. After a cold reception and denial by Napoleon of her petition for aid to Maximilian, she hastened to Miramar and thence to Rome, and on the way frequently expressed her opinion that she was poisoned. Arrived at Rome, she proceeded to the Vatican, where in an interview with the Pope her mind gave way entirely, and she has remained insane ever since—her husband and herself having fallen victims to the treachery of two Mexicans whom they had loaded with favors.

In the meantime Maximilian removed himself from evils and difficulties he could not overcome by going to Orizaba, which is within a day's trip of the coast. I determined to visit him there, and to induce him, if possible, to leave the country. This was in the fall of 1866. I found the Emperor without a Cabinet and with no one to consult, except his private chaplain, Father Fischer, a Roman Catholic priest, a devoted friend, an honest man. The British Minister, the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, a man of the highest character, was also in Orizaba, but I think was not authorized to interfere. The Austrians, gallant fellows, were willing to die for Maximilian, but had too much respect for him to approach him unbidden. I saw he was in need of a friend, procured an interview, and told him at once and frankly that I came to serve him as a personal friend. He asked me how?

"By inducing your Majesty," I said, "to leave the country at once, to-morrow, to go on board the Austrian frigate, lying near Vera Cruz at your orders, and to issue a proclamation to the world, stating the motives which induced you to come to Mexico, to show, by reference to your acts, what you have done already toward the advancement of Mexico, and to put the responsibility of any failure on Napoleon, where it justly belongs."

He said: "I came to this country from no selfish motive. I came to do good.

I was happy at Miramar when there arrived a committee of the first men of Mexico, called the Committee of Notables. They were represented to be the best educated, the wisest, and the most influential men of this country. They formally asked me to accept the Crown of Mexico. I told them that I could not then decide, but requested them to return at the expiration of a month. During this period every crowned head in Europe advised me to accept. The notables did return at the end of a month, and I then informed them that if, at the end of six months, they could bring me the proof that I had been elected fairly by the Mexican people their Emperor, I would accept the position. They did return at the appointed time with proof of my election as Emperor, and even then I would not have accepted but to please the Empress, and now I learn to-day that I have lost her, perhaps forever."

The tears came into his eyes for a moment. He took a turn of a few steps on the portico where he had received me and, recovering himself, said: "General, I will take your advice, but I wish you to be guided by my directions. Captain Graves, the Second Captain of the Austrian frigate, is now here. He will act under your orders at Vera Cruz. Leave here to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock and have cars ready for myself and escort the next day. Thus I will be on board by the day after to-morrow. In the meantime proceed by the French Mail steamer to Havana and await my arrival there. I shall be with you in ten days."

I was delighted with my success. Captain Graves and myself arrived at Vera Cruz the following evening at 6 o'clock. We sent immediately for General Stephens, late of the Confederate Army, the superintendent of the road, and by 9 o'clock all was arranged for Maximilian and his suite, to come down the next day. But at 12 o'clock that very night a guerrilla party burned a bridge on the railroad by mere accident, and as it required several days to repair it, the Emperor could not come, I learned, at the time appointed, but would be down in a few days. In the meantime I sailed on the French steamer for Havana, according to the Emperor's directions. Day after day passed without news. At length I boarded a steamer just from Vera Cruz and learned from the British Ambassador, Mr. Scarlett, who was on board, that after I left the whole plan was changed that Maximilian's friends in Mexico had telegraphed him at Orizaba and begged him not to leave the country until they could send a committee to receive from him the resignation of his authority.

This was a pretext to detain him. He remained, and when the committee arrived they appealed to him as a man of honor not to leave them, but to fight for terms for them if he could not save the Empire. He assented, and thus the burning of a small bridge cost him this delay and his life.

I expressed my conviction to the British Ambassador that he would either be sent out of the country ignominiously as a prisoner, or be executed, probably the latter. The die was cast! I had done all in my power to rescue him. If I had been so inclined I could not have joined him in time to save him or to share his fate. You know the rest. He returned to the City of Mexico. Meeting on the road Marshal Bazaine, the latter requested a conference. His carriage stopping a moment, Maximilian said to the Marshal: "No conference is necessary. Your master has left me the alternative alone of death or dishonor. Of the two I prefer the former. Drive on."

Placing himself at the head of his small army, and leaving Marques to defend the city, he marched straight for the enemy. At Queretaro they met. Fighting against hope, Maximilian performed prodigies of valor, and at length fell a victim

to the treachery of one of his Mexican officers, whose fortune he had made. In the dead of the night, after a hard day's fight, while he was seeking a short repose from the cares which oppressed him, the gates were opened by Lopez, this "Arnold" of the Empire, the enemy was placed in possession of all the strongholds, and Maximilian awoke to find himself a prisoner, without a chance of resistance or hope of escape. After the mockery of a trial he was led to execution.

Maximilian's policy for the regeneration and prosperity of Mexico should, in my judgment, be the settled policy to be favored by the United States in her intercourse with that country. The sequestration of the Church property left large tracts of land at the disposal of the Government. Vast regions in the hands of private individuals are uncultivated and useless, and can be had at very low prices. The introduction into Mexico of the United States system of public lands, public surveys, and immigration, is the only means of improving that country except by conquest.

In regard to the latter, apart from its being contrary to public morality, I am satisfied, as a military man well acquainted with Mexico, that the task of her conquest now by the United States would be no easy one, and that the expense would be altogether too great. The Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico we conquered in 1846. She has learned the art of war, not only from us, but from the French, Austrians, and Belgians, and she knows far better now how to defend the strong passes and desert plains by which she is protected than formerly.

That idea should, therefore, be abandoned; but let the United States advocate and support any party in Mexico, both by her influence and her money, which will put in practical operation a comprehensive system of colonization, the American system of public lands and public surveys, and in a few years Mexico will be prosperous, life and property will be secure, and she will be a valuable neighbor to this country, remaining either content with her own welfare or ready, both parties being willing, to become annexed to the United States.

Now she stands between us and the West Indies like a contumacious little outlaw, as she is neither using her advantages herself nor permitting others to do so.

CORRECTIONS FOR THE YEAR BOOK PUBLISHED 1966

On page 25 picture caption should read Pipe Major Wm. C. Stokoe Jr.

On page 26 picture caption should read — Charles D. Stewart

On page 47 Foot note starting "Address of Commander Findanus MacGregor—" should follow his address which ends on page 24

On page 21 picture caption should read Commander Findanus MacGregor

Page 28 in article on Regina Magruder Hill:

Lines 2 & 3 — a Washington, D. C. Hospital — should be — Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland.

Line 7 — Landover, Maryland — should be — Prince Georges County, Maryland.

Line 20 — change Merkle to Merle — Line 21 — change Merkle to Merle.

In list of members on page 61 Mr. Melville W. Hall should read Mrs. Melville W. Hall.

On page 62 in list of members after Miss Mary Hundley add Mrs. W. H. Hundley, 11450 Robious Rd., Bon Air, Va. Clan No. 101-C

NOTEWORTHY NEWS ABOUT MEMBERS

"The MacGregor," the Hereditary Chief of the American Clan Gregor Society has recently been promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel. He is in command of the 1st. Battalion of the Scots Guards in Edinburgh, Scotland. (The Scots Guards are now stationed in Edinburgh for the first time since 1707.)

Past Chieftain Roger Gregory Magruder a U. S. Army Reserve Colonel was honored on October 18, 1966 on the occasion of his retirement!

The ceremony included the 1st Battalion 80th Regiment, Battery B 3rd Battalion 36th Artillery and the 1633rd Civil Affairs Group. In 1936 Dr. Magruder was commissioned as Colonel in the Army Medical Corps and saw active service in World War II.

The following is from the January 24, 1967 issue of the Aviation Daily:

"William M. Magruder, Lockheed-California Co., executive and engineering test pilot, has received the Burroughs Test Pilot Award for 1967 from the Flight Safety Foundation. He was cited for his contributions to safety and efficiency of flight testing techniques over a period of years. Magruder, the only man to fly a jet transport faster than sound, in 1961 dived a DC-8 to supersonic speed to show that by use of proper flight techniques, a swept-wing jet transport could be flown to such speeds and safely recover."

William M. Magruder (Member No. 1468) is a son of our deceased member Major General Bruce Magruder (Member No. 513)

Capt. Thomas Wayne Amis U. S. Marine Corps was awarded the distinguished Flying Cross and later the Gold Star for "For heroism and extraordinary achievement in aerial flight —" in Vietnam.

Capt. Amis is a Grandson of Dunbar Magruder and Cousin of past Chieftain John K. Magruder (Member No. 1203)

Gordon M. F. Stick (Clan Member No. 1393A) is an active member of many patriotic and Historical Societies. This year he is National Chairman of National Flag Week — President of the Star Spangled Banner Flag House — President of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Md. — President of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland — President of the American College of Heraldry and Arms — Vice Chairman — Baltimore Regional Area of American Red Cross and Chairman of the Restoration Committee for the U. S. Frigate "Constellation."

Joseph C. Tichy III Clan member No. 1048 is a sophomore at William and Mary College — he is in the English Honors Program, Book Reviewer for the College Paper, is assistant in Freshmen Biology Labs, active in the Biology club and has acted in four of the College Plays.

Helen Marie Stokoe, daughter of our Piper Dr. Wm. C. Stokoe, Jr. (Clan No. 1385) and Granddaughter of Clan member Wm. C. Stokoe (No. 1467) is a junior at Cornell University in the English Honors Program, Deans List fall of 1967, on the Board of Editors of "The Truscon Horse," student magazine for the past two years and on the Board of Editors of "Epoch" National Literary Quarterly 1967.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Allamonte	72	Campbell, B. H. (Barbecue)	35
Allen, Elizabeth	17	Campbell, Sir John	49
Allen, James	17	Campbell, Thomas Mitchell	35
Amos, Thomas Wayne (Capt.)	76	Canby, General	68
Anderson, Hugh (Dr.)	44, 45	Candy, Ruth	17
Anthony, Eliza	17	Canter, Ashby H.	5, 8, 27
Argyle, Earl of	50, 51, 52	Canter, Mrs. Ashby H.	27
Austin, Moses	32	Carlotta, Empress	69, 70, 71, 72, 73
Baltimore, Lord	29	Clagett, Brice McAdoo	55
Baugh, Frederick Jr.	5	Clagett, Page Bowie	6
Bazain, Marshal	71, 74	Clark, Hector M. (Brig. General) ..	63
Beall, Elizabeth	17	Clark, Mary	58
Beall, John	19	Coad, Catherine Eliza	58
Beall, Nancy Ann	19	Collwell, Martha	18
Beall, Samuel (Col.)	19	Colquhoun, Chief	50, 51
Beall, Sarah	17, 19	Cox, John	63, 64
Beall, Thomas (Capt.)	19	Cox, W. L.	64
Beall, Upton	69	Crawford, Jeanie	18
Beall, William	17	Crockett, David	33, 34
Beatty, John Conrad	19	Culbertsons	35
Belle, Peter Hansborough	35	Curl, Mary Elizabeth	19
Benton, Edward	18	Davidson, James	18
Benton, Susan	18	Davidson, Ruth Lucille	18
Billingsley, Elizabeth	18	de Fresnick	46
Billingsley, Mary	18	de Jarnette	17, 18, 19, 54
Billy the Kid	33	Dent, Magruder	42
Blackburn, Sarah	18	Dishman, Charles H.	17
Blunt, Harry W. 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 17, 20, 21, 27, 28, 44		Donnelly, Bryan Edward	41
Blunt, Mrs. Harry W. (Edith) 4, 5, 8, 10, 17, 21, 27, 44		Donnelly, Daniel M.	41
Blunt, Marion Augusta	17	Dorsey, Maxwell J. (M. D.)	42
Bonebrake, Margeret Macgregor	18	Douglas, Eva Marie	17
Bonnie Prince Charlie	23	Downs, Elizabeth	18
Bowie, Cornelia Magruder	6	Downs, Zelpha	17, 55
Bowie, Forest Dodge	15	Drake, Winbourne	42
Bowie, Jim	33	Drane, Alphonse Roger	7
Bradshaw, Nancy	63	Drane, Hayward B.	42
Branson, Mrs. J. Holmes	42	Drane, Mrs. Hayward B. (Louisa) 6,	43
Braun, Ella Magruder	7	Drane, Thomas Offutt	17
Brooke, Eleanor	19	Drane, Howard W. Sr.	41
Buckner, General	63	Drane, Louise	17
Burnet, David G.	33	Drane, Walter Harding	17
Cain, Laura Alice	55	Dwyer, Edward Hill	41
Campbells	31	Dwyer, Mrs. John R.	27, 41
Campbell of Ardkinglas	49	Dyer, Alice Magruder	19
		Eanet, June Magruder	19
		Eberly, Angelina	34

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES (*Continued*)

Edward, Mary	17	Hill, Philip	58, 59
Erlers	31	Hill, Regina Magruder	5, 8, 11, 13, 20, 41
Everett, Annie G.	17	Hill, Richard	58
Everett, William Albert	17	Hill, Richard J.	41
Evnoch, Drummond	58	Hill, Mrs. Theodore S.	41
Ewell, Nathaniel M. Jr. (Dr.)	4	Hill, William Wilson	58, 59
Farris, Preston R. Mrs.	6	Hobbs, Grimsley Jr.	11, 53
Fisher, Father	73	Hodge, Eleanor Delano	17
Fitchett, Anna Howard	18	Hodge, Joseph Anthony	17
Freeman, Doris Hill	59	Hogg, Ima	35
Fuller, Robert Wright 3rd. (Lt. Col.)	42	Hogg, James	35
Fuller, Mrs. Robert Wright (Colonel)	42	Hogg, Yura	35
Fuller, William Albert	42	Houston, Sam	33, 34, 35, 36, 37
Gant, Sue Dishman	17	Howard, Cathleen M.	41
Gassaway, Helen M.	27	Hutchison, Miller R. Jr.	5, 8, 27
Gauss, Virginia Rodreques	17	Hutchison, Mrs. Miller R. Jr.	27
Gleason, Henry Milton	18	Hynson, Mary Elizabeth	19
Gonzalez, Henry B. (Honorable)	29, 31	Iturbide, General	72
Grant, John T.	36	Jackson, Margaret	17
Graves, Captain	74	Jeanningros, General	68
Greer, John	19	Jones, Rebecca Ann	17
Greer, Martha	19	Kane, Mrs. Richard Robbin	6
Grumach, Gillespie	50	Keir, James M.	5, 8, 11, 27, 48
Haden, Charles F.	19	Keir, Mrs. James M.	27
Haden, Eunice B.	19	Kennedy, John F. (President)	37
Hardin, "Wes"	33	Killam, David Edwin	18
Harding, Elias (Capt.)	17	Killam, John Douglas	11, 18
Harding, Mary	17	Killam, Lloyd Randolph Magruder	18
Harding, Walter	17	Lecky, Arthur	19
Harrison, George Linnville	19	Leonard, Lavinia	19
Hawkins, Susanne Priscilla	19	Lightfoot, Mrs. Philip	27
Hazelwood, Mrs. George F.	4, 5, 8, 11, 27, 60	Linthecum, John	17
Henderson, Guy Russell	6	Linthecum, Rufus	17
Hill, Andrew Magruder	41	Linthecum, Susan	17
Hill, Alexander	59	Lipscomb, Mrs. Harold	7
Hill, Brooke Berry	59	Little, Cora	18
Hill, Clement Jr.	58	Livingstone, Blanch Harrison	19
Hill, Edward Everett	58	Lloyds	28
Hill, Howard	59	Lloyd, Henrietta Maria	29
Hill, Marjorie Virginia	58	Lloyd, Philemon	29
Hill, Mary Ann	59	Lloyd, Mrs. William H.	7, 8, 9, 11, 21, 27
Hill, Mary Therese	58	Long, Henry Hugh	17
		Long, Henry Rosamond	17

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES (*Continued*)

Lopez	75	Magruder, Casey	64
Loveless, Mrs. John E.	27	Magruder, Charles F. (Dr.)	19
Lynch, Jean Macgregor	18	Magruder, Daniel Randall	
		(Rev.) 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 27, 28	
Macauley, Chief	50	Magruder, Donald Dillworth	43
Macgregor, Abraham L.	18	Magruder, Douglas Niel	4, 6
Macgregor, Bennett C.	18	Magruder, Dudley Boston	6
Macgregor, Carol	18	Magruder, Dunbar	76
MacGregor, Charles Duncan	18	Magruder, Edward	17
Macgregor, David Hewitt	18	Magruder, Edward May (Dr.)	4
MacGregor, Duncan	18	Magruder, Edwin H.	5
MacGregor, Evan John Marray		Magruder, Egbert Watson	4
(Sir)	60, 61	Magruder, Eleanor M.	27
MacGregor, family and sept names	56	Magruder, Elizabeth	7
MacGregor, Col. Sir Gregor of		Magruder, Ezekiel	64
MacGregor	4, 17, 62	Magruder, Frank Cecil	4
MacGregor, John	18	Magruder, George	18
Macgregor, John Kenneth	18	Magruder, George Alexander	18
MacGregor, John M.	5	Magruder, Herbert Thomas 7, 8, 13, 43	
MacGregor, John of Edinburgh	60	Magruder, James	18
Macgregor, Karen	29	Magruder, James Mitchell (Rev.)	4
MacGregor, Kenneth Douglas	18	Magruder, John B. (General)	35, 67
MacGregor, Lewis	60	Magruder, John Hawkins	18
MacGregor, Malcolm	62	Magruder, John Holmes	
MacGregor, Malcolm Douglas	4	(Commodore)	4
MacGregor, Ninian	62	Magruder, John K.	4, 5, 8, 11, 75
MacGregor, Patrick (Chief)	54	Magruder, Leonard	19
Macgregor, R. James	4, 8, 9, 18,	Magruder, Leonard (Dr.)	19
	23, 24, 26, 29	Magruder, Marshall (General)	4
MacGregor, Rob Roy of Scottish		Magruder, Mary Elizabeth	19
history	23	Magruder, Mary Thomas	58, 59
MacGregor, Mrs. Rob Roy	27	Magruder, Nathaniel	6
MacGregor, Mrs. R. James	27	Magruder, Nathaniel Jones	18
MacGregor, Rob Roy	5, 8, 27, 28	Magruder, Priscilla	17
Mack Gehee, Edward	54	Magruder, Robert Stuart	6, 43
Mac Lean, Murdoch	53	Magruder, Roger Gregory	
Magruder, Alexander (the		(Dr.)	4, 8, 11, 13, 76
immigrant)	17, 18, 19, 31	Magruder, Samuel	17
Magruder, Alexander L. C.	7	Magruder, Samuel III	17
Magruder, Alsina Belle	18	Magruder, Samuel (Col.)	59
Magruder, Benjamin	64	Magruder, Sophia	58, 59
Magruder, Bernard F.	4, 5, 8, 9,	Magruder, Susan	65
	20, 21, 41	Magruder, Thomas	59
Magruder, Mrs. Bernard F.		Magruder, Thomas G., Jr.	4, 5, 8,
(Martha)	5, 27		20, 21, 23, 27, 44, 63
Magruder, Billy (Henry)	63, 64, 65	Magruder, Mrs. Thomas G.	
Magruder, Caleb Clarke	4	(Kitty)	27, 44

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES (Continued)

Magruder, Walter W.	7	McGehee, Philip Eugene	55
Magruder, Wm. B. Hamilton ...	4, 5, 8, 27, 28, 31, 53	McGehee, Samuel	17, 18, 54
Magruder, Mrs. Wm. B. Hamilton	27	McGehee, Theodore	18
Magruder, William M.	17, 76	McGehee, Thomas (James MacGregor)	17, 18, 19, 54
Magruder, William Marion	4, 6	McGregor, Alasdair ...	48, 49, 50, 52
Magruder, Willett C.	6	McGregor, Archibald	18
Magruder, Verlinda	19, 59	McGregor, Duncan M.	42
Martin, John B. Sr.	31	McGregor, Ewen	48
Marquiss, Mary	17	McGregor, Frank	5, 8
Marquiss, William Kidd	17	McGregor, Mrs. Frank	27
Mason, Emily V.	65	McGregor, Moses	18
Maury, Captain	69, 72	McLaughlen, Hugh	44
Maximilian, Emperor ..	35, 48, 67 to 75	McNabbs	31
McAdams, John P.	9, 19, 44, 53	McNeill, George	32
McAdoo, John D.	35	McNish, Eleanor	11, 12
McCall, John D.	35	McNish, Thomas (Lt.)	11, 12, 53
McClain, A. W.	32	Medcalf	63, 64
McClelland, Brainard J.	35	Mitchell, Henry	36
McClendon, Gordon	31	Morgan, General	63
McClure, Elizabeth Jane	17	Moore, John	18
McCormick, Arthur	32	Moore, George Washington	18
McCormick, Clarence	42	Moore, Rexford Raymond	18
McCormick, David	32	Moore, Robert	18
McCormick, Frenchie	33	Moore, Sarah	19
McCormick, Isel Rose	42	Moore, Thomas H.	19
McCormick, Millard	42	Munday, Sue (Marcellus Jerome Clark)	63, 64
McCormick, Robert A. (M. D.) ...	42	Muse, Olivia (Olive)	17, 18, 54
McCoy, Thomas	32	Muse, William	54
McCallum, Arthur M.	35	Napoleon, Emperor	72
McCollum, Dr.	44	Nicodemus, Kent Jr.	19
McCullough, Ben	33, 34, 35	O'Brien, Greg	29
McFairlane, Dugald	33, 35	Offutt, Elizabeth	17
McGehee, Charles White	18	Offutt, Jane	18
McGehee, Edgar	5, 8	Offutt, William III	17
McGehee, Edward	17, 18, 19	Oliver, John	36
McGehee, Elizabeth	18	O'Loughlin, Thomas B.	17
McGehee, Harvey (Chief Justice)	55	O'Loughlin, Mrs. Thomas B.	57
McGehee, Huguette (Mrs. Edgar)	54	Paca, William	28
McGehee, Iva Eugene	55	Parmenter, Mrs. Marvin M.	42
McGehee, James	17, 55	Patton, Henry	56
McGehee, James Madison	17, 55	Penn, William	29
McGehee, John Hiram	55	Penney, Agnes	18
McGehee, Louis H.	18	Persinger, Charles	19
McGehee, Louis Sr.	18	Persinger, Priscilla	19
McGehee, Lourette	17		
McGehee, Mumford	18		

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES (*Continued*)

Persinger, William Raid	19	Smith, Mrs. Josephine L.	27
Peters, Ann	18	Spurlock, Lenore	18
Peters, John	18	Stauffer, Ella Felisa	19
Pitchford, Mrs. Thomas	6	Stephens, General	75
Polk, James K. (President)	35	Stephens, Mrs. Uel	7, 15
Prettyman, E. Barrett (Hon.)	4	Stick, Gordon M. F.	5, 8, 27, 76
Quantrill, William Clark	63	Stick, Gordon M. F. Jr.	18
Reasor, George Washington	17	Stokoe, Helen Marie	76
Reasor, Josiah	17	Stokoe, William Clarence, Sr.	17, 76
Richards, John C. (Dr.)	17	Stokoe, William C. Jr.	
Richards, Marian M.	17	(Dr.) ...	4, 8, 17, 27, 28, 29, 44, 76
Richardson, Mrs. Jessie M.	27	Stokoe, William C. Jr. (Mrs.)	27
Rivers, Chester Eugene	7, 17	Stuart, Charles Edward	23
Rivers, William Tecumsah	17	Stuart, John Zobiski	23
Rodreguez, Charles Q.	6	Talbot, W. (Rev.)	64
Rodreguez, Paul A.	17	Taylor, George Keith	6
Rodreguez, Primitivo Abel	17	Taylor, Henry M.	7
Santa Anna, General	33, 34, 72	Thrift, Charles Jr.	17
Sayre, Very Rev. Francis B.	44	Thrift, Sarah	17
Scarlett, The Honorable	74	Tichy, Joseph C.	5
Schafer, Norman Frederick, Mrs.	6	Tichy, Joseph C. III	76
Schillers	28	Tichy, Mrs. Joseph C.	4, 8, 9, 10, 12
Schraga, Jack	29	Tilford, Jessie	17
Scott, Don Magruder (Col.)	31	Tilford, William Thomas	17
Scott, Margaret Suzanne	59	Tompkins, Evelyn Magruder	43
Scott, Thomas Alexander	36	Trigg, Daniel (Capt.)	54
Scott, Winfield (Gen.)	35	Tyler, George B.	7
Seward, Mr.	72	Tyler, Virginia E. ...	4, 5, 8, 14, 15, 16
Shaw, Emma Virginia	19	Vasquez, Rafael (General)	34
Shaw, Moses	19	Wade, Thomas Magruder	7
Shaw, William	19	Wailes, Elizabeth Biggs	19
Sheriff, Dionysius Thaddeus	59	Ways, Harry C.	44
Sheriff, Mary Matilda	59	Whittaker, Ellen	17
Shockley, Mrs. Thomas	7	Williams, Alice I.	19
Slaughter, Ellen	4, 8, 21, 27	Williams, Charles P.	19
Slaughter, Mrs. Robert	21, 27	Williams, John Hortor	19
Slinker, Sue	18	Wilson, Marjorie	58
Sloan, Catherine Adeline	17	Zollers, Rebecca	18