



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

YEAR BOOK  
OF  
AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR  
SOCIETY



CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
GATHERING OF 1911  
AND VULFE

E-F  
M 147



ROB ROY MACGREGOR.

The picture from which this was taken was copied from a painting owned by Mr. Buchanan, of Arden, in 1819. which had long been in the possession of his family. This picture owned by Dr. Buchanan is believed to be the only original painting of Rob Roy in existence—EDITOR.

**YEAR BOOK**  
**OF**  
**American Clan Gregor Society**

**CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS AT  
THE GATHERING OF 1914,  
AND RULES.**

**EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER,**  
**EDITOR.**

---

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

**MEMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO WEAR THE INSIGNIA OR BADGE OF THE  
SOCIETY WHILE ATTENDING THE GATHERINGS.**

---

**RICHMOND, VA.:**  
**WARE & DUKE, PRINTERS.**  
**1915.**

**COPYRIGHT 1915,**  
**BY**  
**EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER,**  
**Editor.**

## OFFICERS.

### HEREDITARY CHIEF,

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR, BART.,

*Edinchip, Balquhiddar, Scotland.*

### OFFICERS—ELECTED 1914.

DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER.....	<i>Chieftain</i>
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER.....	<i>Ranking Deputy Chieftain</i>
DR. JESSE EWELL.....	<i>Scribe</i>
MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY.....	<i>Registrar</i>
MRS. JENNIE (MORTON) CUNNINGHAM.....	<i>Historian</i>
JOHN EDWIN MUNCASTER.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER.....	<i>Editor</i>
REV. WILLIAM MAGRUDER WATERS.....	<i>Chaplain</i>
DR. STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER.....	<i>Surgeon</i>
ALEXANDER MUNCASTER.....	<i>Chancellor</i>
JOHN FRANCIS MACGREGOR BOWIE.....	<i>Deputy Scribe</i>

### COUNCILMEN—APPOINTED 1914.

WILLIAM NEWMAN DORSETT.  
JOHN BOWIE FERNEYTHOUGH.  
MISS HELEN WOODS MACGREGOR GANTT.  
DR. ERNEST PENDLETON MAGRUDER.  
HORATIO ERSKINE MAGRUDER.  
REV. JAMES MITCHELL MAGRUDER.  
MISS MARY BLANCHE MAGRUDER.  
OLIVER BARRON MAGRUDER.  
MRS. CAROLINE HILL MARSHALL.  
CLEMENT WILLIAM SHERIFF.

## DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS—APPOINTED 1914.

MAJ. EDWARD MAGRUDER TUTWILER.....	<i>Alabama</i>
ALBERT SIDNEY HILL.....	<i>California</i>
MRS. MATILDA (BEALL) LEWIS.....	<i>Colorado</i>
DONALD FITZ RANDOLPH MACGREGOR.....	<i>District of Columbia</i>
MISS CORNELIA FRANCES MAGRUDER.....	<i>Florida</i>
ROBERT EDWARD LEE MAGRUDER, JR.....	<i>Georgia</i>
BENTON MAGRUDER BUKEY.....	<i>Illinois</i>
MRS. NANNIE (BUTTON) FRISBEE.....	<i>Iowa</i>
MISS FRANCES VIRGINIA MAGRUDER.....	<i>Kansas</i>
MRS. FLORENCE MAGRUDER OFFUTT STOUT.....	<i>Kentucky</i>
MRS. HENRIETTA KINGSLEY HUTTON (CUMMINGS) BLACK.....	<i>Louisiana</i>
ARTHUR LLEWELLYN GRIFFITHS.....	<i>Maine</i>
JOHN READ MAGRUDER.....	<i>Maryland</i>
MISS NANNIE HUGHES MAGRUDER.....	<i>Mississippi</i>
MRS. SUSAN ELIZABETH (KILLAM) CHRISTIAN.....	<i>Missouri</i>
MRS. SARAH GILMER (MAGRUDER) McMURDO.....	<i>Montana</i>
MISS CLIFTON ETHEL MAYNE.....	<i>Nebraska</i>
WILLIAM MAGRUDER COLEMAN.....	<i>New York</i>
VESALIUS SEYMOUR MAGRUDER.....	<i>Ohio</i>
GEORGE CORBIN WASHINGTON MAGRUDER.....	<i>Oklahoma</i>
GEORGE MASON MAGRUDER.....	<i>Oregon</i>
MISS HELEN WOLFE.....	<i>Pennsylvania</i>
MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS MCFERRIN.....	<i>Tennessee</i>
MISS MARY HARRELSON MAGRUDER.....	<i>Texas</i>
MRS. MARY (GREGORY) POWELL.....	<i>Virginia</i>
HARLAN PAGE MACGREGOR.....	<i>West Virginia</i>

## COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

DR. JESSE EWELL, Scribe.....	<i>Ruckersville, Va.</i>
DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, Chieftain.....	<i>Charlottesville, Va.</i>
MRS. JENNIE (MORTON) CUNNINGHAM, Historian.....	<i>Shelbysville, Ky.</i>
MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY, Registrar.....	<i>Vienna, Va.</i>

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR THE GATHERING OF  
1915.**

**I. COMMITTEE AT LARGE.**

Herbert Staley Magruder.

**II. COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM.**

Rev. James Mitchell Magruder, chairman; Alexander Muncaster, Mrs. Ann Wade (Wood) Sheriff.

**III. COMMITTEE ON PINE.**

Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.

**IV. COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.**

Miss Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt, chairman; Robert Bryan Griffin, Miss Jessie Waring Gantt, William Newman Dorset, Miss Susie Mitchell Dorsett, Mrs. Rose Virginia Golladay, Miss Dorothy Katherine Golladay.

**V. COMMITTEE ON HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.**

Clement William Sheriff, chairman; Henry Hall Olmsted.

**VI. COMMITTEE ON DECORATION OF HALL.**

Miss Mary Therese Hill, chairman; Mrs. Julia (Magruder) MacDonnell, Mrs. Agnes Woods (MacGregor) Bowie.

**VII. COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION.**

Oliver Barron Magruder.

**VIII. COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.**

Mrs. Rose Virginia Golladay (with option of appointing her assistants).



# PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY FOR THE GATHERING OF 1914.

THE MUSTER PLACE,  
*The National Hotel, Washington, D. C.*

THE TIME,  
*October 29th and 30th, 1914.*

## PROCEEDINGS.

*(Interchangeable).*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 3 TO 6 P. M.

Music, "Hail to the Chief," as the officers march in.  
Society called to order by Chieftain, Dr. Edward May Magruder, of Virginia.  
Prayer by Chaplain, Rev. William Magruder Waters, of Virginia.  
Music, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Doxology.  
Reports of Special Committees.  
Report of Scribe, Dr. Jesse Ewell, of Virginia.  
Report of Treasurer, John Edwin Muncaster, of Maryland.  
Song, "Birks of Aberfeld," by the Choir.  
Report of Registrar, Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, of Virginia.  
Report of Editor, Egbert Watson Magruder, of Virginia.  
Song, "Scotch Spring Song," by Misses Agnes and Jean Campbell.  
Report of Historian, Mrs. Maryel Alpina (MacGregor) Magruder, of  
District of Columbia.  
Unfinished Business.  
Paper, "Clan Fellowship," by Dr. Jesse Ewell, of Virginia.  
Song, "Loch Lomond," by the Choir.  
Exhibition, by the Editor, of third Year Book, containing the Proceedings of  
1913, with illustrations, distributed *gratis* to the members.  
Song, "A Bunch of Blue Heather," by the Choir.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 8 P. M.

Song, "On Wi' the Tartan," by the Choir.  
Original Poem, "Our Tartan," by Mrs. Julia Virginia Otey, of Virginia.  
Address of Chieftain, Dr. Edward May Magruder, of Virginia.  
Song, "The Thistle of Scotia," by the Choir.

Paper, "Origin and Antiquity of the Scottish Race," by Arthur Llewellyn Griffiths, of Maine.

Solo, "MacGregor's Greeting," by Miss Dorothy Golladay.

Original Poem, "MacGregor's Glory," by John Bailey Nicklin, Jr., of Tennessee.

Reception and Refreshments.

Solo, "MacGregor's Gathering," by John Francis MacGregor Bowie.

Solo, "My Laddie," by Miss Mary Sherry.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

Music, "Annie Laurie," by the Choir.

Paper, "William Howard Magruder," by Rev. James Mitchell Magruder, of Maryland.

Piano Solo, by Miss Suzie M. Dorsett.

Paper, "An Error in the Original Draft of the Declaration of American Independence," by John Read Magruder, of Maryland.

Paper, "Levi and Dr. Samuel Magruder Wade," by Mrs. Katherine Wade Sowell, of Kentucky.

Song, "The Braes of Balquith," by the Choir.

Original Poem, "The Spirit of the Highlands," by Donald Fitz-Randolph MacGregor, of District of Columbia.

Solo, "Coming Through the Rye," by Miss Dorothy Soter.

Paper, "A MacGregor Sketch," by Miss Alice Maude Ewell, of Virginia.

Volunteer Papers.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 3 TO 6 P. M.

Paper, "Josiah Hardin Magruder," by Willet Clark Magruder, of Kentucky.

Song, "Bonnie Dune," by the Choir.

Paper, "The Outlaw of Inversnaid," by Mrs. Mary (Gregory) Powell, of Virginia.

Election of Officers.

New Business (Amendments to Rules, etc.).

Paper, "Nathan Magruder," by Caleb Clarke Magruder, of Maryland.

Song, "Blue Bells of Scotland," by the Choir.

Volunteer Papers.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 8 P. M.

Paper, "General David Lynn Magruder," by Miss Mary Lynn Magruder, of Pennsylvania.

Song, "A Hundred Pipers," by the Choir.

Paper, "Some Characteristics of Magruders Whom I Have Met," by Dr. William Edward Magruder, of Maryland.

Paper, "My Foot is on My Native Heath," by Thomas Burnette Magruder,  
of Kentucky.

Song, "Auld Lang Syne," by the Gathering.

Volunteer Papers.

Adjournment.

Social Gathering and Dance.

---

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES FOR THE GATHERING OF 1914.

### I. COMMITTEE AT LARGE.

Herbert Staley Magruder.

### II. COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM.

Dr. Edward May Magruder.

### III. COMMITTEE ON PINE.

Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.

### IV. COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Miss Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt, chairman; Robert Bryan Griffin, deputy chairman; John Francis MacGregor Bowie, Miss Jessie Waring Gantt, William Newman Dorsett, Mrs. Rose Virginia Golladay.

### V. COMMITTEE ON HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.

Clement William Sheriff, chairman; H. H. Olmstead.

### VI. COMMITTEE ON DECORATION OF HALL.

Miss Mary Therese Hill, chairman; Mrs. Julia (Magruder) MacDonnell, Mrs. Agnes Woods (MacGregor) Bowie, Miss Mary Magruder, Mrs. Ann Wade (Wood) Sheriff.

### VII. COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION.

Oliver Barron Magruder.

### VIII. COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

Mrs. Caroline Hill Marshall (with option of appointing her assistants).

---

Members who have never bought the first two Year Books (those of 1910 and 1912) can now obtain them *gratis*, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the Treasurer, Mr. John E. Muncaster, Rockville, Maryland. This does not include minors.

## RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The program of the Sixth Annual Gathering of the American Clan Gregor Society was carried out essentially as given on the preceding pages, what variations there were being unimportant.

The committee appointed by this Society at the Fifth Annual Gathering (1913), consisting of the Chieftain, the Scribe, the Registrar, the Editor, and the Chancellor, to revise the Rules and Regulations of the Society and report the same to the Council, reported, through the Chancellor, that the committee had performed the work assigned it and had reported the amended Rules to the Council, and that the Council, after having gone carefully over the report and after having made some amendments, adopted the Rules so amended, which, therefore, became the Rules of this Society as per the resolution adopted by the Society at its last Gathering. The Rules will be found at the end of this book.

The following amendment to the Rules was presented to the Chieftain, duly signed by ten members of the Society, and was unanimously adopted by the Society on October 30, 1914:

"Rule 29 changed to Rule 30, and 'Report of the Editor' made Number 8 in the General Order of Proceedings of Rule 30, and other proceedings thereafter given consecutive numbers in accordance therewith, beginning with the 'Address of Chieftain' as Number 9."

"RULE 29—YEAR BOOK.

"The Editor shall have printed each year a number of Year Books sufficient to send one to each voting member, one to each State Public Library, one to each Society affiliated with this Society, two for copyrighting, one to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, all to be sent by him free of charge, ten for the archives of this Society, and fifty to be turned over by him to the Treasurer for sale to members at fifty cents a copy, or to non-members at one dollar a copy."

The following were unanimously elected delegates to the International Congress of Genealogy (Miss Sarah I. Kimball, Secretary, No. 1113 Call Building, San Francisco, California), to be held in San Francisco, California, July 26th to 30th, 1915—namely: Dr. George M. Magruder, Judge C. C. Magruder, Mrs. C. C. Magruder, Mr. Albert Sidney Hill, Mr. Alexander Muncaster, Mr. C. C. Magruder, Jr., Major E. M. Tutwiler, Mrs. E. M. Tutwiler, Mrs. Jennie M. Cunningham, Mrs. Matilda Beall Lewis, Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, Dr. E. M. Magruder.

On the afternoon of October 30th the officers whose names are given on page 3 were unanimously elected by the Society. Later the Chieftain

appointed the Councilmen and Deputy Chieftains, as given on pages 3 and 4, and the Special Committees, as given on page 4.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered all of the committees and officers of the Society for their efficient work, and also the management of the National Hotel for the courtesies extended and for the use of the hall."*

The "Official Sprig of Pine" worn at this Gathering was given by Mr. William Edwin Muncaster and came from Knave's Dispute, the old home of Nathan Magruder.

---

NUMBER OF MEMBERS PRESENT AND STATES REPRESENTED AT THE GATHERING OF 1914.

Members from Virginia.....	28
Members from Maryland.....	36
Members from District of Columbia.....	52
Members from Kentucky.....	2
Members from Illinois.....	2
Total.....	120

The Council, on October 30, 1914, passed the following resolution:

*"Resolved, That the Editor be, and he is hereby authorized, at the expense, when necessary, of the American Clan Gregor Society, to obtain copies, certified before a notary public, or photographs, of contents of Bibles and other records containing data, especially of marriages, births, and deaths, of descendants of members of Clan Gregor of Scotland, and publish the same in the Year Book of this Society."*

All members who have or know of such records will please notify the Editor, Egbert Watson Magruder, Royster Building, Norfolk, Va.

ADDRESS OF DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER,  
CHIEFTAIN.

OCTOBER 29, 1914.

*Clansmen All:*

**Q**UONCE more the call of the Clan has gone forth through the medium of the "Fiery Cross," and Clansmen have responded as of old, leaving domestic and business cares for that other call of the blood to which our ancestors were ever loyal and true; and while we no longer gather together for self preservation, there is in our gatherings an equally laudable purpose—the purpose to honor the memory of a race which has shown some of the noblest attributes of mankind.

The social features of our gatherings and the Year Book keep you posted with regard to the manner in which the objects of this Society are being carried out, while you are kept informed concerning governmental and other policies through the annual addresses of the Chieftain; and though these annual addresses are necessary evils with which you will have to bear, they nevertheless have their virtues in being an efficient remedy for insomnia—"every cloud has its silver lining."

At the Gathering of 1913 a committee of five, consisting of the Chieftain, the Scribe, the Chancellor, the Editor, and the Registrar, was appointed to revise the Rules and Regulations and submit them for consideration to the Council, which was empowered to modify and adopt them as the Rules of this Society, without presenting them to the latter.

On March 7th last the revision committee met at the National Hotel and worked from noon till midnight, finally completing its work amid yawns and dreamful dissertation.

On March 9th a letter was received by the Chieftain from the Secretary of the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland, stating that at their regular annual meeting on February 26, 1914, a new rule was adopted permitting affiliation with other Societies, and a copy of the new rule containing the conditions for affiliation was enclosed.

On March 28th, at a special meeting of our Council held at the National Hotel, the report of the revision committee was received and the Rules and Regulations as revised by that committee were adopted, with modifications, after an almost continuous sitting from 4 P. M. till midnight. At this meeting of the Council the new affiliation rule of the Clan Gregor Society was considered, and the Chieftain and Chancellor were directed to draft a suitable application for affiliation with that Society, in accordance with the expressed views of the Council, the same to be signed by the Chieftain and the Scribe and forwarded to the Secretary of the Clan Gregor Society, together with ten copies of our revised Rules and Regulations. These papers were mailed to Scotland in April last, and will be considered by the Scottish Society at its

annual meeting in January, 1915, at which the question of affiliation will be acted upon.

On March 8th last the office of Editor, made vacant by the much regretted resignation of Mr. Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr., who had discharged its duties most ably and acceptably, was filled by the Council by the election of Egbert Watson Magruder, under whose supervision the Year Book of 1914 has been published.

At the last gathering the suggestion was made by the Chieftain that each member undertake, during the ensuing year, to add one new name to our roll, and forty-two members arose and pledged themselves to do this; but I fear they slept on the job, as only twenty-two or twenty-three members have been added during the year. This lethargy should not, however, be attributed to lack of interest, but rather to a spirit of "*laissez faire*," and perhaps to the soporific effect of the last annual address.

As soon as the question of affiliation between the two Clan Gregor Societies, Scottish and American, is settled, the Rules will be published and distributed gratuitously to members.

You will recall that each of our first two Year Books included the proceedings of two years. Our third Year Book, containing only the proceedings of the year 1913, has just been published, so that our publications have now caught up with the proceedings and hereafter the Year Book will be published annually.

During the early life of this organization our available income, owing to limited membership, delayed collections, and extraneous expenditures, was small, while our proceedings were quite voluminous and out of proportion to income; this made the cost of publishing the annual proceedings difficult to meet at a time when we were struggling for financial existence and before we had acquired our "sea legs"; it also brought about the necessity of making a slight charge for the first two Year Books in order to keep the Society free of debt. But a fortunate selection of Treasurer and increased membership have achieved greatly improved conditions, so that the finances of the organization are in a most satisfactory state, due to the ability, executive capacity, and untiring zeal of the Treasurer, whose interest in our pocket books constantly reminds us that he is still "on his job," and has made possible the gratuitous distribution of the Year Book—and this, notwithstanding the numerous calls upon his time made by the pastime of husbandry, not to mention the exactions of the nursery, which sometimes occupy his leisure moments. We owe John Muncaster a debt of gratitude that we can never repay.

There are many members whose attendance upon our gatherings is prevented by distance and who loyally go on from year to year uncomplainingly paying dues and contributing literature while at the same time they enjoy none of the pleasures and reap few of the benefits of the organization. Whatever success this Society has achieved is due almost as much to the support of the absent and distant members as of those in yearly attendance, and we could not have succeeded without them. Justice therefore demands, now that we can afford it, that our distant members be put in a position to

reap some of the fruit of their loyal support and that we give them assurance of our affectionate remembrance and appreciation by a gratuitous distribution of the Year Book whenever the finances of the Society permit it.

I will again urge that all members aid in the making of the Year Book, either by contributing papers to the annual program or by sending to the Editor items of interest of any kind whatsoever bearing upon our people. When the baby cuts a tooth or first gives utterance to the inspiring sentiment, "dada," write, 'phone, or wire the fact immediately to the Editor, giving name, age, and date, and thus stimulate his bachelor heart with hymeneal aspirations and desire to abandon his estate of single misery—and the ball being thus set rolling, Cupid and Hymen will ride in triumph through our ranks with a long train of captives following.

While the Year Book is composed chiefly of the proceedings of our Annual Gatherings, including the papers, etc., read, there are many small items not included in the above, which can only be acquired by the voluntary donation of members, and which add vastly to the interest and value of the publication; such items are, marriage licenses, military muster rolls, photographs of homes and other places, anecdotes, historical incidents, etc., connected with the history of our Clansmen. The Society will appreciate anything of this sort sent to the Editor for the Year Book. We should all unite not only in increasing membership, but in building up the Year Book in every way possible. Let it be the production of our common and united effort.

This organization is doing a good work not only in bringing kindred together, in writing history, and in perpetuating memories dear to us all, but in other ways. Every year, in collecting material for the program, new mines of literary talent are discovered that would never have come to light but for the existence and influence of this Society. Many of us do not, as at first, so much dread "talking out in meeting." We no longer suffer with cold chills up and down the spine and that dryness of the throat causing a desire to flee to a "wet State" if only for a moment. We are all benefited by these gatherings in more ways than one, and to-morrow night we will learn from our esteemed Clansman, Dr. William Edward Magruder, some of our characteristics, which we will hope are desirable. I feel, however, encouraged upon recalling the statement of the late Judge Benjamin Drake Magruder, that he had never heard of a Magruder being hung or committed to a lunatic asylum, and, as few of us are prominent in Wall Street, we must be honest. But I must not anticipate our Clansman. He will picture us as we are.

Before closing allow me to give you timely warning and advice.

You now have a most virile and progressive organization, of which you have every reason to be proud; but no matter how strong and vigorous an animal may be, he will not remain so unless he be fed; so it is with organizations of all kinds—they have got to be nurtured by its members in order to grow or even to keep up at all. The officers cannot do everything. They, poor things, have enough to do, wrangling in the Council meetings, thinking up new Rules and how to amend them, attending to the correspondence, collection of dues, and other duties too numerous to mention.

Work upon the part of the individual members is needed to keep this



Society strong and vigorous, and I therefore appeal to all the members to come forward, take off their coats, and work for the upbuilding of this Society and its Year Book. We do not want a decrepit patient upon our hands, with a prospective funeral wreath and the epitaph, "Here lies buried." If this Society was worth organizing it is worth keeping up; but it will not keep itself up. You and I, and all of us, have *got* to work for it. We have got to do more than simply attend the Gatherings. But outside of the official work it is not arduous. For the rank and file it is simple and easy. For the present I ask you to do three things:

1. Let each member strive to add one new member annually to the roll.
2. Let us all work together for the making of the Year Book, by contributing papers to the program and by sending items of interest to the Editor.
3. Let the immediate relatives of deceased members write the memorials of the latter and send them at once to the Historian.

If you will do these three things, this Society will continue to flourish and be to us "a joy forever." Let me repeat my injunction of last year—no invitation to do any of these things is needed. This Society belongs to us *all* and each member is equally responsible for its work and success.

No one of us is ever so busy that he or she cannot devote some time to the affairs of the Society. We all know of "eligibles" whose membership would be beneficial and who in turn would derive benefit from membership, and in many cases it is only necessary to call attention to the matter.

Therefore let us get to work; invoke our muse, burn the midnight oil, and send the beneficent rays of this organization into the uttermost parts of the earth, where our members are, bringing light, companionship, and communion of spirit, through our Year Book, to kindred separated by half a world.

## OUR TARTAN.

*(Clan Gregor Tartan.)*

BY MRS. JULIA VIRGINIA MAGRUDER (TYLER) OTEY.

**E**ACH Highland Clan has a design of several colors in woolen cloth called its "Tartan," from which the Highland kilt and plaid (cloak) are made. This Tartan is as much a badge of the Clan as the French coat-of-arms has later become the badge of English aristocracy.

The colors chosen for these Tartans are supposed to symbolize the chief characteristics of the Clan. The colors of the Clan Gregor Tartan are: *Red*, signifying Devotion; *Green*, signifying Constancy; *White*, meaning Truth, and *Black*, typifying Persecution.

## I.

A blood *Red* ground whose color proves  
Devotion is Clan Alpin's base;  
And heart's blood poured for what he loves  
Has ever shown the Gregor race.  
Our Tartan, then, has started well,  
For in this Clan each age can tell  
*Devotion* is her pride.

## II.

Our Pine, that by no storm was turned,  
But strong and green forever spurned  
The bleak winds from her side,  
Has lent a fadeless *Green*, to test  
Our Tartan's web from East to West,  
And North to South, that we may bide  
In every way that man is tried,  
Secure through *Constancy*.

## III.

While pure *White* lines, like stainless *Truth*,  
Are woven in both warp and woof,  
So plain that all can see,  
To publish none may question make,  
But Alpin's simple statement take,  
With Truth his guarantee.  
"The Gregor needs no oath."

## IV.

Each *Black* line that so dourly shows,  
In every way the Tartan blows,  
Can but one meaning bring—

Through *Persecution*, vile, unjust,  
 Cut off, unnamed, exiled, and lost,  
 Our "Gathering" yet we sing:  
 "While there are leaves in the forest,  
 And foam on the river,  
 MacGregor, despite them,  
 Shall flourish forever."  
 Defiance thus we fling.

## V.

A plaid thus worn by a Gregor man  
 Means more than shield from wind or rain;  
 It symbols what he holds most dear,  
 In kinship proved through blood and fear.  
 It binds, in every way, each heart  
 To bear a constant, changeless part,  
 In all true aims of life.

## VI.

'T heralds thus to all the world  
 The three strong traits we love—  
*Devotion* to a duty done,  
*Constant* in those we have begun,  
 And a *Truth*, like heaven's above.  
 These are Clan Gregor's Pledge.

## MACGREGOR TARTAN.

The following description of the MacGregor tartan is from the "*Vestiarium Scoticum*," a manuscript supposed to have been written late in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth, century, published in 1843, in a magnificent volume, under the editorship of John Sobiesky Stuart, one of the last descendants of "The Young Chevalier."

"MACGREGOR—

"CLANN GREGOUR, clyppit alswa ye clann Alpyn: he hath thre wyd stryppis of greine vpon ane scarlatt fyeld, and vpon ye myd stryppie ain spraing of quhite, bot yr be svm quhilke vse not ye quhite spraing, as mak Gregor of Glen Straye, quha vsethe ane gren stryp mydward on ye redd sett and na quhite, and svm I haue sene quha say how ye quhite wes in ye scarlatt sett of avld, and seit ys wtin ye pairtes of Balquhiddel."

This description mentions only red, green, and white, and says nothing of black, which is one of the colors of the tartan as we now have it. It may be that black was added later, on account of the sorrow brought upon the Clan, due to the fierce persecution to which it was subjected.—EDITOR.

## THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF THE SCOTTISH RACE.

BY ARTHUR LLEWELLYN GRIFFITHS.

**T**HE origin and antiquity of the Scottish Race. Who knows it? Only the Omniscient One. When that wild-eyed pair first beached their dug-out on the equally wild-visaged shores of Caledonia, will any man dare to say when they arrived, or whence they came? Surely I will not dare to say their exact origin, or the exact date of their arrival. Yet, although there can be no absolute certainty, we are living at a time when the truth can be nearer approached than at any other time in the world's history.

One fact is obvious, and that is that the progenitor of the Scottish race was of very ancient origin, and must have inherited many of the characteristics of the parents of the entire human family. The Bible declares that Adam was created perfect, in the spiritual image of God. That means sinless, painless, deathless, fearless—for fear is born of sin. It also means a high degree of spirituality.

Among the present nations of the world, what nation is given universal credit of being the most fearless? Scotland! It stands the only never-conquered land on earth. As says Holmes:

“What stride was ever bolder  
Than his who showed the naked leg  
Beneath the plaided shoulder?”

History, since history became authentic, is built on a foundation of either the valor of Scots or their descendants. If you doubt it, refer to any great movement for the uplift of the human race, whether it be a war in a righteous cause, or any other form where physical or moral bravery is required, and all through the movement you will find Scots. Among more spectacular instances of bravery, recall to your mind the Covenanters, Sterling Bridge, Flodden—incorrectly called an English victory. Prestonpans, Culloden Moor, Waterloo, the Peninsula, the thin red line at Balaklava, Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, Killiecrankie, Dargai, or Modder River, Spion Kop, Ladysmith, and, in the present war, the fearless deeds of the Gordons, Seaforth's, Argyles, Sutherlands, and the Black Watch. No Highland regiment has ever retreated except in obedience to orders.

Every effect has a cause. Whence this valor? Such uniform bravery is the result of national characteristics, and it may assist in our search for Scottish origins if we can determine the causes of Scottish national characteristics. The first possible cause for this bravery that comes to our attention is that of the mountain residence of the Highland Scots. Could that alone be the determining influence? It would seem not. There are other mountain people quite different in character. There must be a deeper cause.

Hugh Black, in one of his books, makes the statement that "the hills, the devil, and the MacGregors came into the world at the same time."

Let us pause here. And, while doing so, let us bear in mind the other British saying, "The hills, the streams, and Macalpines are the three oldest things in Albion."

The longevity of these sayings is *prima facie* evidence of their worth. In the same way the Homeric poems remained for centuries unwritten, and lived only in people's brains.

Going back to Hugh Black's quotation of "the hills, the devil, and the MacGregors came into the world at the same time." For the reason mentioned, it is safe to assume that this saying is based on truth. The Word of God gives us the time of the devil's first appearance, and the reason of his appearance. He appeared on earth, fallen from his former heaven-inhabiting angelic state, at the time of the existence of Adam and Eve. His purpose was to set up a kingdom among men (who were then endowed with everlasting earthly life) in defiance of God's kingdom. By bringing death to the human race, Beelzebub, or Lucifer, defeated his own purpose.

Now, arguing from the standpoint of our quoted saying, the MacGregors must have come into the world as immediate descendants of the Edenic pair. Furthermore, they therefore originated near Palestine, for the Garden of Eden was in Mesopotamia, and they must inherit Edenic qualities all the more because of their inter-marrying in pursuance of the Clan system (which is but the patriarchal system transferred)—the patriarchal system mentioned in the Bible. As before mentioned, the original pair were sinless, painless, deathless, fearless, and perfect in the spiritual image of their Maker. The MacGregors, we would expect, would inherit those qualities. No man now is in the spiritual image of the Creator. Lucifer brought sin, pain, and death. Yet the MacGregors have shown themselves peculiarly spiritual, defenders of a spiritual faith. Though not painless, their endurance is remarkable; though not sinless, the MacGregor heart is pure; though not deathless, their vitality is far above the usual, and their virility more than abundant. By our characteristics we show our descent.

But other fields of research have recently been opened. We will examine them.

We are living in the most wonderful age in the world's history. Daniel, the prophet, mentions it in his twelfth chapter and fourth verse, by saying,

"Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."

We see the running to and fro as never before, on the earth, in the heavens above the earth, and in the water under the earth.

Statistics prove that within the last half century knowledge has been increased in a way never known before.

As an accompaniment to this increase of knowledge has come a widespread research in and investigation of the Bible in the spirit of "Blessed are they which hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled."

Volumes could be written as to what marvelous matters have been dis-

closed. Only two are to be mentioned here, for only two have connection with the origin and antiquity of the Scottish race.

The first of these recently disclosed facts is that inscriptions have been discovered in Egypt on stones almost as important as the Rosetta Stone, and this recently discovered material discloses the astounding fact—doubly astounding to the self-appointed Bible critics—that Adam was a resident of Egypt subsequent to his expulsion from Eden, and that he was the first Pharaoh, ruling, in his long life, over his own descendants.

The early rulers of Egypt, from Adam down, and including some of his well-known and immediate descendants, are now known. And herein lies an important link with the Scottish race. That link may be introduced by two momentous questions—namely, who built the Great Pyramid, and, secondly, what was it built for?

At first glance, you may think that the connection between the Scottish race and the Pyramid of Cheops is as well defined as between green fields and glaciers; but let us examine and see.

The ancients recounted seven wonders of the world, and at the very head of the list named the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, and it still remains a wonder. No other building in the world equals it in size. The Pyramid covers an area of about thirteen acres. It is four hundred and eighty-six feet high, and seven hundred and sixty-four feet broad at its base. It is estimated that the Great Pyramid weighs six million tons. From these facts it is evident that whoever was its great designer intended that it should be an enduring monument. Viewed from whatever standpoint we please, the Great Pyramid is certainly the most remarkable building in the world; but in the light of recent investigation it acquires new interest to every Christian. It proves to be a storehouse of important truth. If it was built under God's direction, to be one of His witnesses to men, we might reasonably expect some allusion to it in the written word of God, and we do find such allusions to it—some-what under cover.

Isaiah testifies of an altar and pillar in the land of Egypt, which "shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt."

Jeremiah declares that the Lord hath "set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, even unto this day." The "this day" referred to is our day, according to the prophecy. The Great Pyramid is the principal one of these signs and wonders, and it now speaks to scientists in their own language, and, through them, to all men.

A few of the wonderful facts disclosed by the Great Pyramid are worthy of note.

A remarkable thing in connection with its situation is that the delta of the Nile forms a sea-coast, which, in shape, is a true quarter circle, with the Great Pyramid marking the inner angle. This relationship was discovered by Mr. Henry Mitchell, Chief Hydrographer of the United States Coast Survey, who visited Egypt in 1868 to report the progress of the Suez Canal. Built upon the northernmost edge of the Gizeh cliff, and looking out over the open, fan-shaped land of lower Egypt, it may be truly said to be

at the very border thereof, as well as in its nominal centre, as described by the prophet Isaiah.

"In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord *in the midst* of the land of Egypt, and a pillar (pyramid) *at the border* thereof, to the Lord. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt." Another fact worthy of notice is that the Great Pyramid is located in the geographical centre of the land surface of the world, including North and South America, unknown for centuries after the location and construction of the Great Pyramid.

The Pyramid speaks not by hieroglyphics, but by its location, its construction, its measurements. The scientific lessons of the Great Pyramid are many, but they cannot be touched on in this article.

To what point does the apex of the Great Pyramid point? Our whole solar system is moving, and many astronomers believe that it is moving towards Alcyone, one of the stars of the Pleiades. Here is the wonderful fact—at the date of the building of the Great Pyramid, to be mentioned later, at midnight of the autumnal equinox, the Pleiades were distributed over the meridian of the Pyramid, with Alcyone precisely on the line.

Here, then, is a pointing of the highest and sublimest character that human science has ever been able so much as to hint, and which would seem to breathe an unsuspected and mighty meaning into that speech of God to Job, when he demanded, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades?"

And now we come to the most stupendous of questions concerning the Great Pyramid, and the one directly concerning our subject—namely, why, when, and by whom was the Great Pyramid built? This question has been much discussed. For thousands of years no satisfactory answer to the question was discovered. The old theory that it was built as a vault or tomb for an Egyptian king is unworthy of credence, for it contains nothing in the way of a casket, mummy, or inscription.

The first work of importance on the subject, proving that the Great Pyramid possessed scientific features, was by Mr. John Taylor, of England, A. D. 1859, since which time the attention of many able minds has been given to the further study of this wonderful "witness"; especially since Professor Piazzi Smythe, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, for several months, made its peculiarities a study, and gave to the world the remarkable facts of its construction and measurements, and his conclusions therefrom. To his scholarly and scientific work, "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," I am indebted for what data I now use.

A few years after Professor Smythe's return came the suggestion that the Great Pyramid is Jehovah's "witness," and that it is as important a witness to divine truth as to natural science. The suggestion came from another Scotsman, the young Mr. Robert Menzies, who, when studying the scientific teachings of the Great Pyramid, discovered that prophetic and chronological teachings co-exist in it.

Professor Smythe has concluded that the Great Pyramid was builded in the year 2170 B. C., reaching this conclusion, first, from astronomical

observations. Perceiving that the upward passage angles correspond to a telescope, and that the entrance passage corresponds to an astronomer's pointer. Calculations showed that  $\alpha$  Draconis, the dragon-star, had occupied a position in the heavens which looked directly down the entrance at mid-night of the autumnal equinox, B. C. 2170. At that date, with the pointer fixed upon  $\alpha$  Draconis, and considering the ascending passages as though they were a telescope, which they much resemble, by calculation, he found that these passages pointed to the Pleiades. So wonderful a coincidence convinced him that the date of the Great Pyramid's building was thus indicated; for  $\alpha$  Draconis is no less a symbol of sin and Satan than Pleiades is a symbol of God and the centre of the universe. The Great Pyramid thus indicates that its architect knew of the prevalence of evil, and of its domination over the downward course of mankind, and indicates also what lies beyond all human sight—that the only hope for the race is in Jehovah.

This conclusion of Professor Smythe's as to the date of the Great Pyramid's building was most abundantly corroborated later by certain measurements, by which the Great Pyramid indicates its own date of construction. A realization of the fact that the Great Pyramid exhibits a wisdom of design which the Egyptians could not have possessed—a divine wisdom which must have been worked out under the supervision of some inspired servant of God—has led to the conjecture that Melchizedek was its builder. He was "King of Salem (that is, king of peace) and priest of the Most High God," and, as a person and type, occupied so high a position as to be a blessing of Abraham, who also paid him tithes. Of this we can know little, except that Melchizedek was a great and peaceful king, and that he lived about that time, and not far distant from the site of the Great Pyramid. It is conjectured that Melchizedek, though not himself an Egyptian, used Egyptian labor for the construction of the Great Pyramid, and, to some extent, the traditions of Egypt support such a theory.

Here, as the servants of the Most High God, having, according to Egyptian testimony just quoted, demolished the temples of the heathen gods, and having been the agents of the construction of the mightiest stone construction on earth, God's stone witness to refute the sneering shallow wisdom of the present day, I am bold enough to state, is the origin of the Scottish race, and when I say that I mean the origin of the progenitors of the Scottish race—the MacGregors. Having come to this conclusion myself, without seeing any hint of anything similar elsewhere, it gave me added pleasure to read, later, in "The Story of Scotland," by John Mackintosh, LL. D., that "Scotland has a legendary story touching the origin of the early inhabitants of the country. One form of the legend was that Gathelus, a Greek, with a band of followers, went to Egypt about the time of the Exodus, and, after performing many great actions, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Egyptian forces, and married Scota, Pharaoh's daughter. After the destruction of the Egyptian army in the Red Sea, he fled, with his wife, by the way of the Mediterranean, landed in Portugal, and founded a kingdom in Brigantium, and there reigned as king. In process of time a descendant of his became king of Ireland. The Scots came from Ireland, and Fergus, the



son of Ferehand, was their first king this side of the sea." So says John Mackintosh.

To further corroborate my conclusion, we have but to refer to the *Lea Fail*, or *Scottish Stone of Destiny*, which, tradition says, is the identical stone on which Jacob rested his head when he had the vision of the ladder reaching to heaven and the angels ascending and descending thereon, and to the lion on the *Scottish coat-of-arms*, which is now recognized to be the "*Lion of the Tribe of Judah*."

And so, ye Scots, there is logical reason for the fact that Scotland, though never five million in population, has cast such a tremendous influence over the world; there is reason, adequate reason, for the magnificent respect in which Scotland is held by the teeming millions of earth; there is God-given foundation for every well-known sterling quality possessed by Scottish lad and Scottish lassie!

Land of the heather, who would not have your heritage! The Lion of the North needs no encomiums! Behold her, ye garrulous and pleasure-seeking world, and judge for yourself! Behold what? Ah, though my powers were those of men and those of angels, I could not tell you. My voice could never utter, my pen could never write, the full measure of thy glories, oh, Caledonia, lode-star of the North! But in those mighty volumes kept by the hand of God, wherein are written the deeds of men, He has faithfully kept thy amazing record!

On burning desert, in frozen plains, on the mighty deep, and in the marts of men, the name of Scotland has been indelibly written! And what shall we say, fellow clansmen and women, of the honored name we bear—the name MacGregor?

"What's in a name?" the world inquires,  
 And surely naught that thought inspires  
 Attunes itself to rhythmic lyres  
 That rhapsody the altar fires  
 Of names of Brown, or Jones, or Myers.  
 But there's a name about which quires  
 Of noble deeds and all that fires  
 The soul of man could we indite,  
 And, even then, 'twould but be right  
 To claim a higher, grander might  
 Than pen of man had power to write  
 About the name

MACGREGOR.

"What's in a name?" the world has heard,  
 And strongly has its blood been stirred,  
 When o'er the earth, like flight of bird,  
 Has flown the everlasting word  
 That never in a mite has erred,

That's held in thrall the common herd,  
 As words from history's lips have purred  
 Of deeds of valor, firmness, grit,  
 Which years have lessened not a whit,  
 But closer, firmer, stronger knit,  
 Till history's page was brightly lit  
 By that grand name

MACGREGOR.

"What's in a name?" The world now knows  
 There's valor, pity, meed for foes,  
 Kindness, true loyalty, which sows  
 Nobility of thought, and slows  
 The haughty tyrant's cruel blows,  
 And stands 'gainst pressure bonnie rows  
 Of Highland laddies bred in snows,  
 Who make the pseudo-kinglet feel  
 The mighty power in Scottish steel,  
 And cause his trembling knee to kneel,  
 As tottering thrones around him reel,  
 Cast down by the

MACGREGOR.

"What's in a name?" The world has learned,  
 Through history's years, in pages turned,  
 That there's a name that can't be spurned,  
 Because of merit ages earned,  
 For which all Christendom has yearned,  
 And to that name let praise be turned,  
 For with it fires of Eden burned,  
 Fresh from their source, to bring to earth  
 Glad tidings of the world's New Birth,  
 When pain shall flee from joy and mirth,  
 And God shall give of good no dearth,  
 And richly to

MACGREGOR.

## "CLAN FELLOWSHIP."

BY DR. JESSE EWELL.

**T**HESE words should be very dear to each one of us, for the relationship we sustain to each other is peculiar. In the common brotherhood of a family the brothers and sisters may love each other ever so dearly, but they did not become brothers and sisters by common consent. Fate alone decreed that they should be so related. Not so with us. We have entered into our relationship advisedly, and, except in the case of child members, after mature thought and consideration. We have, then, of our own free will and accord, agreed to become members of this unique family.

What, then, are our duties toward each other? They are manifold. Not only should we greet each other warmly when we meet, but we should stand by each other in sickness and in health, in sorrow and in joy, in poverty and in wealth. We should let no little bickerings or petty jealousies divide us, or, if these should come between us for a moment, we should dash them aside, with the resolve to do better next time. Let each of us resolve that "Let others do as they may, I will strive to be the most worthy of my Clan." Cultivate Clan fellowship of the highest order. Strive to be polite, generous, and honestly cordial on all occasions. Be willing to take as well as to give advice, believing that the opinions of others are as well worthy of consideration, and perhaps more so, than our own.

A generous rivalry among brothers and sisters is permissible. Then which of us can be the most entertaining, which the most generous, which the most hospitable? Welcome your brother and your sister to your heart and to your home. If your home is humble, and your fare is plain, a hearty welcome makes a feast worthy of a king. Each of us has a goodly heritage in our common ancestry, of which we can well afford to be proud—men of honor and of valor; women of purity and of patriotism—we must ever live worthy of our ancestors.

I have seen no more beautiful lines in print than those of our own Sir Walter in his "Lady of the Lake":

"Stranger, I am to Roderick Dhu  
A clansman born, a kinsman true;  
Each word against his honor spoke  
Demands of me avenging stroke;  
\* \* \* \* \*

It rests with me to wind my horn—  
Thou art with numbers overborne;  
It rests with me, here, brand to brand,  
Worn as thou art, to bid thee stand:  
But, not for Clan, nor kindred's cause,  
Will I depart from honor's laws;

To assail a wearied man were shame,  
And stranger is a holy name;  
Guidance and rest, and food and fire,  
In vain he never must require.  
Then rest thee here till dawn of day;  
Myself will guide thee on the way,  
O'er stock and stone, through watch and ward,  
Till past Clan Alpine's outmost guard,  
As far as Coilantogle's ford;  
From thence thy warrant is thy sword.'—  
'I take thy courtesy, by heaven,  
As freely as 'tis nobly given!'—  
'Well, rest thee; for the bittern's cry  
Sings us the lake's wild lullaby.'  
With that he shook the gather'd heath,  
And spread his plaid upon the wreath;  
And the brave foemen, side by side,  
Lay peaceful down like brothers tried,  
And slept until the dawning beam  
Purpled the mountain and the stream."

These were savage times, but these were men worthy of any time.

The pine is our emblem of Clan fellowship. Her long roots strike straight down into the earth, and, when the storms of adversity come, her boughs may be broken and her body bent, but uprooted she is never. Her beautiful green leaves furnish a shade from the summer's sun, and a shelter from the winter's wind, and when the frosts of misfortune occur her leaves seem even greener by contrast with the sombre attire of her neighboring trees.

Let us be as firm of purpose as our pine-tree roots, and, in our efforts to aid our fellow Clansmen, as unfading as the leaves of our evergreen pine.

## MACGREGOR'S GLORY.

*To E. M. M.*

BY JOHN BAILEY NICKLIN, JR.

Oh royal race, oh Scottish line,  
The blood of countless kings is thine!  
From Alpin's loins we joy to trace  
The lineage old of all our race.

Oh bravest men of ancient fame,  
No shameful blot defiles our name!  
Rejoice, for Time records fore'er  
The deeds that once our sires did dare.

Oh loyal hearts, oh noble men,  
MacGregor's glory lives again!  
Our Clan no longer needs to hide,  
But raises high its head in pride.

\* \* \* \* \*

The mists of ages roll away,  
As *we*, their children, meet to-day,  
And place in Memory's sacred hands  
The deeds our filial faith commands!

A ghost of yesteryear we greet—  
Rob Roy, for Fame will e'er repeat  
The glorious tale of all his life,  
That bitter Fate did fill with strife!

Oh, come, ye strength of all our Clan,  
To praise the wisdom midst His plan;  
And honor be to Scotland's shore  
That sheltered many a sire of yore!

## WILLIAM HOWARD MAGRUDER, M. A., LL. D.

A DISTINGUISHED DESCENDANT OF ALEXANDER I.

BY THE REV. JAMES MITCHELL MAGRUDER.

**I**F in the sub-title I seem to glorify the subject of this sketch, it will, I am sure, be pardoned in such a gathering, where the Clan spirit rules, and it is recognized that we praise our own kith and kin, and honor their memories, for the sake and on behalf of all who bear the name Magruder, or inherit a drop of the MacGregor blood. It is meet and right that we should teach the younger members of our Society by such examples how the old MacGregor spirit of fighting against odds and overcoming difficulties still slumbers like a smoldering fire in the heart of us all, and, from time to time, bursts forth into brilliant flame.

Again, for a more personal reason, I crave your indulgence as I lay this wreath of love and loyalty at the feet of my father, and write into the records of this Society a brief memorial of his life, crowned with length of days and crowded with honors. On one occasion, as I, a half-grown boy, was accompanying him to New Orleans, at the time of the Mardi Gras festivities, the railway coach being more than comfortably filled, we shared our double seat a part of the way with an old gentleman from Canada, my father and I alternately sitting and standing, and carrying on a running conversation of badinage. After a while, as I sought another seat, the old gentleman turned to my father with the question, "What relation, sir, is there between you and the lad?" "That is my son," he responded. "You are more like chums than father and son," was the Canadian's reply. And, indeed, this stranger had expressed in words the fact of which, perhaps, we had both been but dimly conscious; and, from that day to this, I have thought of him always, reverently, as "my father," but, lovingly, as "my chum."

It was about this time he noticed boys of my age smoking on the streets of the town, but hiding the cigarettes when their own fathers, or other members of their families, appeared in sight. He called me and my brothers into the library one afternoon, and told us that he had noticed other boys of our ages smoking and hiding it from their parents; and, without asking if we indulged, told us of the power of habit, and how easy it was to become the slave of an appetite whose excessive gratification did physical harm, as well as mental and moral, to a growing boy. He exacted no promise from us on the subject, but, on the other hand, told us he would much prefer buying the tobacco for us, and have us smoke in his presence, than to think we would attempt to deceive him. What would you have done in the face of such a frank, manly, diplomatic appeal? What would any high-minded boy do but place such a father on a higher pedestal of respect and honor? These were his methods; and from them you may perceive why I was unable, in responding to the invitation of an honored and beloved Chieftain to prepare

a paper for this Gathering, to treat any other subject until I had hung upon the walls of the MacGregor Valhalla a pen picture—a pencil sketch—of that distinguished descendant of our immigrant ancestor, William Howard Magruder, Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws.

For those who knew him there is, since his death, a shadow on the face of the sunniest landscape, a low-lying fog on the ocean of life, even when the stars are seen thickly to stud the over-arching heavens. The poet has expressed a thought closely akin to the feeling I have attempted to voice. Let me quote Browning's "May and Death," that you may understand more fully what I have tried to say:

"I wish that when you died last May,  
Charles, there had died along with you  
Three parts of Spring's delightful things—  
Aye, and for me, the fourth part, too.

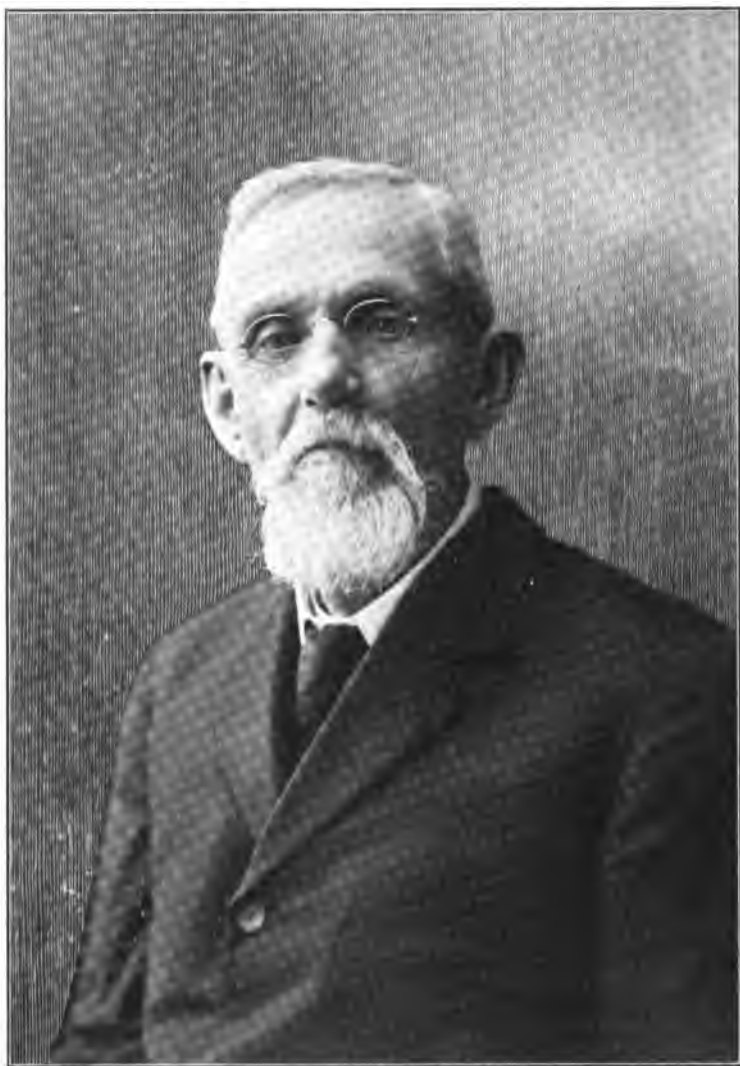
"A foolish thought, and worse, perhaps!  
There must be many a pair of friends  
Who, arm in arm, deserve the warm  
Moonbirths and the long evening-ends.

"So, for their sake, be May still May!  
Let their new time, as mine of old,  
Do all it did for me: I bid  
Sweet sights and sounds throng manifold.

"Only, one little sight, one plant,  
Woods have in May that starts up green  
Save a sole streak, which, so to speak,  
Is Spring's blood, spilt its leaves between—

"That they might spare; a certain wood  
Might miss the plant; their loss were small;  
But I—whene'er the leaf grows there,  
Its drop comes from my heart, that's all."

William Howard, the youngest child of William Howard and Elvira Walker Magruder, was born on his father's plantation, near the collegiate town of Sharon, in Madison county, Mississippi, on the 2d day of April, 1837. His widowed grandmother, relict of Leonard Magruder, with her sons and daughters, had moved, some years previously, from Prince George's county, Maryland, and, with other scions of old families from that State, settled near Natchez, Mississippi, forming a Society of their own, clustering about Christ Episcopal Church, which was called "The Church Hill Community or Neighborhood." Two brothers of this family, John Hawkins and William Howard I., after their marriage, moved to Madison county, where they reared their families on adjoining plantations. A few years after



**WILLIAM HOWARD MAGRUDER, LL. D.**  
**Born, 1837; Died, 1913.**



the birth of William Howard II., the subject of this sketch, his father died, leaving the property involved, and it eventually passed into the hands of the older and surviving brother, John Hawkins Magruder, of Hazelwood.

After the death of his mother, which occurred when he was about sixteen years of age, he made his home with his older brother, Alexander Covington Magruder, in Woodville, Miss., under whom he was thoroughly grounded in English, mathematics, and the classics.

Returning to Madison county for the purpose of completing his education, he entered Madison College, at Sharon, and graduated from that institution with a splendid record, during his senior year being an instructor in the Preparatory Department as well as a student in the College.

After his graduation he taught school in Holmes county, and on February 20, 1861, married Ann Elizabeth Mitchell, at her paternal aunt's plantation home, "Itta Bena," near Richland. She was a beautiful woman, beloved by all who knew her, a devoted wife, and the most self-forgetful and self-sacrificing of mothers. Of this union there were born six sons and three daughters, one son and one daughter dying in infancy, another son and another daughter, twins, dying in early childhood. Four sons, William Howard III., James Mitchell, Alexander Covington, and Joseph Carson, grew to manhood, and married splendid women, representative of the best types of womanhood of the land. Elizabeth Howard, the only daughter of this marriage to reach maturity, married Dr. C. Marshall Chilton, a descendant of the Marshalls of Virginia, of which family Chief Justice John Marshall was the most famous member.

In 1884 he married Mrs. Katherine Frances Taylor, a talented daughter of the old South, and the only issue of this union, Katherine, married Mr. Howard S. Chilton, only brother of Dr. Marshall Chilton.

Very soon after his first marriage the Civil War broke out, and he joined the colors of the Confederacy in defense of what he felt was a just and righteous cause. His family were "old line" Whigs, but all political divisions were forgotten in the face of a danger that threatened their constitutional rights; and the South was solidified in the defense of the pact of the Constitution that had been entered into by the States when they won their independence from Great Britain.

He did his duty in the four years of arduous military service, winning the confidence and esteem of his superior officers, the force of his character meeting with marked appreciation at the hands of Gen. E. C. Walthall; but, although he rose to the rank of Captain, taking command of his company after both Captain and First Lieutenant had been killed in a single engagement, his talents were pre-eminently those of the man of peace rather than those of the man of war. When the sword was sheathed, and the Lost Cause a cherished memory enshrined in the heart of the Southland, he turned again to the work he had laid down at the beginning of the civil strife, and rounded out a full half century as instructor and preceptor of youth in the State of his birth. Having taught in the public schools and in private academies and institutes of learning under his own management, he was elected, in June, 1883, head of the Department of English in the Agricultural and

Mechanical College of Mississippi, a State institution, and during the thirty years of his incumbency saw it grow (in large measure, through his own labors) from an attendance of two or three hundred to over a thousand students, and from a faculty of seven professorships to one of as many departments with numerous professors and instructors under the head of each.

When the first President of the college, his close friend, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, resigned that office to accept a civilian appointment by President McKinley at the time of the Spanish-American War, Doctor Magruder was urged to become a candidate for the vacant position, and was offered the support of many influential men, but the executive duties of the office, and the necessity of securing appropriations from the Legislature for the maintenance and extension of the institution would have proved very irksome and distasteful to one who was a born teacher, and whose heart was so thoroughly wrapped up in the work of his profession; so he put aside the suggestion of his own preferment, and induced ex-Governor John M. Stone to allow his name to be placed in nomination. After the death of Governor Stone, Mr. J. C. Hardy, State Superintendent of Education, was elected President of the institution, and it was during his administration that Professor Magruder was elected Vice-President of the college, in addition to the position he already held as head of the Department of English. This honor was accompanied by an increase of salary, and was but the recognition of work that he had done gratuitously for many years, acting as President in the absence of that officer during the regimes of three incumbents.

He was called upon not infrequently to make addresses upon patriotic and other public occasions, and always lifted his audience to a high plane of thought and feeling.

The gift of poesy he possessed in no small degree, inheriting it, doubtless, from his father, William Howard I., who penned the following lines to accompany a floral offering to his lady love:

“Go, little blooming, fragrant Rose;  
Go to my love and take thy place.  
Thy leaves unfold, thy sweets disclose,  
And be an emblem of her face.

“And thou, my Myrtle, evergreen,  
Go with the Rose, and there impart,  
By thine unchanging, humble mien,  
An earnest of thy master's heart.

“Then if, Elvira, we should twine  
The Myrtle and the Rose together,  
Would not the Myrtle's leaves combine  
To shield the Rose from stormy weather?”

Whatever the verbal response of Elvira may have been, of which

tradition is silent, the Rose, at any rate, consented to shelter herself under the evergreen love of her suitor.

While President of Canton Female Institute, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the subject of this sketch by Centenary College, of Jackson, La., and at the Commencement of the University of Mississippi in 1908 he was made a Doctor of Laws by the Faculty and Board of Trustees of that institution of learning.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi is under military discipline, an officer of the United States Army usually being detailed as commandant of students by the War Department. There have been serious outbreaks in several colleges and universities throughout the land of late years, the student bodies, in many instances, defying the constituted authorities. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi was no exception to this experience. As long as General Stephen D. Lee was President, these risings were handled by one who had been trained in the stern school of actual warfare; but, after his resignation, the Presidents were civilians and unaccustomed to military discipline, so that it devolved largely upon Professor Magruder, "the old soldier" of the Faculty, to quell two serious rebellions in the corps of students during the latter years of his life. His firm, yet kindly and sympathetic, handling of both these outbreaks earned him the esteem and gratitude of the whole State, as it commanded the respect of the student body. The College Annual of 1908 was issued in compliment to him by the corps of students, the following dedication appearing opposite his photograph:

"THE 1908 REVEILLE.

TO WILLIAM HOWARD MAGRUDER, M. A.,

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AND

THE NESTOR OF THE FACULTY OF

THE MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

as a frail memorial of our enduring affection; as a slight testimonial of the unwavering fealty he has ever commanded from the student bodies for a quarter of a century; as an evidence of our reverence for his self-immolation and devotion to the highest ideals, and in stamping them upon the young men of Mississippi, and in leaving upon their personalities, in some degree, the replica of his own nature—too exalted for one remote or sordid touch of earth; as a token of our regard for his unselfish heart, his rich and varied gifts, his unfailing courtesy, his manifold and lavish expenditures of his life's rarest and choicest tributes in our behalf, this volume of 'The Reveille'

IS DEDICATED."

A large loving cup, of solid silver, on an ebony base, was presented to him by the Faculty and students, and in every way the veneration and esteem in which he was held was manifested by those who came in daily contact with him, and by those who knew him only by reputation.

A churchman familiar with his prayer-book, he constantly referred in his Shakespearean lectures to this wonderful work and to the King James

Version of the Bible as examples of English pure and undefiled. The copy of this version of the English Bible, bound in red morocco, that rests upon the lecturn of the Church of the Resurrection, in whose building he was so much interested, is a fitting memorial of one who treasured it for its literary beauties, and, more and more, with the passing years, for its moral and spiritual teachings. Before this church building was erected he regularly read Morning Prayer in his lecture-room every Sunday for the members of his own family and other adherents of the Church on the college campus.

Many deserving students were helped to get an education through his generosity—sometimes by an outright gift, but more frequently by the loan of certain sums, which, upon re-payment, were loaned again to others equally deserving.

For years before his death he was in constant receipt of letters from his "old boys" in all parts of the world, expressing gratitude for the wider vision and truer outlook upon life that he had given them; and, scattered throughout this broad land of ours, are many mothers, and even grandmothers, whom he taught as girls in earlier days, and who always greeted him with marks of deepest affection.

A Bayard of the South! "A gentleman of the old school," as was so often said of him wherever he went—East or West, or North, or through his own native Southland.

During a visit to his oldest living son, a few weeks before his death, apparently in unusually good health, he quoted, with feeling and expression, Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," almost prophetic of his own peaceful end:

"Sunset and evening star,  
And one clear call for me!  
And may there be no moaning of the bar,  
When I put out to sea,

"But such a tide as moving seems asleep,  
Too full for sound and foam,  
When that which drew from out the boundless deep  
Turns again home.

"Twilight and evening bell,  
And after that the dark!  
And may there be no sadness of farewell  
When I embark;

"For tho' from out our bourne of time and place  
The flood may bear me far,  
I hope to see my Pilot face to face  
When I have crossed the bar."

Death came without notice or premonition. Conversing with members of his household only a short while before, he retired to his room, awaiting the

summons to dinner, and was found a few moments later sleeping the sleep that knows no waking this side of eternity. He wrapped the drapery of his couch about him, and lay down to pleasant dreams, on Sunday, July 27, 1913, having passed his seventy-sixth birthday, and having completed thirty years of service at the college.

A tribute from the *Columbus Dispatch*, copied in his own town paper, perhaps as fittingly as any other expresses the esteem in which he was held:

"The death of Dr. W. H. Magruder, Professor of English at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which occurred last Sunday, brings a pang of sorrow to thousands of Mississippians over this State and elsewhere who knew and loved the kindly and gentle instructor, whose association with that institution covers over a quarter of a century. No man has served his State better or longer, or truer, and thousands of honorable men, in all walks and spheres of life, now do homage to his memory; for to them he first gave the vision of a larger and better life. Surely no man ever labored in a better field, or garnered a richer return than he in the character of the men who are now making this State what she is."

William Howard Magruder was the son of William Howard Magruder and Elvira Walker, grandson of Leonard Magruder and Susan P. Hawkins, great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Elizabeth Howard, great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Susanna ———, great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant, and Elizabeth Hawkins.

NOTE.—My first position after leaving the Johns Hopkins University was an Assistant Professorship of Chemistry at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Mississippi, and I had been there less than half an hour when I heard some one in the hall ask, "Has Mr. Magruder come?" and in walked Prof. W. H. Magruder, to greet me most warmly and to welcome me to his State, and for the two and a half years I most pleasantly spent there I was always sure of a most hearty and cordial welcome in his home.

I never knew a professor to do his work more conscientiously and thoroughly, and who never, for one moment, thought of trying to shirk any of his duties or his work. A student who took his course knew English.—EDITOR.

## LEVI AND DR. SAMUEL MAGRUDER WADE.

BY MRS. NANCY KATHERINE (WADE) SOWELL.

**T**HE subjects of this sketch were both born in Montgomery county, Maryland. Levi Wade, the elder, was born July 14, 1797. Samuel Magruder Wade was born August 8, 1808. They were the sons of James Wade and Ann Magruder. In 1819 their father, James Wade, emigrated from Maryland to Rutherford county, Tennessee, where these brothers lived long and useful lives, both being potent factors in the advancement and development of that country. There they cast their lots, and there they lived.

LEVI WADE was active and energetic, being identified with every movement which would advance the welfare of the country, and contributed much in money and in labor to develop the resources and material interests of Rutherford county. He was active in promoting and securing the construction of the great turnpike system of his county, which has been of inestimable value to Murfreesboro, the county seat, and to the surrounding country. He was a prominent leader in the movement which resulted in the building of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and for a number of years was a member of the Board of Directors for that road. He represented Rutherford county in the Tennessee Legislature in 1839-'40, with credit to himself as well as with benefit to the county. Before the Civil War Levi Wade was one of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Tennessee, located at Nashville, and owned large interests in that bank as well as in the Fourth National Bank, of Nashville.

By unrelenting efforts, inherited ability, and wise financiering, he amassed a goodly fortune, consisting of extensive landed estates in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee. In Mississippi his cotton-growing interests were extensive; in Louisiana he owned and manipulated a sugar plantation, and in Tennessee his interests were many—growing cotton and corn, raising live stock, such as horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, all of the best breeds. He owned his own cotton gin, and ginned the cotton of his neighbors, and had a blacksmith shop operated on his farm, for the use of himself and others.

He was married four times—first, to Eliza Bedford; second, Mary Henderson; third, Virginia Barksdale; fourth, Mrs. Kate (Keeble) Thompson. There were no children by the last marriage, but he reared a large family. Those who survive are Mrs. Ida (Wade) Quackenboss, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Mrs. Inez (Wade) Childress, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Nannie L. Wade, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Levi Wade, of Alexandria, La.; Walter P. Wade, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Samuel Barksdale Wade, of Smyrna, Tenn.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he owned a hundred slaves. He was an old line Whig, but when that party was no more he became a Democrat, and remained with that party.

Full of hereditary patriotism, he braved the storms of that war with



**LEVI WADE**  
Born, 1797; Died, 1881.



**DR. SAMUEL MAGRUDER WADE**  
Born, 1808; Died, 1883.

unflinching courage, and gave five sons to the Confederate service, never evincing a sign of the age that prevented his own enlistment for service. Those sons were William, Joseph Magruder, Patrick, Fountain Barksdale, and Ethelbert Barksdale.

When Lee surrendered to Grant, and the boys all came home, he complained not of the reverses that had befallen him, in the confiscation of his lands, the emancipation of his slaves, and the ravages of the war, but he continued his efforts in business with an enthusiasm and success unusual for one of his age, and the trying experiences so recently undergone did not dampen his ardor. When old age crept upon him, surrounded by a new generation, he did not complain, but remained brave and progressive. He was fearless and outspoken, but genial and social, and enjoyed his friends, and was ever faithful to them.

He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in that faith on October 9, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His remains were buried at "Bellvue," his typical old Southern home, where he saw all the lights and shadows common to a long life spent like his—in doing a man's work.

DR. SAMUEL MAGRUDER WADE, the younger brother of this sketch, was educated in the schools of his own community before entering Harvard. In 1834 he entered the old Philadelphia Medical College, where he completed his course in medicine in 1836.

He first located for the practice of his profession in Christian county, Kentucky, but, after a period of two years, was called back to Rutherford county, Tennessee, by the declining health of his father. There he remained in the old Wade home with his step-mother, to assist in the rearing of an orphan niece and nephew, Thomas and Abigail Ann Wade, and in the practice of his profession. He also had a landed estate of considerable value and a number of slaves. He, like his brother, was a Whig, but afterwards a Democrat. He gave much conscientious thought to the slave problem, and was an advocate of gradual emancipation.

Dr. Wade was married on the fourth day of July, 1847, to Miss Nancy Kimbro Speer, of Maury county, Tenn., daughter of Joshua Kennerly Speer and Phoebe (Sheppard) Speer. Four daughters survive them: Mrs. Nancy Katherine (Wade) Sowell (Mrs. A. B.), of Paducah, Ky., Gertrude (Wade) Harrison (Mrs. W. C.), of Columbia, Tenn., Louise Caroline (Wade) Jetton (Mrs. J. T.), of Readyville, Tenn., and Daisy (Wade) Burton (Mrs. J. N.), of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Dr. Wade was both proud and humble. He had faith in this promise, "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted." He was proud of his heritage of ancestors, who were Christians as well as patriots, believing patriotism to be the hand-maiden of Christianity.

His life as a country physician covered a period rife with the difficulties of distance and primitive hardships, riding on horseback and driving in storms and burning suns alike. But he loved the profession of his choice. In it he found the opportunity of administering to souls as well as to physical needs.



During the Civil War he was the Dr. Carey (of Thomas Nelson Page's beautiful story, "Red Rock") in his community, and it would be a long story of hardships bravely endured to write the experiences of that period of four years in his life. At one time he rode ten miles, with the mercury registering near zero, to see an old man who had refused to be vaccinated for small-pox when three weeks before Dr. Wade had advised him to do so. Later the old man became seriously alarmed, and vaccinated himself in both legs and both arms, and as each one of these took effect about the same time, and as he suffered so greatly and was in such distress, Dr. Wade remained with him twenty-four hours of that trying weather.

He attended to the wants and the pains of all within possible reach, neighbors white or colored, regardless of conditions.

He became a member of the Church of the Disciples of Christ in 1852, and lived ever in the strictest faith. His family traditions and history were second to nothing in his life of high ideals save his religion, wherein he found enduring hope for the life eternal.

When talking of the struggles of his Revolutionary and Colonial ancestors he held to the belief that whatever they and their contemporaries were enabled to do in laying the corner-stone of the greatest governmental structure known to the world was done by the guidance of a Higher Power, whose ministrations have never been withheld from the faithful doers of brave deeds.

It is good for us to be organized as we are in clanship and in kinship for investigation as to our own history, and its close and significant connection with the history of our nation, that we may know our own founders and patriots.

It is good and inspiring for us to make research concerning the lives and high examples of those born of our blood, that we may commit to our Clan archives the history of those lives, and in that spirit I give these sketches.

Dr. Wade died on the 17th day of April, 1883, within four months of his seventy-fifth birthday. His remains were laid to rest in the old Wade cemetery, on the old James Wade homestead, improved by his father, James Wade, in 1819, and which was inherited by him.

Levi and Dr. Samuel Magruder Wade were sons of James Wade and Ann Magruder, grandsons of Joseph Magruder and Katherine Fleming, great-grandsons of Samuel Magruder and Margaret Jackson, great-great-grandsons of Ninnian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, great-great-great-grandsons of Samuel Magruder, 1st, and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-grandsons of Alexander Magruder, the immigrant.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE HIGHLANDS.

BY DONALD FITZ-RANDOLPH MACGREGOR.

The Spirit of the Highlands, a legacy from God,  
To children of a rugged land, a conqueror never trod;  
A land of patriarchal rule, of precept sound and sure,  
A land of proud and honest men, of women fair as pure.

The Spirit of the Highlands in the dim, unfathomed past,  
The mantle of true worship o'er the white-robed Druids cast,  
In Caledonia's forests they knelt on God's green sod,  
And in nature-taught humility they worshiped nature's God.

The Spirit of the Highlands, it guards the Gaelic tongue,  
In which in ages of the past the sweetest songs were sung;  
In which was pictured precious truths, in gems of priceless worth,  
That makes of Christian Scotland Christ's citadel on earth.

The Spirit of the Highlands has dared a foe disgrace  
The tartan of a Clansman of Scotland's warrior race;  
And love of things peculiar to these children of the wild  
Has kept bonnet, plaid, and sporan, and broad-sword undefiled.

The Spirit of the Highlands the Roman legions barred,  
And strong as stood that ancient wall to-day she stands on guard;  
She screens her people from defects that weaken other lands,  
And sends them forth to noble deeds, with strength in mind and hands.

The Spirit of the Highlands commands her children's love,  
Eternal as the mountains that tower in strength above;  
She leads them far, o'er distant seas, to build in lands anew,  
As citizens of promise, to that land and Scotland true.

The Spirit of the Highlands preserves fair Scotland's fame,  
Her wanderers find a welcome to the honored Scottish name;  
And they strive to keep unsullied, by labor good and square,  
The honor of old Scotia, and the square work ever there.

The Spirit of the Highlands has met each fleet and horde  
That from remotest ancient times has dared her with the sword;  
The Saxon or the Norseman could no corner overwhelm—  
There is no room for spoilsmen within the Scottish realm.

The Spirit of the Highlands still nerves her sons to earn  
The gory fame of Stirling Bridge and glorious Bannockburn,  
Of Fontenoy and Waterloo, and other fields hard fought,  
The world has learned to recognize the valor of the Scot.

The Spirit of the Highlands has led on many a field,  
Where heroes deemed it worthier to bravely die than yield;  
E'en in this favored land of ours, when brothers met to fight,  
Martyr's blood drenched Southern soil in a cause each thought was right.

The Spirit of the Highlands, 'mid centuries of strife,  
Has cheered her sons to plaudits in peaceful walks in life;  
A host has struggled ever when war's grim flag was furled  
For the betterment of their brothers, the uplift of the world.

The Spirit of the Highlands has drawn from other lands  
A legion of immortals, all welcome to her sands:  
Columba of Iona's Isle, St. Rule, King Malcom's queen,  
Stand bright as messengers from God the battle-clouds between.

The Spirit of the Highlands the ancient bards brought down,  
While the learning of the Culdees was a bright gem in her crown;  
The glorious death of Wishart, the eloquence of Knox,  
Stands ever firm, immovable as one of Scotland's rocks.

The Spirit of the Highlands leads us to homage swear  
Unto our grand old Scotland, and the freedom ever there;  
For while a perfect liberty our horn of plenty fills,  
The germ was nursed for centuries beyond the Grampian Hills.

The Spirit of the Highlands! May it ever guide us right,  
For in the ways of righteousness is true God-given might.  
On Caledonia's mountains, or where'er our lot is cast,  
May we ever guard our birthright, as 'twas guarded in the past.



LOCH KATRINE AND BEN VENUE (HEIGHT 2,393 FEET).

## ELLEN MACGREGOR EWELL.

BY MISS ALICE MAUDE EWELL.

**E**LLEN MACGREGOR EWELL, my grandmother, was probably the only woman in America to bear successively the names of Magruder and MacGregor. She was grown when her father, John Smith Magruder, had the name of his children changed by Act of the Maryland Legislature. On being asked, in after years, if the change did not seem strange to her, she replied, "Not at all." She had so long thought of herself as a MacGregor that it seemed natural enough. So familiar to her were the traditions of her race!

Ellen MacGregor shared the youth of the nineteenth century. She was born March 24, 1800, at Grampian Hills, the home of her father, in Prince George's county, Maryland, three miles from Upper Marlborough. Her father was one of the Dumblane Magruders, a son of Nathaniel and Margaret, and grandson of John. Her mother was Eleanor Hall Clarke, the widow of Dr. David Clarke, a daughter of Benjamin Hall, of Pleasant Hill, in the same county, and on that side she was descended from the Brookes, Lowes, Bennets, Neales, Addisons, Murdocks, and other prominent families.

Her full brothers and sisters were as follows: Mortimer, born May, 1798; died September, 1800. Nathaniel Mortimer, born January 20, 1803. Roderick Mortimer, born July 27, 1804. Francis Mortimer, born April 1, 1806; died April 2, 1808. Henry Mortimer, born December 15, 1807. Alaric Mortimer, born January 23, 1810.

My grandmother afterwards described herself as having been the ugly duckling of her family, a homely girl in a group of handsome boys. But I think she could never have been ugly. As I first remember her, at the age of about sixty-five, she was a person of small but spirited figure, and most attractive face, with features large but well-cut, and bright, dark eyes, beaming with intelligence. I cannot imagine her as aught but pleasing in appearance, either as child or girl. She also described herself as being somewhat of a tom-boy, devoted to the company and sports of her brothers (Nathaniel, Henry, Roderick, and Alaric). The two latter names show a vein of romance in the family. They had not appeared before among the Maryland Magruders. A tender touch of sentiment came into the middle name chosen for all these boys. The first-born of the family was named Mortimer. My grandmother described him as a beautiful boy. He died very young, and his mother gave the name of Mortimer to each one of her other sons. It was a fine old English name, made popular in those days by that popular romance, "The Children of the Abbey."

The conditions of country life were then very primitive in some ways. Many quaint customs still prevailed, survivals of Colonial times. As an illustration of this I will mention that Ellen learned her letters from a horn-book. The slowness of the process earned for her, one of the brightest of

beings, the reputation of a dunce. "But for a primer, with colored plates, I doubt if I would ever have learned to read," she said, in after years. It was her father who bought her the primer, and who encouraged her in her reading and studies. They were kindred souls, and, under his guidance and encouragement, she made such rapid progress that she was soon reading aloud to him the speeches of the members of Congress, from the *National Intelligencer*. From the way she always spoke of him, I think her father, John Smith Magruder, was the grand passion of her early life.

According to his daughter, John Smith Magruder must have been a man of strong character and attractive personality. She described him as being of dignified presence and fine aquiline features, with eyes that won for him in youth the sobriquet "handsome black-eyed Jack Magruder." He was a great reader, and, as a very young man, inclined to the writings of the French philosophers, and was growing skeptical when, in consequence of what he always believed to be a supernatural vision, he became an orthodox believer, and a great reader of the Bible. The quotation from Pope, which is carved on his tombstone at Dumblane, "An honest man's the noblest work of God," was with him a favorite one. Between him and his daughter there was the greatest affection and intimacy.

She used to tell how, one day, when still a child, she was setting out a little pine tree, and her father, looking on, remarked, "The pine is on my coat-of-arms." Her interest was at once aroused. She had never before heard of such a possession. She exclaimed, "Oh, father, what is that? Tell me all about it!" But he at once became reserved. "Tut, tut," was his reply, "my coat-of-arms is a cow's tail." Nor could she then get out of him another word on the subject. She often spoke of this reserve as characteristic of the older Magruders. But this chance speech about the pine made her think that the MacGregor coat-of-arms with this charge upon it, the one given in Burke as MacGregor of Scotland, was that claimed by her father's branch of the Clan. Later she heard from him and others the story of that Clan's thrilling history, and read, with delight, those then new and most popular romances, "Rob Roy" and "The Lady of the Lake." From that time on she worshiped Scott, and realized, to its full, the meaning of her descent.

She spoke of once being out on horseback with her father, when he pointed out to her a certain hill-top which he said had been the site of the first home of his ancestor, Alexander Magruder. There was no vestige of a house left, but scattered remains of shrubbery showed where a garden had been. There was a spring, and he indicated a spot which he said was a burial-ground, though it contained no tombstones. He thought the emigrant, Alexander Magruder, was buried here. His aunt, Rebecca Magruder, who married a Hall, had lived at the place, she supposed in the original house. She could not afterwards remember the name of the place, or the exact locality.

Ellen MacGregor's mother remembered the Revolution. When she herself was twelve years old another war with England began. While it was in progress she saw and heard much that is now history. She was one of a family party which fled before the terrible British when they invaded Prince



DUMBLANE, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.  
Home of Ellen MacGregor.

George's county, and marched on Washington city. From the heights above Georgetown, D. C., she witnessed the burning of the Capitol and other public buildings. An account of it all, written from notes left by her, appeared, not long ago, in the *Marlborough Gazette*, in connection with the centennial celebration at that place. It seemed to leave a deep impression on the mind of one whose childhood was probably ended by the episode.

Ellen went to several schools—one kept by a Scotchman, one by an American, and one by an English lady. The Scotchman, by name Robert Hay, was a fine old fellow, but too fond of his native "barley bree." The American, Mr. Bayne, though a Divinity student, was so high-tempered that shaking his fist at a pupil was with him nothing uncommon. His favorite punishment for the girls was to shut them, sometimes three or four together, in a closet, where, through forgetfulness, he would sometimes leave them for hours at a time, and where, as the place was large and light, they contrived a very amusing play-house. The Englishwoman, Mrs. Lee, was a very different sort of person. She kept a school of high standing in Washington, where Ellen, when in attendance, stayed with her father's sister, Mrs. Shanley. She also went to a dancing school in Upper Marlborough, and spent much time there with intimate girl friends. I have heard her speak of their playing games among the tombstones in the old churchyard.

Washington city was then hardly more than a straggling country town, but it could claim two Court Ends, one of them Capitol Hill, the other Georgetown. Near the latter place lived Ellen's half-sister, Mrs. Addison Murdock, afterwards Mrs. French, a daughter of Eleanor Hall by her first husband. Mrs. Murdock was a well-known beauty, and moved a good deal in fashionable life, thus affording her younger sister many social advantages. On Capitol Hill lived two cousins on the Magruder side, the daughters of Mrs. Shanley. One was Mrs. Watterston, whose husband was Librarian to Congress; the other Mrs. Charles Hamilton, who had married a Virginian of Scotch descent, a surgeon in the United States Navy. With these relatives Ellen spent much of her time, and saw much of the best Washington society of that day. The first great social function, which was to have ushered her into Washington society, was a reception at the White House, which, alas, did not come off. The appointed evening arrived, the ladies were dressed, the gentlemen ready to escort them, when news came of the tragic death of Commodore Decatur, killed in a duel by one of his brother officers. He had been a great favorite in official Washington, and it was plunged into gloom. The reception was called off, and postponed indefinitely. A young girl's disappointment may be imagined. The frock not worn by Ellen on this occasion was of light brown satin, very narrow in the skirt, and short in the waist, trimmed with folds and pipings of darker shade. The Empire style of dress then prevailed. Low necks and short sleeves were universal, even in winter, with dainty capes and long gloves. High shoes for ladies were unknown. My grandmother declared afterwards that the climate had changed since her youth.

In the spring of 1825 Ellen MacGregor was recalled from a visit to Washington by the last illness of her father. He died in what would now be thought the prime of life, a great loss to his only daughter, who spoke of



him in after years with the greatest affection. Her eldest son was named after him. Her home in Prince George's was broken up soon after his death, and she and her mother lived for a while in Washington.

She married, October 23, 1827, Dr. Jesse Ewell, a cousin of her cousin-in-law, Dr. Hamilton.

Dr. Ewell was a Virginian of good descent and connections. The Ewells were of old English stock, and he was also descended from the Beales, Balls, and Bertrands, three prominent families of the Old Dominion. Through the Balls he was related to George Washington, through the Beales to the Confederate Brigadier-General, Richard Lee Turberville Beale. A first cousin of Dr. Ewell was Gen. Richard Stoddert Ewell, C. S. A.

Dr. and Mrs. Ewell began their house-keeping in Washington, where their first child, John Smith Magruder Ewell, was born. After the lapse of three years they decided to remove to Virginia.

The part of the State selected was Prince William county, about forty miles from Washington. The land purchased here in 1831 had formed part of a larger tract owned by Mr. Magruder Briscoe. This gentleman and my grandmother soon discovered a distant relationship, which, doubtless, added to the interest of a new environment. The new home was built in 1832, and called Dumblane, after the older Dumblane in Maryland. It is to be regretted that this house was destroyed by fire a few years ago, but another stands on the same site.

In coming to Virginia my grandmother gave up many social and religious privileges. This part of the State was hardly more than backwoods. Wolves still haunted the forests which covered the slopes of the Bull Run mountains, very near Dumblane, and came out of them to depredate in winter. The roads were rough, and the ground was stony and hard to cultivate. My grandmother was devoted to gardening and the improvement of her grounds, and, oh, how she hated stones! In addition to these hardships, churches and schools were few, and also congenial neighbors. Her husband's practice was laborious, though not very lucrative. Still, notwithstanding these difficulties, she was a cheerful, courageous, and active woman, and a true MacGregor.

Perhaps inherited memories of past hardships, of shelter in caves, and hair-breadth escapes, have made the later privations of our Clans-folk seem easier to bear. Ellen MacGregor Ewell had her share of this philosophy. She wrote and received many letters from relatives and friends, read many books, and, as wife and mother, neglected none of her duties. She had five children, who lived to be grown: John Smith Magruder, Jesse, Albert Mortimer, Eleanor Mildred Beale, and Charlotte. Her oldest son, John Smith Magruder Ewell, was born August 2, 1828, and was twice married. His first wife was Helen Woods MacGregor, eldest daughter of his uncle, M. M. MacGregor, to whom he was married November 2, 1852. They had only one child, Dr. Jesse Ewell, of Ruckersville. His second wife was Alice Jane Tyler, a relation of President Tyler, to whom he was married October 23, 1856, and this couple had eleven children—namely: (1) Helen Woods, deceased, married R. Greer Gulick; she left one daughter, Anna Bertrand, now Mrs. John Francis Cole-

man, of Suffolk, Va.; (2) Mary Eleanor, (3) Alice Maude, (4) Charlotte Isabella, (5) Albert Mortimer, who married Dolly Davidson; (6) Fanny Edmonia, who married Edward Wilson; (7) Eleanor Murdoch, (8) John Smith, (9) Edward Tyler, who married Lula Jefferson; (10) James Louise, and (11) Mildred Bertrand. Her second son, Jesse, a very promising young man, died in Washington at the age of twenty-two. A few years later her youngest daughter, Charlotte, a lovely girl of seventeen, also died. Such trials are the last test of character. She bore them with Christian fortitude. Let me here add that she was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church. Her second daughter, Eleanor Mildred Beale, was born March 7, 1832, and is now living.

My grandmother often spoke of the last few years before the Civil War as being the happiest, the most prosperous, and affluent of her life. Dr. Ewell's practice was not only very large, but more paying. The slaves were many and profitable, and the social life of the neighborhood was at its best. It was that end of the old regime so often described in recent novels, like a bright sunset before a very dark night, like the mellowness of fruit about to fall, or the last rich blush of the full-blown rose at the point of shattering. There followed four years of anxiety, of harrowing suspense, loss, and grief. She was but one of devoted thousands in the beleaguered South. Her youngest son, Albert Mortimer Ewell, a handsome, clever, and promising young man, went into the Confederate Army, that "Army of Gentlemen," unique in the history of the world, and was killed at the Battle of Williamsburg, April 16, 1862. Her husband and eldest son were both arrested and imprisoned. Her house was searched many times, even when crowded with sick refugees from the plague-stricken neighborhood of Bull Run, fifteen miles away. At the time of the first and second battles on that bloody field the noise of cannon and musketry could be plainly heard at Dumblane. Through all this ran the danger of slave insurrection. As a rule, our slaves were devoted to the family, and behaved well, but now and then were signs of mutiny, quelled more than once by my grandmother's courage and determination. This with both husband and son away! Her slaves were the best-trained in the neighborhood, and much attached to their mistress, but freedom is sweet, and after the war they gradually left her. There followed long years of struggle and privation, under totally new conditions. She bore all this bravely, with unshaken courage, dignity, and fortitude, and continued to be the most influential, the most looked-up-to woman of her circle. Her hospitality was noted; her generosity instinctive and unbounded. Though devoted to reading, and with a keen literary sense, she cared no less for real life. Her affections were strong, her religious convictions deep. She was naturally very fond of music, with a quick ear and a very fine voice, and the old Scotch songs were her favorites. Personally, she was singularly impressive. Though of small stature, so spirited and dignified was her carriage that she appeared much taller than her real height. Her features were fine and strong, her expression most intelligent and vivacious. Her dark eyes, even after a partial loss of sight, struck one as strangely penetrating. She retained her beautiful teeth till death, at the age of ninety. She died July 8, 1890, and was buried at Edge Hill, the home of her son, John Smith Ma-

gruder Ewell, her grave, according to her own request, being partly filled with pine boughs, and a large assemblage of friends thus reminded of her descent from the MacGregor Clan. Her husband survived her five years. Her eldest son and a daughter, Eleanor Mildred Beale Ewell, are still living.

The writer will always think of her as a true daughter of Alpine. Of all the MacGregors I have known, the motto "Royal is My Race" best applies to her.

Ellen MacGregor Ewell was the daughter of John Smith Magruder and Eleanor Hall, granddaughter of Nathaniel Magruder, of Dumblane, and Margaret Magruder, great-granddaughter of John Magruder, of Dumblane, and Susan Smith, great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, and great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, the emigrant.

## JOSIAH HARDING MAGRUDER.

BY WILLETT CLARK MAGRUDER.

**J**OSIAH HARDING MAGRUDER was born in Frederick county, Virginia, on January 15, 1795. He was the son of Dr. Daniel Magruder and Sarah Barry, his first wife. His mother died when he was but two years of age, and his father married again, his second wife being Elenor Davenport. Josiah Harding Magruder had two full brothers and one full sister: Hezekiah, Theodorus Barry, and Violinder. There were nine half-brothers and sisters, born of the marriage to Elenor Davenport: Thomas George, Daniel A., William Braxton, Robert Seamore, Samuel Adrian, Francis W., Ellen, Susan Amelia Talbert, and Maza Davenport.

The writer knows little of the early Virginia life of his grandfather.

At the early age of fourteen Josiah Harding Magruder came to Kentucky, and made his home with his aunt, Ann Magruder Harding, who was the wife of Josiah Harding. This abandonment of his old Virginia home, and taking up his residence in Kentucky, was, no doubt, due to his independent spirit and early recognition of the fact that he must make his own way in the world, and not depend upon his father, who was encumbered with a large family of children. The writer does not know why he chose to go to his Aunt Ann, but offers the suggestion that perhaps he was named after her husband, Josiah Harding, and for that reason was closer and dearer to this branch of the family. His aunt and uncle lived at that time in Jefferson county, near West Port, Kentucky, and there he received his early education, and learned to be a practical farmer. We know little of the beautiful character of this aunt and uncle, but we are certain that it was from these two good people that he learned to be the generous, kind-hearted man he afterward became. They gave him the best education of all—an association with a good man and a good woman.

In 1822, while an attendant at the wedding of Julia Ann Magruder and Thomas M. Cardwell, he met Elizabeth Cardwell, a sister of the groom. He paid court to this young lady at once, and married her a few months later. They continued to live in Jefferson county with his aunt and uncle for about six months after their marriage, when they moved to Hemp Lawn, the country home of George Cardwell, his wife's father. This estate consisted of some three or four hundred acres of blue grass land, and is located about three miles east of Shelbyville, in Shelby county, Kentucky. This home had been the birthplace of his wife, and became the birthplace of his nine children. It also became known as the most hospitable home in all the hospitable blue grass region of Kentucky, and the central figure of that home was always the father.

His children were George Cardwell, William Davenport, Sarah Frances, Susan Amelia Talbert, Maza E. A., Josiah Harding, Jacob Thomas, William Robert, and Betty Elizabeth. His influence over these children was the most

remarkable that I have ever known. They respected him and loved him, and patterned their every act and thought after his beautiful character. Only four of the children ever married—namely, George Cardwell, Josiah Harding, William Robert, and Betty Elizabeth. The other children remained at home with their father and mother, and to-day the old home place is occupied and owned by Jacob Thomas Magruder and Betty Elizabeth Magruder Arnold, who are both past seventy years of age.

Josiah Harding Magruder was a farmer in the truest sense of the word. He used his mind as well as his body to run his farm, and became known as the most intelligent farmer in the county. Of course, such a man, loved and respected by his neighbors, and by all his acquaintances, soon was called to public duty, and he served many years as Justice of Peace, County Judge, and Commissioner of Common Schools in Shelby county. In 1848-'49 he represented Shelby county in the Legislature, and represented it not only as an independent, thinking farmer, but as a man who knew and understood government and its relation to the people. The position he took in the Kentucky Legislature, and the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues in that body, can be told in no better way than by incorporating in this paper a letter from one of his legislative associates, and, in fact, his room-mate while in Frankfort.

"HILTON, MARION COUNTY, KY.,  
10- A. D. 1849.

*"My Dear and Respected Friend:*

\* \* \* \* \*

"I am much pleased to learn that you have the proud gratification of the approbation of your fellow citizens of old Shelby at the way and manner you discharged the duties as one of their representatives in the last Legislature, and particularly upon the subject of emancipation and the modification of the law of '33, as the *Shelby News* had assailed you for your course on that subject. I have no doubt of your gratification, for I can bear you testimony that the highest and richest reward of the public servant is a clean conscience and the approbation of his fellow citizens. The former I know you enjoy, and hope you will always (as I believe you will myself) enjoy the latter.

"I hope you will be a candidate for the Convention. If not, be sure to run for the Legislature, and, at all events, do what you can to defeat McHenry, for I would not support my brother nor the best friend I have entertaining and advocating the principles McHenry does upon the slavery question; and here permit me to say that I am more than pleased that you feel the solicitude you do upon that subject. I, therefore, can say that I hope you will be a candidate for the Convention, for I know that Shelby county cannot send a man in whom they can more implicitly rely than yourself. Again, I think it probable that I shall be in the Convention myself, and should be happy again to have you for a room-mate.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Next Monday is the commencement of our Circuit Court, where I



**JOSIAH HARDING MAGRUDER**  
Born, 1795; Died, 1873.

shall have an opportunity of seeing sovereigns of Monroe generally. I was at the March County Court, where I met with a very large portion of the people, when I called their attention at the court-house, and made them a speech explanatory of my course, which my friends say was well received.

"Mrs. Jane Barlow sends her regards to you and lady and family generally, and thanks you for the very kind and flattering letter written at Frankfort, and says that she has no doubt that her husband is perfectly justifiable in speaking in terms of the highest praise of you to your lady.

"In conclusion, my friend, permit me to say emphatically that in all your provisions of friendship on your own part, and on the part of your family, me and mine most cordially and most heartily reciprocate.

"Very respectfully and affectionately,

"I. SMITH BARLOW."

Another letter, which is of interest, and gives life, as it were, to his political faith, is a letter from Winchester, Va., dated August 28, 1832, written by his sister, Susan A. T. Magruder. I take the liberty of quoting a small excerpt from this letter:

"I think you must be mistaken when you think about a Clay candidate beating a Jackson fellow. I think they are hard to beat. You know Clay can't hold with Hickory."

When the Civil War broke out he was a Southern sympathizer, and his master mind convinced all of his sons that the South was in the right. His son, Josiah Harding Magruder, joined the army, and made a brave and gallant soldier under that prince of men, General Morgan. He, while not actively engaged in the war, suffered many of the hardships of the war.

It is interesting to know that he was one of the first citizens of Shelby county to own a buggy. A buggy, at that time, was a rare thing, and most of the children, girls as well as boys, were brought up to ride horseback. For this reason he was a great lover of fine horses, and owned and bred some of the best horses ever raised in the county, and this means as good horses as the world produces, as Kentucky horses cannot be surpassed. He made frequent trips to Winchester, Va., on horseback.

I have learned from my father, William Robert Magruder, that the social gatherings during his father's life at the old home place were the feature of that life. It was no uncommon thing for as many as a dozen neighbors and friends to ride up to the old home on Sunday morning, and spend the day, and I have heard from many of these friends that it was the cordiality, the hospitality, and the generous love and kindness of Josiah Harding Magruder that brought them so many happy hours in his home. I heard, just the other day, a son of one of his old friends say that Josiah Harding Magruder was the kindest spirit that ever lived in Shelby county, and that he helped every body, loved everybody, and spent his whole life in the interest of others.

He was a member of the Methodist Church, South. He was initiated into Solomon Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., on May 13, 1846, and became the Master of this lodge in 1848. In church life and Masonry he was a leader, as he was as a farmer and as a man of affairs.

He died on Tuesday, September 3, 1873, in the seventy-ninth year of his life, his wife having died some eight months before him. He was buried in the family graveyard on the old home place, by the side of his wife.

I will close this paper by adding the resolutions of respect adopted by his Masonic lodge:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, out of His infinite mercy, to remove our beloved brother, J. H. Magruder, Sr., from the cares and troubles of this world to a state of endless duration, thus severing another link from the fraternal chain that binds us together as one body; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we, as one body, tender to the bereaved family, relatives, and friends of our deceased brother, our most sincere and heart-felt sympathy, assuring them that we 'mourn not as one who has no hope,' and rejoice that, while his loss we deeply feel, we have every reason to believe that his ballot is fair in the lodge on high, and that the great Architect will fold His arms of protection around him. Our admonition would be to all to observe the example of the deceased, that our end may be like his.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the *Shelby Sentinel* and *Courant*, and a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

"Done by order of Solomon Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., at a called meeting, September 4, 1873.

"J. W. HEDDEN,  
JOHN F. DAVIS,  
GEORGE REED,  
Committee."

Josiah Harding Magruder was the son of Dr. Daniel Magruder and Sarah Barry, grandson of Heseekiah Magruder and Susannah Talbot, great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Ann Wade, great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Margaret Braithwaite.

A copy of the will of Heseekiah Magruder, grandfather of Josiah Harding Magruder, and of Ann Harding, are in the archives of this Society.—EDITOR.



## THE OUTLAW OF INVERRNAID.

BY MRS. MARY GREGORY POWELL.

"The good old rule  
Sufficed him—the simple plan  
That he should take who has the power,  
And he should keep who can."

**H**ISTORY, it is said, "is a romance which is believed; romance, a history which is not credited"; hence so much that is mythical surrounds the name of our hero that his real character and history are almost lost. Rob Roy MacGregor (otherwise called Campbell, in compliance with the law prohibiting the use of his Clan name) was born in Perthshire, Scotland, about 1655.\* He was the second son of Donald MacGregor, of Glenfalloch, a Highland chieftain of some distinction. His patrimony was the small estate of Inversnaid, near the head of Loch Lomond, and, through his mother, who was one of the Campbell family of Glen Lyon, he had a right to a wild territory of rock and forest called Craig-Royston, on the eastern shore of that beautiful loch, under the shadow of vast mountains.

The family of Glengyle descended from one Dugald Kiar† Mohr, "the man with mouse-colored hair," a wild and war-like chieftain, who has been held responsible for the ruthless slaughter at the battle of Glenfruin in the feud between the Colquhouns and MacGregors. This bloody affray led to the proscription of the whole Clan, and a reward for the head of any MacGregor was given to the one conveying it to the Council at Edinburgh; consequently, for many years, few of the MacGregors were permitted to die a natural death.

Rob Roy, as he was called, it is supposed, from the color of his hair and ruddy complexion, was about middle height, but had a frame of vast strength and power of endurance; his shoulders were broad, his chest ample, and his arms so long that it was commonly said that he could garter his hose below his knees without stopping. This was doubtless an exaggeration, but he certainly possessed wondrous length and strength of limb. His father, like so many of his race, occupied himself in the rearing, grazing, and trading of cattle, which, at certain times of the year, were driven down into the Lowlands, and across the border into England, where they were disposed of at the fairs then in progress. The difficulties which attended their journey necessitated an escort of armed Highlanders to defend them against the wild caterans who beset their path. It was thus that during peaceful times the young MacGregor learned the arts of warfare. The use of the broad-sword was one of the first things taught the youth of the Clan, and it was considered an in-

---

\* Most historians place his birth about 1660, or later.—EDITOR.

† Also spelled Ciar.—EDITOR.

dispensable qualification for all classes. Few could wield it with such dexterity as Rob Roy, for he was singularly favored by his robust and muscular frame, advantages which made him daring and resolute. His manners were courteous when unruffled by passion, but when roused by opposition became fierce and determined. Although his education was limited, he possessed an acute knowledge of human nature, and was deeply imbued with the sentiment and superstition of his race, with whose traditions, legends, and poetry he was fondly familiar. The sullen grandeur of his native wilds filled his soul with admiration, while the sublime portraiture of the rugged mountains, the dark valleys, and the impetuous cataracts gave to him, during periods of his enforced solitude, impressions which were never eradicated, and his temper and disposition acquired that cast of romantic chivalry which seemed not inconsistent in the character of the Highlanders of Scotland.

For some years Rob Roy personally conducted to the Lowlands and English markets his own and his father's cattle, and so successfully as to inspire general confidence. His importance was further increased at the death of his father, Donald MacGregor, by his becoming the guardian of his nephew, the young chieftain of Glengyle, which gave him a general influence with the whole Clan of which the family of Glengyle formed a sub-division.

About this time he married (Helen) Mary, the daughter of MacGregor, of Comar, a woman of imperious temper, but active and efficient in the management of her household. Having assisted his father in collecting fees of protection from the neighboring land owners, he pursued a similar course of life, and, as his occupation required the maintenance of a force of followers, he undertook to shield his neighbors from the forays and depredations from the wild Clans of the more remote Highlands, who were wont to descend upon the smaller estates, carrying off their cattle and produce. He was also employed in assisting the police of the different districts in collecting imposts that were paid for maintaining the "Black Watch," a corps of provincial militia, whose duty it was to protect the lives and property of the people from the marauding Clans. The corps was composed entirely of Highlanders, supported by levies exacted somewhat in the manner of the more private contributions of blackmail, and, from the celebrity they acquired, afterwards became regular troops, and formed the gallant Forty-Second Regiment of foot, known as the "Highland Black Watch." Well have they preserved their ancient prestige, for, only a few weeks ago, during the present dreadful European War, when the famous cavalry regiment, the "Scots Greys," charged the Germans at the battle of St. Quentin, it was with a Highlander of the Black Watch hanging on to each trooper's stirrup, thus carrying them into the thick of the fight, and completely routing the foe. But this is a digression, and we must return to our hero, who demanded, and sometimes extorted, his dues of blackmail so as to give rise to the report of his being unjust and cruel. It was in pursuit of some thieves that he gave first proofs of his activity and courage. A considerable party of McCraes from Ross had committed an outrage upon the property of Finlarig, and carried off fifteen head of cattle. Rob Roy lost no time in collecting his followers, and, after two days, came upon the bandits in a narrow glen, surrounded them, and, after a fight,



LOCH LOMOND AND BEN LOMOND (HEIGHT, 3,192 FEET), FROM BELOW TARBET.  
(From a drawing by C. Stanfield, R. A.)

in which nearly half of the party were either killed or wounded, recovered the booty, which was restored to the rightful owner. Rob Roy received much praise for this exploit, which was made with the loss of one Clansman, and many who had previously not afforded him their countenance were now anxious to contribute what was called blackmail. This tributary impost had long been suffered to prevail in the Highlands, and, though it frequently became oppressive, the custom of generations sanctioned the practice, so that it was considered neither unjust nor dishonorable to enforce it, and, from its effects being generally beneficial in securing protection, it was commonly submitted to as an indispensable custom. It generally consisted of money, meal, or cattle, according to agreement. It is related that MacGregor, the father of Rob Roy, was engaged by the heiress of Kilmarnock to protect her lands, for which he was to receive sixteen bolls of meal yearly. After paying the tribute for some years, she declined to continue it, and, finding her inexorable, MacGregor brought down a body of Highlanders, who plundered and laid waste the lady's domain, so as to oblige her to rent it out to small tenants.

The peculiar constitution of Clanship among the MacGregors formed a bond of union which no privation could tear asunder, and the modifications of that system which Rob Roy adopted brought their compact to a plan of such solidity as to make them the terror of the surrounding country.

The great families of Montrose and Argyle were at variance in politics and religion, and each jealous of the other's growing importance. This made them anxious to cultivate the friendship of MacGregor of Inversnaid. Argyle's family had been the scourge of the Clan for generations, and, although Rob Roy had assumed the name of Campbell (that of MacGregor being proscribed) as a compliment to his mother, who was a Campbell, he did not view with complaisance any alliance with his ancestral foe, but a circumstance occurred which changed his sentiments, and laid the foundations of a lasting friendship between him and Argyle.

This was the perfidy of Montrose, who, for years, had been the partner of Rob Roy in the trading of cattle. An inferior partner had recently absconded with a sum of money, for which Montrose held MacGregor responsible, and he demanded payment in full. To this Rob Roy naturally objected, and called on Montrose to have the matter properly adjusted. At that very time Montrose had sent his factor, Graham, of Killearn, to levy on the property of Inversnaid, upon which he held a small mortgage, and when Rob Roy returned to his home it was to find it desolate, his wife and little children brutally evicted and driven into the forest by Killearn. Again MacGregor made protest to Montrose, who promised that when the money was paid the lands would be given up. Some time thereafter, Rob Roy's finances having improved, he offered to return the sum for which his estate was held, but Montrose refused. In addition to the seizure of his estate, he was publicly stigmatized as a fraudulent bankrupt, an outlaw and robber, and all magistrates and officers of His Majesty's forces were ordered to seize him and any money he might carry. He realized that the "paper court of Dunedin," as the Highlanders disdainfully called the College of Justice at Edinburgh, was

not a place where a MacGregor was likely to obtain equity when opposed to a powerful nobleman, and so infuriated was Rob Roy at this unjust treatment that he resolved to defy the law, and he therefore undertook a scheme of vengeance, which he successfully pursued for many years. He retired with his family and retainers to the domains of the Duke of Argyle, and to the protection afforded by the dense forests and lochs of that inaccessible country, from which he proceeded to keep up a predatory war against Montrose, collecting his rents, driving off his cattle, and employing every means of annoyance in his power. While as an avowed Jacobite he took the liberty of extending his sphere of operations against all whom he considered as friendly to that most obnoxious of all measures, the union of the two kingdoms, and on the property of those who declined paying him an annual sum, he committed continued ravages. He soon revenged himself on Killearn, the brutal factor of Montrose, for the insults inflicted upon his wife, by taking him prisoner when he was making his collections. He was conveyed to a lonely island in Loch Keturin, where he was kept for a considerable time, finally being liberated with the warning that in the future MacGregor would himself collect the rents of Montrose. His lawless pursuits now brought him considerable revenue, and he was enabled to settle his family upon a small estate in Balquhider. From this period, too, he began to make a liberal and benevolent use of his means, often returning to the poor tenants the rents he obtained by force, and for which he gave receipts. The old Highlanders often held their lands by virtue of an occupancy coeval with the settlement of their ancestral tribes in Scotland, and consequently disdained to hold possession by virtue of the "sheepskin" rather than the sword. In later years a system arose of suppressing the smaller lairds by force of arms, which was pursued with success by the house of Argyle and others. A powerful land-owner of the Campbells seized a small estate in Glendochart, and expelled the old proprietor and his family. On hearing of this outrage MacGregor sent forty of his men to bring the oppressor before him, and, after upbraiding him, a document was produced and signed, by which Campbell renounced the lands of Glendochart for himself and his heirs forever. After permitting his retainers to duck the prisoner in the loch, Rob Roy sent him home with a safe escort.

Although Rob Roy was conscious how little the personal virtues of the Stuarts entitled them to support, he considered their right to the Crown as hereditary and inalienable, and he resolved that his exertions should be in favor of their cause. When the Clans began to arm for the support of the Stuarts in 1715, he prepared his Clansmen for the contest. He, however, conducted himself with considerable caution, as his friend Argyle had espoused the part of the Hanoverian, which greatly distressed him, and his inaction at the battle of Sheriff Muir was regarded as the cause of the dispersion of Mars' army of Highlanders; yet, unwilling to return home without substantial conquest, he exacted rigorous fines from the King's friends.

On several occasions Rob Roy was captured by his enemies, but he invariably found some means of escape. He once visited London, by the invitation of the Duke of Argyle, who concealed him lest the officers of state

might secure his person. He, however, made Rob Roy walk for some time in front of St. James', where he was observed by His Majesty, who remarked that he had never seen a finer-looking man in the Highland garb. After MacGregor's departure, Argyle, who had heard the King express a desire to see the hardy mountaineer, told him that the handsome Scot was Rob Roy MacGregor. His Majesty was rather indignant at the ruse, and sought to have the renegade captured, but it was too late—MacGregor was off to his native heath.

Whether Rob Roy ever paid respect to religious duties during the prosperous period of his life is doubtful, but at one time he was so reduced in finances that, possibly affected by remorse for his irregular life, or perhaps seriously arousing to the conviction that he might obtain forgiveness for his errors through the prayers of the Catholic priests, it is certain that he confessed to Alexander Drummond, who was the chaplain at Drummond Castle, and if we may judge of the account that he afterwards gave of this interview, "that the old priest frequently crossed himself, groaned, and finally exacted a heavy penalty," his crimes must have been of sable hue and difficult of expiation.

Being advanced in years, his vigor began to decline, but his spirits remained unbroken. He once met the laird of Boquhan on a merry occasion, which terminated, as was not unusually the case, in a fight, in which MacGregor found himself unfit for combat; so he cheerfully dropped his sword, and, the difference being made up, the two continued their bout until day-break.

Towards the latter part of December, 1734, when nearly exhausted and worn out by the vicissitudes of a restless life, one Maclaren, a former enemy, called upon him. "Raise me up," said MacGregor to his attendants. "Dress me in my best clothes, tie on my arms, and place me in the great chair." With this order they complied, and he received his visitor with cold civility. When the guest had departed Rob Roy exclaimed, "It is all over now; call in the piper, and bid him play '*Cha teil me tuille*' [We return no more] as long as I breathe." He was obeyed, and calmly met his death, which took place at his home, among the braes of Balquhiddy, on December 28, 1734. The funeral was attended by all ranks of people within miles of his residence. It was the last in Perthshire at which a piper was employed, and so much was this singular man beloved that universal regret seemed to pervade the whole community. The *Caledonian Mercury*, of the 9th of January following, has this simple notice: "On Sunday Sennight, died at Balquhiddy, in Perthshire, the famous Highland partisan, Rob Roy MacGregor."

In reviewing the character of Rob Roy, many excellent traits appear, from which we cannot withhold admiration, while other incidents of his life deserve reprehension; yet, when it is considered that he lived during a period when Scotland was torn by civil discord and distracted politics, and when the Government had neither wisdom nor energy to remedy those evils that arose from feudal manners and the discordant interests of chieftainship, we cannot be surprised at the liberties he took and the deeds he performed.

Rob Roy was among the last of the genuine Highlanders of the old stock,

who wished to support the ancient privileges and independence of the race. His Clan had suffered great cruelties, and, when we reflect upon the measures directed against him as an individual, we cease to wonder at the opposition he gave to the families of Montrose and Athol. He may not always have acted in conformity to nice principles of justice, yet it may be said the greater number of his errors were venial, and such as in his time must have appeared no more than the fair and justifiable retaliation for injuries which he himself, or others connected with him, had sustained. He was never known wantonly to have made an unprovoked attack, or to have broken a promise he had given. He was generous and humane to all who suffered from disease or poverty, and he cannot be denied the meed of respect for his bravery, which never was exerted against the unfortunate.

## NATHAN MAGRUDER OF "KNAVE'S DISPUTE."

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER.\*

**N**ATHAN MAGRUDER, son of John Magruder and Susanna (Smith) Magruder, grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah (Beall) Magruder, and great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant, was born on his father's dwelling plantation, "Dunblane," Prince George's county, Maryland, about the year 1718.

He was probably the second son of a family of six children: Nathaniel, the oldest, married Margaret Magruder; Elizabeth, married John Burgess; Cassandra, married Henry Hilleary; Rebecca, married Benjamin Hall of Benjamin; and Zadok, married Rachel Bowie, born Pottinger.

Elizabeth and Nathaniel were familiar names in the Magruder family at this period, and Cassandra was so called for a maternal aunt, but we must go back to the *Old Testament* as a source for the names Rebecca, Zadok, and Nathan.

Bible students will readily recall the character of Rebecca as the wife of Isaac and the mother of Esau and of Jacob; also Zadok as the *priest* and Nathan as the *prophet*, the former of whom anointed the proverbial wise man, Solomon, as the successor king to his father, David. Zadok is the Hebrew for just-righteous, and in the same language Nathan signifies a gift.

Nathan Magruder was privately educated, there being no public schools within many miles of his home during his school years.

In October, 1748, John Magruder conveyed to his "son Nathan Magruder of Prince George's county, planter," "Knave's Dispute" and "The Ridge,"† containing one hundred and eighty acres; part of a tract known as "Charles and Benjamin," containing fifty acres; and a second part of "Knave's Dispute," containing forty acres.

August 10, 1750, John Magruder devised to his son Nathan, confirmatory of his conveyance of 1748, and also part of "Addition to Turkey Thicket," containing forty acres.

November 4, 1757, Robert Lamar, Jr., conveyed to Nathan Magruder five hundred acres of land in Frederick county known as "Wells' Invention."

---

\*My thanks are due to William E. Muncaster and Alexander Muncaster for valuable data used in this paper.—*Author*.

† "The Ridge" and "The Ridges" appear to figure indiscriminately in many land transactions. John Magruder had surveyed (March 31, 1747) "The Ridge," 78¼ acres. Thomas Gittings conveyed to him (January 28, 1728) "Knave's Dispute" and "The Ridges," 180 acres. In his will he devises "Knave's Dispute" and "The Ridges," 180 acres, to his son Nathan; and "The Ridges," 70 acres, to his son Zadok. In devising this land Nathan Magruder calls his part "The Ridges."



April 9, 1766, a warrant issued to Nathan Magruder for nine acres adjoining "The Ridge," which upon survey, October 9, 1766, was found to contain thirteen acres, hence the name given—"The Mistake."

In the will of John Magruder occurs, "— to my son Nathan the land he now lives on being part of a tract of land called Knaves Dispute."

As all the lands so devised were located in that part of Prince George's county out of which Frederick county was erected in 1745 (although a county government was not inaugurated therein until 1748), it follows that Nathan Magruder had become a citizen of Frederick county at least as early as 1750, and it is even probable that he took up his residence there immediately after the property in question was conveyed to him by his father's deed of 1748.

About this time Nathan Magruder married his first cousin, Rebecca Beall, of Prince George's county, who was the daughter of John Beall and Verlinda Magruder; her paternal grandparents being Alexander Beall and Elizabeth Dick, and her maternal grandparents Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall.

Shortly after the organization of Frederick county Nathan Magruder was appointed one of the County Judges or Justices, beginning his service at the March term of court, 1748, and continuing so to act for three years.

The position of Justice in colonial days was one of importance and responsibility, and only those of the highest citizenship dared aspire to its dignity.

Upon the completion of his judicial duties, he entered the House of Burgesses in 1751, serving for three years, and was again elected a member in 1761 for the sessions of that year and for 1762 and 1763.

During the last year of his membership an act was passed naming him with Rev. Thomas Bacon, Colonel Thomas Cresap, John Darnall, Thomas Beatty, Colonel Joseph Chapline and Colonel Samuel Beall as visitors or trustees of the Frederick County Free School.

This act authorized the said trustees to purchase an acre of ground in Frederick Town for the site of such free school.

All of these names stand out prominently in the history of Frederick county, especially those of the Rev. Thomas Bacon, at that time rector of All Saints' Parish, (who made the first compilation of Maryland laws dating from 1637 to 1763), Colonel Thomas Cresap, the brave old frontiersman whose name is inseparably linked with the Indian chief Logan; Colonel Samuel Beall, brother-in-law and first cousin of Nathan Magruder, who had marched with General Braddock, in 1755, on the ill-fated expedition to Fort Duquesne; colonel of militia during the Revolutionary War, and member of the Convention which framed the first Constitution for the State of Maryland in 1776.

This school was to have an equal division with other schools in the county from revenues collected in the province and apportioned for the purpose.

It is well to bear in mind here the distinction between public schools and free schools.

The charter of Maryland made no provision for schools.



**"KNAVE'S DISPUTE," MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND.**

Home of Nathan Magruder, built about 1748, razed about 1907. The gable end near the centre is of modern construction.

By an act of 1694 school funds were to be raised by a tax on tobacco, Irish Catholic servants, and negro slaves imported into the colony.

This restriction on Irish Catholic servants was a direct resultant of the Revolution of 1689, in which its promoters claimed that the Catholics of Maryland opposed the succession of the House of Hanover, and had combined with the Indians to defeat acknowledgment of its sovereignty in the province.

The feeling for the Scotch kings of England was deep rooted among the colonists, and doubtless they preferred a continuation of Scottish succession, but that they combined with the Indians for the purpose of resorting to bloodshed, if necessary to nullify King William's influence, is untrue, as many contemporaneous documents evidencing an investigation of the conspiracy at the time of its alleged inception conclusively prove.

An act "For the encouragement of learning" was passed in 1695, by which persons living in the province were forbidden to export skins and furs except upon the payment of duty, a part of which was applied to the support of schools.

In 1723 these laws were revised and a greater impetus given to education through the public schools; but it was not until 1728 that gratuitous teaching was provided for poor children, during which year it was enacted that masters of schools receiving as much as one hundred dollars a year from the State should instruct as many poor children as the visitors or trustees should see fit to enter.

Thus it will be seen that Nathan Magruder was a visitor or trustee for the first free school ordered erected in Frederick county.

Unfortunately, as mentioned in a preamble to an act of 1768, the funds available for the purchase of ground and the erection of a school building being inadequate, and the visitors or trustees living so remote from one another, it was deemed wise to name their successors, decrease the area of land to be purchased to a half acre, and make provisions which insured its erection through the medium of a lottery.

In these days we teach our school youth that all forms of gambling is iniquitous, forgetful that time was when not only schools, but churches, were built out of the proceeds of public lotteries, going to prove that "out of evil cometh good."

It is interesting to add that in 1796 this lottery-built school became known as "Frederick County School"; in 1824, as "Frederick Town Free School"; and in 1833, as "Frederick College."

In 1758 a petition was presented to Governor Sharpe requesting a division of Prince George's Parish, Frederick (now Montgomery) county, in which it was alleged that the territory included in the parish was so great that it was inconvenient for parishioners to attend divine service, "to the discouragement of religion and virtue," and also that said parish could well afford to support two ministers.

The first name appearing on this petition is that of Nathan Magruder, which order of signing, in Episcopal Church matters, generally warrants the conclusion that the signatory was senior warden.

Prince George's Parish was carved out of Rock Creek Parish in 1726, with Christ's Church, Rockville, as the parish church.

The petition was not favorably acted upon, and no division of the parish was made until 1794.

On the 16th of December, 1773, a number of Bostonians, disguised as Mohawk Indians, and under the cover of night, seized 242 chests of tea in Boston harbor and threw their contents overboard.

This action was an emphatic protest against odious taxes levied by the mother country. In retaliation Great Britain blockaded the port and harbor of Boston.

In the same month the newspapers of Maryland published the following call to lovers of liberty: "Friends! Brethren! Countrymen! That worst of plagues, the detested tea, is now arrived in the harbor of Boston. The hour of destruction or manly opposition to the machinations of tyranny stares you in the face!"

"Every friend to his country, to himself and posterity, is now called upon to make an united and successful resistance to this last, worst, and most destructive measure of administration."

The last Legislature of Maryland under the proprietary of Sir Henry Harford, with Robert Eden as Governor, met in Annapolis, March 23, 1774, and adjourned April 19th of the same year.

With its adjournment there was no governing body in the province. To insure a republican form of government, meetings were held in the several counties for the purpose of electing delegates to a provincial convention to assemble at Annapolis.

June 11, 1774, a large meeting of the inhabitants of lower Frederick county assembled in the historic Hungerford tavern, in the present town of Rockville, where it was—

"*Resolved*, unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America."

"*Resolved*, unanimously, That every legal and constitutional measure ought to be used by all America for procuring a repeal of the Act of Parliament for blocking up the harbor of Boston."

"*Resolved*, unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the most effectual means for securing American freedom will be to break off all commerce with Great Britain and the West Indies until the said act be repealed, and the right of taxation given up as permanent principles."

Following these resolutions Nathan Magruder was unanimously endorsed, with nine others, to attend a General Committee which was to assemble at Annapolis, and also named as a member of the Committee of Correspondence for lower Frederick county.

After Governor Eden left Maryland in 1776, and until Thomas Johnson became Governor of the State in 1777, the province was governed by a General Convention, and when it was not in session by a Council of Safety.

Two of the most important committees which worked in harmony with these bodies were those of Observation and Correspondence.

Broadly speaking, the former noted any act of disloyalty to the colonists

and reported it to the latter, who in turn informed the General Convention or Council of Safety.

As a delegate from lower Frederick county, Nathan Magruder attended the first General Convention of the province, held at Annapolis on the 22d day of June, 1774, and participated in the passage of ringing non-importation resolutions.

A representative form of government was assumed by the delegates thus assembled and they elected delegates to the First Continental Congress, which was to assemble at Philadelphia.

Those thus honored were Matthew Tilghman, Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Johnson, and Robert Goldsborough, of whom Samuel Chase and William Paca subsequently signed the Declaration of Independence.

The First Continental Congress having passed a number of resolutions, a meeting was held in the Frederick county court-house on November 18, 1774, of those citizens "qualified to vote for representatives," and Nathan Magruder was elected one of a committee to carry into effect the several resolutions adopted by the Congress.

At another meeting in the Frederick county court-house, held on the 24th of January, 1775, were endorsed the resolutions of the General Convention, that the colonies "rely upon the products of their own fields and their own industry"; also that the inhabitants of Maryland, ranging from sixteen to fifty, form companies of sixty-eight men each, choose their own officers, and perfect themselves in military discipline.

September 6, 1776, two new counties were erected in Maryland, to be known as Washington and Montgomery counties.

The act directing the creation of the latter reads: "After the first day of October next, such part of the county of Frederick as is now contained in the bounds beginning at the east side of the mouth of Rock Creek, on the Potomac River, and running with the said river to the mouth of Monocacy, thence with a straight line to Parr's Spring, and thence with the lines of the county to the beginning, shall be, and is hereby, erected into a new county by the name of Montgomery county."

Maryland, in naming these new political sub-divisions, sought to honor George Washington, then leading the struggle for the people's independence, and Richard Montgomery, who had died a hero's death on the 31st of December, 1775, in his effort to take Quebec.

To perfect the functions of a county government in Montgomery a commission was named, consisting of Nathan Magruder, John Murdoch, Henry Griffith, Thomas Cramphin, Jr., Zadok Magruder, Allen Bowie, and John Willson.

This commission was authorized to purchase a lot of land, not exceeding four acres, for the site of the court-house and jail, at such location in the new county as the voters should determine.

The spot selected was historic ground, adjacent to the site of Owen's Ordinary, where General Edward Braddock encamped April 20, 1755, on his march to Fort Duquesne. The village which sprang up thereabout was known as Williamsburg, after a Prince George's family, which acquired land

there known in the main as "Exchange" and "New Exchange Enlarged," until, by an act of the Maryland Legislature of 1801, the name of the county seat was changed to *Rockville*, after Rock Creek a tributary of the Potomac, which waters many of the best lands in the county.

The present court-house of Montgomery county, dating from 1891, is the third erected in the county, all three of them standing within the borders of a tract purchased by the commission of which Nathan Magruder was a member.

In 1778 a return was made of those who took the Patriots' Oath in Montgomery county, upon which appear the names of Nathan Magruder, Isaac Magruder, and John B. (Beall) Magruder, the latter the son of Nathan Magruder, then living in the county.

The value of this list, apart from its significance of the loyalty of its signers to the colonists, is the evidence it furnishes that Isaac Magruder and John Beall Magruder were above the age of eighteen at its signing, which was probably in 1777, such test oath being subscribed to only by those of eighteen years and upward.

Nathan Magruder died in Montgomery county. His will was executed January 17, 1781, and admitted to probate in the same county on the 25th of April, 1786.

An echo of the Revolutionary War occurs in the bequest: "Whatever sterling money I may have in London, if ever obtained, four-fifths of which I give and bequeath to my aforesaid four daughters, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah, and Verlinda Magruder; the other one-fifth I give and bequeath to my son, John Beall Magruder, as an adequate reward for the services he may bestow upon his sisters."

His sons, Isaac, John Beall, and Jeffery Magruder, in the order named, were devised "Magruder's Farm," "Addition to Turkey Thicket," "The Ridges," "The Mistake," and part of "Charles and Benjamin," to be divided as therein indicated; Isaac and John Beall's portion being described as occupied by them at the time of the devise.

It will be recalled that by deed and the will of his father, John Magruder, Nathan Magruder acquired ownership in "Knave's Dispute" and "The Ridges" (180 acres), part of "Charles and Benjamin" (50 acres), a second part of "Knave's Dispute" (40 acres), part of "Addition to Turkey Thicket" (40 acres), and that he patented in 1766 "The Mistake" (13 acres). The records of Frederick and Montgomery counties evidence no further acquisition or sale of land on the part of Nathan Magruder in Montgomery county, so that his properties in that county aggregated 323 acres.

In his will neither "Knave's Dispute" nor a second part of "Knave's Dispute" is mentioned, but an entirely new named piece of land called "Magruder's Farm," which undoubtedly was formed by throwing into one plantation the two contiguous pieces last above mentioned.

With the devise to Jeffery was coupled the covenant that he "consents freely to let my daughters—viz., Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah, and Verlinda Magruder—have and enjoy free liberty of and in my dwelling house and fire-wood from off the premises," together with other privileges, in remuneration

for which he was devised all the remaining pieces of land not included in the several division lines mentioned in his will, as well as a slave and personal property.

His son, Nathan Magruder, was devised the property he lived on in Frederick county, known as "The Resurvey" or "Wells' Invention" (500 acres), which the testator had acquired by deed from Robert Lamar, Jr., on November 4, 1757.

Setting up that his daughter, Susanna Tawnyhill, had previously been provided for, she was bequeathed a gold mourning ring or the equivalent in currency, as she might elect.

The four remaining daughters, already mentioned, were bequeathed a slave each, and made residuary legatees.

The debt contracted for the education of his son Jeffery was to be a charge upon his personal estate, such probably being for his medical education, since he was professionally a physician.

No mention of his wife, Rebecca (Beall) Magruder, is made, and it is reasonably certain, because of this omission, that she pre-deceased him.

As the administration records of Montgomery county prior to 1798 are not to be found on the probate side of that court, no detailed information is to be had as to any administration on Nathan Magruder's estate, nor is it known who administered, for, although he died testate, no executor is named in his will.

The burial place of Nathan Magruder and his wife is not positively known, but it is most probably in the family graveyard on "The Ridge"—the dwelling plantation of his brother, Colonel Zadok Magruder, where the latter and his wife also most probably rest.

There are many graves in this reserved quarter showing unmarked stones gathered here and there on the plantation; but the only marble stones are inscribed to the memory of Robert Pottinger Magruder, a son of Colonel Zadok Magruder, who died in 1822, and his wife, Elizabeth (Perry) Magruder, who died in 1835.

Nathan Magruder and his wife, Rebecca Beall, had nine children, as follows:

(1) Isaac Magruder was born in 1755, and died in Prince George's county in 1808.

He married twice—first in 1778, Sophia Baldwin, born 1759. Their issue were:

Thomas Magruder, married Mary Clarke.

Henrietta Magruder, married Levin Beall.

Emma Corbett Magruder, married Brook M. Berry.

Clarissa Harlow, christened Harvey, married James Webb, an Englishman.

His second marriage was in 1802, to Anne Hill. No issue.

(2) Nathan Magruder died in Frederick county in 1836, probably unmarried, since one-third of his whole estate was devised to his nephew, Jeffery Magruder, son of his brother, Dr. Jeffery, with William Turnbull, relationship

unexpressed, but doubtless the son of his sister Rebecca, as residuary legatee.

(3) Dr. Jeffery Magruder was born April 20, 1762, and died intestate in Montgomery county in 1805, leaving a widow, Susanna Bowie, who died in 1815, and these children, named in the order of their ages:

Matilda Magruder, married Fielder Magruder, of Prince George's county.

Lewis Magruder, married Rebecca Duvall, his first cousin.

Mary Ann Magruder, born April 20, 1793, married Richard H. Griffith.

Eleanor Bowie Magruder, married Eli G. Warfield, of Anne Arundel county.

The above males were twenty-one years and over and the females sixteen years and over in 1814.

At this date the remaining children were:

Eliza Verlinda, about fourteen, married Henry Griffith of Lyde.

Cordelia Rebecca, born April 5, 1801, married Jefferson Griffith.

Jeffery Philip Thomas, born April 29, 1805.

(4) Susanna Magruder, married first ——— Tawnyhill, married second ——— Singleton, and died subsequent to September 29, 1829.

(5) Elizabeth Magruder, married ——— Hilleary, and died prior to September 29, 1829.

(6) Rebecca Magruder, married John Turnbull, and died prior to September 29, 1829.

(7) Sarah Magruder, married ——— Duvall, and died prior

A most interesting genealogical find is disclosed by a bill in equity for the sale of this decedent's land to satisfy creditors, filed in Montgomery county by Zadok Magruder, a first cousin, September 29, 1829.

It was brought in the name of Dr. William Bowie Magruder for payment of medical attendance and medicines furnished by him from January 27, 1826, to the date of decedent's death.

Serpent-like, it dragged its slow length along, until "Good Spring," containing twenty-five acres, and "Rich Plains," containing eighteen acres, were sold for \$298.45, which sale was finally ratified July 1, 1839, after nearly ten years' litigation, for the payment of a debt more than thirteen years old, amounting to \$40.75.

In this bill of complaint the heirs of John Beall Magruder are thus enumerated:

Nathan Magruder, a brother; Susan Singleton, a sister; Walter Hilleary, a nephew; Elizabeth Wells, grand-niece, and Alfred Wells, grand-



nephew (the latter two were under age in 1834), children of Rebecca Wells, who, with Walter Hilleary, were the children of Elizabeth Hilleary, deceased, a second sister.

Thomas B. Magruder, nephew; Clarissa Webb, wife of James Webb; Emma Berry, wife of Charles Berry, nieces; children of Isaac Magruder, deceased, a second brother.

Rebecca Owings, wife of Christopher Owings, a niece, and James Turnbull, a nephew, children of Rebecca Turnbull, deceased, a third sister.

Rebecca Magruder, wife of Lewis Magruder; Matilda Hilleary, wife of Theodore Hilleary, nieces; and Rector Duvall, nephew, children of Sarah Duvall, a fourth sister.

Mary Griffith, wife of Richard H. Griffith, Ellen B. Magruder, Elisa V. Griffith, wife of Henry Griffith of Lyde, Cornelia R. Griffith, wife of Jefferson Griffith, Matilda Magruder, wife of Fielder Magruder, nieces, and Jeffery P. Magruder and Lewis Magruder, nephews, children of Jeffery Magruder, deceased, a third brother.

It will be observed that his sister, Verlinda Magruder, is not mentioned as an heir at law, or any interest claiming under her.

Alfred and Elizabeth Wells, Susan Singleton, Charles Berry and Emma, his wife, James Turnbull, Lewis Magruder and Rebecca, his wife, Theodore Hilleary and Matilda, his wife, and Rector Duvall were cited as non-residents of the State of Maryland.

Nathan Magruder, Rebecca Owings, and Christopher Owings lived in Frederick county.

Walter Hilleary, Alfred Wells, Elizabeth Wells, Thomas B. Magruder, James Webb and Clarissa, his wife, Fielder Magruder and Matilda, his wife, lived in Prince George's county.

Jeffery P. T. Magruder, Richard H. Griffith and Mary, his wife, Ellen Magruder, Henry Griffith of Lyde and Elizabeth V., his wife, Jefferson and Cordelia R., his wife, were residing in Montgomery county.

I do not believe this enumeration of the heirs of John Beall Magruder complete and accurate, for there are several statements regarding my own line of descent which should be corrected.

My grandfather, mentioned as a son of Isaac, a brother of John Beall, was named Thomas Magruder, with no middle initial, although he was called for his grandfather, Thomas Baldwin, who devised him property on which I now reside.

No mention is made of Henrietta, a daughter of the said Isaac Magruder, who married Levin Beall, and another daughter, Emma Corbett, is spoken of as the wife of Charles Berry, when his name should have been given as Brook M. Berry.

November 11, 1813, Henry Williamson, trustee, to dispose of the real estate of Isaac Magruder, deceased, conveyed to Mary Young, wife of John Young, of Caroline county, Maryland, Margaret Dickerson, John Turnbull, Elizabeth Dickerson, William Turnbull, James Turnbull, and Rebecca Turnbull, Jr., of Montgomery county, as the heirs of John Turnbull, deceased, "Magruder's Farm," containing 297½ acres. The deed recites the

death of John Turnbull, purchaser, before payment of the balance of the purchase price.

July 3, 1852, William Turnbull conveyed to Otho Magruder "Magruder's Farm" containing 265¼ acres, part of the land conveyed by Henry Williamson, trustee, to the heirs of John Turnbull, as surveyed February 7, 1852, 38 1-8 acres having been previously deeded to Nathan Dickerson.

By the will of Otho Magruder, probated April 22, 1856, the property purchased from William Turnbull, known as "Magruder's Farm" (265 acres), was devised to his nephew, Edwin M. Muncaster.

March 22, 1864, Edwin M. Muncaster conveyed to Walter M. Talbott and Harriet M., his wife, "Magruder," or "Magruder's Farm," 265¼ acres, being the same land conveyed by William Turnbull to Otho Magruder, and by the latter devised to the grantor.

April 7, 1864, Walter M. Talbott and Harriet M., his wife, conveyed to Edwin M. Muncaster, for \$3,978.75, the consideration named in the first above deed, her undivided interest in tracts known as "Cook's Inheritance," "Cook's Choice," "Cook's Range," "Underwood," "Ann's Garden," and two pieces of "All Important" or "Unimportant," which lands were conveyed in trust by William Robertson and Harriet, his wife, to Edwin M. Muncaster, June 18, 1850. In the will of Edwin M. Muncaster, probated July 26, 1881, Harriet M. Talbott is named as a daughter.

January 1, 1868, Walter M. Talbott and Harriet M., his wife, gave a mortgage on "Magruder's Farm" to Lyde Griffith.

November 1, 1875, the mortgagor assigned the same to Adrian R. Wadsworth, who, on April 24, 1876, assigned his right to Josiah W. Jones.

Default in the payment of the mortgage having occurred, Jones sold the property to Hilleary L. Offutt.

The sale was finally ratified December 11, 1878, but before the Court's action the purchaser died.

In accordance with the will of Hilleary L. Offutt, the property was sold for a division of the proceeds among his widow, Anna M. Offutt, and children, Anna L., Magruder W., Hilleary L., and Edwin W. Offutt.

James B. Henderson and Spencer Watkins, as trustees, and Josiah W. Jones, as assignee of the original mortgage, gave a deed for the property June 17, 1879, to Emily Cookson.

April 14, 1885, Emily Cookson conveyed "Magruder's Farm" to William Kemp, excepting therefrom 9¼ acres conveyed to David Griffith and others in exchange for 9½ acres of "Cook's Inheritance" (*sic*), under date of February 4, 1880.

March 16, 1888, William Kemp and Susan R., his wife, conveyed to Thaddeus T. Bussard "Magruder's Farm" and part of "Cook's Range" (*sic*), near the village of Redland, containing 266 acres.

These conveyances show that "Magruder's Farm," originally known as "Knave's Dispute," the home of Nathan Magruder, has passed into the ownership of strangers.

The present owners have greatly improved the natural fertility of the soil, so that now it is fine grazing land and well adapted to the production of

all staple crops. About seven years ago the old manor house, erected by Nathan Magruder, was razed, and a more modern and commodious residence erected in its stead. The style of architecture of the old home was very much like that of "Dunblane" and "The Ridge," and, having been fortunate enough to secure a photograph, a reproduction of which accompanies this article, so that its outlines are thus preserved for all time, to the delight and interest of the many descendants of Nathan Magruder.

Nathan Magruder was the son of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.

## GENERAL DAVID LYNN MAGRUDER.

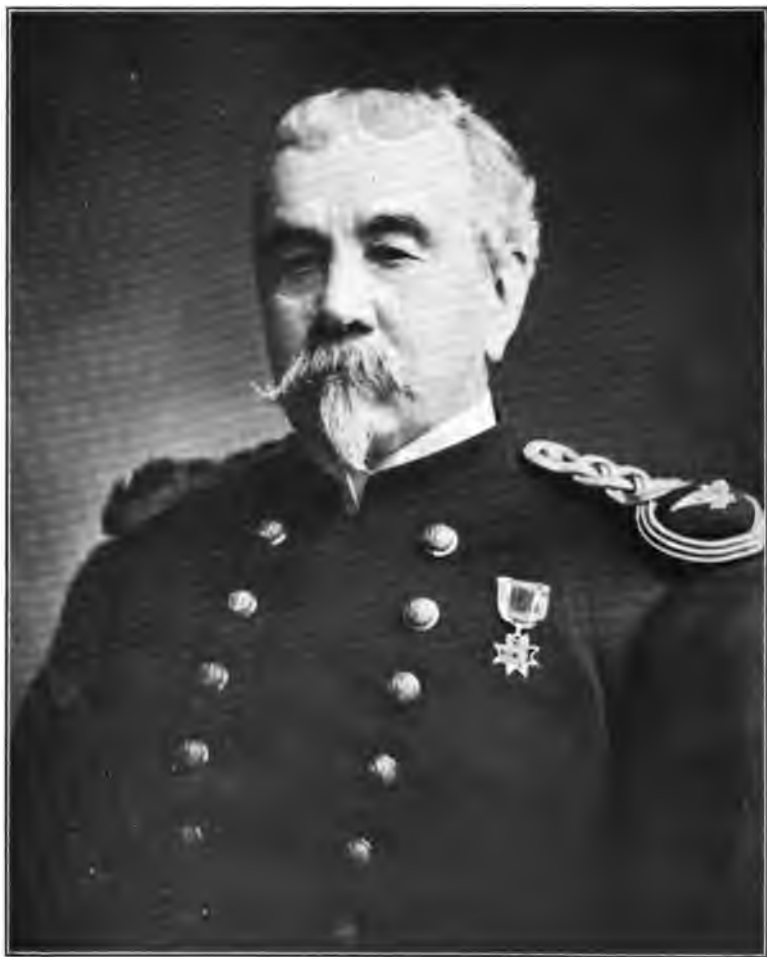
BY MISS MARY LYNN MAGRUDER.

**D**AVID LYNN MAGRUDER, son of Jonathan Willson Magruder and Mary Galloway (Lynn) Magruder, was born in Frederick, Maryland, April 23, 1825. Two years later his family left Frederick, and moved to "The Glades," of Alleghany county, Maryland, where they had a large place. There being no schools in that neighborhood, in 1833 he and his sister, Mary Martha, were sent to the home of their grandfather, Captain David Lynn, at "Rose Hill," Cumberland, Maryland, to attend school, and he spent several happy years there among his mother's relatives. While living there a great fire visited Cumberland, and many of their friends losing their homes, Captain and Mrs. Lynn invited them to bring their families to "Rose Hill" until they could make other arrangements. Though a large house, it could not accommodate all who availed themselves of this kind offer, so many of the small boys were domiciled in the large attic, where they had much fun and played many pranks on each other and on the older members of their families. One small boy, having a slight attack of whooping-cough, was the means of starting an epidemic, which included members of all the families who had taken advantage of Captain Lynn's offer.

In 1839 his father moved to Cumberland to live, so he and his sister returned to their own family roof-tree. He attended the Maryland Academy, in Cumberland, from 1834 to 1840, when he entered the College of St. James, in Washington county, Maryland, near Hagerstown, and was graduated in 1844. (This college was burned during the Civil War, and has not been rebuilt.)

He studied medicine with his father's brother, Dr. Robert Pottinger Magruder, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, for some years, entering the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, in 1847, and graduated in March, 1849. He then returned to Shepherdstown, hoping to establish a practice there, where he had so enjoyed the time spent with his uncle, but remained only a few months, as on February 1, 1850, he was appointed First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and ordered to Carlisle, Pa. (which was the cavalry recruiting station at that time).

In May, 1850, he went to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., by way of the Pennsylvania canal and the Ohio river boats, to await the arrival of recruits to be taken up the Missouri river to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Cholera broke out among the troops and emigrants on board the "St. Paul," but was successfully held in check by him, without the loss of a single case. After reaching Fort Leavenworth he went across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico, as Assistant Surgeon to Dr. Charles McDougall, U. S. A., in charge of several hundred recruits for the Second Artillery, the Third Infantry, and the First Dragoons (now the cavalry), commanded by Major Gouveneur Morris, of the Third Infantry. They reached Santa Fe July 3,



GENERAL DAVID LYNN MAGRUDER, M. D  
Born, 1825; Died, 1910.

1850. Colonel John Monroe, Fourth Artillery, the Military Governor of New Mexico, was very kind to him during his stay in Santa Fe.

He was ordered to Fernandez de Taos, in the Taos Valley (the head of the Rio Grande river), about eighty-five miles from Santa Fe, where he found that he was the only medical officer in attendance at three military posts—Taos, the "Cantonment Burguin," (named for Captain Burguin, First Dragoons, killed by Pueblo Indians), ten miles from Taos in one direction, and Raydo, thirty-five miles east of Taos in the other direction. He always rode between the three posts on horseback at night, as the Indians—the Jacarilla Apaches and the Utes—were at war all through that part of the country.

In March, 1854, a small detachment of troops of the First Dragoons, under Lieutenant J. W. Davidson, was sent out to prevent the Apaches from reaching Abique, N. M. When about seventeen miles from Taos, in Cienigüea, they suddenly came upon an Indian camp of three hundred Apaches, with their families. The Indians immediately attacked and surrounded the little company of fifty-three men, and, shooting from ambush, soon overwhelmed them, and, of the fifty-three, thirty-six were either killed or wounded (Dr. Magruder among the latter). Those able to do so returned immediately to Taos on the stampeded horses, sending back another detachment to bring in the bodies of their comrades.

He was a wonderful shot, and enjoyed many hours of hunting, the results of his shooting bringing much fresh meat to the different hospitals and posts, as game, both large and small, was plentiful. He became much interested in the various Mexican and Indian customs in their pueblos, as his medical and surgical advice was frequently called upon to relieve the sick and poor, and their priests were very fond of him; the Indians particularly holding him in great awe, owing to the cures he effected among their families, and his wonderful accuracy in shooting.

He was relieved from duty there in October, and started East, *via* Fort Union, N. M., on the stage running from Santa Fe to Independence, Mo., once a month, carrying the mails. Unusually heavy snow-storms detained him in Taos for a month, but he caught the December stage from Santa Fe, reaching Independence after a fifteen days' journey. From there he drove by stage down the Missouri river to within twenty-five miles of St. Louis, where he reached the railroad, and continued his journey to Cumberland, this being his first "leave of absence" in five years.

In March, 1855, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and ordered to Governor's Island, New York harbor; and, although still on leave of absence, he obeyed orders, and relieved Dr. Samuel P. Moore (who later became Surgeon-General of the Southern Confederacy). After a short tour of duty there, he was again sent to Carlisle, to accompany recruits of the Tenth Infantry (Colonel Ethan Allen Hitchcock's regiment) to Alton, Illinois, and St. Louis, Mo. From there they went north to Fort Pierre Chouteau, South Dakota, by way of the Missouri river, with the troops in five steamers, under Major Montgomery of the Second Infantry, on the so-called "Sioux Expe-

dition." Small-pox broke out on the boats, but he lost no cases on the four steamers under his care.

He remained in Dakota until 1860, and during that time he was stationed at Forts Pierre Chouteau, Lookout, and Randall. The great Hudson Bay Fur Company sent many of their sick and injured employees to his hospitals for treatment, which he freely gave to all, and, on his departure to his next station, in recognition of his kindness to his patients in their employ, the Company presented him with a handsome gold watch, which he carried everywhere for many years, and which is now in the possession of his eldest son, David Lynn Magruder, Jr.

One brilliant star-light night, in March, 1858, he saw a wonderful comet, which was commented upon by all who rode with him. They later read in Eastern papers that it was the great "Donati's Comet," which created such a sensation then all over the world, wherever visible.

The cold was intense in Dakota, often reaching forty degrees below zero, and he felt the change greatly when ordered to Washington, D. C., to take charge of the "Infirmary Hospital" in that city, in October, 1860. During his stay in Washington he met many prominent people socially, and enjoyed the gaieties of the nation's capitol, as he was a charming man, with courteous, genial manners, and was very popular.

He was appointed Chief Medical Director (now called Chief Surgeon) of General McDowell's Army of the Potomac in the field, and great responsibilities rested with him in that position. He always said that he was a member of the "Peace Department" of the Army, and told many most interesting anecdotes of his experiences during the Civil War. He went through the battles of First Bull Run and Cedar Mountain, and on April 16, 1862, was promoted to the rank of Major and Surgeon.

In August, 1862, while operating in one of the field hospitals, he received an injury to his right hand, which caused blood poisoning, and was critically ill for some time. He was taken back to Washington with the wounded, and for three months was unable to use his arm. Even before he regained the use of his hand, he applied to be returned "to the front," but, instead, was sent to Philadelphia to take charge of a large military hospital (the Satterlee Hospital, in West Philadelphia), where he remained until ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, to become the Chief Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri. The following October, 1863, he was made the Chief Medical Purveyor of the Western Department, and of General Grant's Army of the West, with station at Louisville, Kentucky, and all purchases of medical supplies, etc., were made through him. It was a very difficult position to fill, as some of his predecessors had received "commissions" for their orders, and, when he came, being the soul of honor, he would show no favoritism, nor receive any "gifts," so it was not only a difficult, but a dangerous position, owing to many personal threats made. Some of the military store-houses were burned, and many other so-called accidents showed the revengeful feeling of those disappointed ones who had not had their supplies accepted as before. On March 13, 1865, he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., "for faithful and meritorious services during the war."

He remained in Louisville for three years, and after the close of the war was made Medical Director of the Department of the Platte, with station at Omaha, Nebraska. On finishing his tour of duty there he was ordered to the following stations as Attending Surgeon: St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Riley, Kansas, and again to St. Louis, Mo., until September, 1873, when he was ordered to Prescott, Arizona, as Medical Director of the Department of Arizona. General George Crook, the noted Indian fighter, was a great friend of his, and they had many interesting times together, as they were both particularly fond of hunting, and game was plentiful in the magnificent mountains in which they lived. They took little trips into Mexico frequently, and were much interested in that beautiful country and its customs. During some of his tours of inspection with the Commanding General, he found that the great heat of southern Arizona (particularly at Fort Yuma, where the thermometer reaches the highest degree of any place in the United States) caused such difficulty in keeping food, etc., without ice, that he insisted upon its manufacture by the Government. So, principally through his efforts, ice became an article of daily use in the territory, now the State of Arizona.

In 1877 he was again ordered to St. Louis, to finish the unexpired tour of duty there, from which he had been ordered by telegraph to Arizona. He always enjoyed St. Louis, as he had hosts of friends there, and it had been his wife's home; so the order was a welcome one, and he remained there three years. In 1880 General John Pope applied to have him sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri. On June 30, 1882, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. At the end of 1884 he was ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained until his retirement in 1889, "by operation of the law" that all Army officers must be retired at the age of sixty-four. On July 26, 1886, he was made Colonel and Surgeon, and was advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General April 23, 1904 (retired). Being in perfect health, and always keenly interested in the affairs of the day and times, he found time to travel about the eastern section of the country, as he had been unable to do during his active military life, for his duties had kept him entirely within the western and northwestern parts of the country, so he had known and visited nearly every State in the Union.

In 1907 he moved, with his family, to Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, a lovely suburb of Philadelphia, where, in the large grounds surrounding his home, "Lynnwood," he could enjoy, to the utmost, his love of flowers and shrubs, with which the place was filled, and passed the last few years of his long and eventful life there.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Geographical Society, and was always a most interested member, as his own travels had given him an interest and knowledge of geography, and brought him into personal contact with many travelers of note. Admiral Melville was a particular admirer of his, and the contrast between his tall, commanding figure and the short, stout Admiral, with his long hair and beard, was sometimes really amusing. He was also an active member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion



of the United States, an organization founded shortly after the Civil War, by officers who had personally taken part in that war, and was a member of the Council of the Pennsylvania Commandery for several years. He was also a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Merion Cricket Club, one of the many charming Country Clubs about Philadelphia.

General David Lynn Magruder was very distinguished in appearance, standing six feet, nearly three inches, in height, with broad shoulders and erect, commanding carriage, which excited remark and admiration wherever he appeared. His charming manner, uniting dignity with true Southern courtesy, and his genial smile won friends on all sides and in all classes. His brown eyes and dark eyebrows, with his clear, fresh complexion, silvery hair, and moustache and imperial of the same silver tint, formed an unusual combination, particularly striking when wearing the full military uniform of his rank.

He had a remarkable fund of general information to draw upon, being a great reader of history, biography, and books of travel. He was a keen observer, very fond of nature in all its aspects, with a quick sense of humor, so his anecdotes and stories were always enjoyed by all with whom he came in contact.

Many of his old friends asked frequently that he might write some of his reminiscences, but, being of an extremely modest nature, he could not be prevailed upon to do so, much to the regret of his family. In his early years he was very fond of out-door sports of all kinds, and his skill as a hunter and marksman was generally known and recalled whenever his name was mentioned in the army. He had hosts of friends, and was greeted with pleasure and delight whenever he appeared. He retained every faculty unimpaired to the end of his life. He was a devout member of the Episcopal Church, having been a vestryman for several years, and he now sleeps beside his beloved wife under the shadow of the Church of the Redeemer, in Bryn Mawr, in the beautiful and peaceful churchyard surrounding that church. His death occurred at his home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., on November 22, 1910, just three months after that of his wife, who entered into eternal life August 23, 1910.

They were survived by four children—Susan Larkin, Mary Lynn, David Lynn, Jr., and Charles Adsit.

A devoted husband, a fond, indulgent father, a sympathetic friend, patient and untiring in his profession, and loyal to his country to the end, he united all the good qualities possible to find in one person, and left a noble record of integrity and honor of which all who bear his name may well be proud. The closing words of the "Memorial" issued by the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion seem appropriate to use just here:

"Life's race well run,  
Life's work well done,  
Life's crown well won,  
Now cometh rest."

The names of the parents and family of David Lynn Magruder are as follows: Jonathan Willson Magruder, eldest son of Dr. Zadok Magruder and Martha Willson Magruder, was born October 7, 1793. He married Mary Galloway Lynn, daughter of Captain David Lynn (an officer in the Continental Army and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati) and Mary Galloway (whose father, Major Joseph Galloway, also took an active part in the Revolutionary War).

The children of Jonathan Willson Magruder and Mary Galloway Lynn were seven in number—namely:

Mary Martha Magruder, married Colonel Thomas Johns, of Georgetown, D. C.

Edwin, born ———, died the same year.

David Lynn Magruder, born April 23, 1825, died November 22, 1910; married Mary Cuthbert Larkin, born July 19, 1844, died August 23, 1910.

Rebecca Elizabeth Magruder, married George Henderson, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Fannie Schley Magruder, married Orlando Douglas Robbins.

Ellen Jane Willoughby Magruder, married John Blair Hoge Campbell, of Virginia.

Anna Virginia Magruder, born 1840, died 1861.

David Lynn Magruder and Mary Cuthbert Larkin were married October 15, 1863, in St. Louis, Missouri. Their five children were: Susan Larkin Magruder, Mary Lynn Magruder, David Lynn Magruder, Jr., Thomas Larkin Magruder (died 1875), Charles Adsit Magruder.

General David Lynn Magruder was the son of Jonathan Willson Magruder and Mary Galloway Lynn, grandson of Dr. Zadok Magruder and Martha Willson, great-grandson of Colonel Zadok Magruder and Rachel Bowie (born Pottinger), great-great-grandson of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.

## SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF MAGRUDERS I HAVE MET.

BY WILLIAM EDWARD MAGRUDER.

**T**HE marriage of my grandfather, Dr. William Bowie Magruder, with my grandmother, Mary Hammond, resulted in a reduction in height, at least, of their descendants. Few, if any of us, have exceeded five feet six, and many are much shorter. In spite of this, I have swelled with pride so many times in the past few years when traveling over the country and encountering Magruders that there has been, at times, great danger of this swelling reaching my head.

Any one of you who may doubt the advantages we enjoy in being descendants of our great ancestor, MacGregor, need only follow me on a single trip, and you will be convinced.

The Magruder men are the best of husbands, the most conscientious of fathers, and, at all times, the most dutiful of sons. The women make the finest wives, are unequaled as mothers, and are devoted daughters. I have never heard of a divorce among Magruders. Greatest, perhaps, of all tests, they make the nicest sort of old maid aunts and bachelor uncles.

The most universal characteristic (and I have found no exception) is their extreme integrity. Wherever you find a Magruder, or one of the blood, you find an individual with a strong sense of honor and with an innate love for truth. They are wonderfully energetic, and have good minds, but, with few exceptions, have not acquired worldly riches. They are good providers, and lovers of home, true to their friends, and charitable to a fault. Their hospitality is famous.

Wherever you find them they bear a good name. The truth of this is almost daily brought home to me when I register at a hotel in some strange city, present my card to a stranger for an interview on some business matter, make a purchase, and give my name to have the article delivered, or for any other reason mention the name "Magruder." Hotel clerk, business man, salesman in a store, or whoever he may be who hears the name, usually says, "Are you related to Mr. Magruder, of ——?" or "Do you know Dr. Magruder, of ——?" or "What relation are you to Mr. Magruder who was in the wholesale shoe business? He was the finest and straightest man I ever knew." And such experiences are not occasional, but are constantly occurring to any Magruder who travels over the country as I do.

I have never found a Magruder that I was ashamed to claim as kin, and never heard any one speak of a Magruder except in terms of commendation and respect. Whether I am among bankers, lawyers, doctors, engineers, merchants, farmers, or Magruders following some other occupation or calling, or bearing some other family name, the result is just the same—the sterling character is always there.

Whether he be a beloved teacher and physician at Charlottesville, the

city engineer of Danville, a dentist of Jackson, Mississippi, or a physician or planter in that State, or a physician or druggist at New Orleans; whether he be a lawyer or banker in Port Gibson or Vicksburg, or a miner who turns iron into gold at Birmingham, a banker or business man at Rome or Columbus, Georgia, or a doctor, merchant, or farmer from any place, he is certain to enjoy the respect of every one with whom he comes in contact, and the confidence of every one with whom he deals.

Whether his name be Magruder, Drake, Tutwiler, Bowie, Muncaster, MacGregor, Gregory, or otherwise, makes no difference, for when the call comes for one who is trustworthy, energetic, conscientious, intelligent, law-abiding, and scrupulously honest, he is qualified and ready to respond.

Do we properly appreciate these blessings which have been thrust upon us by our forefathers?

Do we strive, as hard as we might, to preserve them for ourselves, and pass them on to our children and the generations yet to come?

## "MY FOOT IS UPON MY NATIVE HEATH."

BY THOMAS BURNETT MacGREGOR.

**I**N one of the first wireless shreds of news that came to us from across the Atlantic, when Teuton, Muscovite, English, and French began mobilizing their great armies for the conflict of nations, was that a Highland regiment, on its way to embark for the Continent, marched through the Strand, its band playing "Marching Through Georgia." While it might seem that this was, in a measure, retaliation for our having captured John Bull's "Yankee Doodle" several generations ago, there is consolation in the fact that they did not capture our tune this side of the water. Again, when we remember that it was, in a large measure, the Scotch and Scotch-Irish who both marched and opposed the march through Georgia, we must conclude that if any foreign troop has a right to march to war to the strains of our "Marching Through Georgia," it would be the descendants of Wellington's women devils, who forever silenced the Great Emperor at Waterloo. And, again, if strange it may seem, though true it is, that in this good year of our Lord, 1914, when it was thought that especially the foremost nations of the earth had advanced, by all the arts and sciences of the ages, to that high plane of universal peace and brotherly love, they have fallen back to that elementary doctrine of "might makes right," a principle of which one of our ancestors, Rob Roy McGregor, was accused of having been an early and leading exponent, and to whom the English poet, Wordsworth, referred:

"For why? Because the good old rule  
Sufficeth them, the simple plan,  
That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can."

It may be that diplomatists may yet believe that the world belongs to those who have the power to take it, and that treaties, peace pacts, arbitration, and Mr. Carnegie's Hague Tribunal are mere points of strategy to deceive nations, but it is to be sincerely hoped that this philosophy has not taken very deep root in the consciences of statesmen.

When we remember that the highlands of the Carolinas, the Virginias, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia were wrested from unbroken wilderness and settled by the Scotch and Scotch-Irish, and held to this day by their children of the third and fourth generation, and that our own fathers came through the gaps of the Cumberlands along the wilderness trails in the footsteps of the skin-clad hunters of the Yadkin, and assisted with their own hands in laying the ax of civilization at the root of the primeval forests of the dark and bloody ground, we can, with a measure of pride, say, "My foot is upon my native heath, and my name is MacGregor." That brilliant lawyer, orator, and Whig statesman, S. S. Prentice, in the greatest of his speeches as an advocate, said, "Why is the step of the Kentuckian as free

and untrammelled as that of the MacGregor upon his native heath?" The MacGregors of the South, being line-bred MacGregors, have ever felt that freedom in thought and in action in keeping with the spirit of their fathers, and those of us in the Blue Grass State who are descendants of backwoodsmen, who struggled with pioneer adversities to make permanent the first American Commonwealth west of the Alleghanies, with no undue sense of pride, have always felt the untrammelled alacrity of the step of both a Kentuckian and a MacGregor. So, in prose and in verse, in song and upon the silver tongues of orators, "MacGregor, with his foot upon his native heath," has taken its place as a classic in the archives of English literature.

We can easily understand why the southern Appalachians appealed to those early immigrants in whose veins coursed the Highland blood, for, to some of them, fleeing the oppressions that beset them in the old, the new highlands were equally a refuge, home, and freedom; and, as true as the instinct of the eagle for his crags was the irresistible call of the Cumberland to our immigrant fathers. The traveler, in those rich, rugged, and wonderful regions in the South to-day will find the simple head-stones of those immigrants, guarded by their children of the third and fourth generation, with the same loyalty to Clan, likes and dislikes, independent spirits, and traditions of their fathers. Many of those immigrants, it is true, went on, and, as the war-cry of the savage and the scream of the wild beast retreated, the lure of new lands called them through the gaps westward, and into Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and on across the Father of Waters into the Missouri and Texas territories, MacGregor pioneers were in the advance guard of civilization. In those new settlements, wherever found, the MacGregor spirit showed itself in neighborliness, in leadership, and in the welfare of the community. In the establishment of the first Masonic Grand Lodge west of the Alleghanies, Alexander MacGregor was one of the petitioners to the Virginia Grand Lodge, and became one of the first officers of Lexington, Ky., Lodge, No. 1. Also, in their transition from the old highlands into the new, and on into the valleys of the Southwest, the MacGregors did not lose that characteristic love and unstinted devotion to their homes and kindred, and, while the unconquered claymore, the kilt, and bag-pipe found no place in the new world, their trusty flint-locks and hunting shirts were ever ready at martial call. So in the American Revolution they were with Marion in the South, and followed the Swamp Fox, even when they had not clothes to wear, and potatoes served upon bark was a feast, and, together with their comrades, manifested such love for their country and its cause that a British officer, becoming aware of their intense desire for freedom, resigned his commission in the King's army rather than fight such patriots. Into the Everglades and on to New Orleans they went with Jackson, while one branch of the family were his neighbors and kins-people in middle Tennessee. They were with Sam Houston in his fight for Texan independence, and at least one MacGregor gave his life along with David Crockett at the Alamo. MacGregors crossed the Rio Grande with Taylor, and in the Civil War most of them espoused the cause of the South, although in my family in Kentucky,

as in most Kentucky families, some wore Union blue and some Confederate gray, and

"By the flow of the inland river,  
Where the fleets of iron have fled,  
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver,  
Asleep are the ranks of the dead:  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day,  
Under one the Blue,  
Under the other the Gray."

Doubtless "The '45" is remembered by Scottish blood wherever it courses, but to the MacGregors of the South it has a very special significance. It was by cause of the participation in and support of Bonnie Prince Charlie at the battles of Prestonpans and Culloden by our ancestors that Butcher Cumberland sought, with special energy, to exterminate our forebears. It was handed down in our own family, and we were told how the women of our immigrant family "skedaddled in the night time," and came over in a ship to the Carolinas, the men coming many months later. This enforced immigration occurred about the time of the Duke of Cumberland's rebel hunting season in Scotland, and clearly these were some of the first MacGregor immigrants to the South. They came from where they were prohibited to bear their own names, and before the repeal, in 1774, of the proscription act of William and Mary. They bore the name of Drummond, and when they landed in the Carolinas the first breath of their new freedom was to take back their rightful name of MacGregor. My great-grandfather, William MacGregor, was born in South Carolina, in 1799, and his father, Samuel, moved to northern Alabama, and on into western Kentucky, and settled on the Trade Water river, in Hopkins county, soon after it was created in 1806. A few years later, when the Chickasaws were removed west of the Mississippi, and new lands were opened, my grandfather, with his young family, moved west of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, into Jackson's Purchase, and settled in what is now Marshall county, Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Amelia Ann Clark, and his wife's Elizabeth Waid, whose ancestors were also from the Carolinas and Alabama. He was for thirty years a minister in the Primitive Baptist Church, a Whig, and, later, a Lincoln Republican. I might add that this was also the religious faith of Abraham Lincoln's family, Thomas Lincoln and wife and daughter were devout members of the little Pigeon Creek Primitive Baptist Church, in southern Indiana, from 1823 until they moved to the Illinois country in 1830. Wherever throughout the Southern Appalachians, as well as in other portions of the South, this simple, sincere, pioneer hard-shell Baptist religion was prevalent there was a strong antipathy to slavery, and doubtless, it was this simple religious faith that first instilled deep into the hearts of my ancestors, as well as those of the Lincolns, their anti-slavery sentiments. My family were Red MacGregors, large of stature, generous to a fault, and, along with other Highland markings, some of the older ones possessed the

burr. Colonel Roosevelt could lay no charge of race suicide to their record, for little mouths to feed and feet to shoe has ever been a present necessity with us. So to this day the descendants of Samuel MacGregor, the Kentucky immigrant, are to be found, and live in western Kentucky and in south-eastern Missouri. We have still living an old great-uncle, who was named Preston by his great-grandfather, who participated in the battle of Preston under Prince Charlie's banner.

As was true among Scotch Highlanders, that memory was largely depended upon for preserving genealogical and historical records, this was especially true of the MacGregors of the South, for, coming as they did, to escape her persecution for participation in the rebellion of 1745, at a time when they were outlawed and their name proscribed, it has been by what the old folks said, and what they handed down from generation to generation, that we know ourselves to this day. Of course we have such documentary evidence as was had in the pioneer days—a few church records, family Bibles, a deed here and a will there. Despite the adversities of over a century since the coming into the backwoods of the new world, the children in our family have, in the gloaming around the hearth-stone, been told the tales of the olden times. We were told of Rob Roy and his wonderful deeds, of Bonnie Prince Charlie, of the cutting off of Englishmen's heads and arms and legs at one fell swoop with a claymore or scythe at Prestonpans and Culloden, of hidings and escapes by having other names and speaking our own name in whispers, of "skedaddling" to America, of witches, and many other wonderful tales, that bore unmistakable ear-marks of Highland traditions and imaginations.

So in this day of the world's progress it is with pride that we stop for a moment to give consideration to the old MacGregor Clan and the old MacGregor spirit of Scotland, and, as we behold these people—our people and our ancestors—and their great spirit of independence, their trials, their victories, we can exult that not a family in any race in all time has ever proven itself more worthy of the respect of its posterity than Clan Gregor. Its history is such a story; and, in lifting the curtain of time, the world is given the greatest human drama ever presented by one blood.

Ever it was at the beginning, has ever been, and now is the rightful claim of a MacGregor that "my race is royal," and

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



## DR. WILLIAM EDWARD MAGRUDER.

BY MISS MARY MAGRUDER.

**S**INCE the last meeting of the American Clan Gregor Society, in 1913, there has been removed from our brotherhood one of our oldest and most interested members, an associate whose genial personality was a source of harmony and good will in our gatherings—Dr. William Edward Magruder, who so fully merited the affection and respect of our Society.

Dr. William Edward Magruder was born in Brookeville, Maryland, August 3, 1836, and died at his home, near Sandy Spring, Maryland, July 13, 1914. He was the son of Dr. William B. Magruder, of Montgomery county. Dr. Magruder, after a preparatory course at the Brookeville Academy, was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland. In 1864 he was married to Miss Margaret H. Brooke, of the same neighborhood, who, with the following children, Mary, Richard B., Emma, and William Edward, Jr., survive him.

Dr. Magruder was engaged in the practice of medicine for nearly sixty years, most of the time actively and with marked success. His insight into the nature of diseases was wonderful, and as a diagnostician he had few equals. He was a great lover of good literature, a wide reader, and a very diligent student. His papers on exophthalmic goitre and its treatment, and psychotherapy, were most favorably commented on by the medical journals of this and other States.

He was a gentleman physician, and he found, as Osler puts it, that "Culture is the bichloride which may prevent infection, and keep a man sweet and whole amidst debasing surroundings." He also proved that the poor have a keen appreciation of a gentleman.

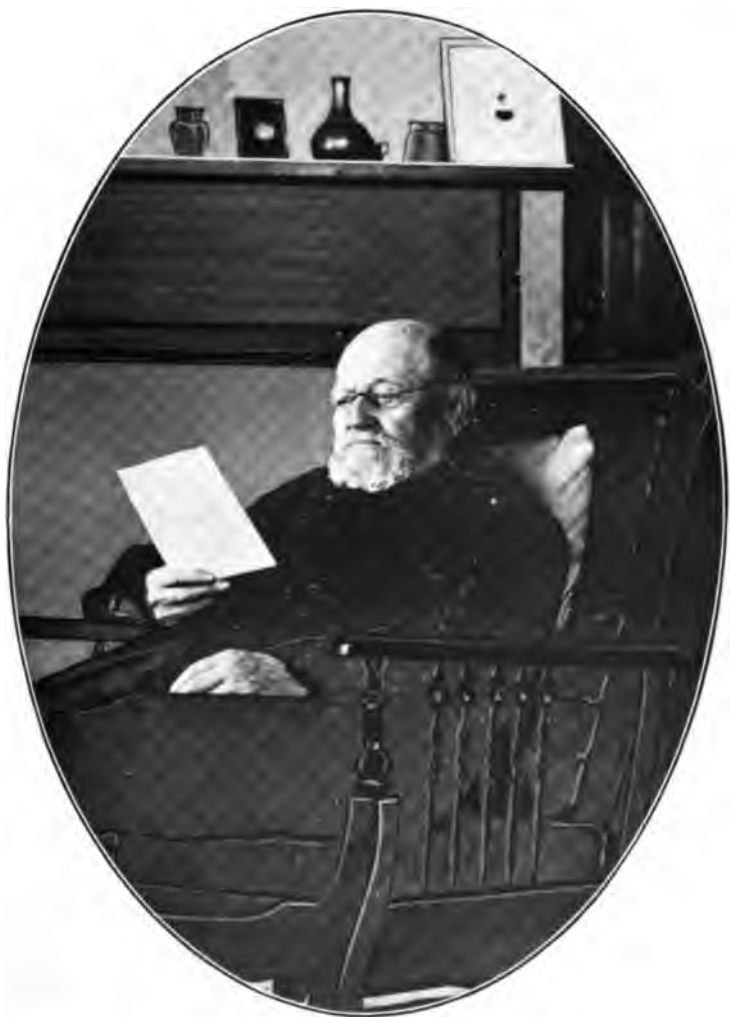
Dr. Magruder was a manly man, with a broad, well-furnished mind, and well exemplified Shakespeare's ideal:

"His life was gentle,  
And the elements so mixed in him  
That nature might stand up,  
And say to all the world,  
This is a man."

With strong religious convictions, he was "soothed and sustained by an unflinching trust" that this life but prepared for a broader, brighter life beyond.

Much of the above tribute was taken from a memorial written for the County Medical Society.

Dr. William Edward Magruder was the son of Dr. William Bowie Magruder and Mary Ann Hammond, grandson of Dr. Zadok Magruder and Martha Willson, great-grandson of Colonel Zadok Magruder and Rachel Bowie, born Pottinger, great-great-grandson of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.



**DR. WILLIAM EDWARD MAGRUDER**  
Born, 1836; Died, 1914.

## DR. GEORGE LLOYD MAGRUDER.

BY MISS MARY BLANCHE MAGRUDER.

**D**R. GEORGE LLOYD MAGRUDER was born in Washington, D. C., November 1, 1848, and died in the same city January 28, 1914. He was the son of Thomas Contee and Elizabeth Olivia (Morgan) Magruder.

Dr. Magruder graduated from Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., and from the Medical School of the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in which city he practised his profession until his death.

He was Professor of Chemistry at Gonzaga College, and later Professor of Materia Medica at the Georgetown University Medical School; also Dean and Treasurer of the latter school; and, finally, Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

In his younger days he was physician to the poor and to the Police and Fire Departments. Later he was consulting physician to Providence, Emergency, and Georgetown University Hospitals. He was one of the principal founders of the latter two hospitals. He was a member of the Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane and of the Military Academy at West Point.

Dr. Magruder's intellectual, moral, and social virtues made him beloved by his many relatives, patients, and friends. His ever-ready sympathy and kindness of heart endeared him to all alike. He was devoted to his profession, and brought to it, as to any work he undertook, an unbounded faith, a great will, an indomitable energy, and a rare enthusiasm, which remained with him even in the last years of his rapidly failing health.

Dr. Magruder was interested in any cause looking to the betterment of the city of Washington, particularly in the advancement of the sanitary measures of the District. His efforts to secure a pure water and a pure milk supply were persistent, and productive, of much benefit to the community. His advocacy of milk pasteurization absorbed much of the energy of his last years. Upon these subjects he wrote and published a number of pamphlets.

Dr. Magruder was a member of the Catholic Church, and, as such, gave his services to many of the charitable institutions of the city and to his *alma mater*.

He was married November 22, 1882, to Miss Belle Burns, daughter of General W. W. Burns, U. S. Army, and Priscilla R. Atkinson Burns. He is survived by his wife; a son, Lieutenant Lloyd Burns Magruder, U. S. Army; a daughter, Miss Pauline Magruder; two sisters, Mrs. Maria C. Wolfe and Miss M. Blanche Magruder, and a brother, Mr. John Holmes Magruder.

George Lloyd Magruder was the son of Thomas Contee Magruder and Elizabeth Olivia Morgan, grandson of Lloyd Magruder and Ann Holmes,

great-grandson of Major Samuel Wade Magruder and Lucy Beall, great-grandson of Captain Alexander Magruder and Anne Wade, great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, the immigrant.

---

COPIED FROM RECORDS OF FAMILY BIBLE OF LLOYD  
MAGRUDER (1781-1836).

(Holbrook's Stereotyped Edition, Brattleborough, Vermont, 1816.)

This Bible is now in the possession and is the property of Mary Blanche Magruder.

FURNISHED BY MISS MARY BLANCHE MAGRUDER.

---

MARRIAGES.

Lloyd Magruder was married to Eliza Magruder February 22, 1803.

Lloyd Magruder was married to Ann Holmes March 17, 1807.

Mary C. H. Magruder was married to John A. Carter May 11, 1830.

Philip Stone and Olivia D. Magruder were married on Tuesday, 11th of October, 1842.

Thomas Johnson and Ann H. Magruder were married on Tuesday, 25th of September, 1855.

Robert T. Davidson and Rebecca J. Magruder were married on Sunday, October 26, 1879.

---

BIRTHS.

Lloyd Magruder was born July 7, 1781.

Eliza Magruder was born December 2, 1781.

Ann Holmes was born March 6, 1790.

Eliza Lloyd Magruder was born Wednesday, December 21, 1803.

Mary C. H. Magruder was born July 18, 1808.

Lucy Beall Magruder was born June 22, 1810.

Eugenia B. Magruder was born May 15, 1812.

Charles B. Magruder was born November, 1813.

Ann Holmes Magruder was born September 23, 1815.

Olivia Magruder was born March 22, 1817.

Thomas C. Magruder was born October 22, 1819.

Arthur Magruder was born August 5, 1823.

Lloyd Magruder, Jr., was born July 7, 1825.

John Holmes Magruder was born September 8, 1827.

William O. C. Magruder was born November 2, 1829.

Rebecca Johnson Magruder was born January 4, 1832.

*Note.*—All the above were born in Maryland.



**DR. GEORGE LLOYD MAGRUDER**  
Born, 1848; Died, 1914.

DEATHS.

Eliza Magruder died Friday, December 30, 1803.

Eugenia B. Magruder died June 23, 1816.

Ann Magruder, wife of Lloyd Magruder, died the 19th day of January, 1835. Age, 45.

Lloyd Magruder, Sr., died the 9th day of March. Age, 54.

*Note.*—All the above died in Maryland.

Ann H. Johnson died in Little Rock, Ark., August 18, 1880.

Eliza L. Magruder died in Mississippi, December 27, 1876.

Lucy B. Magruder died in Montgomery county, Maryland, January 24, 1881.

Arthur Magruder died the 2d of March, 1849, in Mississippi, in the 26th year of his age.

John Holmes Magruder died the 16th of December, 1853, in California, in the 27th year of his age.

William O. C. Magruder died the 31st of October, 1854, in the 25th year of his age, in Arkansas.

Charles B. Magruder died in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Lloyd Magruder, Jr., died ———.

Rebecca Johnson Davidson died June 23, 1893.

Mary C. H. Carter died December 1, 1894.

Olivia D. Stone died June, 1882.

The copy from which this record was printed was sworn to by Miss Mary Blanche Magruder before a Notary Public, and is now in the archives of this Society—EDITOR.

**MRS. SALLIE MAGRUDER (FERNEYHOUGH) ANDREWS.**

By JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH.

**S**ALLIE MAGRUDER FERNEYHOUGH was born at "Stigo," near Fredericksburg, Va., April 21, 1848, and died at her home near Upper Zion, in Caroline county, Virginia, March 5, 1914, lacking a month and a half of completing her sixty-sixth year.

She was educated at private schools in Fredericksburg and at Piedmont Institute, a school in Albemarle county, Virginia, conducted by Mr. James Goess.

She was married November 22, 1873, to Edwin Andrews, of Caroline county. This union (which was broken by his death twenty-four years later) was blessed with six children—namely:

Eliza Thrift, born January 1, 1875, married William George White.

Hortense Sale, born October 18, 1876, married George M. Andrews.

John Ferneyhough, born September 3, 1878, died December 15, 1898.

Mary Bowie, born March 25, 1880, died February 25, 1886.

Edwin Magruder, born May 4, 1881, married A. Linda Kay.

Sallie Baynham, born September 4, 1885, married Samuel S. Anderson.

Mrs. Andrews grew up in the midst of the storm and stress of our Civil War, and retained to the end of her life the most vivid impression of those trying times. She was a true daughter of the Old South—a genuine "unreconstructed rebel"—and, being a charming conversationalist, often delighted her younger friends with stirring narratives of Southern heroism and enchanting pictures of country life in Virginia "before the war." To her unusual gifts of expression (which showed itself more fully in her letters than in her conversation) were added a keen sense of humor, broad sympathies, and an intelligent appreciation, and these, together with a pleasing personality, naturally drew around her a large circle of friends.

She loved to honor the past, and she sincerely venerated her ancestors, who had done so much to make the past glorious. She especially sympathized with the aims of the American Clan Gregor Society, and always attended its gatherings when her health permitted. She was a devout Christian, uniting early in life with the Episcopal Church, and remaining true to her faith to the end.

Mrs. Andrews was the daughter of John Ferneyhough and Eliza Thrift, granddaughter of Robert Thrift and Rachael Magruder, great-granddaughter of James Magruder, Jr., and Mary Bowie, great-great-granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, the Maryland immigrant.



**MRS. SALLIE MACRUDER (FERNEYHOUGH) ANDREWS.**  
**Born, 1848; Died, 1914**



## ELIJAH STEELE DRAKE.

BY JOSEPH TURPIN DRAKE.

**E**LIJAH STEELE DRAKE was born at Magnolia Springs plantation, in Jefferson county, Mississippi, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1841. He was the eighth child and fourth son of Rev. Benjamin Michael Drake and his wife, Susan Priscilla Hawkins Magruder.

He attended the local schools for some years, and in 1858 he entered the Sophomore class at Centenary College, Jackson, La. There he studied until the spring of 1861, when he left college to enter the Confederate Army. Though the war rudely interrupted the orderly course of affairs at the historic old school, he, with the rest of his class, received their diplomas that spring, conferring upon them the degree of A. B. He was, while there, a diligent and untiring student, leaving an excellent record, both as student and man.

He went home, and at once entered the Confederate Army, three of his brothers joining shortly afterward, and two other brothers enlisting later. He enlisted in a battery then called the Jefferson Artillery, but afterward called Darden's Battery. With it he saw service under Johnson, Bragg, and Hood, in Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi, serving with the same battery the entire four years of the war.

As a soldier he displayed the same characteristics which marked him through life—courage, devotion to duty, and thoroughness in its discharge; he was always ready to respond to duty's call, and commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. Once seriously wounded by the explosion of a caisson, he had the good fortune to emerge from the war without impairment of health or loss of limb.

He surrendered with one of the last active commands in the field. At this time, when the cause of the Confederacy was irretrievably lost, and when the soldiers knew the war to be hopeless; when each night saw desertions by men who had fought faithfully as long as there was hope; when the iron and the clay were separating, he stayed with his colors to the final surrender, receiving his parole shortly afterwards.

He returned to a community utterly wrecked by the war, but, with that undaunted energy which was the salvation of the South at this trying epoch, he went at once to work to retrieve his fortunes. He taught school for two years, studying law at night, and was later admitted to the bar. He entered the practice of law at Port Gibson, attracted to that place by the fact that there was a large bar of unusually able lawyers, reasoning that a community where the bar was large and able must be one where the practice was good.

Success came with less than the usual period of waiting, and on September 22, 1869, he married Miss Ellen Davis Turpin, daughter of Joseph Alexander Turpin and Laura Stevenson Archer, his wife, both of her parents being of old Maryland families. She still survives him.

Success now came rapidly, and a few years more saw him one of the leaders of the bar.

At this time he held his first and only public office. The State of Mississippi was then under the rule of the corrupt and selfish carpet-bag element, joined with the ignorant, newly emancipated slaves, and some of the more venial native whites, locally called "scalawags." Corruption, extravagance, and oppression were the order of the day, and conditions had become intolerable, except for those who were fattening on the public misery. It is told of this time that, on one occasion, a negro preacher, who was a member of the State Legislature, demanded recognition of the Speaker, stating that he wished to denounce the corruption prevailing among his brother legislators; that he understood that some of them were charging as much as \$100.00 for their votes, but that, in his opinion, any one who would charge more than \$50.00 was guilty of extortion. The story may, or may not, be true, but it illustrates the conditions then existing more aptly than we can now believe.

Among the men who set themselves to put an end to this carnival of corruption and crime, E. S. Drake was one of the leaders, and in the revolution of 1875 he was elected a member of the State Legislature.

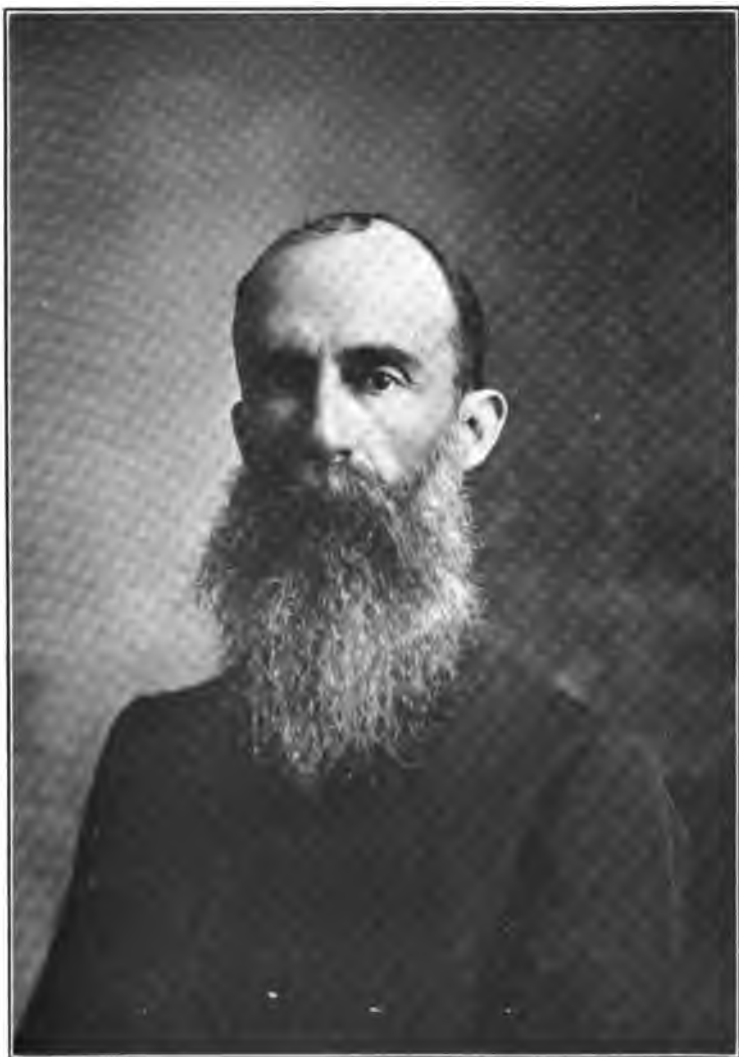
This Legislature was not of the type usual with such bodies, but was composed of the best men Mississippi had—men of ability, of stainless integrity, and of pure patriotism. They set themselves to purge the State of the foul crew who had worked her ill without hindrance for many years, and when their terms came to a close these men had the consciousness of duty well done. In this stirring session E. S. Drake took a prominent part, and the arduous labors of this period laid the foundation of the ill health which followed him through life.

He returned to his home, but not to rest. His practice had increased to such an extent as to demand unceasing attention, and the work was so trying and incessant as to bring on what came very near being a complete break-down, calling for a cessation of work for several months in 1878.

He took no further active part in politics, confining his efforts in that respect to vigorous action on those political questions which partook also of morals.

His most valuable achievement in this line was in the local option campaign in Claiborne county in 1894, in which he was the recognized leader, marshaling his forces to a victory so overwhelming that the question has never again been raised in that county. In the more trying work of securing the fruits of this victory, work requiring infinite patience, boundless optimism, and untiring attention, he was again the leader, and again was successful, and at the time of his death Claiborne county was, and for many years had been, a temperance, as well as a local option county, both in name and in fact.

His father having been a leading minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he early identified himself with that denomination, and was superintendent of the Sunday-school at Port Gibson for forty years, from 1867 to 1907, and a member of the board of stewards from the earlier date until his death.



**ELIJAH STEELE DRAKE**  
Born, 1841; Died, 1914.

He also served for many years as one of the trustees of the Port Gibson Female College, and was the leader in the attempts to enlarge the sphere of influence of that institution.

He later served as trustee of the Monteagle Sunday-School Assembly, the great Southern Chautauqua, and was, for several years, its legal adviser.

During all of these years, up to the summer of 1907, he devoted himself to the practice of his chosen profession, being recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in that part of the State. During the year 1907 his health became so affected as to necessitate a gradual retirement from active practice, and, after a severe illness in the summer of 1910, he did not again go to his office. His death, after a trying illness, occurred at his home on January 4, 1914, and his remains were buried in the Protestant Cemetery at Port Gibson.

His legal judgment was excellent, and his technical and general reading wide and well selected. He was a trial lawyer of no mean ability, but was especially valued as an adviser. His judgment, both of legal and business matters was excellent, and in a pre-eminent degree he had the confidence of the people he served; they knew that they would receive a candid and honest opinion, unbiased by any selfish motive, and backed by legal learning, good judgment, and sound common sense.

Personally, next to his unspotted integrity, perhaps his most striking characteristic was his absolute physical and moral courage. He was, for many years, the only layman in the community who refused to sign liquor petitions, and this in spite of the fact that he numbered some of the liquor dealers among his clients. Later, he did not hesitate to denounce the doctrines put forward by the semi-political farmers' organizations, and all of the fads and "isms" arising from the folly of that class of leaders who find a panacea for all the ills of the individual and the State in an act of a legislative body; and this in a community where these same ideas had the support of a large majority of the citizenry. He also opposed the free silver movement with vigor and consistency, and only a man who lived in the South at that time can appreciate what courage such a stand would call for.

He was a man of striking appearance—a little above medium height, erect, very slender, with a full beard, a piercing eye, and an appearance indicating great energy and driving power—and always attracted attention. His capacity for work was out of proportion to his frail physique. He not only worked long hours without intermission, but had the rare faculty of doing his work well with a minimum expenditure of time. As one near to him once said, "The sword is too keen for the scabbard," and, when his end came, he was found, not rusted out, but worn out in useful, fruitful labor.

He was the last of his family. His five brothers, who reached maturity, Henry Winbourne Drake, Augustine Freeland Drake, William Winans Drake, Alexander Nathaniel Magruder Drake, and James Perry Drake, none lived to attain middle age except the last named, who died some years prior to his own death. His only sister, Jane Ruth, who married Josiah Willis, also died many years ago.

He is survived by six children—two sons, Joseph Turpin Drake and Henry Winbourne Magruder Drake, and four daughters, Jane Ruth Drake,

Kate Archer Drake, Ellen Davis Drake, and Mrs. Laura Stevenson Drake Satterfield.

He was the son of Benjamin Michael Drake, who was born in Robeson county, North Carolina, reared in Kentucky, and educated at one of the Kentucky colleges; grandson of Albrittain Drake, a native of Nash county, North Carolina, where he served in the War of the Revolution; great-grandson of James Drake, also a native of the same county; great-great-grandson of Francis Drake, an immigrant from England; great-great-great-grandson of Rev. Barnfyelde Drake; great-great-great-great-grandson of Joseph Drake, said to be a brother of Admiral Sir Francis Drake.

Elijah Steele Drake was the son of Benjamin Michael Drake and Susan Priscilla Hawkins Magruder, grandson of James Trueman Magruder and Elizabeth Ann Magruder, great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Elizabeth Howard, great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Susanna ———, great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, the immigrant.

## MRS. JULIA HARPER (GREGORY) CHAPMAN.

BY MRS. MARY CRAUFURD (GREGORY) POWELL.

**J**ULIA HARPER GREGORY was born July 4, 1842, at Alexandria, Va., her parents being William Gregory III. and Mary Donaldson Long. She was married, November, 1869, to Captain John Seabury Chapman, C. S. A.

Mrs. Chapman was one of the first to respond to the call of the American Clan Gregor. She derived her right to membership through her father, William Gregory, who was a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, and his ancestors, all of whom lived in Scotland, and whose names are given at the close of this memoir.

Her father, William Gregory III., emigrated to Virginia in 1807, and for many years was a prosperous merchant and banker of Alexandria, where he died on the 13th of July, 1875. Mrs. Chapman received her early education here, but was graduated from the Richmond Seminary of Mr. A. M. Dupey. This was shortly before the breaking out of the Civil War, at which period she, with her sister, Isobel, went with their married sisters into the interior of Virginia, where, as refugees for four years, they followed the fortunes of the Confederacy, living at different times at Culpeper Courthouse, Ashland, Lynchburg, Goshen, Cumberland county, and Richmond. When at Culpeper Courthouse they boarded at the academy of the Rev. John Walker George, which was soon occupied as a hospital. Mrs. Monimia Carey presided as a nurse, and the Gregory girls often assisted in the care of the wounded brought from the battlefields. Misses Constance and Hetty Carey undertook to make the first battle-flags for Generals Beauregard, Johnston, and Van Dorn. After constructing and basting her special flag, Miss Constance Carey brought it to her friends, Isobel and Julia Gregory, who stitched it one night on their sewing-machine by the light of a tallow candle, one sewing while the other held the candle close to the work. Mrs. Burton Harrison, in her reminiscences, refers to this flag as having been returned to her after the war, but omits the details of its making. All three of these flags, I am told, are preserved.

Later in the war, being in the Valley of Virginia, at Goshen, when General Crook made his raid, Julia Gregory and her sister Isobel secured the mail, forded the Cowpasture river, and carried the mail to a place of safety. When a MacGregor cousin in Scotland learned of this exploit, he exclaimed, "If the laddies over there are like those braw lassies, it will no be an easy matter to conquer Virginia."

After the fall of Richmond, the Gregory sisters returned to Alexandria, where they soon became social favorites. Isobel married Major George Johnston, C. S. A., and survives, being a member of this Society. Julia married Captain John Seabury Chapman, C. S. A., November, 1869, and outlived her husband many years. She is survived by three children: Pearson

Chapman, William G. Chapman, and Mrs. Isobel G. Boswell, wife of H. Heber Boswell, who has two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Chapman was a member of old Christ Church, Alexandria.

Beautiful in character as in person, she at all times possessed the love and admiration of relatives and friends, to whom she was endeared by continual acts of devotion. Through a long life, and under the burden of many sorrows, she ever bore herself with the fortitude and courage of her race. During the Christmas-tide of 1912, December 26th, at her home in Alexandria, Va., she entered into an eternal rest, for her all joy and peace, but leaving the hearts of those who loved her full of desolation.

Mrs. Chapman was the daughter of William Gregory III., of Kilmarnock, Scotland, and Alexandria, Va., and Mary Donaldson Long, of Alexandria; granddaughter of William Gregory II., of Kilmarnock, and Elizabeth Boyd Smith, of Glasgow; great-granddaughter of William MacGregor, or Gregrie, of "Langlands," Ayrshire, and Mary Service, of Irvine; great-great-granddaughter of John MacGregor, of Loch Gailhead, Argyleshire, who was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the name of his wife being unknown.

#### DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM MacGREGOR, OR GREGRIE.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MRS. MARY CRAFTURD (GREGORY) POWELL.

William MacGregor, or Gregrie, son of John MacGregor, of Scotland, was born at Armagh, Ireland, 1704, while his parents were in exile. He married Mary Service, of Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, and lived at or near Kilmarnock, and had the following children: (1) Thomas, who emigrated to what is now Louisiana, and was killed by Indians in the massacre at "English Point Coupe"; (2) Janet, married ——— Kosh, and is buried in the burial-place of the MacGregors behind the College at Glasgow; and (3) William MacGregor II., of Kilmarnock, who married Elizabeth Boyd Smith, of Glasgow, and had the following children:

- (1) Susan Craufurd, died single.
- (2) William III., married, first, Margaret Bartleman; second, Mary Long.
- (3) Thomas, married Grace Porteus; has no descendants.
- (4) Mary, married Robert Thomson, and has descendants in New York and New Jersey.
- (5) John, died single.
- (6) Eliza, died single.
- (7) James, died single.
- (8) Alexander, died single, in Virginia (White Sulphur Springs), 1832.
- (9) Peter, died single, in Alexandria, Va., 1817.
- (10) Smith, died single.
- (11) Jessie, married David Rankin, and has descendants at Kilmarnock, Scotland.



**MRS. JULIA HARPER (GREGORY) CHAPMAN**  
Born, 1842; Died, 1912.



William Gregory III., son of William Gregory II., and Elizabeth Boyd Smith, came to America in 1807, and settled at Alexandria, Va., and was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Douglas Bartleman. They had the following children:

(1) Douglas Smith, married Mary Mark, and left one daughter.

Mary Douglas, who married Raphael C. Smead, and lives in Texas (1915).

(2) Elizabeth Smith, married Colonel Turner Ashby, and had one son, who died single, and two daughters, Mrs. Hubert Showden and Mrs. Charles Woodson.

(3) William Bartleman, M. D.; died single (1888).

(4) Margaret, married Francis Westwood Ashby, and had one son and two daughters; only grandchild, Carrol W. Ashby, of Kingston, Canada.

William Gregory's second wife was Mary Long, of Alexandria, and they had the following children.

(1) Isobel, married Major George Johnston, and lives at Alexandria (1915); no children.

(2) Julia H., married Captain J. S. Chapman, and died December, 1912, leaving descendants.

(3) Boyd, died an infant.

(4) Mary Craufurd, married Robert C. Powell, M. D., has descendants, and lives at Alexandria.

(5) Janet Boyd, married Thomas Leadbeater, has descendants, and lives at Alexandria.

#### CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE.

WILLIAM GREGGIE WITH MARY SERVICE,  
DECEMBER 6, 1738.

FURNISHED BY MRS. MARY CRAUFURD (GREGORY) POWELL.

IT IS CONTRACTED, AGREED, AND MATRIMONIALY CONCLUDED Betwixt William McGregor, Merchant in Kilmarnock, on the one part, and Mary Service, Daughter of the deceased Thomas Service, Mariner, in Irvine, now spouse to the said William McGregor, on the OTHER PART, in manner following:

THAT IS TO SAY FOREASMUCH as at or since the solemnizing of the marriage betwixt the said partys there has been no Contract or oyr writing entered into betwixt them making provisions in favours of either party—

THEREFORE the said William McGregor, in implement of the promises made by him to his said spouse, declares himself worth two thousand merks Scots in money and effects, the which sum of two thousand merks Scots he settles upon, contracts, and provides to himself and the said Mary Service, his spouse, and the longest liver of them, for her liferent use allernarly of ane yearly jointure of three pounds Sterling out of the first and readiest yrof while there are a child or children existing of the aforesaid marriage, and to the children procreate or to be procreate betwixt them according to the fathers division, failing of which children by decease before they arrive

at majority, to the said William McGregor and Mary Service spouses and longest liver of them two, and the longest livers heirs, exrs, assigneys, in fie and property at their absolute disposal.

AND FURDER, the said William McGregor contracts, provides, and settles all and whatever land heretages tacks, debts, sums of money, & other heretage & moveables whatever which he shall happen to conqesse, acquire or succeed to during the existence of the said marriage, to himself and the said Mary Service, his spouse and longest liver of them, for her liferent alienarily of the one-half thereof while there is child or children existing of the said marriage, and to the children procreate and to be procreate betwixt them according to the fathers division, failing of which children by decease before they arrive at majority, to the said William McGregor and Mary Service spouses and the longest liver of them two, and the longest livers heirs, exrs, and assigneys, in fie and property at their absolute disposal. And the aforesaid William McGregor binds and obliges him and his foresaids that he shall not make or do any fact or deed prejudicial hereto in any sort.

FOR THE WHICH CAUSES and on the other part, the said Mary Service hereby assigns and disposes to and in favours of the said William McGregor, her said husband, his heirs, exrs, and assigneys, her goods, gear, debts, sums of money, and other moveables whatsoever pertaining or addebted to her by whatever persons, or which she can any ways claim right to, and she disposes with the generality hereof, and admits and allows the same to be as valid and effectual to all manner of intents and purposes as if every particular of the subjects generally conveyed were here insert.

SURROGATING AND SUBSTITUTING the said William McGregor in her full right of the premises, whom she hereby Impowers to Intromitt, uplift, discharge, use, and Dispose of the premises at his pleasure. And that these present may be Insert and registered in the Books of Council and Session or any other Judges books, that Letters of Horning on six days charge and other Exells needful in form as Effeirs may pass hereupon. Both partys CONSTITUTE

THEIR Prors.

In witness whereof these presents,

WILLIAM GREGRIE,  
MARY SERVIES.

Wryten upon stamped paper by

EDWARD THORP, Witness.

JOHN BROWN, Witness.

JOHN GLASGOW, Witness.

RO. CRAWFURD, Witness.

6th December 1738.

Printed Stamp tenn pence

Embossed Stamp VI pence.

Copied from the original in my possession.

E. T. COCKEY,  
May 25, 1913. Notary Public, County of New York.

The certified copy is now in the archives of this Society.—EDITOR.

# RECORD FROM BIBLE (PUBLISHED 1818) OF ALEXANDER OFFUTT AND ANNE CLAGGETT, HIS WIFE.

The Bible from which this record was copied was published in 1818, and was the property of Alexander Offutt and his wife, Ann Claggett, and is now in the possession of their granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Mundy.

FURNISHED BY MRS. JENNIE (MORTON) CUNNINGHAM.

## RECORD.

### MARRIAGES.

William Offutt and Elizabeth McGruder were married December 21, 1750.  
Alexander Offutt and Ann Claggett were married January 13, 1791.  
Alexander Logan was married to Verlinda Offutt December 17, 1816.  
William Offutt and Melissa Pitts were married April 13, 1820.  
Henry C. Offutt and Mary F. Bell were married September 29, 1820.  
William M. Offutt and Elizabeth M. Offutt were married February 22,  
1825.

Bartlett Hall and Ann Offutt were married December 18, 1827.  
Ezra N. Offutt and Elizabeth A. Lemon were married July 4, 1836.  
Z. C. Offutt and Mary E. Ford were married May 27, 1837.  
H. C. Offutt to Mary S. Glass, the second time, July 1, 1840.  
Alex. Offutt and Emeline Smith were married October 21, 1840.

### EZRA AND ELIZABETH OFFUTT'S CHILDREN.

Marc Mundy was married to Margaret Offutt January 28, 1858, by  
Rev. J. J. Bullock.

W. H. Mundy was married to Laura Verlinda Offutt October 25, 1865, by  
Rev. Daniel P. Young.

Dr. O. H. Witherspoon was married to Mary Edmonia Offutt September  
22, 1869, by Rev. Daniel P. Young.

### BIRTHS.

Mary Offutt was born October 6, 1721.  
James Offutt was born October 14, 1725.  
Jane Offutt was born March 6, 1727.  
William Offutt was born February 14, 1729.  
Sarah Offutt was born August 9, 1731.  
Priscilla Offutt was born August 17, 1733.  
Keziah Offutt was born February 24, 1735.  
Alexander Offutt was born May 7, 1736.

### WILLIAM OFFUTT'S CHILDREN.

Samuel Offutt was born October 2, 1751.  
William Mockle Offutt was born April 23, 1753.  
Sary Offutt was born April 6, 1755.

James M. Offutt was born August 3, 1757.  
Resin Offutt was born February 28, 1759.  
Margaret Offutt was born July 22, 1760.  
Nathaniel Offutt was born April 16, 1762.  
Elizabeth Offutt was born November 23, 1763.  
James D. Offutt was born September 11, 1765.  
Alexander Offutt was born February 18, 1767.  
Enoch Offutt was born March 23, 1768.  
Jane Offutt was born March 27, 1770.  
James D. Offutt was born May 29, 1772.  
Elisha Offutt was born April 12, 1775.  
Baruch Offutt was born May 3, 1777.

**CHILDREN OF ANN CLAGGETT, BORN 1768, WIFE OF ALEXANDER OFFUTT.**

Henry C. Offutt was born October 8, 1791.  
William C. Offutt was born October 2, 1793.  
Verlinda Offutt was born June 3, 1795.  
Elizabeth M. Offutt was born December 7, 1797.  
Ann Offutt was born October 27, 1800.  
Alexander Offutt was born October 10, 1803.  
Ezra Offutt was born December 28, 1806.  
Zachariah Offutt was born November 4, 1808.

**DEATHS.**

Alexander Offutt, Sr., died October 31, 1823.  
Ann C. Offutt, wife of Alexander Offutt, died August 8, 1833.  
Elizabeth M. Offutt, August 24, 1833.  
Verlinda Logan, February, 1831.  
William Offutt died December 5, 1858.  
Ann A. Hall died March 14, 1861.

Elizabeth Magruder, wife of William Offutt, was the daughter of Samuel Magruder and Margaret Jackson, granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, the immigrant.

Ann Claggett, wife of Alexander Offutt, was the daughter of Henry Claggett and Ann Magruder, granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Margaret Jackson, and then as above.

The Bible record, sworn to by Mrs. Jennie Morton Cunningham before a Notary Public, is now in the archives of this Society.—EDITOR.

## ENROLLED MEMBERS.

This list contains names of members whose addresses have been changed, or who have joined the Society since the publication of the Year Book of 1913.

(c) indicates charter members.

(m) indicates minor members.

(a) indicates associate members.

Figures in front of names are enrollment numbers.

Maiden names of married members are in parentheses.

- 397 Adams, Mrs. John S. (Jane A. Magruder), Charlotte Hall, Md.
- 51c Bailey, Miss Maria Forest, Office of Auditor for State, Auditor's Building, Washington, D. C.
- 157 Bowie, Nathaniel Mortimer, 315 West Lee Street, Louisville, Ky.
- 263 Clarke, Mrs. Laura Wolfe, 5314 East End Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 185m Deemy, Miss Josephine Saxon, 317 East Chillicothe Avenue, Bellifontain, O.
- 393 Dorsett, Mrs. Thomas Sommerville (Belle MacGregor), Forestville, Md.
- 30 Drake, Winbourne Magruder, Box 806, Memphis, Tenn.
- 17 Ewell, Miss Eleanor Mildred Beale, Haymarket, Va.
- 395m Ferneyhough, Miss May Lavinia, Warrenton, Va.
- 396m Ferneyhough, Robert Edward, Warrenton, Va.
- 394a Ferneyhough, Mrs. Robert Edward (Margaret Hutton), Warrenton, Va.
- 321 Gallaher, Miss Eleanor Magruder Briscoe, 2342 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 101c Hundley, Mrs. W. (Mary Ish Ewell), Ruckersville, Va.
- 341 Kollock, Mrs. Elizabeth Olivia Wolfe, Great Neck Station, L. I., N. Y.
- 398 Laverty, Mrs. Arthur F. (Jane C. Adams), 400 Nichols Avenue, Congress Heights, D. C.
- 112 Lewis, Mrs. Matilda Frances (Beall), 1358 Ayden Avenue, Denver, Col.
- 14c a Magruder, Mrs. Elizabeth Rice (Nalle), Mitchellville, Md.
- 403 Magruder, James Taylor, 1715 Washington Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.
- 307 Magruder, Miss Lizzie, San Antonio, Texas.
- 399 Magruder, Miss Mary Emma, Nowata, Okla.
- 305 Magruder, Richard Brooke, Clatskanie, Ore.
- 94 Magruder, Willet Clark, 316 West Market Street, Louisville, Ky.
- 303 Martin, Mrs. Anna Dalton, 212 Alamosa Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
- 282 McColl, Mrs. Suzie Mitchell, 126 C Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 29 McFarland, Mrs. May Samuella Magruder (Wynne), 2513 St. Emmanuel Street, San Antonio, Tex.

- 406 McGregor, Thomas Henry, Rayville, La.  
393 Muncaster, William Edwin, Route 5, Rockville, Md.  
405 Nalley, Miss Elizabeth E., Landover, Md.  
389 Olmstead, Mrs. Henry Hall (Frances Arabella Davison), Indian  
Head, Md.  
407 Robertson, Miss Aneta M. Key, 31 Prospect Street, Hagerstown, Md.  
391 Rhea, Mrs. William Francis (Rosa Bibb Smith), 2809 Grove Avenue,  
Richmond, Va.  
216 Sessford, Mrs. Mabel Clare (McGregor), 1410 M Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.  
402m Sheriff, William Hall, Seat Pleasant, Md.  
392 Smith, Edward Massie, Shadwell, Va.  
391 Smith, Miss Sallie Wilhelminia, Shadwell, Va.  
274c Stevens, Mrs. Sarah Goldsborough Magruder, Plattsburg Barracks,  
N. Y.  
400 Talty, Mrs. Robert C. (Beall Willet), 1911 F Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.  
312 Veirs, Mrs. Rebecca Thomas, Rockville, Md.  
404 White, James Andrew, 233 Broadway, N. Y.  
401 Wilson, Mrs. Edward (Fannie Ewell), Lone Tree, Chouteau county,  
Mon.  
156a Witherspoon, Mrs. Nell Elliott (Newman), 100 West Burnett Street,  
Louisville, Ky.

## RULES OF THE AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY.

AUTHORIZED AT THE GATHERING OF 1913.

American Clan Gregor was organized on the 8th and 9th of October, 1909, at the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., and its first Rules and Regulations were adopted October 9, 1909, and amended October 29, 1910.

The name of the organization was changed to the American Clan Gregor Society on the 27th of October, 1911, and the Rules and Regulations were revised at the same date. A third revision was made at the Gathering of 1912, and these Rules were authorized at the Gathering of 1913.

## RULES OF THE AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY.

---

AUTHORIZED AT THE GATHERING OF 1913.

---

*Whereas*, the history of the Clan Gregor of Scotland is one in which the descendants of its members naturally feel a just pride; and

*Whereas*, there are in America many descendants of members of that Clan who proudly cherish the history of their ancestors; therefore,

*Be It Resolved*, That an organization in America of the descendants of the members of the Clan Gregor of Scotland be and it is hereby formed.

---

### RULE I.

#### NAME.

The name of this organization shall be AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY.

### RULE II.

#### OBJECTS.

The objects of this Society are:

1. To gather kindred together in clanship;
2. To inspire cordiality among its members;
3. To foster home ties;
4. To collect genealogical and historical records for the compilation and publication of a complete and authentic history of it and its members.

### RULE III.

#### MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. *Members*—All persons who have complied with the requirements as hereinafter set forth and whose applications have been approved have been or are members of this Society and subject to its Rules, and Certi-

ificates of Membership may be issued accordingly to members to be designated as follows—namely: (1) Lineal Members, (2) Lineal Life Members, (3) Charter Lineal Members, (4) Charter Lineal Life Members, (5) Minor Members, (6) Minor Life Members, (7) Charter Minor Members, (8) Charter Minor Life Members, (9) Associate Members, (10) Associate Life Members, (11) Charter Associate Members, (12) Charter Associate Life Members.

SEC. 2. *Lineal Members*—Persons eligible for lineal membership are those who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Committee on Membership that they are of good reputation and that they descended either from an ancestor bearing the surname Magruder who was born in the State of Maryland prior to the year 1812, the same being recognized as descended from the Scotch immigrant, Alexander Magruder of Maryland, or from an ancestor born prior to the year 1812 bearing one of the following surnames: Gregor, Grigor, MacGregor, MacGrigor, M'Gregor, M'Grigor, Gregory, or Gregorson.

SEC. 3. *Minor Members*—Persons eligible for minor membership are those under the age of sixteen years who are descended from lineal members; at the age of sixteen years they become voting members.

SEC. 4. *Associate Members*—Persons eligible for associate membership are those who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Committee on Membership that they are of good reputation and that they have been married either to a lineal member or to a person who is deceased and who would have been entitled to become a lineal member; and Associate Members shall have the right to vote and otherwise participate in the proceedings of this Society.

SEC. 5. *Life Members*—Persons eligible for life membership are members who shall pay to this Society twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars at any one time.

SEC. 6. *Charter Members* are persons who attended the organization of American Clan Gregor (Society added in 1911) in the National Hotel, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the 8th and 9th of October, 1909, and who became members before or by the second annual Gathering in October, 1911.

## RULE IV.

### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Application for membership shall be made upon such forms as are adopted by the Council and furnished to applicants by the Scribe.

SEC. 2. Application for membership shall be sent to the Scribe, who shall pass upon the Acceptability of the applicant and shall forward the application with a signed and dated endorsement thereon of approval or disapproval to the Chieftain, who shall pass upon the Acceptability of the applicant and shall forward the application with a signed and dated endorsement thereon of approval or disapproval to the Historian, who shall pass upon the Acceptability of the applicant and shall forward the application with a signed and dated endorsement thereon of approval or disapproval to the Registrar, who shall pass upon the Acceptability and Eligibility of the applicant and shall sign and date an endorsement thereon of approval or disapproval.



If the application is fully approved the applicant thereby becomes a member and the Registrar shall give the application the next consecutive enrollment number, shall enroll the name of the applicant in a firmly-bound enrollment book provided for that purpose, shall notify the applicant accordingly, and shall notify the Scribe and the Treasurer giving the name and address;

PROVIDED always that, in the event the application is disapproved as to Acceptability or Eligibility, the application shall be referred by the Registrar to the Chieftain, who shall present it to the Committee on Membership for approval or disapproval at a meeting thereof for the consideration of such cases, and at such meeting the Ranking Deputy Chieftain shall be a member and chairman of said committee and the action of a majority of such committee, the chairman being entitled to vote, shall be final; if approved the applicant thereby becomes a member and the application shall be given an enrollment number as of date of approval, and the same course shall be taken by the Registrar with reference to the applicant as though the application had not been referred to said committee.

SEC. 3. All approved applications and all papers evidencing membership shall be the property of this Society, shall be bound in strong and uniform books in the order of their approval, and shall be kept in a safe place subject to the control of the Council.

All disapproved applications and all papers relating thereto shall be the property of this Society and shall be kept in a safe place or the same may be destroyed or a copy without endorsements returned to the applicant, as the Council may order.

SEC. 4. Application for membership of persons under sixteen years of age shall be made by one of their natural or legal guardians.

## RULE V.

### RESIGNATION AND EXPULSION.

SECTION 1. Resignations shall be presented in writing to the Chieftain and by him to the Council. The resignation of any member or officer may be accepted at any time by the Council, provided such member or officer is not liable to expulsion.

SEC. 2. Any member or officer who, in the opinion of the Council, may be found guilty of misconduct, or who may commit an act showing breach of faith to the Society, or who may become a member by means of deceit or fraud, may be expelled from the Society, but not before charges have been preferred in writing to the Chieftain and by him to the Council and a copy of such charges sent to the member or officer and an opportunity given such member or officer to be heard upon such charges by the Council.

In case of expulsion all evidence of membership and insignia of office shall be surrendered to the Chieftain by the member or officer expelled.

## RULE VI.

## DUES.

SECTION 1. Whenever the number of voting members is five hundred or more each voting member shall pay one dollar per annum as dues, and whenever the number of voting members is less than five hundred each male voting member shall pay two dollars per annum as dues and each female voting member shall pay one dollar per annum as dues, payable to the Treasurer at each annual Gathering for the ensuing year.

SEC. 2. The payment of twenty-five dollars at any time by a member in good standing shall exempt such member from the payment of further annual dues.

SEC. 3. Minor members shall not be required to pay dues.

SEC. 4. Any member who fails to pay dues for two years may be suspended from membership at the discretion of the Council.

## RULE VII.

## GATHERINGS AND MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The Society shall hold an annual Gathering on the last consecutive Thursday and Friday of every October in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. Special Gatherings may be called by the Chieftain at his discretion as to purpose, time, and place, and shall be called at the written request of twenty-five voting members, which request shall state the nature of the business to be transacted; and no business shall be transacted at a special Gathering except that designated in the call for such Gathering.

A quorum to transact business at all Gatherings shall consist of not less than twenty-five voting members.

SEC. 3. Notice of Gatherings shall be sent by the Scribe to each voting member thirty days prior to the date set for annual Gatherings and ten days prior to the date set for special Gatherings; and notice of special Gatherings shall contain a statement of the business to be transacted thereat.

SEC. 4. The Council shall hold a meeting on the first day of each annual Gathering of the Society and also within twenty-four hours after the adjournment of such Gathering at such hour as the Chieftain may designate.

SEC. 5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Chieftain at his discretion as to purpose, time, and place, and shall be called by the Chieftain at the written request of five members of the Council, which request shall state the nature of the business to be transacted; and no business shall be transacted at a special meeting of the Council except that designated in the call for such meeting.

A quorum to transact business at all meetings of the Council shall consist of not less than five members thereof.

SEC. 6. Notice of all meetings of the Council, except that of the meeting occurring within twenty-four hours after the adjournment of the annual

Gathering, shall be sent by the Deputy Scribe to each member of the Council at least five days prior thereto; and notice of special meetings shall contain a statement of the business to be transacted thereat.

## RULE VIII.

### OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. This Society may have a Chief who shall be the Hereditary Chief of the Clan Gregor of Scotland after the office has been tendered by this Society and accepted by him.

SEC. 2. This Society shall have the following officers who shall be voting members—namely: a Chieftain, a Ranking Deputy Chieftain, a Scribe, a Registrar, a Historian, a Treasurer, an Editor, a Chaplain, a Surgeon, a Chancellor, and a Deputy Scribe, who shall be elected by ballot by a majority vote of the members present at each annual Gathering; a Deputy Chieftain for the District of Columbia and for each State and insular possession of the United States who shall be appointed by the Chieftain at each annual Gathering and shall be a resident of the place for which appointed; and ten Councilmen who shall be appointed by the Chieftain at each annual Gathering.

SEC. 3. All elective and appointive officers shall hold office from the adjournment of the Gathering at which they are elected or appointed until the adjournment of the next annual Gathering or until their successors are elected or appointed.

SEC. 4. All officers shall be notified in writing by the Scribe of their election or appointment and shall signify in writing to the Scribe their acceptance or refusal of the same.

## RULE IX.

### COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Council consisting of the Chieftain, Ranking Deputy Chieftain, Scribe, Registrar, Historian, Treasurer, Editor, Chaplain, Surgeon, Chancellor, Deputy Scribe, and the ten appointive Councilmen.

SEC. 2. The Council shall have general care and supervision of the interests of the Society, shall fill all vacancies in the elective offices, shall have the accounts of the Treasurer audited annually, and shall attend to such other business as may be committed to it by the Society or the Chieftain.

## RULE X.

### CHIEFTAIN.

The Chieftain shall be a male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age and shall bear one of the surnames contained in Section 2 of Rule III. He shall have general supervision of the Society; shall preside at all Gatherings of the Society and meetings of the Council; shall appoint the Deputy Chieftains, the ten Councilmen, and all special committees; shall

pass upon the acceptability of all applicants for membership; shall sign all certificates of membership; shall fill all vacancies in the appointive offices; shall call special Gatherings of the Society through the Scribe and special meetings of the Council through the Deputy Scribe, except the annual meeting of the Council to be called by the Chieftain within twenty-four hours after the adjournment of each annual Gathering; and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned by the Society or the Council.

#### RULE XI.

##### RANKING DEPUTY CHIEFTAIN.

The Ranking Deputy Chieftain shall be a male citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and shall bear one of the surnames contained in Section 2 of Rule III. He shall perform the duties of the Chieftain in the event of the absence or disability of the latter, shall serve on the Committee on Membership as provided in Section 2 of Rule IV., and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned by the Society, the Council, or the Chieftain.

#### RULE XII.

##### SCRIBE.

The Scribe shall keep accurate records of the proceedings of all Gatherings of the Society in a book provided for that purpose; shall issue notices of all Gatherings; shall conduct the correspondence of the Society; shall pass upon the Acceptability of all applicants for membership; shall sign all certificates of membership; shall notify all officers of their election or appointment and inform the Chieftain and the Deputy Scribe of any refusal of office; shall make a report at each annual Gathering; and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned by the Society, the Council, or the Chieftain.

#### RULE XIII.

##### REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall pass upon the Acceptability and Eligibility of all applicants for membership; shall have charge of the insignia of the Society; shall notify applicants of their enrollment as members and send them the insignia of the Society; shall sign and issue all certificates of membership; shall notify the Scribe and Treasurer of the names and addresses of all new members; shall deposit applications which have been finally acted upon and genealogical matter in connection therewith in such place as may be designated by the Council; shall make a report at each annual Gathering; and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned by the Society, the Council, or the Chieftain.

#### RULE XIV.

##### HISTORIAN.

The Historian shall pass upon the Acceptability of all applicants for membership; shall sign all certificates of membership; shall make a report

at each annual Gathering, which report shall include a list of such members as have died during the previous year with biographical memoirs of them; and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned by the Society, the Council, or the Chieftain.

#### RULE XV.

##### EDITOR.

The Editor shall prepare for publication and have published the Year Book of the Society; shall have the Year Book copyrighted in the name of the Editor of the American Clan Gregor Society; shall obtain photographs or pictures of members of the Society, publish pictures of deceased members in the Year Book, keep a record book of such photographs and pictures, and store such photographs and pictures with other property of the Society; and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned by the Society, the Council, or the Chieftain.

#### RULE XVI.

##### CHAPLAIN.

The Chaplain shall be a minister of the Gospel and shall officiate as such when called upon by the Society, the Council, or the Chieftain.

#### RULE XVII.

##### SURGEON.

The Surgeon shall be a practicing physician and shall give professional advice when called upon by the Society, the Council, or the Chieftain.

#### RULE XVIII.

##### CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor shall be a lawyer duly admitted to the practice of his profession and shall give advice when called upon by the Society or its officers.

#### RULE XIX.

##### TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all dues and receive money from any other source; shall deposit all money in bank to the credit of the American Clan Gregor Society; shall disburse all money by check countersigned by the Chieftain after its expenditure has been authorized in writing and approved as provided in Rule XXVII; shall keep a record of receipts and expenditures in a book provided for that purpose; shall make a report at each annual Gathering; and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned by the Society, the Council, or the Chieftain.

#### RULE XX.

##### DEPUTY SCRIBE.

The Deputy Scribe shall keep accurate records of the proceedings of the

Council in a book provided for that purpose; shall perform the duties of the Scribe in the event of the absence or disability of the latter; shall issue notices of the meetings of the Council except of the meeting called by the Chieftain within twenty-four hours after the adjournment of an annual Gathering; and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned by the Council or the Chieftain.

## RULE XXI.

### DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS.

The Deputy Chieftains shall be residents of the places for which they may be appointed; shall encourage membership in the Society and otherwise aid and promote its objects; shall make a report in writing each year to the Chieftain by the 1st of October; and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned by the Society, the Council, or the Chieftain.

## RULE XXII.

### COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

There shall be a Committee on Membership which shall consist of the Chieftain, the Scribe, the Registrar, and the Historian, and it shall be the duty of this committee to pass upon all applications for membership and sign all certificates of membership. In contested cases, however, the Ranking Deputy Chieftain shall serve on the committee as provided in Section 2 of Rule IV.

## RULE XXIII.

### ADDRESSES—DOCUMENTS—GIFTS.

SECTION 1. All addresses and documents delivered or read before or presented to this Society and all gifts shall be the property of the Society and shall be deposited with other property of the Society in a safe place under the direction of the Council.

SEC. 2. All addresses and documents delivered or read before the Society shall be limited to subjects within the scope of the objects of the Society, and the authorship of the same shall be restricted to members of the Society and such other persons as the Council or Committee on Membership may select.

## RULE XXIV.

### AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

Proposed amendments and additions to these Rules must be signed by at least ten members of this Society and sent to the Chieftain who shall submit the same to the Society if in session or at the next Gathering thereof.

## RULE XXV.

### INSIGNIA.

The insignia of this Society shall be as follows, namely: A sprig of pine surmounting a MacGregor tartan silk ribbon one and a half inches wide and not longer than two patterns thereof. Such insignia shall be given to each enrolled member by the Registrar and worn at the Gatherings by members only.

## RULE XXVI.

### CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP.

The form of Certificates of Membership shall be uniform and shall be devised by the Committee on Membership and approved by the Council; and certificates shall be issued to members only by the Registrar after being properly filled out and signed by the members of said committee acting in their official capacity. Said certificates shall be issued only upon the payment of such charges as shall be fixed by the Council and the money received therefor by the Registrar shall be turned over to the Treasurer.

## RULE XXVII.

### DEBTS.

No debt shall be incurred in behalf of this Society except when approved as hereinafter provided, viz.:

The Chieftain may approve the incurring of debt to the extent of twenty-five dollars.

No debt over twenty-five dollars shall be incurred without the approval of the Council or of the Chieftain together with the Treasurer and the member or officer proposing to incur the same.

## RULE XXVIII.

### AFFILIATION.

This Society may affiliate with such other Clan Gregor Societies as have similar objects, but only after a resolution has been passed by this Society for such purpose.

## RULE XXIX.

### YEAR BOOKS.

The Editor shall have printed a number of Year Books sufficient to send one to each voting member, one to each State Public Library, one to each Society affiliated with this Society, two for copyrighting, one to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, all to be sent by him free of charge, ten for the archives of this Society, and fifty to be turned over by him to the Treasurer for sale to members at fifty cents a copy or to non-members at one dollar a copy.

## RULE XXX.

## GENERAL ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

1. Gathering called to order by the Chieftain.
2. Prayer by the Chaplain.
3. Reports of Special Committees.
4. Report of the Scribe.
5. Report of the Treasurer.
6. Report of the Registrar.
7. Report of the Historian.
8. Report of the Editor.
9. Address of the Chieftain.
10. Unfinished business.
11. New business.
12. Papers and addresses.
13. Election and installment of officers.
14. Appointment of Deputy Chieftains, Councilmen, and Special Committees.
15. Adjournment.



# INDEX TO THE RULES OF AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY.

Addresses, Character of.....	102	Lineal Members.....	96
Addresses, Disposition of.....	102	Meetings.....	98
Addition to Rules, How Made....	102	Members.....	95
Amendments to Rules, How Made.....	102	Members, Associate.....	96
American Clan Gregor, Why Or- ganized.....	95	Members, Charter.....	96
American Clan Gregor Society, Rules of.....	95	Members, Dues of.....	98
American Clan Gregor Society, When Authorized.....	95	Members, Expulsion of.....	97
American Clan Gregor Society, When Name Adopted.....	95	Members, How Elected.....	96, 97
American Clan Gregor Society, When Organized.....	95	Members, Kinds of.....	96
Affiliation with Other Organiza- tions.....	103	Members, Life.....	96
Annual Gatherings.....	98	Members, Lineal.....	96
Annual Gatherings, When Held..	98	Members, Minor.....	96, 98
Application for Membership.....	96, 97	Members, Resignation of.....	97
Associate Members.....	96	Membership, Application for..	96, 97
Chancellor.....	99, 101	Minor Members.....	96
Chaplain.....	99, 101	Money, How Collected and Expended.....	101
Charter Members.....	96	Name.....	95
Certificate of Membership..	100, 103	Name of American Clan Gregor Society.....	95
Chief.....	99	Notice of Gatherings.....	98
Chieftain.....	96, 97, 98, 99, 102	Objects of the Society.....	95
Committee on Membership ..	97, 102	Officers.....	99
Council, Constitution of.....	99	Order of Proceedings.....	104
Council, Duties of.....	96, 99, 100	Proceedings, Order of.....	104
Council, Time of Meeting.....	98	Quorum, of Council.....	98
Debts.....	103	Quorum, of Gathering.....	98
Deputy Chieftains.....	99, 102	Ranking Deputy Chief- tain.....	97, 99, 100
Deputy Scribe.....	99, 101, 102	Registrar.....	96, 97, 99, 100, 103
Documents.....	102	Resignation of Members.....	97
Dues of Members.....	98	Rules of American Clan Gregor Society.....	95
Editor.....	99, 101, 103	Rules of American Clan Gregor Society, Preamble.....	95
Expulsion of Members.....	97, 98	Rules, Amendments and Addi- tions to, How Made.....	102
Gatherings.....	98	Rules and Regulations American Clan Gregor Society.....	95
General Order of Proceedings.....	104	Scribe.....	96, 98, 99, 100, 102
Gifts, Disposition of.....	102	Special Gatherings.....	98
Historian.....	96, 99, 100, 102	Surgeon.....	99, 101
Insignia.....	103	Treasurer.....	98, 99, 100, 101, 103
Life Members.....	96	Year Book.....	101, 103

## I N D E X .

Names contained in the Lists of Officers, Committees, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and in the Program and Genealogies are not included.

Address of Dr. E. M. Magruder..	11	Bible Record of Descendants of A. Offutt and A. Claggett.....	91, 92
Affiliation with Clan Gregor Society of Scotland.....	11	Births, Record of Magruder.....	80
Agricultural and Mechanical College, Mississippi....	30, 31, 33	"Black Watch".....	17, 50
"All Important".....	64	Boswell, H. Heber.....	88
Anderson, Edwin.....	82	Boswell, Isobel G.....	88
Anderson, Edwin M.....	82	Bonnie Prince Charlie.....	76, 77
Anderson, Elizabeth T.....	82	Braddock, General.....	56, 59
Anderson, Hortense S.....	82	Break with Great Britain.....	58
Anderson, John F.....	82	Briscoe, Magruder.....	42
Anderson, Mary B.....	82	Brooke, Margaret H.....	78
Anderson, Sallie B.....	82	Burgess, John.....	55
Anderson, Sallie M. F., Paper on, by J. B. Ferneyhough....	82	Burns, Belle.....	79
"Ann's Garden".....	64	Burns, Priscilla R. A.....	79
Arnold, Betty E. M.....	46	Burns, General W. W.....	79
Argyle.....	51, 52, 53	Bussard, Thaddeus T.....	64
Bacon, Thomas.....	56	Campbell, John B. H.....	71
Baldwin, Sophia.....	61	Campbell, Name Assumed by Rob Roy.....	51
Balquhider, Home of Rob Roy.....	52, 53	Capitol, Burning of.....	41
Barksdale, Virginia.....	34	Cardwell, Elizabeth.....	45
Barlow, J. Smith, Letter to J. H. Magruder.....	46	Cardwell, George.....	45
Barry, Sarah.....	45	Cardwell, Thomas M.....	45
Beall, Alexander.....	56	Cary, Mominia.....	87
Beall, Levin.....	63	Cary Sisters and Confederate Battle Flag.....	87
Beall, John.....	56	Chapline, Col. Joseph.....	56
Beall, Col. Samuel.....	56	Chapman, Isobel G.....	88
Beatty, Thomas.....	56	Chapman, John S.....	87
Bedford, Eliza.....	34	Chapman, Julia H. G., Genea- logy.....	88
Bell, John.....	56	Chapman, Julia H. G., Paper on, by Mary C. G. Powell.....	87
"Bellvue".....	35	Chapman, Pearson.....	88
Benton, Daisy W.....	35	Chapman, William G.....	88
Berry, Brook M.....	63	"Charles and Benjamin".....	55, 60
Berry, Charles.....	62, 63	Chief, Hereditary.....	3
Berry, Emma.....	62, 63	Chieftain, Dr. E. M. Magruder, Address of.....	11
Bible of L. Magruder, Record from.....	80		

Childress, Inez W.....	34	Drake, Elijah S., in Army.....	83
Chilton, C. Marshall.....	29	Drake, Elijah S., Death.....	85
Chilton, Howard S.....	29	Drake, Elijah S., and Free	
Clark, Amelia A.....	76	Silver.....	85
Clarke, David.....	39	Drake, Elijah S., Genealogy.....	86
Clarke, Elenor H.....	39	Drake, Elijah S., as Law-	
Claggett, A., and A. Offutt,		yer.....	83, 84, 85
Record from Bible of.....	91, 92	Drake, Elijah S., as Legislator....	84
Claggett, Genealogy.....	92	Drake, Elijah S., Paper on, by	
Clan Fellowship, Paper on, by		J. T. Drake.....	83
Dr. J. Ewell.....	24	Drake, Elijah S., as Sunday-	
Clan Gregor Society of Scotland,		school Worker.....	84, 85
Affiliation with.....	11	Drake, Elijah S., and Tem-	
Clan Gregor Tartan.....	15, 16	perance.....	84, 86
Colquhouns.....	49	Drake, Ellen D.....	86
Committees.....	4, 5, 8	Drake, Ellen D. T.....	83
Committee on Membership.....	4	Drake, Henry W.....	85
Contract of Marriage of Wil-		Drake, Henry W. M.....	85
liam Gregrie and Mary		Drake, James P.....	85
Service.....	89, 90	Drake, Jane R.....	85
Cook, Gen. George.....	69	Drake, Joseph T.....	83, 85
"Cook's Choice".....	64	Drake, Kate A.....	86
"Cook's Inheritance".....	64	Drake, Laura S.....	86
"Cook's Range".....	64	Drake, Sir Francis.....	86
Cookson, Emily.....	64	Drake, Susan P. H. M.....	83
Councilmen.....	3	Drake, William W.....	85
"Craig-Royston".....	49	Drummond, Alexander.....	53
Crassap, Col. Thomas.....	56	"Dumblane".....	65
"Cullodin".....	76, 77	"Dunblane".....	55
Cunningham, Jennie M.....	91, 92	Deputy Chieftains.....	4
Cunningham, Jennie M., Fur-		Duquesne, Fort.....	56, 59
nishes Record of Offutt....	91, 92	Duvall.....	62
Davenport, Elenor.....	45	Duvall, Rebecca.....	62
Deaths, Record of Magruder ....	81	Duvall, Rector.....	63
Deaths, Record of Offutt.....	91, 92	Duvall, Sarah.....	63
Decatur, Commodore.....	41	Egypt, Inscriptions Discovered	
Delegates to International Con-		There.....	19
gress of Genealogy.....	9	Eden, Gov. Robert.....	58
Dick, Elizabeth.....	56	Editor.....	10, 12
Dickerson, Elizabeth.....	63	Education.....	57
Dickerson, Margaret.....	63	Enrolled Members.....	93, 94
Dickerson, Nathan.....	63	Ewell, Albert M.....	42, 43
Drake, Alexander N.....	85	Ewell, Alice M.....	43
Drake, Augustine F.....	85	Ewell, Alice M., Paper by, on	
Drake, Benjamin M.....	83, 85	Ellen MacGregor Ewell.....	39

Ewell, Charlotte.....	42	Goss, James, School.....	82
Ewell, Charlotte L.....	43	Graham of Killearn.....	51
Ewell, Edward T.....	43	Gregory, Isobel.....	87
Ewell, Elenor M.....	43	Gregory, Julia H.....	87
Ewell, Ellen MacGregor, Paper on, by Alice Maude Ewell....	39	Gregory, Mary D. L.....	87
Ewell, Elenor M. B.....	43	Gregory Sisters and Confed- erate Battle Flags.....	87
Ewell, Ellen M.....	42, 44	Gregory Sisters During Con- federacy.....	87
Ewell, Ellen M., Genealogy.....	44	Gregory, William, III.....	87
Ewell, Fannie E.....	43	Gregrie, William, Descend- anta.....	88, 89
Ewell, Helen W.....	42	Gregrie, W., and M. Service, Contract of Marriage.....	89, 90
Ewell, James L.....	43		
Ewell, Jesse.....	42, 43		
Ewell, Dr. Jesse, Paper by, on Clan Fellowship.....	24		
Ewell, John S.....	43	Hall, Benjamin.....	39, 55
Ewell, John S. M.....	42	Hammond, Mary.....	72
Ewell, Mildred B.....	43	Harding, Annie M.....	45
Ewell, Gen. Richard S.....	42	Harding, Josiah.....	45
		Hardy, J. C.....	30
Ferneyhough, John B., Paper by, on S. M. F. Andrews.....	82	Harford, Sir Henry.....	58
Finlargin, Theft of Cattle from....	50	Harrison, Gertrude W.....	35
Flags, Battle, of Confederacy....	87	"Hemp Lawn," Home of J. H. Magruder.....	45
Frederick County, Maryland, Creation of.....	56	Henderson, George, Jr.....	71
		Henderson, James B.....	64
Galloway, Major Joseph.....	71	Henderson, Mary.....	34
Galloway, Mary.....	71	Hill, Ann.....	61
"Glades, The".....	66	Hilleary, Elizabeth.....	62
Glenfalloch.....	49	Hilleary, Henry.....	55
Glenfruin.....	49	Hilleary, Matilda.....	63
Glengyle, Battle.....	49, 50	Hilleary, Theodore.....	63
Glen Lyon.....	49	Hilleary, Walter.....	62, 63
Griffiths, Arthur L., Paper by, on "The Origin and Anti- quity of the Scottish Race"....	17	Index to Rules.....	105
Griffith, Cornelia R.....	63	International Congress of Genea- logy.....	9
Griffith, David.....	64	Inversnaid.....	49
Griffith, Eliza V.....	63		
Griffith, Henry.....	62, 63	Jetton, Louise C.....	35
Griffith, Jefferson.....	62, 63	Johns, Col. Thomas.....	71
Griffith, Lyde.....	64	Johnson, Major George.....	87
Griffith, Mary.....	63	Johnson, Isobel G.....	87
Griffith, Richard H.....	62, 63	Johnson, Gov. Thomas.....	58
"Good Spring".....	62	Jones, Josiah W.....	64

Kemp, Susan R.....	64	MacGregor, William .....	76, 88, 89
Kemp, William.....	64	MacGregor's Glory, Poem on, by	
Killearn.....	51, 52	J. B. Nicklin, Jr.....	26
Kilmarnoch, Tribute Paid by.....	41	MacGregors, as Immigrants .....	76
"Knave's Dispute".....	55, 60, 64	MacGregors, Resuming Name....	76
		McCray, of Ross.....	50
Lamar, Robert.....	55, 61	McDowell, General.....	68
Larkin, Mary C.....	71	Mackintosh, J.....	21, 22
Lee, Gen. Stephen D.....	30, 31	Madison College.....	29
Levi and Dr. Samuel Magruder		Magruder, Alexander.....	40, 55
Wade, Paper on, by Nancy		Magruder, Alexander C.....	29
K. W. Sowell.....	34	Magruder, Ann.....	34
Lincoln, Abraham.....	76	Magruder, Ann V.....	70
Lincoln, Thomas.....	76	Magruder, Belle B.....	79, 80
Loch Lomond.....	49	Magruder, Betty E.....	45
Logan, Indian Chief.....	56	Magruder, Caleb C., Paper by,	
Long, Mary D.....	87	on Nathan Magruder.....	55
Lynn, David.....	66, 71	Magruder, Caleb C., Jr.....	12
Lynn, Mary G.....	71	Magruder, Cassandra.....	55
"Lynnwood," Home of Gen. D.		Magruder, Charles.....	70, 71
S. Magruder.....	69	Magruder, Clarissa H.....	61
MacGregor.....	17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 72	Magruder, Cordelia R.....	62
MacGregor, Alexander.....	75	Magruder, Dr. Daniel.....	45
MacGregor, Alice M.....	39	Magruder, Daniel A.....	45
MacGregor, Donald.....	49, 50	Magruder, David Lloyd, Ap-	
MacGregor, Donald Fitz-Ran-		pearance.....	70
dolph, Poem by, on "The		Magruder, David Lloyd, Briga-	
Spirit of the Highlands".....	37	dier-General.....	69
MacGregor, Ellen M.....	37	Magruder, David Lloyd, at	
MacGregor, Family Traditions ..	77	Bryn Mawr.....	69
MacGregor, Francis M.....	39	Magruder, David Lloyd, Chil-	
MacGregor, Helen W.....	42	dren of.....	70, 71
MacGregor, Henry M.....	39	Magruder, David Lloyd, Death	
MacGregor, Sir Malcolm.....	3	of.....	70
MacGregor, Mary (Helen).....	50	Magruder, David Lloyd, De-	
MacGregor, M. M.....	42	scription.....	70
MacGregor, Mortimer.....	39	Magruder, David Lloyd, Genea-	
MacGregor, Nathaniel M.....	39	logy.....	70
MacGregor, Roderick M.....	39	Magruder, David Lloyd, Paper	
MacGregor, Rob Roy.....	74	on, by Mary L. Magruder....	66
MacGregor, Samuel.....	76, 77	Magruder, David Lloyd, in War	
MacGregor Tartan.....	15, 16	Between the States.....	68
MacGregor, Thomas B., Paper		Magruder, David Lloyd,	
by, on "My Foot is Upon		Jr.....	68, 70, 71
My Native Heath".....	74	Magruder, Divorces Among.....	72

Magruder, Dr. Edward M., Address of.....	11	Magruder, Josiah H., Genealogy	48
Magruder, Edwin.....	71	Magruder, Josiah H., Legislator	46
Magruder, Egbert W.....	1, 12	Magruder, Julia A.....	45
Magruder, Elenor B.....	62	Magruder, Katherine.....	29
Magruder, Elenor D.....	45	Magruder, Leonard.....	28
Magruder, Eliza V.....	55, 60, 62	Magruder, Lewis.....	62, 63
Magruder, Elizabeth.....	62, 92	Magruder, Lloyd B.....	79
Magruder, Elizabeth H.....	29	Magruder, Margaret.....	39
Magruder, Elizabeth P.....	61	Magruder, Margaret H.....	78
Magruder, Ellen.....	39, 45	Magruder, Martha W.....	71
Magruder, Ellen B.....	63	Magruder, Mary, Paper by, on Dr. William E. Magruder.....	78
Magruder, Ellen J. W.....	71	Magruder, Mary A.....	62
Magruder, Elvira W.....	28	Magruder, Mary B.....	79, 80
Magruder, Emma.....	78	Magruder, Mary B., Paper by, on Dr. George L. Magruder.....	79
Magruder, Emma C.....	61	Magruder, Mary G.....	66
Magruder, Fanny L.....	71	Magruder, Mary L.....	66, 70, 71
Magruder, Fielder.....	61, 63	Magruder, Mary L., Paper by, on David L. Magruder.....	66
Magruder, Francis W.....	45	Magruder, Mary M.....	66, 71
Magruder, George C.....	45	Magruder, Matilda.....	61, 63
Magruder, Dr. George L., Genealogy.....	79	Magruder, Maza D.....	45
Magruder, Dr. George S., Paper on, by Mary B. Magruder.....	79	Magruder, Maza E. A.....	45
Magruder, Henrietta.....	61, 63	Magruder, Nathan.....	39, 55, 65
Magruder, Hezekiah.....	45, 48	Magruder, Nathan, Paper on, by Caleb C. Magruder.....	55
Magruder, Hezekiah, Will of.....	48	Magruder, Nathan, Burial Place.....	61
Magruder, Isaac.....	60, 61, 62, 63	Magruder, Nathan, Children.....	65
Magruder, Jacob T.....	45	Magruder, Nathan, Genealogy.....	65
Magruder, James M.....	27, 29	Magruder, Nathan, in House of Burgesses.....	56
Magruder, James M., Paper by, on William H. Magruder.....	27	Magruder, Nathan, as Judge.....	56
Magruder, Jeffery.....	60, 61, 63	Magruder, Nathan, Will of.....	60, 64
Magruder, Jeffery P.....	62, 63	Magruder, Nathaniel.....	55
Magruder, John.....	55	Magruder, Otho.....	63, 64
Magruder, John Beall.....	62, 63	Magruder, Pauline.....	79
Magruder, John Bankhead.....	60, 63	Magruder, Rebecca, 40, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63	
Magruder, John H.....	28, 29, 79	Magruder, Rebecca E.....	71
Magruder, John S.....	39, 40	Magruder, Richard B.....	78
Magruder, Jonathan W.....	66, 71	Magruder, Robert P.....	61, 66
Magruder, Joseph C.....	29	Magruder, Robert S.....	45
Magruder, Josiah H., Paper on, by Willett C. Magruder.....	45	Magruder, Samuel A.....	45
Magruder, Josiah H., Burial Place.....	48	Magruder, Sarah.....	60, 62
		Magruder, Sarah B.....	55

Magruder, Sarah F.....	45	Members Enrolled.....	93, 94
Magruder, Sarah H.....	45	Members Present at 1914	
Magruder, Susan A. T.....	45, 47	Gathering.....	10
Magruder, Susan L.....	70, 71	Membership Committee.....	4
Magruder, Susan P. H. M.....	83	"Mistake, The".....	55, 60
Magruder, Suzannah.....	62	Mitchell, Ann Elizabeth.....	29
Magruder, Suzannah B.....	61	Mohr, Donald Kiar (Ciar).....	49
Magruder, Theodorus B.....	45	Montgomery, Richard.....	59
Magruder, Thomas.....	61, 63	Montgomery County, Created.....	59
Magruder, Thomas B.....	62, 63	Montrose.....	51, 52
Magruder, Thomas G.....	45	Moore, Dr. Samuel P.....	67
Magruder, Thomas L.....	71	Muncaster, Alexander.....	55
Magruder, Verlinda.....	55, 60, 62, 63	Muncaster, Edwin M.....	64
Magruder, Violinder.....	45	Muncaster, William E.....	55
Magruder, Willett C., Paper by,		Murdoch, Mrs. Addison.....	41
on Josiah H. Magruder.....	45	Murfreesboro, Tenn.....	34
Magruder, William B..	45, 62, 72, 78	"My Foot is Upon My Native	
Magruder, William D.....	45	Heath," Paper on, by	
Magruder, William E.....	78	Thomas B. MacGregor.....	74
Magruder, William E., Genea-			
logy.....	78	Nicklin, John B., Poem by, on	
Magruder, William E., Paper on,		"MacGregor's Glory".....	26
by Mary Magruder.....	78	Nile, River.....	20
Magruder, William E., Paper by,			
on "Some Characteristics of		Officers, Appointive.....	4
Magruder's I Have Met".....	72	Officers, Elective.....	3
Magruder, William E., Jr.....	78	"Official Sprig of Pine".....	10
Magruder, William H., Paper on,		Offutt, A., and A. Claggett,	
by James M. Magruder.....	27	Record from Bible of.....	91, 92
Magruder, William H., Genea-		Offutt, Anna M.....	64
logy.....	33	Offutt, Births.....	91, 92
Magruder, William H., Notes on,	33	Offutt, Deaths.....	91, 92
Magruder, William H., I.....	28, 29, 30	Offutt, Edwin W.....	64
Magruder, William H., II.....	29	Offutt, Hilleary L.....	64
Magruder, William H., III.....	29	Offutt, Magruder W.....	64
Magruder, William R.....	45, 47	Offutt, Marriages.....	91
"Magruder's Farm".....	60, 63, 64	Offutt, Those Bearing that	
Magruder's, Integrity of.....	72	Name.....	91, 92
Marion, General.....	75	Origin and Antiquity of the	
Marriage Contract, W. Greg-		Scottish Race, Paper on, by	
rie and M. Service.....	89, 90	A. L. Griffiths.....	17
Marriages, Record of Magruder..	80	Otey, Mrs. J. V. M. T., Poem by,	
Maryland Laws, First Compila-		on "Our Tartan".....	15
tion of.....	56	"Our Tartan," Poem on, by Mrs.	
Maryland, First Constitution.....	56	J. V. M. T. Otey.....	15, 16
Melville, Admiral.....	69		

Outlaw of Inversnaid, The, Paper on, by Marye G. Powell.....	49	Rules, Revision of.....	9, 11
Owings, Christopher.....	63	Satterfield, Laura S. D.....	96
Owings, Rebecca.....	63	Scotch and Scotch-Irish as Settlers.....	74
Pine, Official Sprig of.....	10	Service, M., and W. Gregrie, Contract of Marriage.....	89, 90
Pine, on Coat-of-Arms.....	40	Sheriff Muir, Battle of.....	52
Pope, General John.....	69	Singleton, Susan.....	62, 63
Pottenger, Rachel.....	55	"Sioux Expedition".....	67
Powell, Mary C. G.....	87, 88	"Sligo," Home of Ferneyhoughs,	82
Powell, Mary C. G., Paper by, on J. H. G. Chapman.....	87	Smythe, Professor.....	20, 21
Powell, Mary C. G., Paper by, on "The Outlaw of Inverse- naid".....	49	"Some Characteristics of Ma- gruders I Have Met," Paper on, by W. E. Magruder.....	72
Prestonpans.....	76, 77	Sowell, Katherine W. S., Paper by, on Levi and Dr. Samuel Magruder Wade, 34, 35	34, 35
Proceedings of 1914 Gathering, 67, 89		"Spirit of the Highlander," Poem on, by Donald Fitz- Randolph MacGregor.....	37
Pyramid of Cheops.....	19	Stone, Gov. J. M., of Mississippi,	30
Pyramid of Gizeh.....	19	"Swamp Fox".....	75
Quackenboss, I. W.....	34	Talbott, Harriet M.....	64
Record of Proceedings.....	9	Talbott, Walter M.....	64
Record from Bible of A. Offutt and A. Claggett.....	91	Tawnyhill.....	62
Record from Bible of L. Ma- gruder.....	80	Tawnyhill, Susanna.....	61
Records, Procurement of, by the Editor.....	11	Taylor, Katherine F.....	29
"Resurvey, The".....	60	Tea, Opposition to.....	77, 78
"Rich Plains".....	62	Thomson, Kate K.....	34
"Ridge, The".....	55, 60, 61, 65	"Turkey Thicket".....	55, 60
Rob Roy, Death of.....	53	Turnbull, James.....	63
Rob Roy, MacGregor.....	49	Turnbull, John.....	62, 63
Rob Roy, Picture of...Frontispiece		Turnbull, Rebecca.....	63
Rob Roy and Religion.....	52	Turnbull, William.....	61, 63, 64
Rob Roy at Sheriff Muir.....	52	Turpin, Ellen D.....	83
Rob Roy and the Stuarts.....	52	Turpin, Joseph A.....	83
Rob Roy in London.....	52	Turpin, Laura S. A.....	83
Robbins, Orlando D.....	71	Tyler, Alice J.....	42
Robertson, Harriet.....	64	"Underwood".....	64
Robertson, William.....	64	"Unimportant".....	64
"Rose Hill".....	66	Wade, Abigail A.....	35
Rules.....	95, 104		
Rules, Index to.....	105		



Wade, Ann M.....	34	Wade, Walter P.....	35
Wade, Daisy.....	35	Wade, William.....	35
Wade, Ethelbert B.....	35	Waide, Elizabeth.....	76
Wade, Fountain B.....	35	Wardsworth, Adrian R.....	64
Wade, Gertrude.....	35	Warfield, Eli G.....	62
Wade, Ida.....	34	Washington County, Maryland,	
Wade, Inez.....	34	Creation.....	59
Wade, James.....	34	Watkins, Spencer.....	64
Wade, Joseph M.....	35	Webb, Clarissa.....	62, 63
Wade, Levi.....	34, 36	Webb, James.....	61, 62, 63
Wade, Levi, Genealogy.....	36	Wells, Alfred.....	62, 63
Wade, Levi and Dr. Samuel		Wells, Elizabeth.....	62, 63
Magruder, Paper on, by		Wells, Rebecca.....	62
Katherine W. Sowell.....	34	"Wells' Invention".....	55, 61
Wade, Louise C.....	35	Williamson, Henry.....	63
Wade, Nancy K.....	35	Willis, Josiah.....	85
Wade, Nannie L.....	35	Wolfe, Maria C.....	79
Wade, Patrick.....	35		
Wade, Samuel B.....	35	Young, John.....	63
Wade, Dr. Samuel M.....	34, 35, 36	Young, Mary.....	63
Wade, Dr. Samuel M., Genea-		Year Book.....	9, 11, 13, 14
logy.....	36	Year Books, Number to be	
Wade, Thomas.....	35	Printed.....	9