

Charles G. Kurz [based on the research and notes of Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr.], "The McGruder Lineage in Scotland to Magruder Family in America," *Yearbook of the American Clan Gregor Society*, 63 (1979), 53-72.

THE McGRUDER LINEAGE IN SCOTLAND TO MAGRUDER FAMILY IN AMERICA

by Dr. Charles G. Kurz
(Based on research and notes of former Chieftain
Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr., of Williamsburg, Va.)

The McGruders of Scotland are traced in this article from their traditional origin as a branch of Clan Gregor to Alexander McGruder's emigration to Maryland about 1652, and founding of the Magruder family in America.

Since the founding of the American Clan Gregor Society in 1909 its yearbooks have included many articles on the Magruder family. The 1923 article by Dr. Edward May Magruder, first Chieftain, outlines the Scottish McGruder lineage based on authority of Henry Latham Magruder. The 1954 Yearbook also contains articles on the MacGregor and Magruder lineage by Brig. Gen. Marshall Magruder, tenth Chieftain.

John MacGregor, W.S., one-time Secretary of the Clan Gregor Society in Scotland, wrote a paper in 1919 entitled *The McGrouthers of Meigor in Glen Artney*. These McGrouthers were a Scottish collateral family closely related to the McGruders.

The more recent research performed over the past twenty years was that of our fifteenth Chieftain, Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr. His extensive search into Scottish archives, correspondence, interviews, notes and compilations are the principal source of citations used in this article.

Forbes Macgregor's recent book *Clan Gregor* has several inquiries into the traditional origins of Clan Gregor that have been considered in preparation of this article.

To avoid a mere listing of names and dates, some customs and outlines of contemporary history are included to show their influence on the ancestors. These ancestors are McGruders in this article although in Scottish archives there are many variant spellings of the name, influenced no doubt by the ear of the scribe.

LOCALE.

The picturesque valley of Glen Artney (near Comrie in Perthshire) is the ancestral area of the Scottish McGruder family. Comrie is on the sixth century missionary route from Strathearn—by way of Loch Earn, Glen Ogle, Glen Dochart, Strath Fillan, over the Border of Gaels (Argyll)—to Dalmally on Loch Awe in the Strath of Glen Orchy. In the seventh century the Celtic St. Fillan established in Glen Dochart a monastery which, with other chapels, provided hospice for travelers along the way.

It is on this 40-mile route that Clan Gregor and later the McGruders emerge in history.

Dundurn (at the east end of Loch Earn near Comrie) was the seat of the Kingdom of Fortrenn, one of the seven sub-kingdoms of Pict-Celtic Albain. The Strath of Glen Orchy was in the Kingdom of Lorne, one of several of the Scot-Celtic sub-kingdoms of Dalriada.

ONCE OVER LIGHTLY—AN ACCOLADE

Charles G. Kurz, Jr., our modest Librarian, was not keen to give information concerning his life and accomplishments, but was finally persuaded to give us a few facts and dates, so we have a "once over lightly" of an interesting career.

Charlie was the son of Charles and Elizabeth Kling Kurz. He was born in 1912 in Philadelphia, Pa., but grew up in Virginia and the District of Columbia as his father was an employee of the U.S. Government.

At the age of sixteen, Charlie went to work as an electrician to earn money for college and in 1940 he was awarded his Bachelor of Science degree from George Washington University. He worked as an electrical engineer; he took courses at Maryland and North Western Universities; he travelled, wrote research papers, and earned his Doctorate from Georgetown University. He worked in electronics and in the nuclear field and was for five years a consultant for NASA.

After forty years with the U.S. Government he retired as a Project Manager in 1970.

Interested in history all of his life, Dr. Kurz, after his retirement, began devoting more and more time to family research. Having married into the MacGregor Society, his wife being the former Claire MacGregor Sessford, and their daughter, Claire, and her children therefore of course MacGregors, much of his research concerned the various branches of the MacGregors and Magruders.

Since 1970 he has given generously of his time and talents to the Clan Gregor Society. As Librarian he has painstakingly answered letters and done research for members not living near enough to use the library themselves. With the aid of his wife he wrote the marvelous Bicentennial Pilgrimage book for the 1975 trip to Scotland (a Bible for any MacGregor visiting Scotland). In 1977 he completed the task of organizing the fabulous collection of research done by Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr., and wrote for the '78 Year Book (p. 55) the article entitled, "The Ancestral History of Margaret Campbell of Kiethick." Now in 1979, The Year Book proudly publishes his scholarly article, "The McGruders of Scotland to the Magruder Family in America."

By Edith Lloyd Blunt

ORIGINS OF CLAN GREGOR.

Documentation of ancient lineage is hardly to be expected, for it was not until the reign of King David I (1124-1153) that charter documentation of land was first required together with adoption of surnames of the premier nobles holding lands of the king. Several centuries passed, during which much Highland land was held by right of possession, before the use of surnames and document charters became widespread during the reign of David II (1329-1371). And so, for the early history of Clan Gregor, reliance must be placed on traditional lineage derived from memory training of ancient Gaelic sennachies.

Clan Gregor's motto "S Rioghail mo Dhream" (my lineage is royal) is derived from the legend of descent from the Alpin line of Kings, with several Gregors deemed he who gave his name to the Clan: Gregor, the traditional third son of King Alpin MacAchais (834-837); or King Gregor MacDungal (878-889), also known as Gregory the Great; or Gregor MacGregor, traditionally twelfth in descent from the Alpin line.

From *Nomina Regum* the list of kings after Alpin are: Kenneth MacAlpin (843-858), Donald MacAlpin (858-862), Constantine MacKenneth (862-876), Hugh MacKenneth (876-877) who, in Strathearn, was slain and succeeded by Gregor MacDungal (878-889).

King Gregor's lineage to Alpin is uncertain for he was the son of Dungal, a Pict or half-Pict of Fortrenn. But the Celts chose each king from royal kinsmen of either male or female descent from previous kings. King Gregor (Girg or Grig) ruled at Dundurn (near Comrie in Perthshire) until slain and succeeded by Donald MacConstantine (889-900), a grandson of Kenneth MacAlpin. (Forbes Macgregor, *Clan Gregor*, pp. 20-21.)

The union of the Pictish and Scotie kingdoms by Kenneth MacAlpin was further advanced by merger of the Celtic churches by King Gregor MacDungal, for which he was styled 'the Great'. The religious center of the kingdom was then in Dunkeld (Perthshire).

Celtic churchmen were of high birth, and in A.D. 966 the abbot of the monastery of Glen Dochart was Finghin (Lat. *Findanus*). Celtic tradition has Finghin as a grandson of King Gregor. (*Ibid.*, pp. 25-27). Much later, the 1512 manuscript of *The Book of the Dean of Lismore* has Aodh Urchaidh (Hugh of Urchy or Orchy) having a son, Giolla Faolain (servant of St. Fillan), pointing to the neighboring monastery of St. Fillan in Glen Dochart. As Celtic abbots frequently married, the abbacy of a monastery often became hereditary in a family. The Clan Gregor, the MacNabs and MacKinnons are considered to have origins springing from the monasteries of Glen Dochart. (W.F. Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, vol. III, p. 365.)

Clan Gregor's history cannot depend on existing reliable records before 1390, when it is recorded that Iain MacGregor of Glenorchy (known as "cam" or "one-eyed") died on 19 April 1390 and was buried at Dysart chapel near Dalmally. Iain cam mac Gregor held the "three glens" of the rivers Orchy, Strae and Lochy on the opposite watershed to Strathfillan and Glendochart. He was the son of Gregor "of the golden bridles" who succeeded as Chief of the Clan in 1374. It is from this Gregor of the Golden Bridles, the true

name-father of the Clan and its first-named Chief of the Gregarach, that the chiefs are listed to our 23rd Chief, Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor. (Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, 1970 ed., pp. 1698-1701.)

ORIGINS OF McGRUDERS.

It is believed the McGruders descend from Gregor of the Golden Bridles. Traditionally, he had five sons, one of whom was Gillespie who is considered the progenitor of the McGruders in Scotland and the Magruders in America. (*ACGS 1923 Yearbook*, pp. 11-25.)

GILLESPIE (THE CRUITER) MacGREGOR - 1375

Gillespie is believed to have been born about 1375, the third son of Gregor, Chief of the Clan, known as Gregor of the Golden Bridles.

Gillespie became the Clan bard-genealogist (*sennachie*) who in song retold the deeds of ancestors while playing a harp (Gaelic *cruit*). From this occupation as clan harpist (*cruiter*) Gillespie's sons were known as MacCruiter or a variant spelling. In time that name evolved to McCrouder, McCruider, McGruder, McGruther, MacGrouther in Scotland and Magruder in America.

It was ancient Gaelic custom that generally only the heir to the father's rank or position used his name. Younger sons would have the name of an occupation, physical characteristic, or lands on which they lived. Thus Clan Gregor early developed branches or septs identified as lines by other names.

GILAWNENE McCROUDER - 1413

Gilawene McCrouder was born about 1413, and was a son of Gillespie MacGregor, the 'cruiter' or musician.

In Scottish archives "Gilawene McCrouder" was recorded as witness on 10 March 1447 at Comrie to a charter of church lands, which was confirmed and recorded at Perth on 6 November 1458. (*Register of the Great Seal*, 22 James II, vol. ii, item 640, p. 142)

This document recorded a conveyance by Patrick de Cumre to John de Cumre for the church lands of Comrie, Kepalandy and Glenmayok, which were at the entrance to Glen Artney and constitute the village and part of the parish of Comrie in Perthshire. (The McGruder relationship to Comrie, Glen Artney, and the parishes of Comrie, Muthill, Strowan and Monzievard continued from 1447 for a period of approximately 400 years thereafter.)

Opinion on this Gilawene McCrouder and the 1447 charter was given in a letter of 30 January 1909 from the Scot authority R.C. MacLagson of Edinburgh to John MacGregor, W.S., Hon. Secretary of the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland:

"Gilawnene, that is Gille Eonain — servant of Eonan or Adamnan as Bede writes it . . . Thus your first McGrouther (McGruder) was probably from Glen Lyon and his instrument was Eonan's bell. As witness to a charter he was, I guess, a Culdee (monk) of the Glen Lyon fraternity. . . ."

In 1909 Eonan's bell was still at Eonan's Mill (Milton Eonan) in Glen Lyon, a few miles from Meiggerne (Meggernie Castle). Our first McGruder (son of the harpist or musician) may have taken the religious name of Gilawnene (servant of Eonan) in admiration of that Celtic saint.

Maclagson believed the origin of the name MacGrouther (McCrouder or McGruder) could be as well from brewer (grudair) as from harpist (cruiter). The Irish word *cruith* means any musical item such as bell or harp, but not pipes. *Cruith* also could include the English word crowd, which was a hoop stretched with skin for winnowing grain, but used for music like a tambourine.

Other Scot authorities also believe the name McGruder and McGrouther or McGruther comes from the occupation of brewer (Gaelic *grudair*). (Frank Adam, *Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*, 8th ed., p. 323.)

The brewer origin is not improbable considering Skene's theory that Clan Gregor was an outgrowth from the Celtic monastery family of Glen Dochart. In Celtic Christianity, the monasteries were family associations, with abbot and monks as religious members and others as lay persons in the monastery's service. Since monasteries were hospices for lodging the king's messengers, high churchmen and important nobles, good ale acceptable to high persons required the expert skill of a specialist.

In any event, the name McGruder is ancient—whether its origin is harpist or brewer. Perhaps the sons of the harpist later became brewers.

After the 1447 citation for Gilawnene McCrouder, documentation is lacking for a century. Reliance therefore must be placed on the authority attributed to Henry Latham Magruder (*ACGS 1923 Yearbook*, p. 18) until a 1547 citation where the family appears as adherents of the Drummonds.

GILLESPIE McCROUDER - 1453

Gillespie McCrouder was born about 1453, and was a son of Gilawnene McCrouder. (Gillespie is Gaelic for Archibald.)

Dominion over the Glen Artney ancestral area of the McGruders changed in the lifetime of Gillespie McCrouder. In 1472, Sir John Drummond became Steward of Strathearn and Glen Artney. (*Genealogical Memoir of the House of Drummond*, by David Malcolm, Edinburgh, 1808.)

WILLIAM McCRUDER - 1490

William McCruder was born about 1490, and was a son of Gillespie McCrouder.

The generations following are recorded in Scottish archives as adherents of the Drummond family for more than four centuries.

JAMES McGRUDER OF CRAIGNEICH - 1519-1592

James McGruder, son of William, grandson of Gillespie, great-grandson of Gilawnene McCrouder of Comrie, was born in 1519 at Craigneich, Muthill Parish, Perthshire.

As a lad, about 1531, James McGruder is said to have served as a page to Lord Drummond. This would have been David, 2nd Lord Drummond, who succeeded Sir John in 1519, and died in 1571. Page service of adherents' sons was customary for large social functions, and those more capable were trained for staff roles in the nobleman's service.

Dated at Edinburgh on 26 February 1547, James McGruder (McGrudir) and his brother Duncane, were among a list of 400 persons from Perthshire who were granted respite for rebellion in 1546. The list included John and Duncane Burdoun who were intermarried with the McGruders, William Gregour, David 2nd Lord Drummond with many of his kinsmen including Andrew Drummond of Belliclone and his son William. They had been denounced as rebels for coming with the Earl of Lennox and other Protestant Lords in battle array against their sovereign lady's governor at Leith. The rebels were known as the Protestant Lords who were in league with Henry VIII for alliance with Protestant England in opposition to the Catholic party headed by Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews. (*Register of the Privy Seal*, vol. iii, 1st series, pp. 343, 346.)

This is one of the many remissions, including the one to James and Duncane McGrudir, for those engaged in the attack on Leith, the burning of Dunoon, and the burning of Dumbarton. (*Ibid.* p. 298.)

James McGruder appears on record incidental to the raid by his son John, along with John Drummond of Drummond-ernoch and others on Bocastell near Callander on 17 November 1580. The citation reads:

"Johnne Makgruder, sone to James Makgruder, servand to the Lord Drummond. . . ." (*Register of the Privy Council*, 19 January 1580/81, vol. iii, p. 350.)

The daughter of James McGruder (believed to be Margaret as she gave a daughter that name) was married about 1563 to John Drummond, 3rd laird of Drummond-ernoch. Their son John Drummond, 4th laird of Drummond-ernoch, was the King's deputy forester in Glen Artney who was slain and beheaded in 1589 by MacGregor 'Children of the Mist'. The slayers exposed the head of John Drummond to his sister, Lady Stewart of Ardvorlich. (*Drummond Genealogy*, Table IV.)

(Thomas G. Magruder, Jr., met with the present Stewart of Ardvorlich in Scotland, who confirmed that his maternal McGruder ancestor was indeed the mother of the 1589 Lady Stewart and her brother John Drummond, 4th laird of Drummond-ernoch.)

On 17 November 1591/92, James McGruder (McGrowther) and James Reddoch, son of Edward Reddoch (Reidheuch), laird of Culevragan (Cultibregan in Glen Artney), witnessed a bond of caution signed at Innerpeffry. Edward Reidheuch was principal and James Drummond, Commendator of Inchaffray, was surety for him, that he shall make his men conform to the General Band

to keep the King's peace in the Highlands. (*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. vi, p. 814.)

This bond of caution is the last record of James McGruder and he may have died about this time at the age of 73. He is believed to have married a cadet Drummond whose first name is unknown.

JOHN McGRUDER IN CRAIGNEICH - 1544-1600

John McGruder, son of James McGruder of Craigneich, servitor to Lord Drummond, was born in 1544 at Craigneich, Muthill Parish, Perthshire.

John McGruder is styled 'in Craigneich' (Rock of the Raven) for he like his father apparently held the land without a charter in service of Lord Drummond. He was chamberlain to Patrick, 3rd Lord Drummond who succeeded in 1571 and died about 1600. John McGruder was cautioner (surety) for Lord Drummond on 1 or 2 February 1590/91.

In a document dated 19 January 1580/81 at Holyroodhouse, John McGruder (Makgruder) was charged with being implicated in a raid on Bocastell with his nephew John Drummond of Drummond-ernoch, Malcolme McGregor and others. The raiders took John Makintalgart prisoner and made off with 100 pounds Scots money, three milk cows and household goods. (*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. iii, pp. 350-351.)

The cause of the raid and kidnapping involved a dispute between Lord Drummond and the Livingstons over some land between Glen Artney and Callander. On 4 February 1580/81, John McGruder (Makgruder) and accomplices were declared rebels for not timely releasing Makintalgart. (*Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 355.) The matter must have been resolved for nothing further ensued.

John McGruder's wife appears to have been a Reidheuch (Reddoch) whose first name is unknown. They had several sons and daughters, including:

1. John McGruder in Innerclair and 1st Laird of Meigor. He was baptized at Muthill Church on 5 December 1566, and married Margaret Murray of Strowan about 1601 when it is recorded that he owned the lands of Innerclair and Innerchrutak. In 1620, John McGroudder (McGruder) in Innerclair, following on royal charter, was granted hereditarily the Wester Quarter of Megour (Meigor), and the lands of Drumquhork lying in the lordship and stewartry of Strathearne and sheriffdom of Perth. (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. viii, No. 19; *Register of Sasines for Perth*, RS 49, vol. iii, folios 258a-259a.)

He had four children and is considered the progenitor of the 'McGrouthers of Meigor':

a. John McGruder, 2nd of Meigor, who married Margaret Drummond.

b. James McGruder in Bridgend of Dunblane, who married c. 1631 Katherine Campbell of Keanloch.

c. Janet McGruder, who married c. 1618 William Campbell, natural son of Sir James Campbell of Lawers.

d. Joan McGruder, who married James Burdoun in Craigneich.

John McGruder, 1st of Meigor, died before 21 April 1631 when his son John, 2nd of Meigor, was retoured his heir (proof of right to inherit). (*Retours, Perthshire*, vol. ii, item 403.)

(John, 2nd of Meigor, may have been the John McGruder who participated in a fight at Tomzarloch in March 1612, near Drummond Castle, in which a group of Drummonds, some MacGregors who had changed their name to Drummond after Glenfruin, and Highlanders of other names, clashed with a party of raiding MacGregors.)

(*The McGrouthers of Meigor in Glen Artney*, by John MacGregor, W.S., reprinted from *The Genealogist*, N.S., vol. xxxv, January, 1919, is devoted exclusively to the descendants of John McGruder in Innerclair and 1st Laird of Meigor.)

2. Alexander McGruder in Innerpeffray and later in Balmaclone. He is believed to have been born about 1569, although his baptismal record is yet to be found. He was the second husband of Margaret Campbell, daughter of Nicol Campbell, 1st of Keithick, and his wife Catherine Drummond. Alexander was chamberlain to James Drummond of Inchaffray (later 1st Lord Madertie). As the ancestor of interest to the Magruders his life history will be developed.

3. William McGruder in Tullibancher and in Aberlednoch c. 1603. His date of birth is unknown and his baptismal record is yet to be found. He had a son Duncan McGruder, and another son John McGruder who married a Margaret Campbell and were parents of Alexander b. 1648, Janet b. 1643, and Helen McGruder, all in Aberlednoch.

As adherents of the Lord Drummond, the McGruders of Glen Artney prospered and are found increasingly in records with land holdings. In many cases, fathers and brothers and sons held lands at the same time. Relationship is not shown in the land records, so it is difficult to establish lineage. But the records are helpful to generally characterize the McGruders as an enlarged family. A laborious sorting out was done by Thomas G. Magruder, Jr. for his compilations.

The McGruders were well regarded by their neighbors and lords, marrying into the families of Drummonds, Murrays and Reidheuchs. Their status was that of 'bonnet lairds' who worked their own lands, 'tacksmen' who also sublet their lands to others, tenants, an occasional minister, and chamberlains to the Drummonds lords.

Generally, the McGruders of Glen Artney attended the Comrie Kirk (Presbyterian) and were buried at nearby Tullichettle cemetery. Others attended the Muthill Parish Church (then Episcopalian) of which the Drummonds were patrons. However, the only McGruder baptisms yet found are those of Muthill Church. (Rev. Hew Scott, *Perthshire Parish Records*, Edinburgh National Library.)

(As a point of interest, Drummond of Drummond-ernoch and other Drummonds are interred within Muthill Church, part of which is still standing and which dates from the 11th and 12th centuries.)

As the Drummonds loom even larger in the lives of the McGruders and as the Drummonds had several noble lines and many cadet lairds, an outline of that family is needed before the McGruder lineage is continued.

* * * * *

In 1472, Sir John Drummond of Stobhall and Cargill became Seneschal or Steward of Strathearn and Forester of Glen Artney. In 1487 he became the 1st Lord Drummond as a Lord of Parliament during the reign of James III (1460-1488). In 1491 he received permission from King James IV to build Drummond Castle in the Crief-Muthill area on lands acquired earlier from a cadet Drummond branch.

(Drummond Castle was the site of the poisoning of Margaret Drummond, the private wife of King James IV, who died with her two sisters, Euphemia and Sybilla in 1501. The three poisoned sisters were buried in Dunblane Cathedral (floor brasses near altar) by their uncle, Sir Walter Drummond, the Dean of Dunblane Cathedral. King James IV and Margaret Drummond had a daughter Margaret Stewart (b. 1495), whose son Alexander Gordon was later Bishop of the Isles of Scotland and the Perpetual Commendator of Inchaffray Abbey c. 1550.)

John, 1st Lord Drummond, was nearly age 80 when he died in 1519, being succeeded by his great-grandson David. David, 2nd Lord Drummond, had two sons Patrick and James. Patrick became 3rd Lord Drummond in 1571, being succeeded in 1600 by his son James, 4th Lord Drummond, who was created the first Earl of Perth in 1605 by King James VI of Scotland (1567-1625) and I of England (1603-1625).

David's younger son James Drummond was granted about 1555, a heritable right to Inchaffray lands from his cousin Bishop Alexander Gordon (grandson of James IV and Margaret Drummond). In 1565, James Drummond received the honorary title of 'Lord Inchaffray' when Mary, Queen of Scots made him the Lord Commendator of Inchaffray Abbey and nominal lay-abbot. (Scottish History Society, *Charters of Inchaffray Abbey*, p. 256.) In 1609 the Abbey was made a temporal lordship and James Drummond became 1st Lord Madertie (Madderty), a heritable title. Balmaclone (Belliclone) were heritable charter lands of Inchaffray Abbey.

Inchaffray Abbey predates A.D. 1200, when its patron Gilbert MacFerteth, Celtic Earl of Strathearn, introduced the Augustinian order of monks from Scone. The Earl made many land grants to the Abbey and between 1210 and 1218 he granted Balmakgillon, which evolved to Balmaclone and Belliclone.

The name Balmakgillon means Bal- (hamlet), mak- (sons of), gill- (servant of), -on (old Gaelic eoin, now Ian or John). Thus, Balmaclone means "the hamlet of the sons of the servant of John" or, literally, the village of sons serving St. John the Apostle, the patron saint of Inchaffray Abbey. (*Charters of Inchaffray Abbey*, pp. 28, 34, 328; *ACGS 1971 Yearbook*, p. 71; *ACGS 1972 Yearbook*, p. 59.)

In 1795 the *Statistical Accounts of Scotland* records indicate that Belliclone (Balmaclone) estate had a manor house amid a clachan or village of portioner landholders and tenants.

Balmaclone (Belliclone) heritable charter lands descended in a cadet Drummond line. In 1589 part of that land was granted to 'apparent heir' Andrew Drummond jointly with his future spouse Margaret Campbell of Keithick and their male heirs. Andrew Drummond was second cousin to Patrick, 3rd Lord Drummond, and his brother James 'Lord Inchaffray'. As the widow of Andrew

Drummond in 1605, Margaret Campbell became the wife of Alexander McGruder (chamberlain to James Drummond, Commendator of Inchaffray Abbey) and the ancestress of the Magruders in America. (*ACGS 1978 Yearbook*, p. 62.)

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ALEXANDER McGRUDER
IN INNERPEFFRAY IN BALMACLONE - 1569-1617

Alexander McGruder, believed to be the second son of John McGruder in Craigneich, was born about 1569 at Craigneich, Muthill Parish, Perthshire.

He appears to have been trained as a chamberlain, perhaps by his father, at Drummond Castle. Innerpeffray Castle, on the River Earn, was the seat of James Drummond, Lord Commendator of Inchaffray Abbey. Alexander McGruder is styled 'in Innerpeffray' for he lived there as chamberlain before he married Lady Margaret Campbell of Balmaclone, widow of Andrew Drummond.

On 30 April 1600, Alexander McGruder was witness at Innerpeffray to a band of caution where James Drummond, Commendator of Inchaffray, was surety for William Drummond (of Balmaclone), his son Andrew Drummond of Ardewney, William Drummond and David Dow their tenants, not to harm Sir John Murray of Tullibardine and others. (*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. vi, p. 645.)

After a land transfer contract of 3 April 1603, involving the lands of Wilyeamstoun granted by Edward Murray and spouse to James, Commendator of Inchaffray, a ceremony of sasine (transfer of possession) followed on 4 April. Alexander McGruder is designated as 'chamberlain' and acted as procurator or attorney, receiving the sasine on behalf of James Drummond, which was registered 26 April 1603. (*Register of Sasines, Perthshire*, RS 48, vol. 2, folios 197a-198a.)

At Innerpeffray on 11 June 1604, Alexander McGruder acted as agent for his superior and designated 'servitor to Lord Inchaffray as principal'. That act made Lord Inchaffray surety for Finlay Bryce, another servitor of Lord Inchaffray. (*Dunblane Commissariat, Register of Deeds I*, fol. 14.)

The terms *servitor* and *servant* reflect the feudal sense that all Scots were in service to a superior, with the king at the apex. Alexander McGruder, as chamberlain in official service, was a servitor. Service was a condition of landholding by heritable charter of lords and lairds. Andrew Drummond and his spouse Margaret Campbell were also servitors as joint heritable charter landholders of Balmaclone (Belliclone) and subject to a reddendum or annual rent. This rent was service due Inchaffray Abbey, whose Lord Commendator was James Drummond, Lord Inchaffray.

Thus, Alexander McGruder, the chamberlain, was the official agent overseeing the charter terms of those holding lands of Inchaffray. The annual rent for Balmaclone (Belliclone) was payable in farm produce as service due from Andrew Drummond and Margaret Campbell, which possibly was collected by Alexander McGruder. (*ACGS 1978 Yearbook*, p. 62.)

Contemporarily, Clan Gregor was in conflict with Clan Colquhoun when the Battle of Glen Fruin occurred on 7 February 1603. That led to King James VI proscribing the name Gregor and MacGregor on 3 April 1603. Alexander

McGruder and all others of that name were not involved. As their names were McGruder (or variant spellings) the proscription did not apply to them.

On 24 March 1604, Andrew Drummond died leaving the widow Margaret Campbell with their six children. On 8 March of the following year she became executrix of her late husband's estate. In the Scots custom, her husband's male relatives became the tutors (guardians) of her Drummond children. But as a charter landholder her rent on Belliclone continued as a service required by the charter's terms. Perhaps she followed the Scottish widow's custom of requesting her superior (Lord Inchaffray in this case) to provide a husband or to approve her choice.

In any event, Alexander McGruder became the spouse of Margaret Campbell on or before 25 May 1605. This record is in a band of caution (cited in full) enjoining "William, Master of Murray of Tullibardin, for Thomas Murray in Kintocher, Johne Smetoun there, Johne Dun there, Johne Beachie there, Finla Scherair in Abircairny, Alexander Nicoll there, and Johnne Gray in Quarter, 400 merks each, not to harm James, Commendator of Incheffray, Johne Drummond, son of the late Andro Drummond in Balliclone, Patrik Grahame of Inchebreky, David Drummond, tutor of Drummenerinloch, William Drummond, portioner of Belliclone, Johne Broun, burgess of Perth, tutors and curators of the said Johne, Margaret Campbell, relicit of the said Andro, Alexander McGruder, now her spouse, William Drummond, younger of Belliclone, William Moreis there, Johne Loutfute or Hew Eilsoun (Neilsoun) there.—Mr. Thomas Wilsoun, advocate, registers the band, written by Adam Oswald, notary public, and subscribed 25th May, before Johnne Vaus of Fornoch, Robert Murray, son and apparent heir of Andro Murray of Lacok, James Oswald in Tullibardin, and said writer hereof." (*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. vii, pp. 599-600.) (Note: Subscribed 25 May 1605; registered at Edinburgh 28 May 1605.)

On 4 June 1605, a similar band of caution enjoined Thomas Gray in Kintocher, James Dyn there, and James Patersoun in Over Abercairny, 500 merks each, not to harm the same persons mentioned in the 25 May 1605 band of caution. (*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. vii, p. 601; *Acts of Caution*, 1601-1605, folio 307b.)

Frequent famines and other problems arising from a barely subsistent economy caused a land hunger, and many disputes arose over boundaries. King James VI used the Privy Council bands (bonds) of caution as a means of requiring the lairds to keep the peace and obey royal authority, under stated penalties, and to accept responsibility for their whole family and clan as well as for their tenants.

There are Privy Council citations of Alexander McGruder and his spouse Margaret Campbell in two bands of caution dated 6 November 1610, involving a boundary dispute between Belliclone and an adjoining mill adjacent to Inchaffray Abbey. (*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. ix, p. 663, folios 159a, 160a.)

Alexander McGruder died before 1 May 1617, at about the age of 48. No will or other documentation of his death has yet been found except for the following. On 20 June 1617, the tutors of young John Drummond requested an accounting of properties held by a 18 July 1606 contract between the complainers on the one part and Margaret Campbell, widow of Andrew Drummond, and the deceased Alexander McGruder, then her spouse. The action taken was subscribed on 1 May 1617, against Margaret Campbell and Donald

Campbell, now her spouse. (*Register of Inhibitions, Perthshire, 1581-1750*, vols. 8 and 9, folios 14b-16b; *ACGS 1978 Yearbook*, p. 63.)

Alexander McGruder (elder) and Lady Margaret Campbell of Keithick had four children born on the Belliclone estate of Inchaffray lands:

1. James McGruder, born about 1607.
2. Alexander McGruder (the younger), born about 1610.
3. John McGruder, born about 1614.
4. Margaret McGruder, birthdate unknown.

No baptismal records have yet been found for any of these four children.

Upon the marriage of Margaret Campbell to her third spouse, Donald Campbell, it is believed her four children spent their childhood with their McGruder relatives at Craigneich. In 1622, the young son Alexander McGruder was fined for hunting near Cargill. He and his brothers then either lived with Campbell relatives at Keithick or possibly were in service training at the Drummond's barony of Cargill.

The dominant influences on James, Alexander and John McGruder, as they matured, were the political and religious divisions in Scotland that resulted in turmoil and periodic warfare.

* * * * *

DIVISION AND TURBULENCE IN SCOTLAND.

King Charles I (1625-1649) believed in his absolute rights as head of state and church. The Anglican episcopal form of church organization had been decreed for Scotland, but the strict Calvinist churchmen and many nobles contended for the presbytery form of church. It was not until 1633 that Charles I visited Scotland and was crowned King of Scotland. That event took place at St. Giles, High Kirk of Edinburgh, with an episcopal form of rites—to the intense displeasure of the Scots.

The Scot strict Calvinism was enscribed 28 February 1638 in the "National Covenant" and signed by most Scots as articles of faith. The Army of the Covenant was formed to counter opposition. In November 1638 the Scot General Assembly abolished bishops and episcopal forms of worship in the Church of Scotland.

Meanwhile, the English Parliament and the Puritans contested the absolute rule of the King as head of state and Anglican church over English subjects. In England civil war commenced in 1641. In 1643 the English Parliamentarians offered payment for help of the Scots Army of the Covenant. The result was the "Solemn League of the Covenant," an alliance wherein the Scots hoped to proselyte the English to the presbyterian form of worship set forth in the Covenant. King Charles I's "Cavalier" forces were defeated at Marston Moor in England on 2 July 1644, by the allied Scots Army of the Covenant and the English Parliamentary "Roundhead" Army now under Cromwell.

An internal Scottish uprising started in the early summer of 1644 when the Earl of Montrose raised a force of Highlanders and Lowland loyalists to aid the King. Montrose was successful at the battles of Tippermuir (near Perth), Kilsyth, Inveraray and Inverlochy. But in September 1645, he suffered a total defeat at Philipshaugh and disbanded his followers at the King's request.

In 1646, the Scots Army of the Covenant at Newcastle handed over King Charles I, who became the prisoner of the English Parliamentarians. In 1648, Charles I engaged with moderate Scot Covenanters to accept Presbyter-

ianism in Scotland. The Scot "Engagers" raised an army of 20,000 under the Duke of Hamilton to rescue Charles I. On 17 August 1648, that Scot "Engager" army was thoroughly defeated by Cromwell at Preston, Lancashire. Many Scots were taken prisoner.

On 30 January 1649, the English Parliamentarians beheaded Charles I. The horrified Scots proclaimed his son Charles II, King of Scotland, although at that time he was in Holland. In 1649 the Scots Parliament commenced raising an army to repel Cromwell. Charles II returned to Scotland and agreed to sign and swear to the Covenant as part of his coronation at Scone on 1 January 1651.

But Cromwell's invasion had resulted in his defeat of the Scots Army under David Leslie at Dunbar on 3 September 1650. Again many Scots were taken prisoner. The now Covenanted King Charles II, with another Scots army, escaped Cromwell and invaded England. Again Cromwell was the victor at the Battle of Worcester on 3 September 1651. A large number of Scots were taken prisoner. Charles II escaped and after 43 days reached France.

William Drummond, who may have been Alexander McGruder's Scottish patron and superior officer, was captured at Worcester but escaped to serve as a lieutenant-general in the Russian Czar's army until the restoration of Charles II in 1660.

There were three instances in the Civil Wars where Cromwell captured many Scots prisoners: at Preston on 17 August 1648; at Dunbar on 3 September 1650; at Worcester on 3 September 1651. McGruder tradition has Alexander McGruder (the younger) being captured at Worcester and sentenced as a rebel to transportation to the colonies. No further documentation has yet been found, and further research should be made into disposition of prisoners of the three battles.

Scottish archives indicate that Cromwell ordered many Scottish records sent to London, but the ship was lost at sea. Later other records were also lost when soldiers stationed at Crief, to keep warm, burned many of the records of Strathearn.

Considering the turbulence of Scottish history during the Civil Wars from 1638 to 1645 and the Cromwellian wars from 1644 to 1651, there was a period of over thirteen years when the Scots army was active. It is certain, therefore, that the Drummond lords were at arms with some of their McGruder adherents. It is tradition that James McGruder and his brothers Alexander and John served in the Scots army marshalled in 1649 to repel Cromwell's invasion. (*ACGS 1923 Yearbook*, pp. 19-22.)

* * * * *

I. JAMES McGRUDER IN CARGILL - 1607-1676

James McGruder, the eldest son of Alexander (elder) McGruder and Margaret Campbell, was born about 1607 at Belliclone, Maderty Parish, Perthshire.

On 31 August 1645, in performance of a chamberlain's duties, James McGruder received money due John Drummond, 2nd Earl of Perth, from Sir Adam Hepburn, Treasurer of the Army of Scotland. This payment of money to the Earl of Perth was for forty bolls of meal supplied to the Army of the Covenant. (*Papers Relating to the Army of the League and Covenant*, 1643-1647, Scottish History Society, vol. II, p. 384.)

James McGruder is cited in the Acts of Scots Parliament of 15 February

1649, when it appointed commissioners and members of committees of war, selected from a chosen few, to repel the expected invasion of Cromwell's army. James McGruder was listed among the nobles, lairds and freeholders for Perthshire (east of Tay) as a Committee to meet at Coupar, with James' first cousin Gilbert Campbell, 3rd Laird of Keithick, named as convenor for the first meeting. (*Acts of Parliament*, Caroli II, 1649, p. 191.)

Among the lairds is listed "James m^cgruder of Carthill" (Cargill). James apparently was styled 'Laird of Cargill' as chamberlain to the Earl of Perth, for both the barony of Cargill and adjoining Stobhall were ancient (c. 1370) estates of the Drummonds. John, 2nd Earl of Perth, on his death 23 September 1662, was in possession of the barony of Cargill of the Kirkton of Cargill. (*Retours, Perth.*, vol. ii, item 708.) The present Earl of Perth has his seat at Stobhall.

James McGruder survived the 1650-51 Cromwellian Wars, and tradition that he was killed is in error. (*ACGS 1935 Yearbook*, p. 46.) James is cited later when Cromwell's troops were in Scotland to keep the peace. John Drummond, 2nd Earl of Perth, wrote a letter at Stobhall on 19 June 1652, to his son, James Drummond, complaining of the burden on his tenants by the housing of troops. He stated, "James McGruder, who knows whereof I speak, will affirm this letter." (*Red Book of Grantully*, by Fraser, vol. II, pp. 146-148.)

James McGruder in Campsie, designated as chamberlain to John Drummond, Earl of Perth, on 6 August 1652 obtained a decree of horning against David Lord Madertie and John Drummond of Belliclone (James' nephew) demanding of Lord Madertie payment of 4000 merks owing to John Drummond so he can cover payment of 800 merks to James McGruder due on John Drummond's bond dated 3 April 1646. (*Register of Hornings*, Perth, vol. 22, fols. 108a-109b.)

During Cromwell's rule, James McGruther (McGruder) appears variously at Campsie, Coupar, Perth, Keithick, Frierton, and Newmilne (near Cargill). (*Deeds, Sheriff Court Books, Perth.*, vol. v; *Perthshire Sasines*, vol. v, fol. 201.)

On 29 July 1658 and 22 July 1661, James McGruther (McGruder) is cited as 'burgess of Perth'. (*Clan Campbell*, by Paton, vol. II, p. 99; *Register of Deeds, Perthshire*, 1661, p. 319 of index, published 1929.)

James McGruder's spouse was Katherine Fyff(e), believed to be the daughter of William Fyff(e), Procurator-Fiscal of Commissariat of Dunkeld. (*Clan Campbell*, by Paton, vol. II, p. 21.)

The death of James McGruder apparently was before 24 May 1676. The record is in an Inhibition issued 24 June 1682 that required James Campbell of Keithick and Gilbert Campbell of Wester Denhead, brothers-german (same parents), to comply with their bond of 24 May 1676 to pay 1000 merks to "Katherine Fyff, widow of James McGruther of Newmilne, and John McGruther their lawful son." (*Register of Inhibitions, Perthshire*, vol. 17.)

James' son John McGruther appears in 1685 as 'merchant of Perth' with lands near Coupar. (*Perthshire Sasines*, 1685.)

James McGruder (1607-1676) was once mistaken (*ACGS 1923 Yearbook*, p. 19) for his contemporary James MacGregor, 14th Chief of Clan Gregor and "Laird of MacGregor" who lived at Loch Rannoch. His father, Patrick MacGregor, 13th Chief, raised Clan Gregor for Montrose in 1644. They were of the Glen Strae line of Clan Gregor Chiefs which continued to 1705. (*Burke's Peerage and Baronetage* under "MacGregor".)

2. ALEXANDER McGRUDER - 1610-1677

Listed here in order of birth, but as progenitor of Magruders in America his history will follow later.

3. JOHN McGRUDER - 1614-?

John McGruder, the third son of Alexander McGruder (elder) and Margaret Campbell, was born about 1614 at Belliclone, Maderty Parish, Perthshire.

Like his brother Alexander, John McGruder is believed to have served in the Scots Army of Charles II, captured at Worcester, sentenced as a rebel to transportation and servitude in the colonies. No records have yet been found of land assignment to John McGruder for servitude in Maryland.

On 31 March 1668, a John Magruder was appointed constable of the Lower Hundred of Kent County, Maryland. (Hanson's *Old Kent*, p. 219.) There are no further Maryland records known of this John. Tradition in Scotland is that he returned from the colonies to serve as a factor for the Drummonds and married a Katherine Drummond. (Discussion between Thomas G. Magruder, Jr. and the Innerpefferay Librarian who, as a girl, lived at Craigneich.)

4. MARGARET McGRUDER - birth and death unknown

From the research of T. G. Magruder, Jr., it is believed that Margaret McGruder was the daughter of Alexander McGruder (elder) and Margaret Campbell, and thus would have been born at Belliclone, Maderty Parish, Perthshire. She married James Burdoun, minister of Muthill Parish, Perthshire. In 1642 she was the wife of Duncan Burdoun. No other records have been found.

* * * * *

REBELS AND SERVITUDE.

Cromwell's victories over the Scots armies are reported as taking Scots prisoners at Preston (1648), at Dunbar (1650) and at Worcester (1651). As custom did not permit prisoners to be idle financial burdens, they were put to work. Many prisoners were sentenced as rebels to transportation and servitude in the colonies. But the actual sea transportation and disposition of the prisoners in the colonies were handled by contractors who hoped to gain by the venture.

Prisoners either voluntarily signed bonds (contracts) of indentured service or the bonds were signed for them. Upon arrival at colonial ports, previous settlers seeking workers would bid for the service of the bonded indenturers. Strong young lads without skills were usually in demand as farm hands for an indenture of five years. Skilled or older prisoners served lesser periods of indenture.

Bonded servitude in colonial Maryland was similar to the English apprenticeship contract bond, where the parents would sign an indenture for their child to learn a trade or profession and live with the master's family for a specified number of years. In colonial Maryland the indenture paid for the sea transportation, learning a trade (usually farming), and provided for the assignment of 50 acres, clothing and tools upon completion of the indenture.

period, without regard as to whether the indenture was voluntary or involuntary. (Scharf, *History of Maryland*.)

Many persons of scant means in England voluntarily signed indenture bonds for sea passage, paid off the debt by working in the colonies, and on completion received the 50 acres of land provided by provincial Maryland law. Due to uncertainty of sea travel as late as 1760, many Scots with means elected a "pay later" method of signing indenture bonds for passage, and upon arrival in the colonies paid redemption of their indenture bond. All bonded indenturers could elect at any time to pay redemption or to serve out the indenture period.

* * * * *

At last we come to the family line of principal interest to those Magruders reading this article whose ancestor, Alexander McGruder, the younger, became Alexander Magruder, known as the Maryland immigrant and progenitor of the Magruders in America.

2. ALEXANDER McGRUDER (MAGRUDER) - 1610-1677

Alexander McGruder was born about 1610 at Belliclone, Maderty Parish, Perthshire. He is believed to be the second son of Alexander McGruder (elder) and Margaret Campbell of Keithick, Lady Balmaclone (or Belliclone).

When but a lad of about seven years, his father died and his mother remarried shortly thereafter. As it was the custom for the boys to be raised in the milieu of the father's family, young Alexander and his brothers James and John were undoubtedly sent to their McGruder relatives at Craigneich. Their little sister Margaret would have remained with her mother. Five or six years later the boys were possibly in service training at the Drummond's barony of Cargill, and may have been sent with the Drummond boys to the school at Dunblane.

On 22 November 1622, Alexander and others were cited as being fined for illegally carrying arms and shooting deer and wildfowl at Spittalsfield, Caputh Parish, about six miles from Dunkeld and near Cargill. (*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. xiii, pp. 101-102.)

From the research of T.G. Magruder, Jr., Alexander McGruder is believed to have served as a factor on the Drummond estates. This writer believes that he served the Drummond Madderty line as factor or chamberlain for the Drummond estates in the civil parish of Dunblane in Strathallan, north of the cathedral town of Dunblane. (*Retours, Perthshire*, for William Drummond Viscount of Strathallan, Lord Madderty, vol. ii, item 1030, 13 January 1698.)

Records have not been found of Alexander McGruder chartering lands, any actions involving money, or further law violations after 1622. Prior to 1700 official records usually concerned the actions of eldest sons or heirs, who received preference, and records of younger sons are rare. Also, in the turmoil of the Scottish Civil Wars many events went unrecorded and many records were lost.

Also of note is that many Scots served as mercenary soldiers in European wars. In 1628, when Alexander McGruder was about 18 years old, his step-father Donald Campbell was lieutenant to a Captain Bruce and was preparing to go to the Swedish Wars, which involved fighting in Germany. (*Register of Hornings, Perth*, vol. 19; *ACGS 1978 Yearbook*, p. 64.) In Europe Scot soldiers

are reported to have worn gold link chains to redeem themselves when captured. If records are ever found that Alexander McGruder was such a soldier, it would help to explain the absence of his name from Scottish records and his later short indenture in Maryland.

Tradition is that Alexander McGruder served in the Scots Army of King Charles II, was captured after the Battle of Worcester on 3 September 1651 and was later transported to Maryland. In the context of Scottish and Maryland history, students of Alexander McGruder's life have difficulty accepting the tradition that he was captured after "the Battle of Worcester". The time span from the purported 3 September 1651 capture is difficult to reconcile with a time for sentencing as a rebel, a 3- to 6-month voyage to Maryland, a period of indenture, and two land assignments of 50 acres each on completion of indenture—all within 26 months—by 19 November 1653.

Searching prisoner of war lists and ship passenger lists is difficult, for English scribes had trouble with Scottish names. More research is needed into the names of those captured at Worcester, Dunbar and Preston. According to T. G. Magruder, Jr., it is very possible that Alexander McGruder could have been captured at the Battle of Preston on 17 August 1648.

MARYLAND SERVITUDE.

If Alexander McGruder's name was misspelled "Alexandre Mathoda" he could have been in Maryland as early as 1651, which would rule out the Battle of Worcester. On 2 June 1652, a John Ashcomb requested a grant of 1200 acres of land for importing himself along with his wife, four sons and six others in 1650 and 1651, including "Alexandre Mathoda". (Originally, 100 acres was granted for each person imported to Maryland. This was changed to 50 acres.) (*Maryland Hall of Records, Land Patents*, Liber AB&H, fols. 202-203.)

Alexander Magruder (McGruder) is definitely recorded in Maryland on 7 October 1653, as then Charles Steward assigned 50 acres of land to "Alexander Macruder". The 50 acres were due Steward for importation of his wife Margaret "into the Patuxent". On 19 November 1653, John Ashcomb assigned 50 acres to "Alexander Macruder my servant" which would have been due him upon completion of his indenture. As Alexander Magruder was an experienced and educated man of about 40, he would likely have served as clerk and scribe for the illiterate Charles Steward and John Ashcomb, whose names were signed by their mark on the two land assignments. (*Maryland Hall of Records, Land Patents*, Liber AB&H, fol. 352.)

The writer believes from the land grants that Alexander Magruder served an indenture of at least one year to receive the 50 acres from John Ashcomb. It is also possible that Magruder paid redemption to shorten his bond (contract) of service, and purchased the 50 acres from Charles Steward. In any event, Alexander Magruder received a warrant to survey the 100 acres on his two land assignments in June 1654.

MARYLAND FAMILY.

There is a persistent tradition that Alexander Magruder married a Margaret Braithwaite, believed to be the daughter of Helenor Stephenson and William Braithwaite who was the one-time temporary governor of Maryland and a cousin of Lord Baltimore. Alexander Magruder did not benefit from

the known favoritism of the Calverts to relatives and friends by large grants of barony lands and positions of profit and status. There are no land transactions or other documentation of a Margaret Braithwaite being the wife of Alexander Magruder.

The first wife of record is a Sarah, who could have been a close relative of Samuel Taylor or of Ninian Beall. Both Taylor and Beall were named "overseers" of Alexander Magruder's last will. While the date of marriage is not known, it conceivably could have been as early as 1653. Between 1663 and 1671, Alexander and wife Sarah are listed in Maryland records for the purchase, sale and patent of 4000 acres. Land rights in the form of assignments, warrants, surveys and patents were a means of exchange and of acquiring wealth. (*ACGS 1935 Yearbook*, pp. 42-55.)

As wealth or backing was needed to finance land transactions in Maryland, that suggests that Alexander Magruder had a patron—perhaps the aforementioned William Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan. He had returned to Scotland after King Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660. William Drummond was later made Lord Treasurer and Lieutenant-General of the Army of Scotland.

It should be noted that after 1664, James Drummond, 3rd Earl of Perth, and his brother John were among the 24 Proprietors of the American colony of East Jersey with its capital at Perth Amboy. That Drummond line was involved in New Jersey affairs until the American Revolution. The Earl of Perth was a second cousin of William Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan.

On 31 March 1671, Sarah "Magrooder" the wife of Alex "Magrooder" proved her right to 250 acres for importing five persons into the province, including an Elizabeth Green. The 250 acres were patented as "Dunblaine" to Alex "Magrooder" on 1 September 1671. Alexander Magruder's land transactions ceased shortly after wife Sarah's death in 1671/72. There were no land transactions with his last wife Elizabeth Hawkins or Green, whom he married about 1672. It is possible that she was the Elizabeth Green whom first wife Sarah indentured in 1671.

In Maryland, Alexander Magruder had by wife Sarah three sons: James, Samuel and John. By his last wife Elizabeth he had two sons, Alexander and Nathaniel, and a daughter Elizabeth.

The record of Alexander Magruder's six children, his last wife Elizabeth and his final landholdings of 2400 acres are in his last will and testament. He signed his will on 10 February 1676/77 and made a codicil on 12 March 1676/77. He died before 17 April 1677 when probate of his will commenced. The terms of the will are of disposition to his two families of three each. It provided that only survivors in a group would inherit, and all in a group must die before the other group could inherit. (*ACGS 1935 Yearbook*, pp. 48-51; *Maryland Wills*, Liber 5A, folio 261.)

As a canny Scot, Alexander Magruder showed remarkable astuteness by providing in his will that there would be no contest between his three elder sons (as one group) and his last wife with three young children (other group).

Elizabeth Hawkins or Green, as last wife, received a life tenancy in Alexander Magruder's home plantation "Anchovie Hills" of 800 acres, to be divided equally on her death to her two sons Alexander and Nathaniel.

The six children's inheritances were as follows:
1. James, born about 1658, received half of 900-acre tracts of

"Alexandria" and adjoining "Dunblane". He died single on 23 December 1685.

2. Samuel, born in 1660, received 500-acre tract "Good Luck". He married Sarah Beall or Bell (relative of Col. Ninian Beall), and had twelve children before his death in 1711.

3. John, born about 1662, received half of 900-acre tracts of "Alexandria" and adjoining "Dunblane". He died single after 1685.

Samuel, as heir of James and John, received "Alexandria" and "Dunblane" tracts.

4. Alexander, born about 1673, received half of 800-acre tract "Anchovie Hills" after his mother's death. He married first Ann Hutchinson, second Susannah Busey, and had six children before he died in 1746.

5. Nathaniel, born about 1675, received half of 800-acre tract "Anchovie Hills" after his mother's death. He married first Susannah Blizzard, second Mary Jones, and had seven children before he died in 1734.

6. Elizabeth, born about 1676, received 200-acre tract "Craignigh" or "Craigneich" adjoining half-brother Samuel's tract "Good Luck". After 1706 she became the second wife of John Pottinger, but had no children. "Craigneich" was deeded to her full brothers Alexander and Nathaniel, who sold the tract to half-brother Samuel Magruder in 1701.

Samuel Magruder, by inheritance and purchase, acquired about 1600 acres (2.5 square miles) of his father's land. Heirs of this line continued to acquire land, and by the time of the American Revolution they were spread over Prince George's and Montgomery Counties in Maryland and into Virginia and other states. One line of Samuel's descendants held a portion of Alexander Magruder's land for 300 years until recently sold.

In the lifetime of Alexander Magruder his name was spelled in many phonetic variations; but he signed his will in 1677 as "Magruder"—the form used by the majority of his descendants, from the three sons Samuel, Alexander and Nathaniel. As the next generation consisted of 25 grandchildren, it is usual to refer to family line descent from a particular grandchild of Alexander Magruder.

Many years ago, the American Clan Gregor Society prepared a four-generation chart listing Alexander Magruder's six children, 25 grandchildren, and many great-grandchildren as an aid to genealogical research. Many of these lines are very well developed in ACGS archives and could be further developed by ambitious members into creditable genealogies. The Magruder descendants are now of the 12th generation and beyond, with too many names for one book.

FURTHER RESEARCH.

Despite years of research by many students on the life of Alexander Magruder, the immigrant, there are many questions remaining to be answered about his life in Scotland before 1651. Clues for research may be found in his reflections of Scotland by the names of some of his Maryland land tracts.

"Anchovie Hills" is a phonetic variant of Inchaffray which contained Belliclone, his birthplace. The broad Scot's tongue sounds "Inch" as "Anch" and "affray" as "ovrey" which an English clerk wrote as "Anchovie."

"Craigneich" is obviously named after his childhood home in Glen Artney.

"Dunblane" is not only a Scottish town where he might have gone to school, but it is also a farming area in the civil parish of Cromlix and Dunblane. The Drummond Lords Madderty had estates in Cromlix and Dunblane. Those

estates may have been the last Scottish home of Alexander Magruder. "Dunblane" was the last Maryland tract patented to him before his death. "Alexandria" appears to be from Alexander Magruder's first name, recorded for posterity much as the later Alexandria, Va., records the founding family of Alexander.

It may well be wondered why the name "Balmaclone" or "Belliclone" does not appear as a land tract held by Alexander Magruder in Maryland. Perhaps, in his memory, Belliclone was not a home but a clachan or small village (bally) as it remained as late as 1795. (*Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland.*)

Further study into Alexander Magruder's life in Scotland should be undertaken in the event misplaced Drummond records of estate management for the 1610-1650 period are found. Those of the Madderty-Strathallan Drummonds, particularly, should be examined since that line had estates in Dunblane and Cromlix civil parishes.

The notes and papers of the Rev. Henry Paton, M.A. and John MacGregor, W.S., at H.M. Register House in Edinburgh, also should be studied again for Scottish McGruder data.

Unpublished early Perth parish records of baptisms, marriages and deaths, deposited in the Edinburgh National Library by Rev. Hew Scott, 18th century Perthshire minister, have not been completely explored.

CONCLUSION.

In preparing this article the writer has noted that ACGS has been indebted to Henry Latham Magruder (1866-1919). In 1890 he pioneered Scottish Magruder research by employing the Rev. Henry Paton, M.A., historian and genealogist for H.M. Register House, Edinburgh. H.L. Magruder's letter of 6 December 1894 to T.P. Magruder in Atlanta, Ga., summarized early Magruder research, and is the authority for many ACGS articles on Alexander Magruder. Unfortunately, a 1909 unpublished article by H.L. Magruder was overlooked for it amended some items of his 1894 summary.

Particular debt is due to former Chieftain Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr. of Williamsburg, Va., for his twenty years of dedicated research into Scottish archives. His search, evaluation and compilation of material is outstanding. His making that material available is the genesis of this writing.

This article spans from the near dawn of Scottish records and traditions to a period of particular turbulence in Scottish history when records were only occasionally kept and many were lost or misplaced. Perhaps future researchers may benefit from this article and from the recovery of lost or misplaced Drummond records.

History is never complete nor completely accurate. There is a challenge in retracing past research to find new material for revision. Hopefully, this article will encourage more research and documentation.

