

The Tartan

CLAN MacDOUGALL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

VOLUME I No. 12

SPRING, 1971

Heroism And Heartbreak In The Highlands—

Hanging on the wall at Dunollie is a Proclamation issued in September of 1725 by Major General George Wade, Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces, Castles, Forts and Barracks in North Britain.

The Proclamation is addressed to "all and every of the Clan and Tribes of the MacDougall and their followers". It reads in part: "In His Majesty's Name and in Pursuance of the Power Authority to Me given by His Majesty under his Royal Sign-Manual, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, entitled an Act for more effectual Disarming the Highlands in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for the better securing the Peace and Quiet of that Part of the Kingdom, I do hereby strictly Require and Command you and every of you on or before Friday the 8th of October next to bring or send to Inverary all your broadswords, targets, poynards, whingars or durks, side pistols, guns or any other warlike weapons . . . and by so doing you will avoid the Pains and Penalties by the said Act directed to be inflicted on all such Person or Persons who shall presume to refuse or neglect to pay a due Obedience to the same."

For the preceding ten years His Majesty's government had been trying to disarm the Highlanders. But, as General Wade reported, the Highlanders had cooperated only to the extent of turning in their old and useless weapons and kept hidden their good ones.

Now, by an Act of Parliament, General Wade proposed to tame not only MacDougalls but all Highlanders. Their weapons were to be confiscated for the "use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors". To hasten the job along, General Wade was authorized to build a network of military roads connecting a chain of forts.

He was also empowered to recruit a military police force, which he formed the same year. It became known as AM FREICEADAN DUBH—the Black Watch. An anomaly, indeed, that today's senior and perhaps best known Highland Regiment was formed originally to be General Wade's arm against the Highlanders.

As for the fortunes of war of the MacDougalls at this period, the 22nd Chief, Ian Ciar, was away from Argyll. He had left his bride, Mary, to defend Dunollie when he went off to fight for the Jacobite cause, to restore a Stuart to the English crown. The Jacobite uprising having failed, Ian Ciar had to go in hiding in France for ten years, Dunollie

could not be held, and MacDougall lands were forfeited and not restored to them for 20 years, by which time Ian Ciar had died and was succeeded by Alaister Dubh (Alexander) MacDougall of Dunollie.

But to go back for a look at the Highlands in General Wade's day, the rugged country was accessible enough by horse or on foot, but there were no roads on which horse drawn vehicles, freight, etc., could be moved. The sea was the roadway. This made for splendid isolation, dear to the hearts of the Highlanders, but very annoying to His Majesty's government, and to the Lowlanders, too.

This was understandable, from both points of view. A great Clan Chief literally calculated his wealth by the number of his clan members, the number of armed men under his command. In an austere land where crops of barley and oats were poor, where cattle were scarce, and where a few potatoes and some kelp made up the rest of the diet, the clans took fierce pride in tightening their belts. But every so often they were faced with actual famine and the Chief, responsible for his people, led them on plundering and looting forays in richer farm areas, often the Lowlands, then returned to the safety of their Highlands.

So it was with awesome fighting grandeur that the great Highland Chiefs set out to keep General Wade from opening up their homeland by building his roads. They effectually harassed the military police force. They held themselves above the law of England and the rest of Scotland. They were magnificent.

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Ancient MacDougall Costumes on Special Display at Dunollie.

His Majesty's forces might have been tied up for many decades trying to crack the clan system even though the economy of the Highlands worsened, though population increased and food supplies did not, though whole families who had been living at less than subsistence level were moving to the islands and to Ireland—anywhere they could get to for a foothold.

Still the Highlanders might have held out for a long time had they not backed Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745 in the fierce hope that the Stuart, just landed on their shores, would lead them to final and deserved victory. As history records it, he came very close to doing it.

However, the end came at Culloden Moor with the devastating defeat of Prince Charles Edward Stuart and his Highland allies. Now the Highlands were defenseless and real persecution of the conquered people began. Chiefs who had joined Bonnie Prince Charlie were hanged, exiled or put in prison. Their estates were seized.

This left great numbers of almost destitute clansmen living on land given as a reward to supporters and sympathizers of the victorious Hanoverian government.

The new landowners felt no responsibility whatsoever for the people, and they took very little interest either in the non-productive land they had received—except to try to collect taxes on it, which the people could not pay. The situation was unhappy for everyone until suddenly there was the advent of a brand new cash crop, sheep. The year 1790, the Year of the Sheep as it is known, rocketed the value to the owners of large Highland estates when it was discovered that Cheviot sheep would grow and thrive there. One shepherd could tend a flock on the same amount of land that barely supported dozens of men, women and children.

To make room for the sheep, the people had to go. Waves of emigration led to the depopulation of the Highlands.

The task General Wade had set out to do, to obliterate the powerful Clan System, was finally accomplished by a handful of lowly sheep. Might it have been saved had the prosperity-building sheep happened to have been introduced to the Highlands in the early 1700s?

History cannot be rewritten. Nor can the imagination quite picture the mighty Clans turned herdsmen and mild. Theirs was a heritage of strife and of unique loyalty Chief and clansman to one another. And they died by it. Or, in countless cases, they left Scotland for foreign shores.

Had our ancestors been able to stay, it's unlikely there would be a Clan MacDougall Society of the United States and Canada today; and certainly there would be no such Society unless we were proud of those who emigrated, and of their Highland fathers and forefathers.

Makerstoun MacDougalls—

Running diagonally from the Solway Firth on the west and following the general course of the River Tweed to Berwick where the river empties into the North Sea, Scotland's border shires carry numerous scars of the past . . . ruined castles and abbeys standing as black testimony to the centuries of bitter warfare that swept over them until the final unification of Scotland and England.

And Macdouals were in the thick of the fray, as Grace A. Elliot, in Volume XXXIV, Part II, of *Berwickshire Naturalists' Club histories* continues the story for us, begun in the last issue of *THE TARTAN*, of the Barony of Makerstoun.

After going over to Edward I at the downfall of Baliol, the Macdouals supported him in 1300 when he invaded Scotland, reduced Annandale, and received the submission of Galloway.

Robert Brus, the eighth Bruce of Annandale, was eventually crowned King Robert of Scotland in 1306, from which time until almost the end of his reign there was continual warfare, the Macdouals remaining on the side of England. Their ferocity and barbarity at this period is expressed in extracts from the *Lanecost Chronicle*: "After this two brothers of Robert de Brus, desiring to avenge themselves upon the people of Galloway, invaded their country with eighteen ships and galleys, having with them a Kinglet of Ireland and the laird of Cantyre. Against them came Dungal Macdoual, a chief among the Gallovidians, defeated them and captured all but a few. He ordered the Irish Kinglet and Cantyre to be beheaded and their heads to be carried to the King. And he caused the two brothers to be drawn at the tails of horses in Carlisle and then hanged and beheaded, their heads to be set on the gates of Carlisle."

On Easter day, 1306, Dungal was knighted by the King's hand. But Edward I died in 1307, and Brus invaded Galloway again. This attack was repulsed and Edward II followed up the advantage by sending Dungal Macdoual and William Ferby into Scotland. In 1308, however, Robert's brother, Edward Brus, launched a savage and successful counter attack. Dungal Macdoual was taken prisoner. His son, Duncan, managed to escape to the protection of Edward II. And the surviving Macdoual forces fled, or

withdrew, to the Isle of Man. There they held out until 1313 when Brus invaded the Isle of Man and overcame the Governor, called "Dinaway Doual". After this, many of the Macdoual estates in Galloway were forfeited.

The Macdouals of necessity stayed on the side of England, but hate, treachery and savagery were rife in both countries. When Robert I died in 1329, his small son David, King under a Regency, had to be sent to the safety of the French Court to protect him from Edward Baliol who had asserted his supposed rights to the Scottish Crown and had himself crowned in 1332.

Duncan Macdoual at this point, for unknown reasons of his own, appears to have switched his support to the cause of young David Brus II.

But it was only seven years later, when Edward III was making much headway in Scotland, that Duncan suddenly renounced his allegiance to David II—and renewed it with the stronger side. He received Edward's pardon "for his late adherence to the Scots, and his political crimes".

In 1341 David II and his Queen arrived back from France, and David's first campaign was aimed at conquering Duncan Macdoual. Edward III gave Duncan immediate support, sent supplies and commanded his sheriffs "to give prompt assistance to Duncan Macdoual if his fortalice in Galloway should be besieged by the Scots."

But Edward's help did little good. Duncan Macdoual's forces were overcome by David, and he was forced to submit to the Scottish King.

The next we hear of him is in the battle of Durham, 1347, fighting on the side of the Scots. In this battle, King David II was taken prisoner, and so were both Duncan and his son. The Macdouals were liberated by Edward III shortly thereafter, on their pledge to fight against the Scots.

The fortunes of war see-sawed back and forth, and so did Duncan Macdoual. By 1353 when the Scots reduced Wigtown to obedience, Duncan once more swore fealty to the Scottish King. Infuriated, Edward III issued a mandate to seize all the lands, goods and chattels of Duncan Macdoual in Scotland and Roxburghshire. This seemed purposeless since, after the submission of Wigtownshire, Duncan's properties and estates were out of the power of Edward III anyhow.

The object of the mandate, though, was to get at the properties of Duncan's wife, Margaret Fraser, who had inherited from her mother the Baronies of Makerstoun, Yetholm and Clifton. The purpose was never accomplished because once Galloway was firmly in the hands of David II we find charters granting back to the Macdouals their previous estates and liberties.

The freedom and security lasted and dated at Stirling, 1374, the Register of the Great Seal shows: "Robert II, King of Scots, granted the Barony of Mackerston to Fergus McDowll, which belonged to Margaret Fraser, his mother".

Thus Fergus became the founder of the House of Makerstoun to which the name of MacDougall, 567 years later, is still attached.



Luckenbooth Brooch—

A luckenbooth Brooch is treasured among Scottish people not only because it is a very pretty piece of jewelry but because its heart shape has come to represent a bond of friendship between the giver and the receiver.

Its curious name comes from the fact that the old street vendors in Scotland tended to break away from the idea of open market stalls in the street. They set themselves up in houses or locked booths (luckenbooths) and those who sold jewelry sold "luckenbooth jewelry".

Much admired have been the luckenbooth brooches which Madam MacDougall brought to this country as gifts for Mrs. John W. McDougall and Mrs. A. Wylie McDougall, who always delight in wearing them.

Other Society members wanted brooches, too, and have found beautiful ones in Scotland, each design a little different, so that now many Clan MacDougall members may be seen wearing luckenbooth brooches.



Clan Loses

Georgiana MacDougall Dunn—

After a long and valiant fight against cancer, Mrs. Georgiana MacDougall Dunn died on November 22, 1970, at the U. S. Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland. She was one of the Society's earliest and most enthusiastic members, so devoted to it that she made the effort to drive from Maryland to North Carolina to attend every annual meeting she possibly could. She was able to offer many helpful suggestions and, in the end, she left a small insurance policy in which Clan MacDougall Society is the beneficiary.

Widow of the late Commander Ruppert Lee Dunn, U. S. Navy, and mother of the late Frederick MacDougall, Silver Spring Volunteer Fireman, killed in action, and of the late William Daniel Dunn was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1906. She became a naturalized citizen in 1934, and moved to Maryland in 1942, where she made her home in Silver Spring.

Clan Society members admired and loved Georgiana Dunn and knew what a dynamic woman she was. But none of us, we believe, realized the extent of her crusading for the handicapped and underprivileged.

While all her works and affiliations cannot be listed here, it would be unfair to her memory not to give her fellow members some idea of the scope of her zeal:

- Founding Member of National Board of United Cerebral Palsy Association
- Founder and Charter President, Rosewood Association for the Retarded
- Member of Maryland Commission for Children and Youth
- Member of Board of Montgomery County Community Chest and Council
- Past President of Montgomery Council Health Conference
- Member of Congress, Greenbelt Consumer Services, Inc.
- Past Secretary, Takoma Park Democratic Club, and Judge of Elections
- Member American Humanist Association, American Council Liberties Union

Member American Association Mental Deficiency

Until the time of her death, Mrs. Dunn remained active as the National Representative from the American Humanist Association and National Civil Liberties Clearing House, Delegate to National Capital Health and Welfare Council, and Chairman of Governmental Affairs, Rosewood Association for the Retarded.

With her Scottish background, it is no surprise that she was a member of the Daughters of Scotia. That Georgiana MacDougall Dunn was also a member of Clan MacDougall Society of the United States and Canada is something we will never forget.

HAPPY DAYS—

On the 26th of December Eleanor Taylor Ellsworth and HUGH COOKE MACDOUGALL were married in Cooperstown, New York. We had hoped the bride and groom would be in Linville for the Society meeting this summer, and that HUGH COOKE MACDOUGALL, SR., would be there with them.

But the young couple is off to Lourenco Marques, Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa), assigned to the U.S. Consulate General; and Mr. MacDougall, Sr., is now in Indonesia for the United Nations and will not be back, on leave, until the fall.

In Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey, last November MR. & MRS. JOSEPH FRANCIS MACDOUGALL celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary with a Golden Jubilee Mass at the Star of the Sea Church. A large dinner party had been given for them shortly before. The MacDougalls have nine children and eleven grandchildren. Mr. MacDougall, who is a Society member, may well be the only member who speaks the Gaelic language.

GILBERT W. MACDOUGALL of Skaneateles, New York, reminisces about a happy time with a fellow member, ROBERT B. MCDUGLE of Parkersburg, West Virginia, long ago. "I met Bob at the Officers Training Camp at Fort Harrison, Indiana, in August of 1917. He had just graduated from William & Mary in law. Bob was a tall skinny fellow and very popular. To become a commissioned officer, if you were a certain height you had to weigh a certain amount and Bob was too light. Someone told him if he ate bananas a few days before the final physical he would gain weight. Every time I saw him he was eating one. The whole barracks smelled of bananas. He made it all right and we went overseas in the same Artillery Brigade. I saw him for the last time during the Meuse-Argonne offensive."

Gilbert McDougall had learned of Bob McDougall's death in THE TARTAN columns.

Her birthday cake had 75 candles on it when ALLISTER MCDUGALL ESTES was only one year old. This came about because the cake also was for her father, JOHN W. MCDUGALL, and her uncle, A WYLIE MCDUGALL, twins with birthdays on the same date as hers. Through the years, although the candle count soared so high a cake would not hold them, the three have celebrated their birthdays together. This year, however, the twins got special billing because they had reached seventy, and MRS. JOHN W. MCDUGALL surprised them with a beautiful buffet reception at home, in Nashville, attended by about a hundred of their closest friends.

Member ROBERT MACDOUGALL and his wife presented MARIE and HOWARD MACDOUGALL with their first grandchild on January 31st, 1971. The little girl's name is CARLIN MARIE GRAHAM MACDOUGALL. Her proud father, who is a professor at the University of Vancouver in Vancouver, had just received his PhD from Cornell two weeks earlier, so January was a doubly glad month for the baby's parents and grandparents.

Message From Our President—

What I have written for past issues of THE TARTAN has to do mainly with the affairs of MacDougalls and our Society. I have thought that it would be of interest to you to know something of the activities of the other clans and societies since the intense interest in Scottish-Americans in the Scottish heritage is really snowballing.

The outstanding success of the Clan MacDougall Society in the United States and Canada has been recognized and publicized and it is at least partially responsible for the formation and the development of any number of new clan societies. Clan Cameron, Clan MacNeil, Clan Hay, Clan Gunn, Clan Rose, Clan Donald of the Southeastern States are a few that have followed our pattern of organization. We exchange THE TARTAN on a volunteer basis with the following established societies: MacLeod, Wallace, MacGregor, MacDuffie, MacLean, Morrison, Maxwell, and MacNaughten.

1965 was the first time the MacDougall tent and banner were raised at the Grandfather Mountain Games. The only other tent that year was that of Clan Donald. Last year there were over 30 clan society tents on MacRea Meadow.

Membership in the old established St. Andrews Societies has increased greatly in recent years and new St. Andrews Societies have been organized. The St. Andrews Society of the Middle South with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, is one of these. The Scottish Historic and Research Society of the Delaware Valley, organized just a few years ago, has a very large membership. The Rampant Lion, their monthly magazine, is an outstanding publication.

Subscription lists of magazines for Scots grow longer every month. The Highlander, founded by Cliff MacLean Hansen and now published by Angus J. Ray, is a fine quarterly magazine. The new address is P. O. Box 397, Barrington, Illinois 60010, and the subscription is \$3.00 per year. I can also recommend the Scotia News, 230 Park Avenue, New York, cost \$3.00 per year, and the Clansman News, P. O. Box 282, Dorval, Quebec, Canada. These magazines have columns devoted to clan genealogies. They list where Scottish goods and products can be bought. They carry schedules of Scottish events in the United States and Canada and report on these events.

All you have to do to verify my statement that Scottish-Americans and Scottish-Canadians are becoming more aware of their proud Scottish heritage than ever before is to read these magazines.

I have recently joined, in the name of the Clan MacDougall Society, an organization known as the Conference of Scottish Studies. The Conference was organized this year in Guelph, Ontario, Canada. The objects of the Conference are:

- A. To encourage research, both inside and outside the universities, in Scottish Culture, History, Literature, Religion, Art, Law, and its transfer to other parts of the world.
- B. To assist in the study of Scottish migration to North America and their impact on North American development.
- C. To promote the preservation of historic sites and buildings, documents, relics, and other significant remains of Scottish settlement in North America.
- D. To publish historic studies and documents related to Scottish history and migration as circumstances may permit.

The findings of the Conference may be distributed to its members and I am hoping that we will receive much information of interest to pass on to you through THE TARTAN.

Again, I would like to invite and urge you to attend our annual membership meeting. The meeting will be at the Eseeola Lodge, Linville, North Carolina. The date is Saturday, July 10. It will be our sixth annual meeting and the sixth time the MacDougalls have gathered at our tent to enjoy the Grandfather Mountain Games together. There will be tables reserved again for Clan MacDougall at the Tartan Ball Saturday evening. If you plan to be with us, and I certainly hope that you do, let me help you with reservations for the Ball.

D. MacDougall



Donald A. MacDougall, Director of Clan MacDougall Society, beside Alexander MacDougall's Monument at Dunollie Castle.

BACKGROUND BITS—

Donald A. MacDougall of Akron, Ohio, Board Member of Clan MacDougall Society, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1901. He traces the departure of his family from Scotland back to about the end of the 17th century when they left the mainland of Argyll to settle on farmland on the Island of Jura. Later they moved south to the Island of Islay, which became overpopulated, causing them to move next to Simcoe County, Ontario, Canada, about 1843. Mr. MacDougall does not tell us how his father happened to come to the United States, but we know he took out citizenship in 1890.

Donald MacDougall's schooling includes a B.S. Degree from Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, and a Master's Degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He married Barbara Whitacre of Cleveland, and joined the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Akron.

During World War II and later, Mr. MacDougall was consultant to the U. S. State Department on subjects dealing with rubber. He retired from Firestone as the company economist a few years ago.

He is enjoying retirement, travelling extensively and spending winters in Florida. Among his hobbies are golf, investment analysis, and genealogical research. And his delight are his two children: Neil A. MacDougall, who was a most popular young member of Clan MacDougall Tour to Scotland last year, and Mrs. Jean E. Roche of St. Louis who, Donald MacDougall proudly announces, presented him with a second grandchild on September 8, 1970, a little girl named Barbara Laffey Roche.



Mrs. Patricia Maxwell Scott with High Commissioner John McDougall at Abbotsford, Home of Sir Walter Scott.

Anniversary Of Sir Walter Scott—

Two hundred years ago Sir Walter Scott was born. During his lifetime, through his writings, he did more than any other single man to bring Scotland and the Scots to the attention of the world. There will be many celebrations this year in his honor, and have been several already.

For one of them, Mrs. Patricia Maxwell Scott (whose mother was a MacDougall) came to New York to participate in the ceremony at the Scott Memorial in Central Park. Mrs. Scott is a great grandniece of Sir Walter, invited to take bows on behalf of her illustrious great great granduncle.

Included in the ceremony were Scottish dances, the Waverly being a special dance feature of the program, to commemorate the Waverly Novels of Scott.

At one time finding dance groups for such an occasion might have been difficult but the popularity of Scottish dancing has increased so fast that one finds dance groups gayly practicing almost everywhere.

All groups are not as proficient, of course, as the one member John J. McDougall of New York leads, which meets once a week in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, dances in Central Park in the summer, and at many affairs in the New York area. John McDougall, incidentally, was in Scotland last summer to attend classes given by the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society at St. Andrew's University, and received a preliminary teaching certificate.

His group, if it hasn't already done so, will no doubt be brushing up on the Waverly. During Scott's Anniversary Year they will surely be called upon to perform it often.

YOUR FAMILY REGISTER

By

Joanne H. Harvey, Clan MacDougall Genealogist

The genealogical register project of Clan MacDougall is off to a very fine start, with replies received from 31 clan members. The postmarks have enriched the mailbox of your genealogist with letters from several states and even Bermuda.

The quality of the replies has varied from excel-

lent to confusing. Several clansmen have made the same error, caused by a lack in our instructions. Some have sent long compilations, some have family traditions, some sent material from professional genealogists, and there are three who show a descent from a MacDougall ancestress of Sir Walter Scott. There are two other pairs of forms which show a common ancestor.

Who came from where has always interested me and, in looking at these forms from a geographic angle, several trends emerge. First, in the pre-Revolutionary period, after the disastrous "45" in Scotland, there was a heavy emigration of Scots, both voluntary and involuntary, which ended in North Carolina. Second, almost a hundred years later, there was another heavy emigration of Scots for economic rather than political reasons, following the clearance in which the small land owners were evicted to make room for the more profitable flocks of sheep.

These Scots went to Canada, and we have forms showing ancestors in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec, reflecting the first settlements of these 1850 emigrants. There were two forms with ancestors who had come to New York State, again the pre-Revolutionary Scots.

As in every country and period, there are Establishment and non-Establishment MacDougalls. We have a few descendants of officers in the British Army, definitely Establishment. Several forms begin with a middle of the 1800s ancestor and, as our file becomes more complete, perhaps we can assist in finding further information on these people.

Where exactly, did they live in Scotland? If any origin is named it is Argyll, the traditional MacDougall area, with several adding Jura, a long slender island off the coast of Argyll, south of Oban. In short, we have made a fine beginning.

We should correct the deficiency in our original instructions which caused several forms to be made out for today's individuals, with birth dates after 1900. What we are looking for is your MacDougall ancestors, rather than for the current information, and would like names, dates and places for grandparents or kin further back. If anyone would like to submit another group sheet with more historical information, further sheets are available.

We are eager to hear from the rest of the members who have not as yet sent in any information and will hope to receive word.

Your genealogist is planning to be at the Highland Games this year, and will hope to have some Clan information in a fairly intelligible form, possibly a map showing the paths our forefathers followed. See you in July!



ANNUAL MEETING AND HIGHLAND GAMES—

The first thing Saturday morning, July 10th, 1971, Clan MacDougall will gather for its sixth annual meeting at the Eseeola Lodge in Linville, North Carolina.

The meeting is always exciting, greeting old friends, meeting MacDougalls who are attending for the first time, hearing about Clan affairs for the past year and plans for the future, and receiving greetings from our beloved Chief, Madam Coline MacDougal of MacDougall and her husband whom we wish could be with us every year.

Immediately after the meeting, it is away to nearby MacRea Meadow and the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games. The MacDougall tent is headquarters as we enjoy together the Highland Dancing, Piping, Caber Toss, Archery, Highland wrestling, Tossing of the Sheaves, and many other Highland events.

A dramatic climax comes on Sunday, after the beautiful church service on the meadow, when the Parade of the Tartans takes place. All attending Clans are represented, marching with their banners, and with all bands playing. Clan MacDougall truly is impressive in the parade. It will be even more so if a greater number of members can be there this year to fall in and march behind our recently appointed High Commissioner of Clan MacDougall Society of the United States and Canada.



*MacDougall Banner and Tartan in the
Parade of the Tartans.*

IN THE NEWS—

From the Atlanta Constitution we learn that member ELLIS C. MACDOUGALL, former head of the Correction Department of the State of Connecticut, and one of the country's top prison authorities, is Georgia's new Prison Director.

Mr. MacDougall, in taking the post, urged more paroles, weekend visits home and intensified rehabilitation and job-training programs. He also ordered more than 140 minors transferred out of Reidsville Prison.

* * *

The New York Daily Mirror published a striking picture of member MISS PAMELA MACDOUGALL walking from her office to Parliament Hill in Ottawa, Canada. Miss MacDougall is the first woman privy council advisor to Canada.

NEW MEMBERS—

Fred Scott MacDougall—Walnut Creek, California
John MacDougall Davis—Mercer Island, Washington
Miss Katherine Chinn Colbert—Shreveport, Louisiana
Mrs. Jean McDougall Reynolds—Pensacola, Florida
Mrs. Marion McDougall—Pensacola, Florida
Helen MacDougall (Miss)—West Palm Beach Florida
Mr. and Mrs. David McDougall—Willowdal, Ontario, Canada
Douglas Trent Carter—Fayetteville, North Carolina
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. McDougall—Roswell, Georgia
Mrs. A. A. McDougall—San Antonio, Texas
Mr. James MacDougall Norman—Goldsboro, North Carolina
Mrs. W. T. Freeman—Hamlet, North Carolina
Mr. and Mrs. Murray McDougall—Dayton, Ohio
Mrs. Isabella Hamilton—Brampton, Ontario, Canada
Dr. and Mrs. William S. McDougall—Shaker Heights, Ohio
Mr. Donald H. Bland—Ft. Bragg, North Carolina
Rev. Dougald L. McLean, D.D.—Flushing, New York
Mrs. Marjorie Beryl Smith—Lake Geneva, Wisconsin
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Charles Swanson—Ft. Pierce, Florida
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert I. McDougall—Aberdeen, Washington
Richard D. McDougall—Shreveport, Louisiana
Fred MacDougall—Lafayette, California
Francoise and Pierre McDougall—Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. McDougall—Aberdeen, Washington
Mrs. Mildred Randolph—Lafayette, Indiana

They Will Be Missed—

Member COURT MACDOUGALL of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, passed away last winter. His brother, Director John A. McDougall of Atlanta, had had a visit with him in Detroit shortly before, and has now taken out a family gift membership in Clan MacDougall Society for Court's two children, Francoise and Pierre.

Member JOHN R. MACDOUGALL of Buffalo, New York, died last year. His widow expresses best to all clan members, though giving up membership in the Society.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Mr. John W. McDougall
CLAN MACDOUGALL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 7767
Nashville, Tennessee 37209

Please enter my name for membership in the Society, for which I attach my check for the annual dues:

Name: _____
(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

Annual Dues: \$5.00

NOTE: If your name is not MacDougall (in any of its spellings) please indicate how you are connected by birth or marriage with an individual of that name.