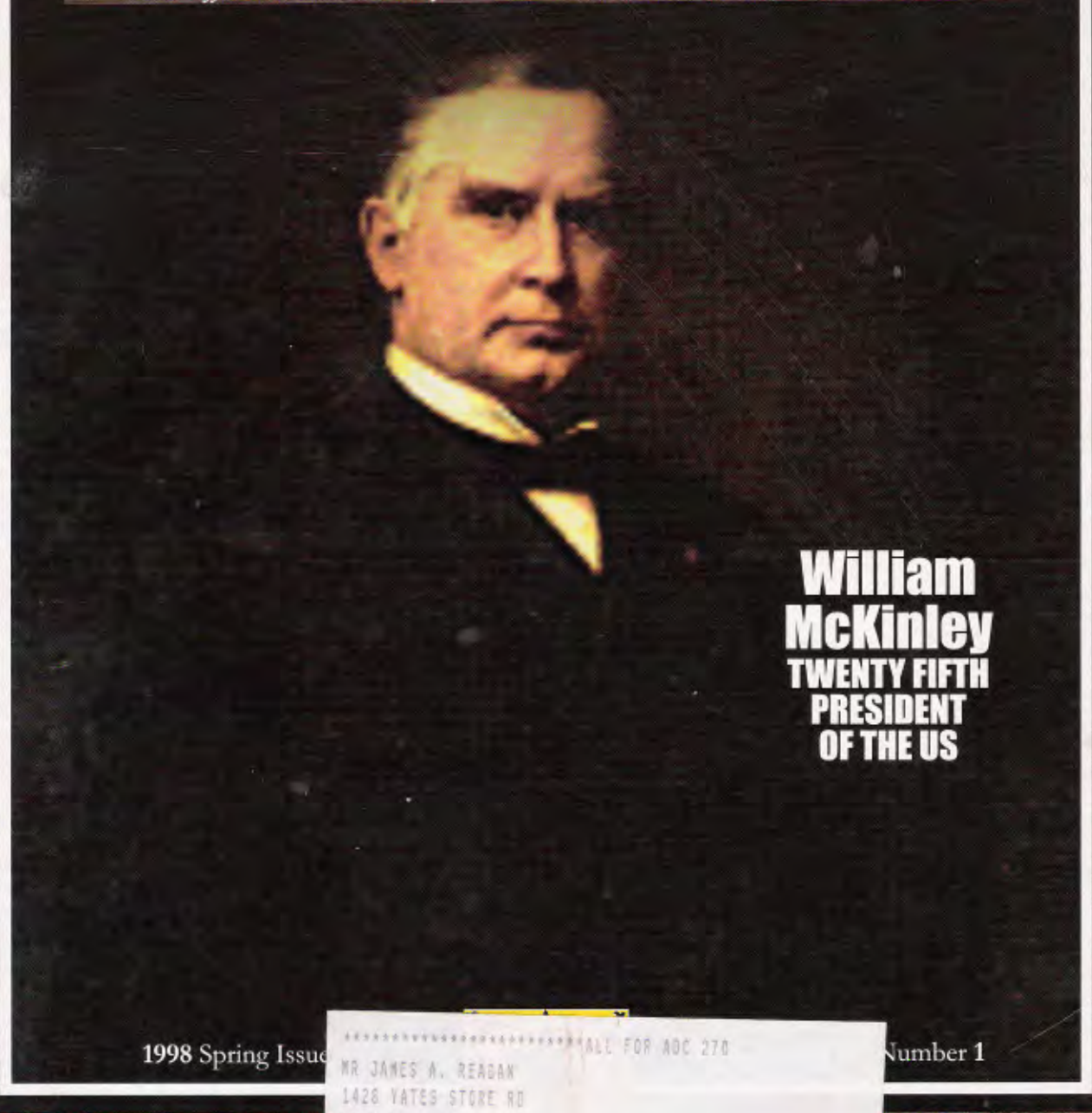


THE BUCHANAN  
**BANNER**

*The Official Publication of The Clan Buchanan Society International*



**William  
McKinley**  
TWENTY FIFTH  
PRESIDENT  
OF THE US

1998 Spring Issue

\*\*\*\*\*ALL FOR ADC 270  
MR JAMES W. READAN  
1426 VATES STORE RD  
APEX, NC 27502-9555

Number 1

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## CLAN BUCHANAN SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND BANQUET -- GRANDFATHER MOUNTAIN HIGHLAND GAMES -- JULY 1998

Hi Cousins! Well, it's that time again. The Grandfather Mountain Highland Games will be Thursday, July 9 through Sunday, July 12 this year. The 1998 Annual General Meeting of the Clan Buchanan Society International, Inc. will be on Saturday, July 11, 1998. The dinner and AGM will once again be held at the Quality Inn Appalachian Conference Center in Boone, NC (see the page in this issue of the Banner for reservation information). There will be a cash bar from 6:00 to 7:30 p.m. and dinner will begin at 7:30. If anyone would like to volunteer to provide entertainment, please contact the North Carolina Regent, Linda Goldston, at 226 Forest Road, Lumberton, NC 28358, (910) 738-1327. (Let's hear from all you dancers and pipers out there!) Clan Buchanan Society has reserved a block of rooms at the Quality Inn Appalachian in Boone for the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games. The rooms are \$95 + tax per night. A small number of rooms with King beds are being held, the rest will have two double beds. Call the Quality Inn directly at (704) 262-0020 or 1-800-362-2777 for reservations. The "block" of rooms held for us are for Friday and Saturday nights only. Please be very specific when you make reservations if you are arriving earlier and/or departing later. The motel will not make a reservation for one night only during this period. The block of rooms will be held until June 10, 1998. Any rooms not reserved at that time will be released to the general public. A caution for those of you who have never been to the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games--the area is heavily booked during this weekend. Please make reservations well in advance if you are attending. **YOU MUST TELL QUALITY INN THAT YOU ARE WITH CLAN BUCHANAN WHEN MAKING YOUR RESERVATIONS.** Please contact me if you have any problem with reservations. The Grandfather Mountain Highland Games does have camping facilities if you are interested. For information on camping contact Linda Goldston, NC Regent, or the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games offices at (704) 733-1333.

A note to any Clan Buchanan members who live in the Linville /Boone /Blowing Rock/Banner Elk area.

We keep trying to search out other possibilities for the dinner and motel which might be less costly. Although the rooms are the same price as last year, and dinner prices are going up very little, there was a tremendous increase last year. If any of you would be interested in scouting for us to try to find another location, please call Linda Goldston. We have to have a motel with facilities for our AGM and dinner (at least) every odd year, or we have to find a restaurant where we can have the AGM and dinner and arrange motel rooms separately. Anyone who can help look for alternate facilities please call.

Dinner prices will be \$17.00 for adults and \$10.50 for children 12 and under. I hope the timing we started last year works better for everyone (The cash bar and room are open at 6:00 p.m. and dinner begins at 7:30.) I know this keeps us late, but it is to allow everyone time to get down from the mountain. **PLEASE!! PLEASE!!** Make your dinner reservations early. I have to give a final head count for dinner on Friday, July 10th. Refunds on reservations can only be made if you cancel by 10 a.m. on Friday, July 10th.

How about some of you other regents, commissioners, etc. Think about volunteering to host the AGM during upcoming even years. Historically the AGM has been during the Grandfather Mountain games in election years, but we had the AGM at other locations in 1994 and 1996. You have a whole year to work up a proposal to have the AGM in your state.

We have a great time at GMHG - the mountains are beautiful - even if parking is a pain. We hope to see lots of kin this year. Any of you who need further information on any North Carolina activities or games, please call or write: Linda Goldston, 226 Forest Rd., Lumberton, NC 28358, (910) 738-1327; or e-mail to [goldston@unccampus.mci.net](mailto:goldston@unccampus.mci.net).





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TERRY K. BUCHANAN

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THE BUCHANAN  
**BANNER**



1998 Spring Issue

Volume XXVI, Number 1

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**COVER**—Presidential portrait of William McKinley, 25th President of the United States  
(See story on page 14).

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# Clan Buchanan Society International, Inc.

FOUNDED JULY 1970



An Ceann  
Cirean Cinnidh

MEMBER OF THE CLAN BUCHANAN

## ELECTED OFFICERS

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Clan Buchanan Society in America, Inc.  
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Telephone (912) 985-6540, Fax (912) 985-0936

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Donald L. McCammon  
*First Vice-President*



E.D. (Pete) Harper  
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*Membership Secretary*



Terry K. Buchanan  
*Executive Editor/Publisher*



Ray A. Buchanan  
*Clan Chaplain*



Beth Gay  
*Archivist*



# A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT...

I've mentioned this before and we've had a few responses but it seems that some members out there are too shy to brag about their accomplishments. Remember, I said that The Buchanan Banner is for and about the members. So if they won't blow their own horns, I'll do it for them. I can't really yell too much at them or the rest of you because I failed to mention my own daughter, Sherry (or Bailey, as she prefers) and her wedding back in '94 to Mike Varlot, a very nice gentleman of Irish-Cajun extraction. James (Jim) Kinniburgh, son of our central southwest Commissioner, Robert M. Kinniburgh, graduated from Oklahoma University and received his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the US Air Force. Mrs. Ingrid McCord is now Doctor McCord, if you please; and last, but not least, Sean and Deana Costello became the proud parents of Alyssa Erin last April 6<sup>th</sup>. Alyssa is a little premature but doing well.

Good news! Black Rampant Lion banners are once again available. Send a check or money order for fifty dollars (\$50.00), made out to the "Clan Buchanan Society", to our Quartermaster, Glen Morris. This does include handling and postage. His address is listed with the Society's appointed Officers in the column on the preceding page.



George S. Buchanan

Once more we have trouble with another clan. This time it is our fault. I thought John Watson had cleared this up when he was president but, evidently some individuals and some publications have not gotten the word. Kincaid is not a sept of Buchanan. I understand that there are a couple of "Kincaids" out there who claim to be "Buchanans" and I'm not going to argue with them, however, Kincaid is a recognized clan in its own right and we have no claim to that name as one of our septs. This was brought to our attention several years ago and we researched the origin and discovered that someone had erred when the original list of accepted septs was drawn up. This is not another case of a similar name as in the "Morrison" and "Morrison of Perthshire." If you have "Kincaid" listed on your list of septs of Buchanan, remove it immediately. I must admit that when I receive a Scottish publication, I check the clan ads to see if ours is there but I never checked to insure that Kincaid had been deleted and Morrison was specified as "of Perthshire." I assure you I do check now.

The Society's annual meeting is coming up in July at Grandfather Mountain. See more information about that elsewhere in this issue. If anyone has something they wish to be brought before the Executive Committee and/or the general membership, please relay that through Second Vice-president, Pete Harper. Also, anyone desiring to host the 1999 Annual Meeting, you may make your presentation in person or send the information to Pete and he will make your presentation for you.

I hope to see many of you at Grandfather Mountain.

Aye, Yours,

*Buck*



### THIRD ANNUAL JACKSONVILLE SCOTTISH HIGHLAND GAMES

Saturday February 21, 1998 saw the opening of the Third Annual Jacksonville Scottish Highland Games, 7,000 attendees converged on the beautiful grounds of the University of North Florida. The wonderful weather brought the Buchanan's out in force. We would like to thank the following kinsmen for lending their support and assistance at the Buchanan tent: Terry Grissom, President Clan Buchanan Society International Georgia Assembly. Audy Gibson, DR Bob Buchanan, Jan Harman, Annette and Kristy Gammon, Sandra and Wick Kilpatrick, Drexel and David Herrington, Claudine Boulanger, Lydia McBride, Brian Buchanan, and Janet and Bruce Gervin. Due to the efforts of the above mentioned, we signed seven new members and had nine renewals.

Chuck Bohannon proudly represented Clan Buchanan in the individual piping competition.

We would also like to thank Mr. Phillip Groff Sr. for his kind donation of food for our tent; and United Distillers for their generous donation of Buchanan "Spirits".

As always, at the Buchanan tent, the camaraderie was fabulous and a good time was had by all. Please come join us next year February 20, 1999.

*Convenor's  
Jeff and Scheryl Fagan*

### SARASOTA, FLORIDA, GAMES

February 7, 1998 The Sarasota Fairgrounds was the site of the 1998, Fifth Annual Highland Games.

Manning the Buchanan tent was the trio of John and Janice Watson, and Jack Bailey who, incidentally, is the clan's earliest quartermaster. To help sustain us during the day, Jack brought freshly squeezed orange juice from trees at his home in Ellenton. Ed Coleman and his family stopped by the tent to say hello.

Joe Morris, South Atlantic Regional Commissioner, was in attendance. Joe is the Bass Drummer with McGuire's Pub Pipeband of Pensacola which participated in the pipeband competition.

As usual, memberships came in bunches -- by day's end the tally read seven new members. A very popular sales item was the new Buchanan "throws."

Perhaps next year we won't have to deal with El Nino which did its best to ruin the day by giving us only 45-degree weather and 25-mph cold winds. In Florida that is not great weather and certainly not conducive to super outdoor festivals.

*John Watson  
Past President Clan Buchanan*

## NEWS FROM THE REGIONS



**Mom and Dad, Ian and Andrew, together, the first time out of the hospital nursery.**



**Nurse Dawn Whelan (twin specialist) imported from England hanging out in the kitchen with the wee lads**

On February 6th, at 11:08 am EST, twin boys were born to Meryl Buchanan-Witmer in New York Hospital. Mrs Witmer is the daughter of William and Despina Buchanan residing in Green Valley, Arizona. The wee lads have been named Andrew Thomas and Ian Charles. Their weights and measures were respectively; Andrew; 7 lbs-12 ozs/19" long and Ian; 8 lbs-1 oz/20" long.

Their father is Charles H. Witmer who was born and raised in Lancaster, PA, near Wheatland, the home of James Buchanan. Mother and lads are healthy, bonnie and doing very well.

Messages may be sent to Apt. 2B, One Beekman Place, New York, NY.

*Bill Buchanan  
952 W Camino Guarina  
Green Valley, AZ 85614-2008*

### 1998 ORLANDO HIGHLAND GAMES ,

**WOW!!** *What a difference a year makes!*

This year the weather returned to Florida's renowned mild climate. Last year the weather was Arctic.

This year, the set up of the games was entirely new and different for two reasons: First, a bad storm the day before blew down all the tents. Omar had a very busy night recreating all the tents that were destroyed and needed to be replaced. At 0400, the field resembled a disaster area when the crews arrived to put them all up again. The crew accomplished this before 0800 when the Clansmen began to arrive. Of course, most of the names on the tents had disappeared along with some of the tents, but we picked a spot and set up business. As usual, everyone pitched in and helped everyone else.

The second thing that was new was the field set up itself. All the tents were in a semicircle in one field. Jousting was held this year for the first time. From the shouts and laughter, great fun was had. The Field of Bannockburn was the scene of the games themselves. This was located in a different place from previously and proved to be a huge success.

There were many more food vendors selling traditional Scottish food as well as other places serving more traditional Florida foods from Shrimp to Tropical Smoothies, By aAernoon, a cool, refreshing drink was really welcomed.

In addition to the Sheepdog herding exhibition, plenty of dogs were on hand This is one of the few games that allow dogs to attend as well as their families. Now, everyone loves dogs, but the scene stealers this year were genuine Scottish Fold Cats. Kittens and puppies are always adorable, but wait until you see a Scottish Fold Cat. There are long hair and short hair varieties. Their little faces are round and somewhat flat with roundish eyes and short tails. And, their ears really do fold down. They are so cute that everyone wanted to cuddle them. There is also a long waiting list for kittens not yet born. Their price is also a little steep.

Buchanans were out in force. We had one renewal and 6 new members signed up. Many more people took applications with them for future memberships. Many members came by the tent to renew old acquaintances and make new friends.

All in all, an enjoyable time was had by all. So on to the Jacksonville and Sarasota Games!! Until this time next year I'll sign off

*Jane Watson Belcher*







## Note From the Publisher...

Dear Readers and Clan Buchanan Society members-

Let me get the bad news out of the way first... In case you were wondering, I'm sorry to say, you will not be receiving a 1998 winter issue. Once again I have had my share and fill of computer problems. Hopefully I can safely report that everything seems to be back together (again) and working properly. However, the deadline for the winter issue has long since come and gone and we are encroaching summer, which leaves a winter issue out of the question. Should time permit I will try to publish a special edition later-on this year (don't hold your breath).

This issue holds the first of some of the changes and additions I mentioned in a previous issue -- let us know what you think. It is very helpful for our readers to respond and give us ideas so we know what you would like to see in future issues. Many of you have sent in some great stuff for publication -- I'd just like to say, keep up the good work and keep it coming. It certainly makes this job easier when you have good material to work with.

I have an apology to make for an error in the last issue of the "Banner" on the inside front cover. The bit about the coat-of-arms was contributed by Charles E. (Charlie) Ingram of Birmingham, AL, not Charles E. Buchanan -- sorry Charlie.

A lot of you will be attending the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games in July, if you plan on being at the games, then be sure you are there for the Clan Buchanan Annual General Meeting and banquet. What a great thrill and feeling it is for all of us Buchanans to get together. Hope to see you on the Mountain!

PS --Keep those cards, letters, game reports and articles coming.

Audaces Juvo,



Terry Buchanan-The Publisher

## Attention Clan Members and Readers

Please send all information, articles, letters, conveners reports, photographs, etc. for publication in the Buchanan Banner to:

**The Buchanan Banner**  
**Attention: Terry Buchanan**  
**4599 Cedar Knoll Drive**  
**Marietta, Georgia 30066**  
**email: buchanan@atcom.net**

Remember, requests for materials (photos, etc.) to be returned, must be accompanied with a self addressed envelope including the correct postage.

## FROM THE HIGHLANDS OF PACE, FLORIDA

The Fourth annual Pace Presbyterian Church Scottish Festival and Highland Games was held on 1, 2, & 3 May 1998 in Pace, FL (of course), located just a couple of miles north of Pensacola. The golf tournament was on Friday, games Saturday and a Kirkin' O' th' Tartan in the church on Sunday. Next year the Kirkin' will be in their brand new church building which was not quite finished for this games.

Game day was splendid with athletic event, Scottish and Irish Dancing, British car show and a canine agility show. An excellent group of clans decorated the grounds with their tents/members and created a great deal of interest to visitors. The Buchanan tent drew several visitors and cousins with two new families joining our family of Buchanans. We welcome Leon and Susan Gordon of Pensacola, FL and Rick and Melissa McCormick of Cantonment, FL along with their beautiful twin daughters, Britteny and Heather.

The featured entertainers for the games and a Ceilidh held later in the evening at the Scottish Rite Hall, Pensacola, were Rixey and MacMillan from Tallahassee, FL. Their vocal and instrumental rendering are a delight. McGuire's Bagpipe Band, From Pensacola led the procession of clans, dancers, athletes and dignitaries around the field for the opening ceremony and performed two short concerts during the day. Two Buchanans, Marie Ganey and Joe Morris, are members of this award winning band sponsored by McGuire's Irish Pub and Brewery of Pensacola, FL.

We congratulate the festival committee on a fourth successful and growing event and promotion of Scottish culture in the area. *Joseph C. Morris - Region 4 Commissioner*



Dear Ms. Hopkinson,

This is to sincerely thank you and the Editor of THE BUCHANAN BANNER for your article, "Ancestors of President Buchanan", pages 16-18, of the Summer 1997 Issue My Buchanan roots apparently go back to William Buchanan of Tyrone, born 1677 on Co. Tyrone, Ireland. My maternal Great Grandfather was James H. Watt born 1825. He married Jane Elizabeth Buchanan, born 1831. I believe both were born in Greenfield, Ohio. My maternal Grandfather was Alexander C. Watt born in Greenfield, Ohio in 1853. You indicated you will have a future article on the William of Tyrone Branch, I look forward to this with great interest. If you have line ology information regarding my ancestors that could be conveniently sent to me, I would surely appreciate receiving it. I would expect to reimburse you. If you wish details on the above Greenfield, Ohio branch, I'll be happy to send it to you. Again, thank you very much for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Hill  
4767 Widner Court  
Columbus, OH 43220

Dear Clan Buchanan Society,

This is a letter of inquiry regarding membership in the Clan Buchanan Society. I have been researching the Buchanan's for approximately 15 years and at present have two inquiries I'd like to run past your membership for clarification if you publish a newsletter.

The first is regarding the ancient Lady Isabel Stewart, who was married in 1443, according to charter, to Sir Walter Buchanan 12th Laird of Buchanan. I have researched several sources which assert that she was the mother of Walter's (2nd or 3rd) son, Thomas who obtained the lands of Gartencaber in 1461 and who obtained the lands of Carbeth in a charter dated 1476 and was 1st Laird of Carbeth. He went on to be the ancestor of my line in the Buchanan tree.

My question is: What proof or supporting data do we have that Lady Isabel Stewart was the mother in blood of afore mentioned Thomas? Five of my resources state that she was indeed mother to Walter's children. Another resource, *Burke's Presidential Families of the US of America, 2nd edition, 1981, Burke's Peerage Ltd.*, states Isabel was the second wife and the children were descended from the first unknown wife. I have been researching Lady Isabel Stewart's ancestors and do not wish to continue if she is not my ancestor.

## LETTERS FROM CLANSMEN

The second query is regarding my colonial ancestor John Buchanan, of Hopewell Township, Washington Co., Pennsylvania, who was born c. 1730 allegedly in Chester, Delaware Co. PA to parents unknown, whose grandparents (Buchanan's) were allegedly John Buchanan born c. 1676 and married c. 1703 to Catherine Black and descendant of George Buchanan married to Elizabeth Mayne of Deroran Co., Tyrone Ireland. The above mentioned John Buchanan, born c. 1730, was married to Mary Ross November 10, 1766 in Philadelphia, PA and died July 4, 1795 in Washington Co., PA, buried in the "Old Buffalo Burying Grounds."

My question is: Does any rescatcher know the names of the father and mother of these Buchanans? They may (and probably did) have other brothers and sisters. Possibly a William Buchanan who lived in the same area, born c. 1739 and married to a Mary and died January 1, 1814, also buried in the Old Buffalo Burying Ground. The oldest children of John Buchanan and Mary Ross were born in Charles Co., Maryland as were Samuel's oldest. John Buchanan served in the Revolutionary War in the PA Militia and the Maryland Regulars I and II, 1776-1783 and served at Fort Pitt 1759-1760

Please let me know of membership requirement and place my queries in your newsletter or circulate them among members descended from the same lines.

Sincerely—

Nancy Buchanan McCarthy  
302 Wheaton St.  
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

**NOT RECEIVING  
YOUR "BANNER"  
Contact the  
Membership  
Secretary and  
Verify that the  
Society has your  
Correct Mailing  
Information**

Dear Terry (Editor),

I saw your notice in the recent Banner (excellent job, by the way), concerning your data loss. I've been there, and I feel for you. Good to hear that you're up and running again. Please add my e-mail address to your file, and when you have a chance, check out the website I have created for my region. If possible, please add my e-mail address to my listing on the geographical officials page. I hope others will do the same. Thanks for reading my ramblings.

Yours aye,

Randall Buchanan  
Commissioner Region 5  
e-mail:

RBUCHANAN@AOL.COM  
region 5 web site: <http://members.aol.com/RBUCHANAN/chan.html>

Dear Clan Buchanan,

It was suggested to me that I send you my Buchanan information and to request Volume XXV, Number 3 of the *Buchanan Banner*, which was said will help me with my Buchanan line.

### Buchanan Families--

- 1-Margaret Buchanan b. Ireland m. James Cummings
- 1-Janet Buchanan b. Ireland m. James Todd of Scotch-Irish Ancestry
- 1-James Buchanan, Sr b. 1762 Donegal, Ireland; came to America 1783, m. 16 Apr 1788 South Mountain, PA d. 11 Jun 1821, Mercer, PA, wife Elizabeth Speer b. c. 1767 Lancaster Co., PA d. 14 May 1833, Greensburg, PA
- 2-James Buchanan, Jr. b. 23 Apr 1791, Cove Gap, Franklin PA; 15th Pres of the US. 1857-1861 never m., d. 1 Jun 1868, Wheatland, Lancaster, PA; interred Lancaster, PA. Niece Harriet Lane was 1st Lady.
- 2-Mary Buchanan 1789-1791
- 2-Jane Buchanan 1793-1839 m. Elliott Todd Lane
- 3-Harriett Lane
- 2-Maria Buchanan 1795-1849 m. Jesse Magraw, Thomas Samuel Johnson & Charles M. Yates.
- 2-Sarah Buchanan 1798-1825 m. James J. Huston
- 2-Elizabeth Buchanan 1800-1801
- 2-Harriet Buchanan 1802-1840, m. 1832 Robert Henry
- 2-John Buchanan b. 1804 d. 1804 (same year) 2-William Speer Buchanan 1805-1826
- 2-George Washington Buchanan 1808-1832
- 2-Edward Young Buchanan 1811-1895
- 2-Elizabeth Buchanan 1812-1902 m.



Philotus Gaylord b 7 Apr 1813, So Hadley, Hampshire, MA, d. 1881 Geneva, Ontario, NY, they are buried at Glenwood Cemetery, Geneva, Ontario, NY.

3-John Buchanan Gaylord m. Anna F. Howard b Cork, Cork, Ireland. They had 9 children.

Would like to find the parents for Margaret, Janet and James Buchanan, also their children and the children and spouses for the others, etc.

Mrs. R G (Mary C.) Leighton  
4433 Martinson Lane  
Prince George, VA 23875  
1 (804) 541-8417 or ML8on@freedomnet.com

Mary—  
I would suggest that you consider joining the Clan Buchanan Society. You would have access to the Society's genealogists and a world of resources. The past two issues of the Buchanan Banner contained information regarding President Buchanan's line. Unfortunately the issue that you are interested in, (Volume XXV, Number 3) is out of stock and is no longer available. Sorry.

THE EDITOR



Above our beloved Columnist/Family Tree Editor and sometimes high fashion model, Beth Gay, displays this issue's featured garment. A must for every wardrobe.

Dear Terry (Editor),

Needless to say, I was delighted to receive my Buchanan Banner magazine. I'm sorry you had so much trouble. I don't have a computer nor do I intend to get one, though

I know their vital importance in today's world.

I hope to be able to trace my relationship to Buchanan somehow.

Anyway, I am greatly looking forward to future games when I can go. I loved the Stone Mountain Games, where I feel sure I met you personally at the tent. I was with my son, who lives in Avondale Estates.

I had a fabulous folk-loric tour in Scotland last August and absolutely fell madly in love with Scotland. Hope to go back in the year 2000.

Thanks a million! I hope I can meet some more Buchanans some day. We also had a great time at the Jacksonville Games.

Love--  
Elizabeth (Betty) Leatherby  
2927 Apache Avenue  
Jacksonville, FL 32210

Dear Terry,

I cannot tell you how much I enjoyed reading about the "Buchanan Estate Scam," by Patty Hopkinson, published in the latest issue of The Buchanan Banner. The article certainly cleared up a lot of the mystery for my Buchanan family. For many years we have wondered what could have caused such a stir. When I was just a child (50 yrs. ago!), I remember that my grandmother Buchanan and other family members would talk about the big estate they had anticipated inheriting. No one seemed to know what happened to the inquiry.

Enclosed are copies of two letters which my grandfather, the late Rev. Marion Lafayette Buchanan, pastor of First Baptist Church in Maiden, N.C. wrote in 1931 to a Rev. Buchanan in Bend, Texas. Grandfather died shortly after the correspondence. I thought perhaps you would enjoy his comments and speculation on the Estate. In his letters, he states that he had written a short history of the Buchanans when he served as Clerk of Court for Mitchell County, North Carolina, prior to the year 1900, but failed to keep a copy for himself. I have searched for this history at the court houses in Mitchell and Burke County, but have found nothing. Should any of your readers have info on the Buchanans of Mitchell County, I would certainly enjoy hearing from them.

Yours Truly,  
Judith H. Abec  
5557 Clearlake Drive  
Hickory, N. C. 28601  
(704) 327-7120

Judith—

Thank you for sharing the following letters. I, too, have several of my grandfather's original letters regarding the estate issue.

THE EDITOR

## Original letters from the Buchanan Estate Scam provided by Judith Abec...

Maiden, N. C.  
March 19, 1931

Rev. D. I. Buchanan  
Bend, Texas

Dear Brother Buchanan,

I was in a meeting in Spruce Pine (North Carolina), when a letter came and my boy failed to call my attention to it for several days after I returned.

In regard to the Buchanan estate, I do have very much information, more than you have. When I was up in Mitchell County a few days ago, I learned that they had dug up my great, great grandfather's tombstone. It had fallen down and had been buried for several years. It was made out of soapstone. It is native of the section where he was buried. I was born and reared within a mile of where he was buried. He had a large family. Their names are in an old Bible near Spruce Pine. I am expecting a copy of the family record anytime so I can copy it in one of my Bibles. I made arrangements to get it when I was up there. My great, great grandfather's name was William Buchanan. He and his brother, John, came to this country in the days of Daniel Boone. John went elsewhere and I have never been able to learn where he located.

Some parties went a few weeks ago to Texas and New York City to investigate. From what I can learn Secret Service lawyers are looking after the matter. I understand that a lawyer at Marion is engaged in the matter.

In regards to our chances, I think it is possible to inherit something but hardly probable.

If anything new develops, I shall let you know. If you learn anything further, let me hear from you.

I have very good church work here in the town of Maiden (NC).

Yours truly,  
M.L. Buchanan

July 8, 1931  
Rev. D.I. Buchanan,  
Bend, Texas

Dear Brother Buchanan:

You will please excuse me for not writing to you sooner. I have been the busiest this Spring and Summer ever before. It seems and besides I have been waiting and hoping for information that might be helpful to you. I was up in Mitchell County, at Spruce Pine (North Carolina) in a meeting about the time that your letter came. I learned while there that a number of the Buchanan relatives from Mitchell County had been to see L.D. Buchanan and that after they returned from Texas they went on to New York City. They learned from a certain Judge there that there is property there that belongs to Buchanan heirs.



*A short while before I went to Spruce Pine the Buchanan relatives had uncovered a tomb stone that marked the grave of my great, great, great grandfather, Wm. Buchanan. The tradition is and also it is a matter of record that William had a brother John. John did not stop in Mitchell County and his whereabouts was never known after.*

*When I was in Mitchell County, and was Clerk for the Superior Court, I wrote a short history of the Buchanans. I failed to keep a copy. I learn that some of the relatives have copies.*

*I think if I had time to go to Morganton, Burke County, I could find some old records that would help us in this matter. I have not heard whether any progress is being made of late or not, up in Mitchell, in regard to this matter.*

*I live in a town of about 2,500. I am Pastor of the First Church here. My salary is \$2,000.00. I also have a country church that I attend on Sunday afternoon, twice a month. I have six in family. My oldest son and oldest daughter are married. I am fifty nine years old. My oldest brother is a doctor. My youngest brother is in the real estate business in Los Angeles, Calif.*

*If I happen on any information that you might be interested in I shall write you again in regard to this matter. The reason that I think valuable information might be found in Burke County is that Mitchell County was a part of Burke at the time our ancestors settled in it.*

*I am truly yours,  
M.L. Buchanan*

Dear Terry (Editor),

This is one of those letters I have intended to write for years!

As an early member, however inactive, since the newsletter was, just that, a letter, and I have them all, I have watched the Banner grow to the splendid publication you and your fellow workers have made it. I am enclosing a small contribution to help this work continue.

Please accept my thanks for your very fine effort and the great magazine.

In addition I have enclosed a brief family background letter which the Clan historian may find of some small interest.

Like Chaplin Ray Buchanan I served in the U.S. Marine Corps but in the Korean War.

Sincerely,  
Gordon J. Buchanan, Col. Ret. USAF  
Life Member Clan Buchanan  
320 W. Luchana Drive  
Litchfield Park, Arizona 85340

#### Brief Outline of GORDON Jean BUCHANAN Family History

G. Grandfather: **Joseph Buchanan** b:1810, Northern Ireland; d:18 Nov 1893, Bagot, Canada Joseph's

SON: my Grandfather: **George Buchanan** b: 6 APR 1847... d: ??? Bagot, Canada.

Joseph's wife, my G. Grandmother: **Hanna Ann Nash** b: 1811 Birmingham, England d: 1896 Bagot, Manitoba, Canada. George

married **Charlotte Ann Dutton**; b: 22 APR 1853 Ogdensburg, N.Y. George & Charlotte

had one son; **Herbert Dutton Buchanan** b: 7 JUL 1883 Ogdensburg, N.Y.; d: 27 JAN 1960 Bloomington, IL. (My father.) They

also had three daughters: **Margaret L.; Barbara Louise; and Lena**; Margaret

married **George Alberts**: Barbara married **Joseph Horner Lambert** and begat **Joe Jr.**

and another son. **Lena** married an **Arthur King** and begat **Jack, Martha and Bessie**

**King, Herbert Dutton Buchanan** married and had a son **Herbert, Jr.** Herbert's first

wife died. His son, my half brother, was purported to have served in the Canadian

Army earning the Victoria Cross in the Dupree landing WW II. He was crippled by his

wounds. I have never met him. Herbert married **Gladys Lenore Olmstead** in

Indianapolis, Indiana. They had three sons, **George Arthur Buchanan**, he was born

prematurely and almost died, b: 23 AUG 1923 D: KIA U.S. Navy, 11 APR 1944 ARM

1/c served in the Pacific theater; **Donald Herbert Buchanan** B: 5 SEP 1924 d: 17

OCT 1976 (hit and run driver killed **Donald** and his wife **Fonetta Russell**) Weston, IL.

**Donald** served in U.S. Army Engineers from early 1942 thru to February 1946. He never

saw home during that time. Served in Europe and the Pacific. Wounded in France.

**Gordon Jean Buchanan**; b: 29 SEP 1932. Served USMC 1947-1957 (enlisted on my

15th birthday) with broken service Active and Reserve. Served in Korean War 1951-52.

Commissioned USAFR/ANG, 1 OCT 1970. Retired Col. USAF, 6 JUL 1992. **Donald H.**

**Buchanan** had two sons; **Donald H. Buchanan, Jr.** b: 14 DEC 1946; Chicago IL

(lives in Glendale Heights, IL) and **Edward George Gordon Buchanan** b: 20

APR 1947 Chicago, IL. (lives in McHenry, IL.) **Donald, Jr.** is married and has four

daughters. **Edward** is a bachelor. **Gordon J. Buchanan**, married **Duane "DUEY"**

**Evelyn Peterson** 17 AUG 1957; They have one married daughter **Barbara "Barbie"**

**Duane (Buchanan) Trapp**. She was born 15 JAN 1963. **Gordon & Duey** are both

graduates of the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus. Duey; B.S.

Physical education '57.. MS ISU '69; Gordon; B.S. Electrical Engineering '59.

Duey retired as Associate Professor and Department Chair, IL Wesleyan University, Bloomington, IL. Gordon has been doing Consulting Engineering from 1960 till 1997. He formed Buchanan & Associates, Consulting Engineers in 1965; Co-founded Buchanan-Bellows & Associates, Consulting Mechanical-Electrical Engineers (Bloomington, IL) in 1966. Sold his interests in SEP 1981 to go on Active Duty with USAF and do special electrical consulting work. Buchanan, Bellows retained the firm name until 1997 when Glenn Lee Bellows retired. The firm was renamed BBA Consulting Engineers appropriately since that was what it had been referred to since 1972 when a BBA logo was designed and introduced by Gordon and an employee, Stan Lange. It is still used by the firm.

*Gordon-*

*Thank you so much for the kind words, your continued support of the Buchanan Banner and the financial contribution. Receiving this kind of acknowledgement from fine members like yourself makes publishing the Banner all the more special.*

*Also, thank you for sharing the family history*

THE EDITOR



**ALL**  
Membership  
Inquiries  
and **ALL**  
Membership  
Applications  
Should be  
Directed  
to the  
Membership  
Secretary  
Stephanie Gibson  
1000 Kennesborough Rd.  
Kennesaw, GA 30144  
(770) 919-7796



Dear Editor--

I want to thank you for being so kind by putting my letter in the "Buchanan Banner." Three of your members have written to me. Two I have helped. The other I could not. However, none of them found their way into my book. I am sorry to say.

It had taken me fifty years to find that my ancestors were Irish. I always thought I was English. But being here in America for 268 years, who can say what I am now. I have one family in my book by the name of Gibbs who left England around 1650 spent 100 years in Germany then came to America. They were German in 1750. I know none of that family and today they say they are English.

One of your members did contact me to let me know that Gibbs is a sept of Clan Buchanan. That, along with the note from your "Buchanan Banner" magazine, confirmed my thinking. I have not given any thought about septs or clans. I would be more than pleased if you have and would send me something on the clan how it works, so I could enter that information, along with the Irish and Welsh their thought on the Gibbs name. Enclosed is a copy of what I think symbolizes where the Gibbs name came from. Kind Regards, Vernon M. Gibbs, Route 7, Box 7157C, Palestine, TX 75801-9112, (903) 549-2839

# The Origin of the Gibbs Family?

By Dr. Howard A. Gibbs

There are but a few families that have any authentic records further back than the 12th or 13th century, and any family history which antedates this period must draw largely on the imagination of the writer and the credulity of his readers. The Gibbs family is no exception to this rule. The family record is fairly distinct from the settlement of Thomas Gybbes in Warwickshire, England in the latter part of the 14th century. Previous to this is lost in the obscurity of the Norman-French era.

The Gibbs family, though coming from England, is not primarily of Celtic or Anglo-Saxon extraction. Its roots go back to the Scandinavian peninsula, that land of mystery and mythology in the early years of the Christian era. Among the mountains and along the frozen fiords of north land there developed a people of whom it is not too much to say that its vigor and virility saved Europe from the degeneracy of the Latin races. The wanderings and conquest of these fierce and hardy sea Vikings covered most of the lands of the known world.

Their raiding excursions fell upon the shores of Germany, Denmark, England, Ireland, France. At first these excursions were but piratical forays; later they formed more permanent settlements. They colonized in the Orkneys and the Hebrides, in Iceland and Greenland. They passed through the Strait of Gibraltar, conquered and founded a kingdom in southern Italy over which they ruled for 150 years. They crossed the Atlantic in their tiny boats and founded colonies in New England 500 years before Columbus discovered America.

They were good "mixers," they conquered, they permeated, they assimilated, and though they lost their own identity in the process, their strength and body of virility of mind left its impression for good on every people they conquered.

In Ireland they became more Irish than the Irish themselves. In England they blended with the Anglo-Saxons so that in two centuries the racial lines were obliterated and the modern English people and nation was the result. In France this mixture of Norse and French blood furnishes one of the most striking examples of the advantage of racial

interbreeding. Here Norseman dropped their drinking orgies, they embraced Christianity; they founded churches and universities; they developed an art and an architecture, a language and a literature of their own, so that in two hundred years it produced an entirely new race which combined the strength and vigor of the Norseman with the polish and culture of the French.

This mixture of Norse and French blood which followed the Conquest of four of the northern provinces of France by the Norsemen is the root stock from which the Gibbs family spring. Whether it was of Norse or French origin it is difficult to say, though the name itself, a diminutive of the Norse Gilbertus, would seem to indicate that it was primarily of Norse extraction.

We know but little of the history of the family in Normandy, but following the conquest of England by William the conqueror thousands of these Normans crossed over into England and took possession of this country. It is said that William divided three-fourths of all the land of England among his followers. Among these were Thomas Gybbes, who was granted a tract of land in Honington, Warwickshire, and John Gybbes, who was granted a tract in Venton or Fenton, Devonshire. These are supposed to have been brothers. This was during the reign of King Richard II about the year 1378. From this time down to the beginning of the emigration to America in the early part of the 17th century, a period of 250 years, the Gibbs family was purely English. A few crossed over in to Ireland, a few into Scotland, but for the most part they remained in the central and southern counties of England. In Warwick, Somerset, Devon, and Kent its branches were most numerous.

These were stirring times in English history and through it all the Gibbs family played no main part.

Its coat of arms was authenticated by the Heralds' College whose work goes back to the year 1412. This coat of arms varies but little in the different branches of the family. The motto "Tenax Propositi" - steadfast in purpose - has been claimed exclusively by the Devon and Kent branches, but it forms no art

of the original coat of arms and has been used at will by all the branches.

## Gibbs Family Motto

Inscribed upon the coat of arms of the Gibbs family are the words of our motto "Tenax Propositi," *tenacious of purpose.*

No words can better express the persistence of the Pilgrims and pioneers of our country.

*"They crossed the prairies as of old  
The Pilgrims crossed the sea  
To make the West as they the East  
The homestead of the West."*

The wanderings and conquests of these hardy sea Vikings of the past but the spirit which animated them is just as essential now as then. In the realm of advanced thinking, in the realm of commonplace activities of life which spell success and building character, there are always new oceans to be crossed, there are storms to be braved, there are heights to be won. Now words therefore can furnish a more fitting inspiration for the Gibbs activities of the 20th century, which in the words of Victor Hugo is to be the "Century of Humanity."

An anonymous writer has thus expressed the sentiment of our family motto in words of lighter vein:

*"Bite off more than you can chew, then chew it.  
Plan for more than you can do, then do it  
Hitch your wagon to a star.  
Keep your seat and there you are."*

The preceding article does not reflect the views or opinions of the "Buchanan Banner" nor the Clan Buchanan Society International in any way. It is not recognized as an accurate account or history of the Gibbs sept as related to the surname Buchanan nor to Clan Buchanan itself. It does not provide a Scottish link and is only an individual attempt to uncover ones heritage. The "Buchanan Banner" would invite and encourage a rebuttal to Mr. Gibbs submission. The Banner would also like to thank Mr. Gibbs for contributing this article for publication. *The Editor*



# TOWN OF BUCHANAN

P.O. BOX 205  
BUCHANAN, VIRGINIA 24066

# BUCHANAN, VIRGINIA

The Buchanan Banner  
4599 Cedar Knoll Drive  
Manetta, GA 30066

December 15, 1997

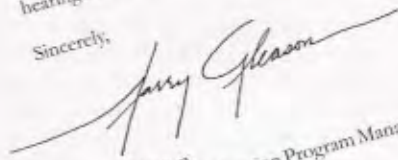
Dear Buchanan Banner,

As Downtown Revitalization Program Manager for the Town of Buchanan, Virginia, I receive many requests for information about the Town. Mr. Roy A. MacCormack of Buchanan, Virginia who is a member of the Buchanan Clan and receives your publication, requested that I submit an article to your publication about the Town of Buchanan, Virginia. Enclosed is a brief history of the Town and a few Town postcards whose images may be used for the article.

Three years ago, the Town initiated a revitalization program that bases economic development within the context of historic preservation. Returning to our roots as a source of inspiration and pride, the Revitalization Program promotes adaptive reuse of historic structures rather than demolition or neglect. Promoting the Town's heritage and incorporating new development which respects the Town's heritage has had far reaching positive implications. This once thought to be dead community has become the leader within the County for alternative development practices.

If you publish information about the Town of Buchanan, Virginia, I would like to receive a copy of the magazine to have on display in the Town Hall for residents to view. I am looking forward to hearing from you, if you have any additional questions, feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Harry Gleason,  
Downtown Revitalization Program Manager

From its earliest development the Town of Buchanan, Virginia, named for Colonel John Buchanan, was principal crossing of the James river via the "Great Valley Road" and other regional transportation networks. As an early transportation-oriented community, the Town included taverns and ordinaries, stables, blacksmith shops, wagon and carriage makers, general merchandise stores to service travelers, teamsters, and producers of goods being sent to external markets from the region.

Transportation routes and changes in modes of transportation have had primary influence on Buchanan's history. People settled in Buchanan because of the Town's location at a major intersection of transportation routes. Commercial and manufacturing enterprises located there because of the Town's advantageous location for transport of raw materials, goods and products. Changes in means of transportation shaped the Town's periods of growth in commerce and manufacturing. Since the 1740's the area now encompassed by the Town of Buchanan has always been distinguished as the point of intersection between two principal transportation corridors: the great northeast-southwest overland route west of the Blue Ridge Mountains between Pennsylvania and the old Upland south, and the James River, the principal river system of central Virginia that provides an east-west route for transport of goods from Mountain and Valley Region, through the Piedmont, to the Tidewater and Chesapeake Bay.



Buchanan Presbyterian Church constructed in 1845,  
is the Town's oldest Standing church



In the 1740's the earliest trace of the Great Road from Philadelphia to western Virginia first crossed the James River at Looney's Ferry, whose approximate location is marked with an historic highway marker along route 11 west of downtown.

Frontier colonial leader and land speculator James Patton obtained lands at the Great Valley Road crossing of the James River in the mid-1740's. His heirs the Buchanans, Boyds and Andersons acquired title to those lands and settled there over the next three decades.

Colonel John Buchanan, Gentleman appears in early records as an associate of James Patton. Son of Jane Sayers and James Buchanan, Colonel John married Margaret (Peggy), the daughter of James Patton in 1749 and upon the death of Patton the Buchanans moved in 1756 to Pattons land of Cherry Tree Bottom and lived there until his death in 1769.

Colonel Buchanan and Peggy had seven children: sons, John, William and James and daughters, Mary Jane, Margaret and Anne. Son John was also a Colonel and was killed at Saratoga, William and James moved to Kentucky where the former was killed by Indians. Of the four daughters, Mary married Andrew Boyd, Jane married John Floyd, Margaret married Joseph Drake and Anne married Joseph's brother, Ephriam.

After Colonel Buchanan's death in 1769 his wife, Margaret Patton, married William Anderson. In his will, Buchanan's estate was divided among his wife and children, Mary Boyd receiving four tracts on both sides of the James River including Cherry Tree Bottom.

Descendants of John and Jane Patton Buchanan included two John Floyds, father and son, both of whom became governors of Virginia and the latter Secretary of War under President Buchanan. While the Boyds lived in Buchanan after the death of John Buchanan, Margaret Patton Buchanan married William Anderson and moved to Kentucky in 1796.

William Anderson laid out the town of Pattonsburg on the north side of the James River in 1788 while James Boyd laid out the Town of Buchanan on the south side of the James across from Pattonsburg in 1811. The Great Road passed through the main streets of both towns. Plats of Buchanan in 1811 and Pattonsburg in 1818 established a grid of streets and enumerated lots that conform in large part with the current tax maps. Water transport on the James River was improved from Buchanan to Tidewater by 1807 and the two towns became centers for processing agricultural products from southwestern Virginia for transport to Richmond and the Chesapeake. The



**Buchanan Swinging Bridge - a reminder of Buchanan's boom period, this bateau rests along the bank of the James river marking the location of James River and Kanawha Canal ruins**

Virginia General Assembly in 1819 acted to establish warehouses for inspection of tobacco and flour in both towns. River traffic increased in the 1830's with internal improvements that brought a better road system to Buchanan from western Virginia. By the mid-1830's internal improvements resulted in completion of the Cumberland Gap Turnpike from the Kentucky border to central Botetourt County. At that time the towns of Pattonsburg and Buchanan had a combined population of about 350 free inhabitants, a covered bridge across the James, a brick Free Church and several substantial commercial buildings that

fronted on the river. By the 1840's Buchanan's buildings included the John Wilson warehouse, store and residence, the Botetourt Hotel and the "Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, all brick structures which still stand today. By 1851 the James River and Kanawha Canal was completed from Richmond to Buchanan. At this time the two towns experienced a boom in commercial and artisan activity during the decade before the Civil War. By then the two towns had 9 merchants and 25 self-employed artisans: shoemakers, wagon makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, rope makers, cabinetmakers, saddlers and



tinners. In 1850 Buchanan and Pattonsburg had a combined population of 900 inhabitants, including 250 slaves, more inhabitants than Fincastle, Salem or any towns west of the Blue Ridge on drainage of the James and Roanoke Rivers.

During the Civil War, the Town of Buchanan served as an important Confederate supply depot for shipment of agricultural produce and pig iron to Richmond via the James River and Kanawha Canal. Federal General David Hunter marched through Pattonsburg and Buchanan on June 13, 1864 on his ill-fated raid of Lynchburg.

After the Civil War commerce and manufacturing declined in Buchanan and Pattonsburg. By 1880 the combined population of the two towns dropped to 630 inhabitants. Numbers of town merchants and artisans fell sharply as canal traffic on the James River from Buchanan to Lynchburg was eclipsed by rail traffic from Salem to Lynchburg.

Steel rail transportation came to the towns of Buchanan and Pattonsburg in the early 1880's, the time when Buchanan incorporated Pattonsburg into its Town limits. Industrial growth and revival of commerce followed completion of the Norfolk and Western

and the Chesapeake and Ohio lines through town because the new railroads hauled heavy freight to distant markets faster and at a lower cost than earlier wagons and canal boats. The Buchanan Brass and Hardware Company employed between 10 and 30 machinery operators and other laborers in the early 1890's. The Continental Can Company and the Virginia Can Company established significant manufacturing

operations in Buchanan after 1903. The Virginia Can Company employed at least 38 employees in 1906 and in 1910 owned buildings valued at \$16,000 on a Norfolk and Western track siding just east of the original Town limits. By 1920 railroad employees far outnumbered self-employed artisans. By

grown to 870 inhabitants and Land Books for the Town recorded 70 more lots with buildings than in 1910.

Industrial employment continued to provide for Buchanan residents during and after World War II. Haffleigh and Co. converted to military production during the war and sold out to Groendyke Manufacturing Co. in 1965, an operation that by 1980 employed 125 workers in the manufacture of silicone and rubber products. The James River Limestone Company employed 125 workers in 1980. Buchanan's textile industry employed between 130 and 200 workers from the 1950's through the 1970's. Since 1960 truck traffic on Interstate 81, the latest upgrade of the great overland route west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, shipped precut and finished garments to and from Buchanan. Following recent annexations, Buchanan's population has grown to 1,200 inhabitants.

Today, after decades of physical and economic decline, the Town of Buchanan has become a leader in economic development using historic preservation as a catalyst for growth. After three years of concentrated downtown revitalization activities downtown has once again become host to a variety of businesses and residences proudly representing the community's dreams and aspirations.

We invite you, explore a beautiful corner of the world, where treasures from the past and present await your discovery. Nestled within the steep slopes of Cove and Purgatory Mountains, the Town of Buchanan Virginia has remained an attractive place to live as well as an important stopping place for travelers since 1811. While traveling Virginia, stop in a Town you can relate to, Buchanan, Virginia.



**Historic Wilson Warehouse - built in 1839 was a combined private residence, store and warehouse.**

World War I industrial manufacturing had replaced pre-Civil War patterns of production by skilled craftsmen.

Industrial employment in Buchanan increased between 1920 and 1940 with limestone and bone product operations employing over 400 workers, many of whom commuted to town by automobile on newly improved hard surface roads. On the eve of World War II, Buchanan's population had







# Clan Communion

## "Sometimes Dreams Come True"

Rev. Ray Buchanan--*Clan Chaplain*

In January I left my position as Co-director of the Society of St. Andrew. Marian and I are two of the four founders of this exceptionally effective hunger relief organization and I had been one of the two directors for

eighteen years. Leaving the Society of St. Andrew was easy. But, it was the right thing to do, and the time was right to do it.

I left because I was called to another ministry. My new position is the Executive Director of Stop Hunger Now, an international hunger relief organization which I have been privileged to help begin. The story of Stop Hunger Now is a beautiful illustration of the grace of God and how the Holy Spirit will lead us if we will allow.

While visiting with a donor of the Society of St. Andrew, the donor asked me what I would do if I could do anything in the world. At first I hesitated, and was less than explicit with my answer. After all, it is not often someone asks me to share my dreams.

I answered that I would just like to feed the hungry. My answer did not satisfy my questioner, and he is not one to be denied. Again he asked me, "What would you do if you could do anything in the world?"

After a moment to collect my thoughts I answered as best and as truthfully as I could. I told him that if I could really do anything I wanted, I would most of all like to travel to crisis areas around the world to assess the needs of the starving, hungry, and malnourished, then return to the United States and immediately arrange for food to get to those in the most desperate need.

The donor responded that he shared my dream, but with one exception. He would want me to take the checkbook with me.

Less than two weeks later plans were underway for Stop Hunger Now. The donor put his checkbook where his mouth was, pledging \$500,000 over two years to get the new organization off on the right foot. He has since committed another \$250,000 for our third year. Other sources have added another \$200,000.

Since our inception in January, Stop Hunger Now has been blessed in a mighty way. We are already working in nine countries (Haiti, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico, Armenia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Kenya and North Korea) and are poised to begin work in several more. Millions of servings of nutritious food has reached the hungry and more is on the way. At the time of my writing (early May), Stop Hunger Now has already provided over \$450,000 worth of direct ministry to the hungry and malnourished of four continents.

The point to this story is to once again relate the faithfulness of a God who knows us better than we know ourselves. Jesus once said that we have not because we ask not. More and more I am beginning to understand that most of us have no real concept of the depth of that statement. We have allowed our perception of what is possible to become so distorted as to completely miss the glorious promises that are ours.

The older we get the easier it is to become terribly shortsighted. Life wears us down. We dwell in the midst of limitations and short-comings, often forgetting that with God all things are possible. We live in a constant fear of failure, or rejection, and scarcity, and it shows in our pinched faces and half-stepping shuffle.

Jesus said that He came that we might have life and have it in all its abundance. I take that to mean that sometimes our dreams will come true. But, it's up to us to dream dreams large enough to lift us above the fears of those around us.

The events of the past six months have affirmed a truth I have long known. God wants to grant us the desires of our heart, but we have to have the willingness to let go of the present in order to grasp for the promise.

But, if we do, God is faithful and the reward will be far beyond anything we could expect and far in excess of anything we could ever deserve. Don't be afraid to dream. Sometimes our dreams do come true.

Semper fidelis,

Ray

## True But Strange Adventures of the Buchanans

Shortly after the beginning of the civil war in Spain, volunteers from the United States began joining the army of the Republic to fight against the Nationalists who had turned traitor, most being in the Spanish Army of pre-civil war days, in what they had hoped would be a quick coup and ouster of the liberal Republican government. One of those volunteers was Donald "Buck" Buchanan, an honor student at one of the great Ivy League colleges who also was a great athlete. Buck Buchanan joined along with three other fellow student-athletes and they found themselves in Madrid being issued rifles and a uniform of sorts and then being rushed to the front where they confronted the Italian Tank Corps and some Spanish rebel infantry. Buck's three friends died the very first day, run over by tanks.

Buck, however, was a Buchanan. He had learned bayonet drill and marksmanship while in ROTC and he personally accounted for seventy-five traitor soldiers that first day and would be known after a week as a killing machine. They called him "The Death" in his unit and soon he was a captain and then later a major.

When the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was formed they asked for him, but he declined, being content to remain in the ranks of the true Army of the Republic. Then came the German dive bombers and the He-111s, raining death on the innocent Spanish civilians.

Buchanan asked for flight training and was trained to fly the Russian built I-15 and the I-16 fighters. He destroyed seven Heinkels on his first mission and got two Bf109 fighters on his second. He was happy to see German airmen dying left and right but he was well aware that his planes weren't very good.

Towards the end of the war he had worn out seven I-16 fighters and had nothing to fly. He rejoined the infantry as a private. One day during a particularly vicious attack by Franco's "Death Head Regiment," he was knocking down enemy after enemy when a smoking grenade landed at his feet. He bent to pick it up and was hit by a Mauser bullet which staggered him and injured his throwing arm. Seeing his colonel and ten soldiers within a few feet, he dove on the grenade which blew him to shreds. Franco's forces shortly after won the war and Buchanan's name faded from official memory. *Contributed to the "Banner" by*

Joyce Gibson



March 1901

# Mr. McKinley As President

By Henry B. F. Macfarland



TO understand Mr. McKinley as President you must understand him as a man. This seems easy, since he has lived so simply and so openly. But, on the contrary, it is hard, because, more than most Presidents, Mr. McKinley has been at once misunderstood and successfully misrepresented. Like all his predecessors, he is neither the saint that his friends, nor the sinner that his enemies have painted; but, unlike most of his predecessors, he has been made to appear, partly by friends and partly by enemies, very different from the man he really is.

Nothing illustrates the popular misunderstanding of Mr. McKinley more than the astounding delusion, entertained by some Republicans as well as by many Democrats who do not know him, that he is, and has been ever since 1895, more or less under the influence of Senator Hanna. This sums up, in a way that is as unjust as it is picturesque, all the notions to the effect that Mr. McKinley is a yielding and unstable person, without convictions, or even opinions, that cannot be changed at the command of a stronger man. Newspaper cartoons, which now have more influence than newspaper editorials, are largely responsible for these strange beliefs, but they have been fostered by uninformed editors and politicians misled by deceptive appearances and by malice. It is interesting to see how ignorance alone misleads writers about President McKinley who are friendly to him, as when they speak of him as "stolid and solemn" because they have only seen his manner in public, when the fact is that he is a man of humor, who enjoys even the cartoons at his own expense, and is as fond of good jokes, and as apt at telling them, as Abraham Lincoln. Remembering the fate of public men who have done otherwise, Mr. McKinley has kept his wit and humor for private conversation, and thus, naturally enough, has been accused of having none. These writers would probably be unwilling to believe that Mr. McKinley was a constant reader of Mr. Dooley during the Spanish War, just as Mr. Lincoln found recreation in the humorists of the Civil War.

As it takes more faith to be an infidel than a believer, so it takes more credulity to believe in the McKinley of fiction than in the McKinley of fact. It seems incredible that intelligent and educated men and women should be able to believe, even on the authority of both newspaper cartoons and editorials, that the man who has done what Mr. McKinley has done could be under the domination of any other man. Even after taking from President McKinley all the achievements of his administration that can possibly be credited to others, it must be admitted that he has accomplished more



than any of his predecessors, with possibly one or two exceptions, in what he has clearly done himself. From such work it ought to be easy to infer the workman.

At all events, the only way to understand President McKinley's first administration is to recognize the fact that it was his administration. There is no doubt about this fact in Washington, where the whole story is known in detail, and all the characters in it are rightly appreciated because thoroughly understood. If it be said that Washington is friendly to Mr. McKinley, it can be said that Washington is familiar with Mr. McKinley. He has had to meet the disadvantage that the prophet finds proverbially in his own country and in his own house; for he has lived in Washington for almost a quarter of a century, and has grown steadily into larger powers before the eyes of many men who remember what he was when he first came to the House of Representatives. He has had to live down that familiarity which, in the beginning of a career, is still apt to breed contempt. It has been hard to do this, just as it has been hard to take command of men who were his commanders when he first appeared in public life. But to make himself the acknowledged leader under these circumstances means more than if he had gained the place by coming first to Washington with the prestige and authority of a President elect, personally unknown to most public men.

President McKinley's personal manner, which has had so much to do with his success, has had quite as much to do with the misunderstanding of him. The expression of a kindly and equable nature governed by the moderation and patience suggested by the crest of his Scotch ancestors, an olive branch clasped in a mailed hand, with the motto "Not too much," its strength failed to impress those who think that brusqueness and bluster and bragging are the necessary signs of power. "A very parfit gentil knyghte" is to many people a weakling simply because he is gentle, and they have had to know Mr. McKinley well to appraise him properly. Even close acquaintance has not helped those of opposite qualities to appreciate him. His "suaviter et fortiter" is one of the secrets of his success in making his way to the headship of his party, through the ranks of his colleagues, without alienating any considerable number of them, and without making personal enemies of any of his political opponents. It is the key, too, to his dealings with his Cabinet, which has contained such a large proportion of strong men, with Senators and Representatives of all parties, and with public men generally. Mr. McKinley has had his own way more than most party leaders,



more than most of his predecessors in the White House. But he has had it in his own way. Always tactful, serene, patient, modest in manner, never sounding a trumpet of announcement or indulging in noisy threatenings or complaining recriminations, he has not had credit for his courage, persistence, and determination. He has cared more for real success than for making people think that he would have it or had won it. Now, most men are still children who are impressed by appearances. They like to be told, even by the President himself, that he is doing or going to do great things, especially if, as in the case of Andrew Jackson, he publicly defies some enemy, or Talks contemptuously of the coordinate branches of the government. Most Americans look upon the President as superior to the Congress and the Supreme Court, about whose powers and functions they know very little; and they are rather pleased than otherwise when he acts as though he agreed with this opinion. Even if such a President actually fails to accomplish, perhaps because of a bellicose and blustering manner, any real, substantial success in the way of legislation or diplomatic negotiations; even if he is destructive rather than constructive, and leaves the country and his party worse off than when he became President, he may remain a hero indefinitely to many people.

Not only is Mr. McKinley's manner different from that of the Presidents that such men admire, but his theory of the

presidency is equally different. Trained as he was, almost from his youth up, in the House of Representatives, intimately acquainted with all the phases of Congress and deeply imbued with its spirit, while possessed of the friendship of most of its leaders of his time, it was very natural that he should consider it entitled to its full constitutional powers and duties, and to the most respectful consideration on a plane of absolute equality with the President of the United States. Mr. Garfield was the only President of our time, except Mr. McKinley, who came to the White House after such an experience at the Capitol, and he had precisely the same theory of the relations between the President and Congress. According to this theory, Congress ought not to dominate the President, the President ought not to dominate Congress, but they should cooperate as far as practicable for the good of the country.

As human nature is very much the same in Congress as in a stock exchange, a church convention, or a newspaper office, the President who deals with Congress tactfully and courteously will, in the long run get more of what he wants than the President who does not do so. He may not get so much credit for what he does gain, from those people who like to see a President fight Congress, especially in that flattering way which consists in appealing to them to make Congress do what the President wants done. The tendency toward government by a monarch in this country appears most



clearly in the sayings and doings of the people who want "a strong man in the White House," who shall show his strength by fighting the Senators and Representatives, who have been chosen quite as directly by the popular voice as he has. They like an arrogant egotism in the President, and would be quite willing to have him dominate Congress all the time, and the supreme Court part of the time. They think the President is very much more likely to be right, and certainly more nearly represents the popular will, or at least what the popular will ought to be, than the other two branches of the government, and that he ought to fight as hard to get what he wants in legislation as to protect the executive prerogatives from encroachment. What they want, apparently, is a President who shall be the whole government, as in Mexico.

President McKinley had the point of view of Congress before he took the point of view of the President. He knows that Congress, collectively, is as wise, as patriotic, and as representative of the people as he is, and that, individually, there may be men in both houses who would be able to take his place at short notice, without detriment to the country. He remembers, too, how he looked at the President when he was a member of the House, and how what the President said and did affected him. It is, therefore, comparatively easy for him to practice the Golden Rule in dealings with Congress as in dealings with others. By treating Senators and Representatives, collectively and individually, in this spirit, President McKinley has forfeited the praise of some men outside of Congress, but he has won the confidence and cooperation of Congress as has no other President. It is admitted that no other President has had so many personal friends and admirers in Congress; and there could be no greater tribute to Mr. McKinley, for no one knows him better than these men. When, on the 9th of March, 1898, without a written request, without a word from him in public and formal fashion, on his mere intimations to the leaders of all parties in private conversation in his office, both houses by unanimous vote gave him fifty million dollars, "for the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the direction of the President," Congress showed what it thought of President McKinley. No such appropriation on such a request was ever made in such a way before, and it never would have been made in that way for any other kind of a President.

It is not enough that a President should be patriotic and high-minded in his intentions and wise in his purposes; he must

also be efficient in carrying them out. In point of efficiency President McKinley has no superior in his predecessor, and his is largely because he has treated Congress as he wanted Congress to treat him. It is also, however, because Congress believed in him. The personal equation was as important in this case as in any other. His career has kept him under public observation from the day when, as a boy, he left his simple but comfortable home in the Western Reserve to go to the Civil War. As he rose from private to major, and as, after the war, he rose from country lawyer to Representative in Congress, he was constantly watched, and men recorded that he was honest, candid, courageous, clean in speech and behavior, a model son and an ideal husband. This record, with his intelligence and industry and his felicitous manner has given him his place among public men. It is impossible to describe either President McKinley or his reputation without dwelling upon the fact that he has lived a life as nearly blameless as that of any public man of our history. It may be, as we are told sometimes, that a good man may make a bad President, and that a bad man may make a good President, but in this particular instance a good man makes a good President chiefly because he is a good man. His character secured him the confidence of his associates, his temperance and moderation kept mind and body in full vigor, and his religious faith sustained him in dark and trying days. Besides all this, his good life has given him much of his hold upon the country at large. Yet it must not be forgotten that goodness and greatness are not the same thing in a President, and that Mr. McKinley has shown not only goodness, but greatness. It is simply truth to say that he has met all the extraordinary requirements of an extraordinary period, and met them easily and well, and this is to say that he is a great President. It has been hard for many public men who frankly admitted his goodness to frankly admit his greatness, because he has been growing ever since they first knew him, and they have been too close to the process to observe the results. But some have been wiser. Mr. McKinley had been marked for the presidency by keener eyes, at the greater distance, than those of his associates, long before he was honored with a ballot in a national convention. Twenty years ago Mr. Blaine predicted with emphasis that Mr. McKinley would become President, at a time when Mr. McKinley had still to wait ten years before he became leader of the House. And there were others than Mr. Blaine who saw then, or a little later, that this young statesman, so strong, so industrious, so attractive, and so honorably ambitious, would reach the White House if

he lived. As each opportunity came to him Mr. McKinley was ready for it, and he had patience to wait for the opportunity.

He might have been nominated for the presidency at Chicago, in the Republican National Convention of 1888, had he been willing to desert John Sherman who could not be nominated, but whom McKinley, as a member of the Ohio delegation, had been instructed to support. He was the most popular man in that convention, and was applauded every time he came into the hall. After five ballots had shown that none of the candidates had a majority, on the sixth ballot one vote was cast for William McKinley, and this was cheered by two thirds of the convention. Seventeen votes were cast for him by the next state called; and while the convention was cheering for him, and it seemed evident that it would nominate him, he sprang upon a chair and stopped it all by an appeal, or rather a demand, "that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me. I cannot," said Mr. McKinley to the convention, "I cannot, consistently with the wish of the state whose credentials I bear, and which has trusted me; I cannot, consistently with my own views of personal integrity, consent, or seem to consent, to permit my name to be used as a candidate before this convention. I would not respect myself if I could find it in my heart to do, or permit to be done, that which could even be ground for any one to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio, or my devotion to the chief of her choice and the chief of mine." And on the seventh ballot Benjamin Harrison was nominated.

Four years later Mr. McKinley was tested again, while presiding as chairman of the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, where he had gone to advocate the renomination of President Harrison. The anti-Harrison managers, without consulting Mr. McKinley, sought to unite a majority of the convention in his support, and were apparently succeeding. They had induced the Ohio delegation, of which he was member, to vote for him. From the chair Mr. McKinley challenged the announcement of the Ohio vote, and demanded, as a member of the delegation, that its role should be called. Upon this poll of the delegation, his alternate, under his instructions, voted for Benjamin Harrison, while all the other votes were cast for Mr. McKinley; but Mr. McKinley's action prevented the success of the movement to nominate him, and although he received 182 votes, Mr. Harrison was re-nominated on that ballot.

When the fullness of time for his nomination came, at St. Louis, in 1896, he received the nomination on the first ballot





President and Mrs. McKinley stepping from train

with 661  $\frac{1}{2}$  votes, 84  $\frac{1}{2}$  being cast for Thomas B. Reed, 61  $\frac{1}{2}$  for M.S. Quay, 58 for Levi P. Morton, and 35  $\frac{1}{2}$  for William B. Allison. In 1900 he was nominated before the convention met at Philadelphia, by the voice of his party, and, when the role was called, received the votes of all the 926 delegates.

All this time Mr. McKinley had been broadening and deepening in mind and heart. All this time, through prosperity and adversity, public and private, he had been getting a stronger and wider grip upon the majority of his countrymen. The McKinley tariff bill of 1890, although he was not entirely responsible for it, retired him from Congress, but made him governor of Ohio, and eventually President of the United States. There was nothing accidental in it all. It was simply a natural and orderly process of evolution under favoring circumstances. It was the old story of an American country boy's success through steady and deserved

promotion, without wealth, or a college education, or high social position as aid or hindrance. At fifty-three, ripened and enriched intellectually, he was elected President of the United States as though by inevitable logic. He was ready for his great task. How great it was to be neither he nor any one else could have imagined then. Few seriously thought that the United States was in danger of war with Spain, and even those who thought war possible did not conceive the extent or character of its consequences. Mr. McKinley was elected, as he thought, and as almost everybody else in his party thought, to substitute on the statute books in cooperation with the Republican Congress elected at the same time, a modification of the McKinley tariff bill for the Wilson Gorman tariff law, and thus to restore the prosperity which had for some reason disappeared; and also, as others thought, to bring about the enactment of a law for the maintenance of the existing gold standard,

and to remedy the defects in the Treasury system which, under the conditions of the former administration, had compelled it to issue two hundred and thirty million dollars in new bonds, and at the same time to make a last effort to secure an agreement on "international bimetalism." To accomplish these things was felt to be enough for one administration, with the minor matters which naturally would be disposed of besides.

If the Cuban question, with all its consequences, could have been postponed for four years, and if the Chinese question, with all its consequences, had not arisen, Mr. McKinley could still have pointed, at the end of his first administration, to a record of work accomplished that would have been extremely creditable. The Fifty-Fifth Congress, on his recommendation and under his inspiration, passed the Dingley tariff law to take the place of the Wilson-Gorman law, at the extra session which he



called promptly after his inauguration; and the next Congress, on his recommendation and under his inspiration, passed the law to maintain the gold standard, to provide for refunding at two per cent, the lowest rate of interest ever paid by the United States government, and to extend the national banking system to small towns. These two measures by themselves would make a very respectable showing for an administration in time of peace. While neither the President nor Congress can make prosperity to order, they can make conditions which are favorable or unfavorable to it. The Wilson-Gorman act, which was considered to be so largely a protectionist measure that President Cleveland allowed it to become law only against this protest, did not yield sufficient revenue, because the Supreme Court annulled its provision for an income tax; and this kept the "endless chain" going which drew the gold out of the Treasury, and compelled the issue of bonds to put more gold in the Treasury, since there was no law to protect the gold reserve necessary to maintain the gold standards. Following close on the commercial panic of 1893, these conditions prevented the restoration of business confidence, and so the return of prosperity. Sentiment, as usual, played a large part in the matter. President McKinley, who was nominated chiefly because of his record on the tariff question, and elected largely because of his position on the money question, stood, after his victory at the polls, as the prophet of "good times," and the long-desired confidence began to return before he was inaugurated. Redeeming his pledges in the order in which it could be best done, as well as in the order of making them, President McKinley first secured the necessary revenue, and at the same time satisfied the sentimental desire for a Republican tariff. He knew that that could be had quickly and easily, compared with any measure for the improvement of the financial system, in view of the differences over remedies for its ills which compelled delay and discussion. The drain of the Treasury gold was stopped, so that there was time to consider what should be and what could be done with respect to the future of the currency system. By the time Congress met in regular session the President was ready with his recommendation, which, postponing all the more elaborate and experimental projects of "currency reform," provided the plan on which the gold standard act of 1900 was built, — of keeping United States notes redeemed in gold at the Treasury, to be paid out again only in exchange for gold. The President's wisdom in pressing the tariff bill ahead of the currency reform measure was

shown by the fact that Congress could not agree upon a financial bill, and he had to wait until the first session of the next Congress for the law he desired. By that time, good crops, and a demand for them, and for an unparalleled amount of our manufactures, abroad, besides the extraordinary demand at home, caused by the Spanish War, had reversed the conditions of the former administration, so that gold was pouring into the Treasury. After the law was passed, this influx of gold continued until the Treasury held more than ever before in the history of the country. In inducing Congress to pass these two important acts President McKinley showed over and over again his tact and skill and courage and utilized his friendly relations with Senators and Representatives of the opposition, as well as of his own party, to the utmost advantage. In this work, as in all his dealings with Congress, President McKinley showed little care for getting the credit of what was done, compared with his great desire to secure results and maintain harmony. This way of thinking came out constantly in his unwillingness to exercise the veto power, which, he thought, ought to be reserved for rare occasions; preferring to point out privately his objections to bills before or after they came to him, so that their sponsors might correct them by amendments or new legislation, without having to undergo the disappointment, sometimes humiliation, of a presidential bid.

President McKinley, besides settling, with the aid of Congress, the tariff and the Treasury questions to the satisfaction of a majority of the people, brought about the annexation of Hawaii and the much-needed improvement in the government of Alaska. The adjustment of the long-standing controversy with the Pacific railroads, as to their indebtedness for the aid given them by the government, which secured a much larger amount than had been regarded as obtainable, so that the government will lose none of the principal, and only a comparatively small proportion of the interest, was so quietly made under President McKinley's direction that the country generally probably does not realize that it has been done.

In his strictly executive work President McKinley has shown administrative ability of the first order. This has appeared not only in his management of great affairs, but in what might be called the routine business of the office. Under his direction, his admirable secretaries, John Addison Porter and

George B. Cortel you, revolutionized the business methods of the Executive Mansion, to the great benefit of the government and everybody who had

business with the President. In the matter of appointments, small and great, President McKinley has done his best to secure the best men available, and with remarkable success. He has not hesitated to appoint, as well as to retain, Democrats who seemed better fitted than Republicans for particular places. In the selection of men to establish civil government in the islands taken from Spain, the President exercised his usual care, and was as usual successful. Like every other President, he had to make most of his appointments on the recommendation of public men. Even a President like Mr. McKinley, who has more personal friends than any other man in his party, cannot know who should fill every office to which he must make an appointment, even if he were disposed, as President McKinley was not, to ignore any of the party leaders. But President McKinley has held to one rule throughout his dealings with the party leaders in making appointments, and that is that he must have a suitable man for every vacancy. When a suitable man was not presented, the party leader would be given, politely but positively, the alternative of endorsing a man that the President could find without his assistance.

A friend of the civil service reform when it had few friends in public life, who avowed his friendship in public speech in the House of Representatives when it was much harder to do so than a few years later, President McKinley has made his appointments in the spirit of the true civil service reformer, nor has he taken any backward step in the execution of the civil service law. He has been severely, but unjustly, criticised for taking out of the classified service a number of places which had been included in it by President Cleveland's blanket order at the close of his last administration. But these were taken out only because in the practical working of the order, Cabinet officers, all of whom were civil service reformers, — notably Secretary Gage, — advised the President that, for administrative reasons, it was necessary to permit exemptions. It was well understood at the time President Cleveland issued his order that it was experimental, and that his successor would have to make exceptions. President McKinley refused to yield many exceptions — that he was urged by party leaders to grant, just as he stood firmly and successfully against any such looting of the executive departments as had taken place to a greater or less extent under recent administrations. The enemies of civil service reform, who are wiser in their generation than the children of Light, can testify, and have testified, sometimes in bitterness, to the staunchness with which President McKinley has



protected the merit system.

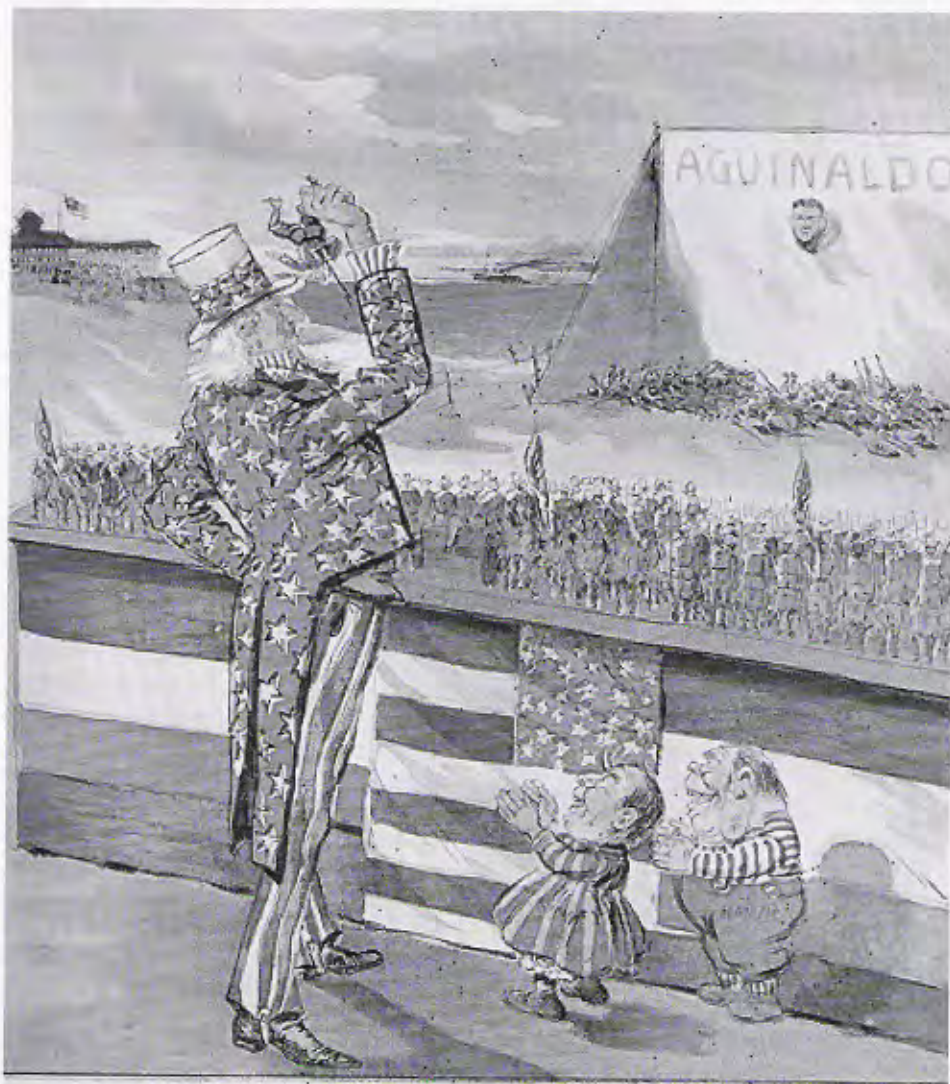
President McKinley has not been unmindful of the evil of the commercial combinations which will always go by the misnomer "trusts." He did all that he could do to meet them under the law through the Department of Justice, and all that he could do to strengthen the law by recommendations to Congress, and meantime favored and appointed the Industrial Commission, which Congress authorized, and which has collected much valuable information on this subject.

The President has been fortunate in his dealings with foreign nations, apart from those which grew out of the war with Spain. He was able to settle satisfactorily the old and vexatious question of our relations to England and Germany in the Samoan Islands, by ending the embarrassing condominium and dividing the islands among the three governments, securing the best harbor for the United States. When the Yukon gold discoveries moved to Canada to claim American territory in Alaska, in order

to get a seaport for the Yukon district, and great Britain, somewhat against her will, pressed the claim, with an intimation that a collision between American miners and Canadian constabulary would mean bloodshed, and might mean war, Secretary Hay, under the President's direction, succeeded in arranging a modus vivendi which, by establishing a temporary boundary line, postponed the question to a better occasion for peaceful settlement, without giving the Canadians, even temporarily, a seaport, or any concession of real importance. Secretary Hay was also able to negotiate with Great Britain a convention popularly known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which abrogated so much of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as prevented the United States from constructing an Isthmian canal without the cooperation of Great Britain, and secured the absolute neutrality, and therefore the absolute protection, of such a canal when built, since the other Powers were known to be ready to assent to it. But, unfortunately, the treaty was sent to

the Senate on the eve of the presidential campaign, and side-tracked by Republican Senators upon Democratic criticism because it had not reserved the right to the United States to close the canal against an enemy in time of war. It was pressed, however in the next session of Congress, only to be so amended as to provide for an exclusively United States canal before it was ratified. The attempt which the President made through the Wolcott Commission to secure an international agreement on bimetalism failed, as was inevitable in view of the conditions; but its very failure helped the gold standard movement. President McKinley's personal qualities make him most successful in the performance of all the social functions of his office, formal and informal. President Arthur, hitherto unexcelled among modern Presidents in charm and courtesy to callers and guests, has been surpassed by President McKinley. "I ran into a bank of roses," said a Senator who went angrily to the White House to ask the removal of a Cabinet officer, and came away smiling, without having been able to complete his request: and this sums up in a striking way the experiences of all those who talk with the President. He likes to please. He would rather say yes than no, although he says no firmly enough whenever it is absolutely necessary to deny a request, but he always makes his visitor feel his desire to gratify him. Although he has never been a society man, he has performed the duties of entertaining at dinners and receptions -- which are so much more important than they seem outside of Washington -- in a most acceptable manner. His kindness and thoughtfulness have appeared in numberless personal courtesies to those in special joy or special sorrow, which have given him a personal place in Washington such as no other President has ever had. All this and much more of a minor character, would have made an enviable record for President McKinley in his first administration, if there had been no Spanish War or Chinese upheaval.

The war with Spain, which President McKinley did everything in his power to prevent, gave him the great opportunity of his life, and the one that he best improved. In it he lifted his administration to the plane of those of Washington and Lincoln, and linked his name with theirs for our time, if not for all time, as the liberator of millions from the yoke of Spain. The country wanted war, but was not prepared for it; the President did not want it, but was prepared for it when it came. Throughout the war he was not only the actual commander in chief, but the director of our diplomacy. The story of the United States in the summer of 1898



A GAME THAT LOSES MUCH TO WIN LITTLE.



is as dramatic and as brilliant and as glorious as any that history tells. Spain was expelled from her last strongholds in the West Indies and in the East Indies, and shut up in the home peninsula; the islands she had misgoverned came under our flag; the United States, as the champion of the millions whom Spain had oppressed, came out of her isolation, and received recognition from all the nations. President McKinley could say more truthfully than any other man, "This was my work," while, with characteristic modesty, thoughtfulness, and generosity, he was praising and thanking other men, all of whom did not deserve to be so praised and thanked.

The suddenness and completeness of our achievement won the admiration of the world. Its consequences made us an active instead of a passive world power, and gave us new duties and responsibilities, which we may regret, but could not honorably avoid. No one foresaw all of this when President McKinley was elected. Few foresaw even the possibility of it when he was inaugurated. On that beautiful 4th of March nothing seemed more unlikely than that in a year the United States would be entering into war again. The thousands who heard President McKinley's inaugural address, in which Cuba was not even mentioned by name, listened without apprehension of war to the President's declaration against it in the abstract, and his warm commendation of the treaty of arbitration which Secretary Olney had concluded with Great Britain, and which the Senate had not

yet ratified, as an illustration of the way in which war should be averted. War with Spain to free Cuba had been suggested by sensational newspapers, but they had not been taken seriously. The country was quite willing to leave Spain in possession of Cuba, if Spain could be induced to stop the cruelties, and give the Cubans a measure of freedom. It was willing to give the new President time to work it all out. A strong minority, made up of intelligent and unemotional people, was opposed to any interference by the United States that would bring the United States into a serious collision with Spain. While he was waiting in

his Canton home for inauguration day, Mr. McKinley, whose sympathies had been touched by the tales of the suffering in Cuba, brought to him, after election, by agents of the Cubans and others who wanted him to use his coming power to secure better conditions, and, if possible, independence for Cuba, thought out carefully a plan for bringing about the amelioration, if not the emancipation of Cuba, by diplomatic negotiations with Spain, to be carried on as rapidly as practicable. The surrender of Spanish sovereignty from motives of self-interest on the part of Spain, and probably for a sum of



IS HE TO BE A DESPOT?

money to be paid by the United States, or by a Cuban republic under a guarantee by the United States, was apparently the ultimate object of this plan, although its purpose might have been satisfied by the cessation of Spanish cruelties, and the concession of real autonomy to the Cubans. President McKinley had the horror of war which most good men who have fought on great battlefields have entertained. He believed, as he said in his inaugural address, that "war should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency."

Mr. McKinley is a born peacemaker, in spite of his valiant service in the Civil War, and the fighting courage he has shown when it was necessary in public life. It is interesting to recall that the purpose he had most at heart, when he became President, was to bring about a complete reunion of the North and South, and to trample out the last embers of hostility between them. As a Northern soldier who was personally popular in the South, he felt that he could do much in his high office to obliterate sectional feeling and restore lasting peace. He could not know that he would be powerfully aided in this undertaking by

another war, and that his great desire for the reconciliation of North and South would be satisfied when they once more marched to battle under the old flag. The President has good reason to believe that if it had not been for the explosion of the Maine, war with Spain could have been averted, and his general purpose with respect to Cuba accomplished. While the war can justly be called a war of humanity, it is still true that the feeling suggested in the popular cry, "Remember the Maine!" was the immediate cause of it, under the predisposing cause of chivalric sympathy with the oppressed Cubans. The President made the bravest fight of his life during the year that he tried to relieve Cuba by peaceful means, while the demand for war gradually rose until it engulfed Congress and all his advisers, and left him only the alternative of guiding it into the best expression, or of being swept aside by it. When he saw that there was nothing

left but this choice, by choosing quickly and acting calmly and courageously, he was able to prevent a formal declaration of war at the first, and any official recognition of the paper republic of Cuba, with all the embarrassing consequences which that would have entailed. He also kept the full direction of the war, and was able to bring it to a close largely by his personal management of our dealings with other countries. After the explosion of the Maine, the President was preparing, through the State, War, and Navy departments, for the conflict that seemed likely to come.



Through the State Department he was making our position clear to foreign nations, trying to conciliate their friendship, and getting valuable information about their intentions. Through the War and Navy departments, especially the latter, he was doing all that could be done to get the army and navy into a state of readiness. Both were very far from being ready, — a fact which the men and the newspapers who were advocating the war-making measure of recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba probably did not realize. At last the verdict of the Court of Inquiry came, and its significant conclusion, although it did not hold the Spanish government or any Spaniard responsible, confirmed in most American minds the suspicion that the *Maine* had been blown up by Spanish agencies. All that President McKinley could do then was to delay the process of going to war until the army and navy were better prepared for it, with the faint hope that, in the interval, Spain might come to a better understanding with the Cubans by agreeing to give up the island. He has been criticised because he did not hold out longer against the demand for war, but those who were in Washington at the time can see no justice in this criticism. Spain prevented him from doing so by characteristic procrastination and persistence in a fatuous course. Congress, which had shown its confidence in the President by the unprecedented action of giving him fifty million dollars to spend in his own discretion for "the national defense," remained on good terms with him; but with almost unanimous voice, all the Democrats and the majority of the Republicans being openly in favor of war with Spain, it insisted that he should cut short the negotiations which he was still carrying on, and recommend war. Speaker Reed could not restrain the Republicans of the House. One by one the conservative men in the Cabinet and Congress who had stood by the President at first, including Vice President Hobart, his most trusted counselor, joined more or less strongly in the general demand. No President with less personal influence could have held Congress back so long. Finally, when he could do no more, and there was no hope of accomplishing anything by further resistance, he recommended armed intervention, after a last appeal to Spain; and Congress, under the guidance of his counsels authorizing this, refused to recognize the republic of Cuba, but promised that we would make Cuba independent. Spain responded by breaking off diplomatic relations, and the war was on.

Its striking events are so fresh in the public

mind that they need not be rehearsed. President McKinley played the same part that President Lincoln played in the Civil War, night and day, sometimes all night and day, from the "war room" in the White House. The War Department, with a Secretary chosen with no thought of war, an antiquated bureau system, and some inefficient officials among many who were highly efficient, was used by President McKinley as the best means then at hand, and no one regretted more than he any ill consequences that followed, or made more allowance for them. He could find compensation for whatever was lacking in the War Department in the almost faultless administration of the Navy Department, which shone the more by contrast. At the head of the State Department, after the war began, he had his closest personal friend and most trusted adviser, William R. Day; and in their administration of its affairs no real mistakes have been discovered, although there was some criticism at the time. When the inner history of that war comes to be written, it will be seen that the administration's achievements in diplomacy were more remarkable than its achievements on the sea or in the field. The way in which the invaluable moral aid of Great Britain was secured, when all other Powers were indifferent or unfriendly to us, and still regarded us as a second or third class power, and the way in which they were later brought to see our true position and influence, and therefore to cultivate our friendship, made a wonderful impression upon the world. President McKinley, who seemed to overlook nothing, made the war the occasion for establishing more firmly the most enlightened rules of naval warfare, and thus incidentally conferred a lasting benefit on all maritime nations.

It was by the administration's diplomacy that the war was brought so quickly to an end; for Spain would have dragged it on indefinitely, in spite of her defeats, if it had not been for the pressure brought upon her, through France, by the other Powers to end what had become a trying and even dangerous situation to most of them, with the threat looming large before their imaginations that the United States, for the first time, would invade Europe by attacking the Spanish coast. President McKinley made peace in the courteous and clement fashion characteristic of him, and with such acknowledgments to France and her representatives as furnished recognition for their timely assistance, and drew our ancient ally back to us, with her modern ally, Russia, our quondam friend.

President McKinley, in sending Admiral Dewey to capture or destroy the Spanish

fleet in the Philippines, had no intention of acquiring that archipelago for the United States. He merely sought to make war most effectively on Spain. Nor, when Admiral Dewey, having no other port open to him in that part of the world, and having shattered the only sovereignty there was in the Philippines, remained in Manila harbor, was there any intention on the part of the President to take even the city of Manila as a permanent possession. The Philippines had not been in his scheme of action any more than they had been in the thought of the country. It was a providence, or an accident, according to the point of view, that the most striking victory of the war came at the most unexpected point and time, and with the most unexpected consequences. But events marched fast from May until September, when Secretary Day and the other members of the Peace Commission went to Paris to negotiate the treaty with the representatives of Spain; and by that time it was evident that, for our own interest in the East, and for the protection of those who had trusted us in particular, and of all the inhabitants of the Philippines in general, we must remain in the archipelago.

Upon this principle, the cession of the entire archipelago was obtained in the treaty of peace concluded on December 10, 1898; the United States agreeing to pay Spain twenty million dollars, and the treaty providing that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress." Proclamation was immediately made by our representatives in the Philippines that the authority thus obtained by the United States would be used only for the protection and benefit of the natives; that "we come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends;" and every effort was made to impress this upon the people. The President has been more severely criticised for taking the Philippines than for any other act of his administration or of his life. Not only his political opponents generally, but many of his own party, have contended that he ought not to have done so, although they have not agreed as to what he should have done. It is a matter of fact that the treaty of peace, carrying the title to the Philippines, was ratified by the two-thirds vote of the Senate on the 6th of February, 1899, and the twenty million dollars promised to Spain was immediately appropriated by large majorities in both houses of Congress; and neither of these things could have been accomplished except by the leave of those who differed from the President. And Congress has left the whole matter to the President ever since.



The President, it should be said, has been criticised also, though less severely, by those who thought that he ought to have prevented the insurrection by having the leaders apprehended before they were ready to strike, instead of allowing them to obtain advantage of his policy of conciliation. To this the reply is that until the treaty of peace was ratified, after the armistice with Spain was begun, he could not honorably do anything in the Philippines but what he did do to say nothing of his desire to win the affection of the people. In this effort he has spared no pains. He sent first the Schurman

Commission, and then the Taft Commission, to treat with the natives, with a view to convincing them of our good intentions, and setting up suitable local and general governments for them, offering amnesty and even reward to armed insurgents; and those efforts are gradually producing the result desired. The President has constantly emphasized the difference between Aguinaldo and his associates of the Tagal tribe, and the people of the other eighty tribes of the archipelago; justly holding the former responsible for the insurrection, and believing that the latter would willingly have accepted the sovereignty of the United States, and the good government that it means. He has argued that only as a sovereign power can we guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government; that a protectorate would be impossible; and that we could no more establish one, under the arguments of his opponents, "without the consent of the governed," than we could establish a government of our own.

The logic and the practical wisdom have been in the President's argument rather than in that of his opponents many of whom were trying to rush us into war with Spain when he was trying to prevent it, and are now unwilling to take the necessary consequences. They have called President McKinley, the most democratic of men, an "imperialist," and have accused him, known to be a lover of peace and a hater of war, of leaning to "militarism."

Nevertheless, while the people generally have grown as weary as the President himself of the long and costly struggle in the Philippines, fomented and maintained in a measure by the President's critics, it seems certain that a majority of the voters would have condemned at the polls a surrender to

Aguinaldo or an abandonment of the purpose of the President in the Philippines and that the overwhelming majority of the President's reelection means that the country believes the time has come when, in the providence of God, our nation, reunited by war, prosperous and powerful beyond the

## A VISIT TO THE REPUBLICAN PIG PENS.



dreams of its founder, must meet new responsibilities in new ways.

By the treaty of peace, the United States took Cuba in trust for its people, then without other government than that of Spain, and it took Porto Rico absolutely as partial indemnity, as the island commanding the entrance to the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, and for the benefit of the Porto Ricans. The United States, through the declaration of Congress, having promised Cuba independence upon the establishment of a stable government, President McKinley, through major General Leonard Wood and other competent officers, had been endeavoring to construct a state out of the ruins that we found when we took possession on the 1st of January, 1899. He is able to say with truth: "We have restored order and established domestic tranquillity. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked, and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sanitary condition of the island. We have stimulated industry, introduced public education, taken a full and comprehensive

enumeration of the inhabitants." Local governments administered by the people have been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba, and by the first Monday in November last a convention, chosen by the people, had assembled to frame a constitution, which must be acceptable to Congress, preparatory to independence and adjustment of Cuba's relations to the United States. But although by that time the army of occupation had been cut down from 43,000 to less than 6000, the fact that the President had not withdrawn it and all other American authority from the island, precipitously and without action of Congress, was used to sustain the accusations of "imperialism" and "militarism," and even insinuations that the promise of the united States would not be kept; while the embezzlements of two or three postal officials in Cuba, in spite of the prompt exposure and prosecution of them by the administration, were dwelt upon.

Much more was made by the President's critics, in his own party as well as in the opposition, of a determination to treat on



Porto Rico as a special form of territory, not intended to become a state, and for two years to be distinguished by a duty of fifteen per cent of the Dingley tariff on its imports and

exports in its dealings with the United States. Declaring that "the Constitution follows the flag," although that doctrine is contrary to the precedents, and without waiting for the authoritative decision sought from the Supreme Court of the United States, the opponents of the President's policy stirred up a strong sentiment against this form of imperialism. The President had said, in his annual message in December, 1899, that it was our "plain duty" to give Porto Rico freedom of trade with the United States; and his critics harped upon that, ignoring the fact that it was found afterwards to be necessary to provide revenue temporarily for the island by very small tariff duties, all the money collected here as well as there being spent on the island, which, swept by a hurricane and disordered by Spanish misrule, could not raise adequate revenue by internal taxation. Congress was careful to provide that this tariff taxation should cease in two years, and earlier if sufficient revenue were provided otherwise. The President sent an admirable man in Governor Allen, and gave him assistants of like character, to cooperate with the natives, who were given a larger measure of self-government than Louisiana had under Jefferson, in the reorganization and upbuilding of the island. Guam and other small islands taken

from Spain have been governed wisely and without serious criticism.

From the time that Mr. John Hay succeeded Secretary Day as the head of the State Department, the President's attention was directed with special care, amid all his other responsibilities, to the necessity of maintaining our commercial and other treaty rights in China, in view of the gradual encroachments of Russia, Germany, England, and France upon the territory and authority of that empire. In due time, Secretary Hay, by the President's direction, drew from these Powers and others assent to the maintenance of the "open door" of commercial and financial dealings with China, guaranteed to us as to the other Powers by the treaties with China, and declarations that no further territorial acquisition would be made by the Powers in China. This success in an entirely new role among the nations gave our government a position of leadership in China; so that when, in May, 1900, the anti-foreign Empress Dowager and her advisers encouraged anti-foreign demonstrations by the patriotic society known as the "Boxers," which led to attacks upon the diplomatic corps and the other foreigners in Peking, and finally their imprisonment in the British legation compound under intermittent assaults from imperial troops, the concerted movement for their rescue was led by the United States,

helped greatly by having the Philippines as a base of operations. Moreover, Secretary

Hay, on the 3d of July, laid down the principles which were accepted by the other Powers, for the settlement of this matter with China, under which, after the rescue, negotiations began for the settlement, with the strict understanding that there would be no territorial indemnities, and no interference with the open door in the exaction of penalties for the past and guarantees for the future. In the rivalries among the European Powers over this settlement, they paid a remarkable tribute to the success of the McKinley administration in foreign affairs by competing with one

another for the favor and influence of the United States. President McKinley, who had been accused by his critics of entangling alliances with Great Britain and other countries, notwithstanding his constant refusal to enter in such alliances, was able to secure every advantage the United States desired by acting concurrently with the Powers as they accepted his principles of dealing with the Chinese question, and finally to prevent the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire and maintain the open door. Without undertaking to anticipate the judgment of posterity, it seems safe to say that President McKinley has had a great part to play, and has played it well and that it was fortunate for the republic that he was at its head in the closing years of the nineteenth century.



*"Mr. McKinley As President" first appeared March 1901 in the Atlantic Monthly Magazine.*

## WILLIAM MCKINLEY

**Born** / January 29, 1843; **Birthplace** / Niles, Ohio  
**College** / Allegheny College, Meadville, PA, Left before graduation  
**Religion** / Methodist, **Ancestry** / Scotch-Irish; **Occupation** / Lawyer  
**Dated and Place of Marriage** / January 25, 1871, Canton, OH  
**Age at Marriage** / 27 years, 361 days; **Years Married** / 30 years 232 days  
**Political Party** / Republican; **State Represented** / Ohio;  
**Term of Office** / Mar 4, 1897-Sep 14, 1901; **Served** / 4 years, 194 days  
**Administration** / 28th, 29th; **Congresses** / 55th, 56th, 57th  
**Age at Inauguration** / 54 years 34 days; **Died in Office**  
**Date of Death** / Sep 14, 1901; **Age at Death** / 58 years, 228 days  
**Place of Death** / Buffalo, NY; **Burial Place** / Westlawn Cemetery Canton, OH

### Parents

**Father** / William McKinley; **Born** / Nov 15, 1807, Pine Township, PA  
**Married** / Jan 6, 1829; **Occupation** / Iron Manufacturer  
**Died** / Nov 24, 1892, Canton, OH; **Age at Death** / 85 years, 9 days

**Mother** / Nancy Campbell Allison McKinley; **Born** / Apr 22, 1809, near Lisbon, OH; **Died** / Dec 12, 1897, Canton OH  
**Age at death** / 88 years, 234 days

### Brothers and Sisters

William McKinley was the seventh child in a family of nine.  
*Children of William McKinley and Nancy Campbell Allison McKinley:*  
**David Allison McKinley**, b. 1829, d. Sep 18, 1892; **Anna McKinley**, b. 1832, d. Jul 29, 1890; **James McKinley**, d. Oct 11, 1889; **Mary McKinley**; **Helen Minerva McKinley**; **Sarah Elizabeth McKinley**; **Wm McKinley** b. Jan 29 1843, d. Sep 14, 1901; **Abbie Celia McKinley**; **Abner McKinley**, b. Nov 27, 1849, d. Jun 11, 1904

### Wife

**Ida Saxton McKinley**  
**Born** / Jun 8, 1847; **Birthplace** / Canton, OH; **Age at Marriage** / 23 years, 231 days; **Children** / 2 daughters; **Mother** Catherine Dewalt Saxton; **Father** / James Asbury Saxton (Occupation; Banker); **Date of Death** / May 26, 1907; **Age at Death** / 59 years, 352 days; **Place of Death** / Canton, OH; **Burial Place** / Canton, OH; **Years Younger than the President** / 4 yrs, 130 days; **Years survived the President** / 5 years, 254 days

### Children

**Katherine McKinley**, b. Jan 25, 1872, d. Jul 25 1875  
**Ida McKinley**, b. Mar 31, 1873, d. Aug 22, 1873



# Greyfriars Bobby

By Gary McMaster

If you have ever visited Edinburgh Scotland - or if you happen to be middle-aged you may know the famous story of "Greyfriars Bobby," the little Skye Terrier who spent fourteen long years at his master's grave. His statue is a well-known attraction in Scotland's capital city, and he was also the subject of a memorable Walt Disney motion picture in the 1950's. The reason few younger people have heard of the wee dog is the unfortunate fact that the movie, although released on video, is quite hard to find and the film itself has never been re-released. But that's OK. The Disney version was in fact based on a faulty version of the story. Actually the real story is better yet!

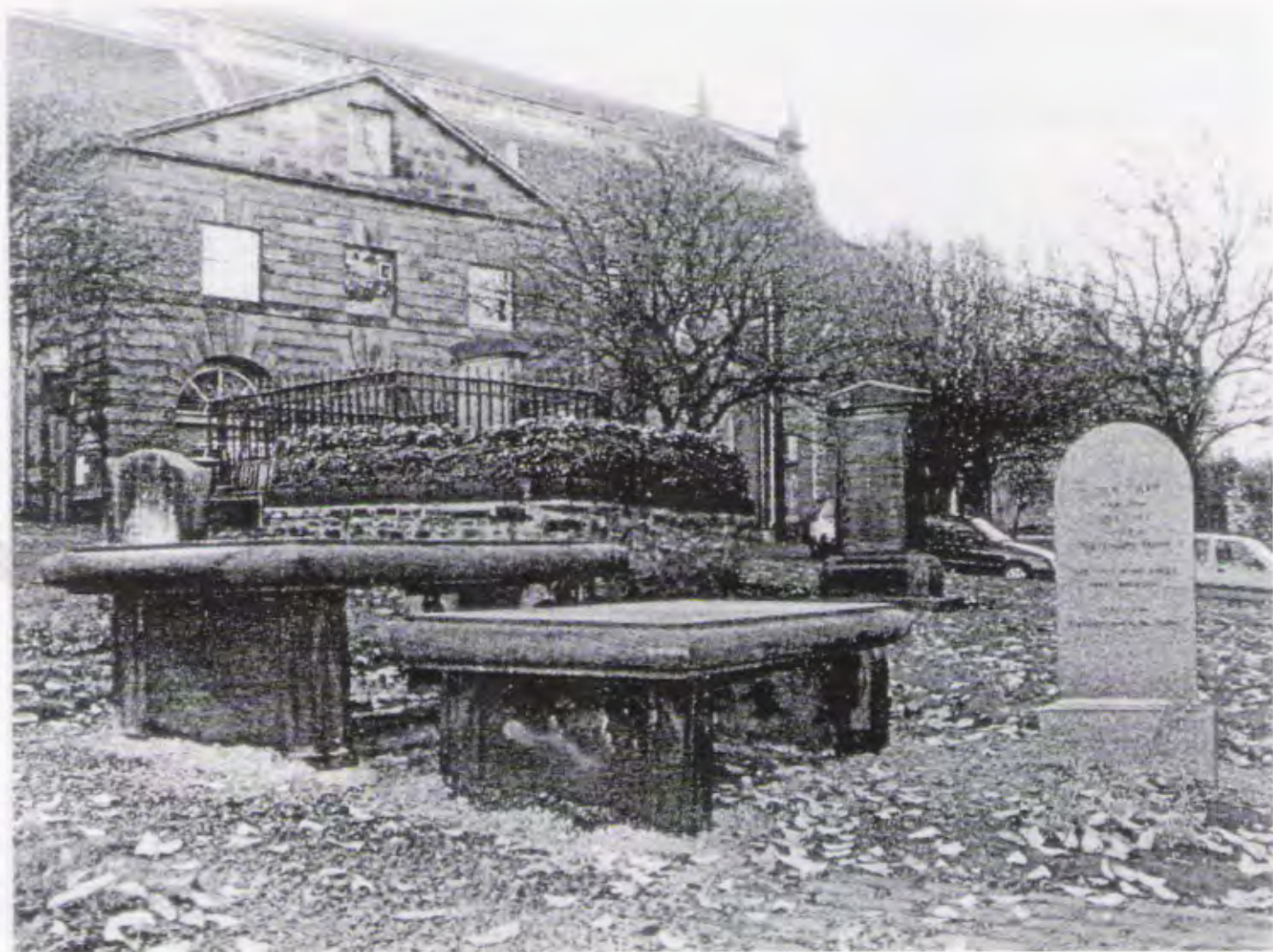
You have probably read about the Scottish scientists who recently cloned a sheep - well now they have cloned Greyfriars Bobby as well! An 80-pound exact copy of the Edinburgh statue was recently brought over to Edinburgh's American "Sister City," San Diego, California. It was flown over by British Airways and presented to Mayor Susan Golding by a group of kilt-clad Scots in conjunction with the Sister Cities International Convention held there in July. The beautiful statue and the accompanying plaque will soon be mounted and erected in a San Diego park (the current site planned is Davis Park, the fenced grounds of the historic Davis House in the Gaslamp District. Much of the several thousand dollars it took to cast the new statue was from donations raised by Edinburgh schoolchildren. Still more was derived from pints of beer sold at "Greyfriars Bobby," a pub across the street from the original statue. A time capsule will go into San Diego's Bobby, to be opened many years hence. Both statues are especially meaningful to animal-lovers, for the story of Greyfriars Bobby is the embodiment of an animal's blind and everlasting love for its master. Scientists are just now posing the theory that an animal's love is very different from a human's, in that it is a much more pure, focused and faithful type of love.

Little Bobby belonged to an Edinburgh policeman named John Gray. He selected Bobby to accompany him on his rounds in the rough Old Town district in 1856. When



The original Greyfriars Bobby Statue in Edinburgh





John Gray's grave, right, and the table-stones which furnished Bobby shelter from the elements.

Gray died of tuberculosis two years later the dog was shocked and puzzled. He followed his master's funeral procession to Greyfriars Church and cemetery Gray's widow and son took Bobby home repeatedly, but he pined so for his master that he kept returning to the gravesite. Finally he was allowed to stay. A set of gravestones set in the shape of a table next to his master's resting place offered Bobby shelter from the frequent rain. Before long, schoolchildren and others would regularly gather at the gate of the cemetery to witness a daily ritual. At the sound of the cannon which was fired at one o'clock each day from the ramparts of Edinburgh Castle, the wee dog would walk out through the cemetery gate. He would march straight up to a pub for his meal, returning to the gravesite when he had finished. Sometimes on cold winter nights, he would allow himself to be taken in by one of the families living next to the churchyard. He was also known at times to march up to the Castle with a soldier who had befriended him, to watch the one o'clock

gun fire. He never strayed far from the gravesite though, and he would always return as soon as he was able. In time, he became quite an attraction, sort of a City mascot. At one time, when it was directed that all dogs in the City be licensed, the Lord Provost (Mayor) of Edinburgh announced that he would personally ensure that little Bobby's license fees were taken care of for the rest of his days. For fourteen years, the wee dog made Greyfriars Cemetery his home. When he finally passed on, the image of the beloved dog was cast in bronze and put atop a pedestal on a sidewalk island near the cemetery. While he could not be buried in the regular part of Greyfriars Cemetery with his master, it was decided to bury him in a garden plot in front of the Church and within the cemetery grounds. Some of the men who had frequented the pub where Bobby had enjoyed his regular meals climbed out the back window of the pub into the Cemetery one night and laid a roughly chiseled stone tablet upon his gravesite, but cemetery officials later

removed it. The little dog had been the subject of many articles, sketches and paintings during his lifetime, and in the 20th Century he was made the subject of two books. These books in turn spawned the idea for the Disney film. After the picture was released and had popularized the story around the world, a group of Americans donated a gravestone for the wee dog's master. Some years later, the citizens of Edinburgh saw to it that a beautiful stone was erected on the burial site of Bobby himself.

When the statue of Greyfriars Bobby was presented to Mayor Golding by the members of the Twin Cities Association from Edinburgh, the President of The House of Scotland in Balboa Park, San Diego, presented her with a copy of the book, *Greyfriars Bobby The True Story*, by Scottish author Forbes MacGregor. The 1990 book, published in Edinburgh was the result of two years of pains-taking research into old City records. It not only dispels the inaccuracies of the Disney movie but also



offers very interesting insight into life in Edinburgh during the early Victorian era.

Now after all these years, little Bobby may have a new friend, for San Diegans have a dog story of their own. In the 1880's, in San Diego's downtown "Gaslamp District" there lived a popular canine affectionately called "Bum." Born in the San Francisco dog pound, he eventually found his way down to San Diego, it is said, on a steamer ship. The St. Bernard-mix street dog gradually ingratiated himself into the hearts of the locals, and became a legend as Bobby had. It's said that he loved to chase the fire wagons down the street, and even had a crush on the fire dog, "Toodles." He would make himself at home anywhere. He became so well liked that he pretty much had his choice of restaurants. Some even made a point of hanging a sign in their window proudly pronouncing "Bum eats here!" He was, in fact, treated more like a King than a bum. He was treated with respect and love by even the most prominent citizens.

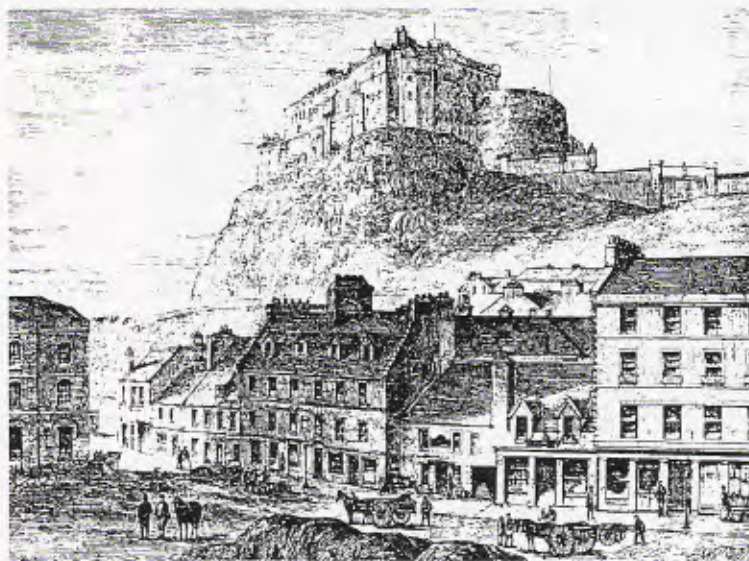
Why, he was treated better than most two-legged inhabitants. Perhaps this was because he had three. You see, as a youngster, he had gotten into a row with a bulldog on the train tracks. They became so involved in their fight that they didn't notice the train coming. Bum lost only a leg-the bulldog lost his life. When after eleven years in the Gaslamp District-Bum became old and infirm, he was sent to spend his last days at the county hospital. Although his a burial site is unknown, we do know that San Diego's schoolchildren collected pennies to pay for his funeral when he passed away in 1898.

Bum was the subject of a book as Bobby was. "A Dog Named Bum" was written by San Diego's well-known lady puppeteer, Marie Hitchcock, founder of the puppet theater in Balboa Park. One of her



Real life photograph of the famous Greyfriers Bobby

Dreams when she was alive was for the City to have a statue of the beloved Bum. It would be a tribute, just as is the statue of Greyfriers Bobby, to that special love



Edinburgh's Grassmarket district as it appeared in the 1850's, with the castle above.

between people and animals.

Now, that dream of Marie Hitchcock and others may at last become a reality. There is a renewed move on to have a statue made of Bum. More than that, even, there's a plan to put two statues made-one to have up in the Gaslamp District, and one to present to the Mayor of Edinburgh for its citizens in return for the statue of Greyfriers Bobby.

If you should want to know more about these two famous canines, check your local libraries for the books (the book on Bum was used in San Diego elementary schools for years). You can also pay a visit to The House of Scotland in Balboa Park. They have been in there since 1937, and are open to the public every Sunday afternoon. They have a copy of the only known photograph of Greyfriers Bobby, as well as, a copy of the book on him mentioned earlier. You can also find the Disney movie for rent, or special order your own copy. But you will have to hunt a bit for these, and the video sells at a premium price.

Should you wish to help others in making the statue of Bum a reality and getting him over to Edinburgh, every bit will help. A special fund has been set up for the statue by the newly formed "Friends of Bum," and checks be made payable to "Our Dog Bum" may be sent to the Friends of Bum, 3012 Helix St., Spring Valley, CA 91977. You will be receive a tax deductible receipt in the form of a dog license from the late 1800's when Bum was pictured on each "Dog Tax Receipt."



"Greyfriars Bobby" was written and submitted for publication by

Gary McMaster

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Paso Robles, CA 93446-5053





# Beth's Bulletin

By Beth Gay

## There was an Annie Laurie 200 years ago in Scotland

Did you know that there really was an Annie Laurie?

"Annie Laurie" has come to mean the universal soldier's sweetheart - "the girl he left behind." It is nice to know that there really was a girl called Annie Laurie who lived, loved and died 200 years ago in Glencairn, Scotland.

The youngest daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, and much celebrated for her beauty, Annie Laurie was a slender, graceful, blue-eyed, brown-haired girl with small hands and feet. She did not follow the fashion of powdering her hair but let its natural luster shine.

She is the subject of the famous Scottish song of the same name. Because her lover, William Douglas, belonged to an opposing clan, her father refused to sanction their marriage -- unless his daughter's suitor would renounce his clan. Douglas felt it disloyal, for which his own father had died.

Sir Robert Laurie had Annie locked in her room.

Still persisting in his ardent love, Douglas visited at night and beneath Annie's window sang her the immortal song he had composed, the song now dear all around the world.

"And for bonnie Annie Laurie I's lay me down and dee..."

Then, he went away to war and did die on the battle field in Flanders mortally wounded by a bullet through his heart. His song was later set to music by Lady John Scott and lives on today as a lover's anthem.

Annie Laurie left her home at Maxwellton Castle to become the bride of Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch, where today much evidence of her taste exists. The beautiful rose garden she loved so much and cared for is today kept and cared for, bearing the name, "Annie Laurie's Rose Garden."

In the dining room of her home hangs her original picture. There is a marriage stone inserted into the castle by her husband with the marriage date, the initials of the bride and groom and his coat of arms. Specimens of a marriage stone are very rare.

Annie Laurie worshipped in The Wee Kirk O' the Heather in Glencairn, Scotland. Many of the authentic documents and mementoes of her life are preserved at the Wee Kirk. In the forecourt of this romantic church was the Annie Laurie Wishing Chair, constructed of the stones taken from the altar of the Kirk where she worshipped. In Glencairn they say the fairies have blessed this chair and that good fortune will forever smile upon the lad and lassie who sit there, hand-in-hand and repeat this Scottish verse which is inscribed on a tablet in front of the Wishing Chair which bodes success for everyone exchanging fond caresses there.



Address comments and questions to: Beth Gay, Odom Genealogical Library, P.O. Box 2828, Moultrie, Georgia 31776

## POST IT

"Post It" is a free information exchange for Clan Buchanan Society members

"Help me plan my first trip to Scotland, the land of my ancestors. Please send your recommendations on where to go and where to stay."

Brian O'Connell  
2778 Fairlane Place  
Chino Hills, CA 91709  
e-mail: bjocwarbords@mns.com

My home phone is:  
(909) 628-1049

**Fifth Annual  
Joseph Spears Buchanan,  
Robert Washington Buchanan  
Reunion**

July  
17-18-19, 1998

Tishomingo State Park  
Highway 25 South  
Tishomingo, MS

Mrs. Carolyn Buchanan Martin  
901 West Commerce Street  
Aberdeen, MS 39730  
(601) 369-2545  
After 6:00 pm CDST

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# 1998 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The following is a partial list of Scottish games and festivals. For a complete list see:  
<http://www.shirenet.com/MacLachlan/internet/oneline.htm>

## June 1998

- 05-07 **Texas Scottish Festival & Games**  
Arlington, Texas (premier event)
- 06 **Alaskan Scottish Games**  
Eagle River, Alaska
- 06 **Modesto Gathering & Games**  
Tuolumne River Regional Park  
Modesto, California
- 06 **Klamath Falls Scottish Games**  
Moore Park, Klamath Falls, Oregon
- 06 **Bellingham Highland Games**  
Hovander County Park  
Ferndale, Washington
- 13 **Central Massachusetts Games  
Scottish Festival**, Becker College  
Leicester, Massachusetts
- 13 **Kansas City Scottish Highland  
Games and Ceilidh**  
Kansas City, Missouri
- 12-14 **Feis Chlobhair: A Clover  
Kinntra Gatherin**  
Clover, South Carolina
- 20 **Campbell Games & Gathering**  
Campbell Community Center  
Campbell, California
- 26-28 **1898 - 1998 Yukon Gathering of  
the Clans and Celtic Festival**  
Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada
- 27 **Tacoma-Pierce County Highland  
Games**, Pierce County Fairgrounds  
Graham, Washington
- 27 **Alaska Scottish Games**  
Anchorage, Alaska
- 27 **United Scottish Highland  
Games**, Coquitlam, BC
- 27 **Western Massachusetts  
Highland Games & Celtic Fest.**  
Brimfield, Massachusetts
- 27 **Illinois St. Andrews Society  
Highland Games**  
Chicago, Illinois
- 27-28 **San Diego Highland Games**  
Brenge Terrace Park  
Vista, California

## July 1998

- 01 **The Nova Scotia  
International Tattoo**  
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
- 04 **Eastern Sierra Celtic Festival &  
Highland Games**  
Grumpy's Park  
Mammoth Lake, California
- 04 **Penticton Highland Games**  
Penticton, BC
- 04 **Round Hill Games & Scottish  
Festival**, Cranbury Park  
Norwalk, Connecticut

- 09-12 **Grandfather Mountain  
Highland Games**  
Linville, NC (near Boone)
- 11-12 **Oakland Scottish Games At  
Dunsmuir House**  
Dunsmuir House and Gardens, Inc.  
Oakland, California
- 11 **Saline Celtic Festival**  
Saline, Michigan
- 11 **Skagit Valley Highland Games**  
Mt. Vernon, Washington
- 11-12 **Athena Caledonian Games**  
City Park, Athena, Oregon
- 17 **Columbus Scottish Games**  
Columbus, Indiana
- 18 **Portland Highland Games**  
Mt. Hood Community College  
Gresham, Oregon
- 18 **Glasgow Lands Scottish Festival**  
Blandford, Massachusetts
- 18 **Rockford Scottish  
Highland Games**  
Rockford, Illinois (near Chicago)
- 19 **Edinburgh International  
Highland Games**  
Edinburgh, Scotland
- 25-26 **Pacific NW Scottish Highland  
Games and Clan Gathering**  
Enumclaw, Washington

## August 1998

- 01 **Spokane Highland Games**  
Interstate Fairgrounds  
Spokane, Washington
- 01-02 **Monterey Highland Games**  
Monterey County Fairgrounds  
Monterey, California
- 08 **Tam O'Shanter Games**  
Easton, Massachusetts
- 08 **10th Annual High Desert  
Celtic Festival**, Prineville, Oregon
- 08 **Gaelic Days on Grouse**  
Grouse Mt., Vancouver, WA
- 15-16 **6th Annual Celtic Highland  
Games**, Millsite Park,  
Myrtle Creek, Oregon
- 15-16 **Gathering of Scottish Clans  
And Picnic**  
MacKencher Park, Fort Bragg
- 15-16 **Myrtle Creek Celtic Games**  
Myrtle Creek, Oregon

## September 1998

- 05-06 **Caledonian Club of San  
Francisco Highland Games**  
Alameda County Fairgrounds  
Pleasanton, California

- 11-13 **Kelso Highland Games**  
Kelso, Washington
- 16-17 **New Hampshire International  
Military Tattoo**  
Durham, New Hampshire
- 18-20 **The New Hampshire Highland  
Games at Loon Mountain**  
Lincoln, New Hampshire
- 19-20 **Oklahoma Games & Gathering**  
Chandler Park, Tulsa, Oklahoma
- 19 **Fresno Highland Games**  
Coombs Ranch, Fresno California
- 19 **Scottish Festival & Games**  
New Port, Rhode Island
- 26-27 **Sebastopol Celtic Festival**  
Sebastopol Community Center  
Sebastopol, CA (Date Tentative)
- 26-27 **Irvine Celtic Festival**  
Irvine, CA (Date Tentative)
- 26 **Yuba-Sutter Games and Celtic  
Festival**, Yuba-Sutter Fairgrounds  
Yuba City, California

## October 1998

- 02-04 **Flora Macdonald  
Highland Games**  
Red Springs, North Carolina
- 02-04 **Oxnard Celtic Lands Faire**  
Performing Arts Center  
Oxnard, California
- 03 **Loch Lomond Highland Games**  
Highland Park, Ben Lomond, CA
- 09-11 **Age of Chivalry Renaissance  
Faire & Clan Gathering**  
Las Vegas, Nevada
- 11 **Scotland Highland Festival  
and Games**, Edward Waldo  
Homestead, Scotland, Connecticut
- 15-18 **Stone Mountain Highland  
Games and Scottish Festival**  
Stone Mt., Georgia (near Atlanta)
- 17-18 **Loch Prado Highland Games**  
Prado Regional Park  
Chino, California
- 23-24 **Festival of the Scots**  
Maumelle, Arkansas
- 23-25 **Reno Celtic New Year  
Celebration**, Reno, Nevada

## November 1998

- 07 **11th Annual Tucson Celtic  
Festival and Games**  
Green Fields Country Day School  
Tucson, Arizona
- 07-08 **Gathering of the Scottish Clans**  
Central Texas Area Museum  
Saledo, Texas



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