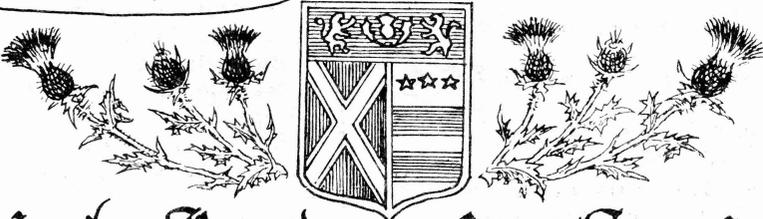


# NEWS LETTER



## Saint Andrew's Society WASHINGTON, D.C.

MARCH 1966 - NUMBER 77

### ARCHERS OF THE QUEEN

On state occasions in Scotland, the Queen is attended by a bodyguard of picked men. They are armed with bows and arrows — and they can use them. All are members of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, and they wear braided green doublets and Kilmarnock bonnets decorated with eagle's feathers.

It all began about 500 years ago, when the men and boys of Scotland were tending to occupy their spare time with games like golf and football instead of practicing archery. Fearing lest the country should find itself short of skilled defenders in the event of attack, King James I ordered that "no man play at the fute-

ball under paine of fifty shillings." This failed to have the desired effect, so James II went a step further. He commanded that "futeball and golfe be utterly cried down", and parish butts were set up at which all males from 12 to 50 years of age were required to take part in shoots four times a year.

The King received more willing cooperation from the noblemen than from the ordinary folk. Members of noble families did all they could to encourage archery and formed themselves into an elite band known as the Archers' Guard, sworn always to be at the Sovereign's side in times of danger. It was this Guard that surrounded James IV when he fell at the battle of Flodden (1513). After the battle the King's body was found buried under the dead of his archers. The Guard had stood firm around their master and, like him, had fought to the end.

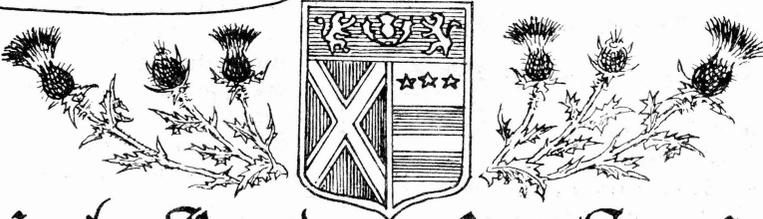
The tradition of the medieval Archers' Guard was revived in the 17th century when, after the restoration of Charles II to the throne, a band of archers drawn from noble families was formally constituted in 1676 and officially recognised as "the King's Company of Archers" — the beginning of the Royal Company as we know it today. From that time dates the laying of the foundation stone of Archers' Hall in Edinburgh, still the headquarters of the Company. The Hall was rebuilt in 1899 on a more splendid scale.

The first occasion on which the Royal Company attended the Sovereign as an official bodyguard came with the visit of George IV to Edinburgh in 1822. The Archers were now performing duties equivalent to those undertaken by the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in London, and King George showered honours upon them. He authorised the Royal Company to be known also as the King's Body Guard for Scotland, and its head, the Captain-General, was given a Gold Stick. This mark of distinction established the Company as part of the Royal Household and entitled the Captain-General to take part in the Coronation ceremonies — which he did for the first time at the Coronation of William IV in 1831. The present Captain-General is the Duke of Buccleuch, and it is



— Continued on page 4

# NEWS LETTER



## Saint Andrew's Society WASHINGTON, D.C.

MARCH 1966 - NUMBER 77

### ARCHERS OF THE QUEEN

On state occasions in Scotland, the Queen is attended by a bodyguard of picked men. They are armed with bows and arrows — and they can use them. All are members of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, and they wear braided green doublets and Kilmarnock bonnets decorated with eagle's feathers.

It all began about 500 years ago, when the men and boys of Scotland were tending to occupy their spare time with games like golf and football instead of practicing archery. Fearing lest the country should find itself short of skilled defenders in the event of attack, King James I ordered that "no man play at the fute-

ball under paine of fifty shillings." This failed to have the desired effect, so James II went a step further. He commanded that "futeball and golfe be utterly cried down", and parish butts were set up at which all males from 12 to 50 years of age were required to take part in shoots four times a year.

The King received more willing cooperation from the noblemen than from the ordinary folk. Members of noble families did all they could to encourage archery and formed themselves into an elite band known as the Archers' Guard, sworn always to be at the Sovereign's side in times of danger. It was this Guard that surrounded James IV when he fell at the battle of Flodden (1513). After the battle the King's body was found buried under the dead of his archers. The Guard had stood firm around their master and, like him, had fought to the end.

The tradition of the medieval Archers' Guard was revived in the 17th century when, after the restoration of Charles II to the throne, a band of archers drawn from noble families was formally constituted in 1676 and officially recognised as "the King's Company of Archers" — the beginning of the Royal Company as we know it today. From that time dates the laying of the foundation stone of Archers' Hall in Edinburgh, still the headquarters of the Company. The Hall was rebuilt in 1899 on a more splendid scale.

The first occasion on which the Royal Company attended the Sovereign as an official bodyguard came with the visit of George IV to Edinburgh in 1822. The Archers were now performing duties equivalent to those undertaken by the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in London, and King George showered honours upon them. He authorised the Royal Company to be known also as the King's Body Guard for Scotland, and its head, the Captain-General, was given a Gold Stick. This mark of distinction established the Company as part of the Royal Household and entitled the Captain-General to take part in the Coronation ceremonies — which he did for the first time at the Coronation of William IV in 1831. The present Captain-General is the Duke of Buccleuch, and it is



— Continued on page 4

# Newsletter

Published bi-monthly by the Saint Andrew's Society of Washington, D.C., and distributed without charge to members, contributors, and patrons of the Society's activities.

EDITOR . . . DUNCAN H. MACKENZIE

**Saint Andrew's Society of Washington, D. C.**  
(SCOTTISH)

P.O. Box 8058, Southwest Station  
Washington 24, D. C.

The objectives of the Saint Andrew's Society are to afford assistance to Scotsmen and lineal descendants of Scotsmen, to perpetuate Scottish traditions and culture, and to promote social activities among its members. Membership is limited to men of Scottish birth or ancestry. Dues are fifteen dollars per year. The Society is not affiliated with any religious institution. Contributions to the Society's charitable funds are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

## COMING EVENTS

OPEN SOCIAL MEETING — March 16th.  
MEMBERS MEETING — April 14th.  
KIRKIN' O' THE TARTAN — May 15th.  
MEMBERS MEETING — June 7th.  
PICNIC — June 25th.  
RECEPTION FOR NEW MEMBERS — September 23rd.  
OPEN SOCIAL MEETING — in October.  
TARTAN BALL — November 18th.  
MEMBERS MEETING — in December.

These dates are subject to change so please read your mail.

## NEW MEMBERS

YUILL BLACK, M.D., 2020 N. Kentucky St., Arlington, Va.  
PHILLIP J. DAVIDSON, 9806 Ashburton Lane, Bethesda, Md.  
DAVID G. HALL, 5814 N. 9th Road, Arlington, Va.  
JAMES M. JARRETT, 7017 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md.  
ROB ROY MacGREGOR, 217 N. 16th Ave., Hopewell, Va.  
KENNETH R. L. TURNER, 3038 P St., N.W., Washington, D. C.  
HERBERT H. WRIGHT, 4223 38th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.  
DOUGLAS J. McMILLAN, 4324 Rowalt Dr., College Park, Md.  
ALFRED A. WIGMORE, 111, 10510 Amherst Ave., Silver Spring, Md.  
J. GORDON WEBSTER, 9703 Cedar Lane, Bethesda, Md.

The Society wishes to extend a traditional Scottish welcome to these new members.

## Scotland House

607 South Washington Street  
(Mount Vernon Blvd.)

Alexandria, Virginia

Importers  
Retailers

Telephone  
TE 6-8855

Authentic tartan yard goods in 100 clans and families

Hand-carved sterling silver Celtic jewelry from Iona

Clan crest brooches

Clan ties in 100 tartans

Clan crest wall shields

Ceramic tile coats of arms

Dressing gowns  
Travel Rugs  
Scarves  
Stoles  
Tartan towels  
Kilted skirts

Ladies tweed-uits & coats  
Cashmere sweaters  
Shetland sweaters  
Shetland tweeds &  
knitting yarns  
Men's tartan waistcoats

Men's sport jackets  
Pottery  
Clan crest china  
Dolls  
Scottish books  
Highland Regiment Prints

## FORMAL WEAR FOR SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCERS (continued from the *last* issue)

The other day we received a letter from Miss Jean Milligan, in which she requested that we explain more fully the proper wearing of white silk shirts while engaged in country dancing. Miss Milligan felt that the article, in the January Newsletter, left the impression that the silk shirt may be worn at all times — regardless of climate or temperature. Such is not her feeling in this matter. It may be worn, "as a hot climate alternative, not as a de rigueur costume."

We have also received the following letter from Society member J. C. Thompson:

"Sir:

I welcome Miss Milligan's fashion note which approves Highland Dancing in the white shirt for gentlemen. Anyone of my size and weight has "swat sair" many a time dancing in a heavy jacket. Furthermore, as the leading light of the Scottish Highland Dancing Society, her word on proper costume for dancing should be taken as final.

Her other fashion notes, however, fall in the class of *obiter dicta*. There is wide discussion on all of them, and I quote my own favorite authority, who happens to disagree on all three points. The citations are from TARTANS AND HIGHLAND DRESS by C. R. MacKinnon of Dunakin.

On the dirk belt "a wide belt in black. . . leather, with an ornamented silver buckle," he says "The dirk belt has come into its own again and is being worn all over Scotland with ordinary day dress. This is a good sign. . ."

As for tartan ties, he starts out "In recent times there has been criticism of the use of striped ties with the kilt, since, it is suggested, tartan ties are more correct." He concludes "Many Highlanders today regard the tartan tie as a souvenir for tourists, and would not dream of owning one, but the wearer's taste is the only guide in this matter."

On ladies' sashes, he makes no mention of skirt length but talks of sashes under the heading of "evening wear." His illustrations, however, show sashes with evening dresses that I am assured are currently called "ballerina length."

## CONTRIBUTIONS

MRS. T. R. PLOEGER (non-member)  
EDITH & WELDON PRICE (non-member) in memory of  
- Marion Matheson.  
C. THOMAS CLAGETT, JR.  
RAYMOND G. LOCHIEL  
WILLIAM COUPERTHWAITE  
JAMES A. SHAW  
C. VAN H. ENGERT (non-member)  
ROBERT M. WAGGAMAN  
ISADORA CARHART (non-member) in memory of Marion  
Matheson.  
JOHN M. KAUFFMANN

The Society is most grateful for these generous expressions of support.

**STABBED IN THE BACK!**  
*Or, Why England Lost the Revolutionary War.*

WHENEVER A PERSON OR NATION suffers reverses in a quarrel, it seems to be human nature to look for a scapegoat; some other person or group on whom to place the blame for their troubles. A little-known fact of this nature came to the writer's attention while doing some research on the British attitude towards the American struggle for liberty.

One of the best authorities on events in England during the Revolution was Sir George Otto Trevelyan, who wrote a five-volume treatise on the subject entitled "The American Revolution", later expertly condensed into one volume by Professor Richard B. Morris of Columbia University.

About a year after the war to punish those rebellious colonists began, when it began to appear that it would be no sinecure after all, the London newspapers began a campaign of vilification against, of all people, the Scots!

"London was reminded several times a week, with a free use of capital letters, that the ruinous and unnaturally wicked conflict, in consequence of which English families were mourning the loss of Husbands, Sons and Brothers was a SCOTCH war. - - - Despatches from SCOTCH governors had kindled the war; SCOTCH counsellors had promoted it; SCOTCH violence had conducted it: and pamphlets from SCOTCH gazetteers — whose necessities had taught them to write, though they could not talk, so as to be understood by Englishmen — had deluded simple people into believing that the unconditional submission of America was necessary for the honor and safety of Great Britain.

"One day it was affirmed that the Scotch did not pay a fiftieth proportion with the English toward the revenue, while, upon the most moderate computation, they enjoyed half the emoluments of the Government. On another morning the newspapers published a return of Scotchmen in receipt of public money, accompanied by an apology to the effect that the catalogue was unavoidably incomplete. But even so, the placemen and pensioners were represented as drawing income from the Treasury to the tune of one hundred thousand (pounds) a year more than the annual receipt of land-tax from the whole of Scotland."

Part of the reason for the acrimonious feeling, particularly on the part of Englishmen close to the Government, may have been due to the fact that there were in truth many Scots employed in what would now be called the Civil Service. These positions were of course distributed by patronage and royal favor. In the past the English incumbents were in the habit of hiring a low-salaried hack to do the actual work of the position, while the person who received the emoluments — and bribes — led a life of leisure in London society.

Such was the procedure until King George III appointed Lord Bute, a Scotsman, his Prime Minister soon after his accession to the throne.

"As soon as Lord Bute became Prime Minister, he summoned southward — a multitude of his compatriots

to partake of his good fortune. - - - The sight was all the more vexatious because a Scotchman of family found means to save money, and to buy land, from the proceeds of an office with the aid of which an English nobleman thought himself lucky if he could keep the bailiffs out of his town house. - - - Untitled Scotchmen, meanwhile, abounded in the army, in the navy, in the Government departments, in India and in the colonies. Where they might be stationed, they did their work admirably, and (instead of paying a deputy), made a point of doing it themselves.

"Idle Englishmen of fashion saw with dismay that sinecures, the reversion of which they had held or hoped for, were sinecures no longer. But in despite of their industry and public spirit, their shrewdness and frugality — and even, it is to be feared, on account of these qualities, the fellow-countrymen of Lord Bute met with the very reverse of gratitude from the nation which they served."

A typical example of the feeling of the public is expressed in a letter to a newspaper from an Essex farmer, published in July 21, 1776:

"A miserable remnant of English nobility, with a few unprincipled commoners, are cunningly employed to bear the odium of the business"; (He refers to the war); "while embassies, regiments, and all the profitable jobs and employments are without exception reserved for Murrays, MacKenzies, Stuarts and Frazers; Scotchmen who have been marked as enemies to liberty, and the vile instruments of two horrid rebellions." (The Jacobite Rebellions of 1715 and 1745.)

"Anti-ministerial writers vehemently contended that the continuance of the war, which was ruining the larger nation (England), brought nothing but gain to the smaller (Scotland), and almost daily proofs were adduced in support of that assertion. The Prohibitory Act, forbidding importation from America, had advanced the price of tobacco seventy percent. Glasgow merchants, (it was alleged), to whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer had dropped a hint, had laid in great quantities of that commodity, and were selling it at their own prices. - - - "Government inspectors were said to have passed without examination all the stores provided by Scotch contractors, who accordingly supplied the army with food which was too bad to be eaten by any except Scotch soldiers, who fed worse at home."

So, you see, it was all the fault of those insidious Scots, who, because of their efficient handling of civil service duties at home, hampered the brilliant English generals in the efficient (?) prosecution of the war in America.

(All quotations are from "The American Revolution", by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, by kind permission of Professor Richard B. Morris.)

All italics are mine. G.G.

George Gourlay

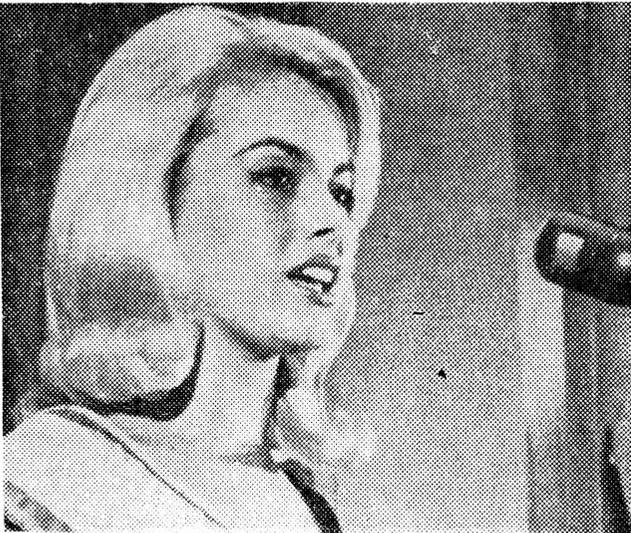
## GRANDFATHER MOUNTAIN HIGHLAND ARTS CAMP

From Linville, North Carolina, home of the famous Grandfather Mountain Highland Games, comes word of a new camp being formed this summer for the express purpose of giving instruction in the traditional Scottish arts of dancing and piping. The directors are Miss Sally Southerland and Pipe-Major Ludovic Grant-Alexander. Further information may be obtained by writing: Grandfather Mountain Highland Arts Camp, 2016 Lombardy Circle, Charlotte, N. C. 28203.



## MISS WORLD CONTEST

The 1965 Miss World Contest, held last November in London's Lyceum Ballroom, has afforded Washington Scots, who appreciate the finer things in life, two excellent reasons for rejoicing. The winner, Miss Lesley Langley (above) is a Scottish lass from Orkney, and the runner-up, Miss Dianna Lyn Batts (below) is a native of Falls Church.



## PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS

President Blunt has announced the appointment of the following officers, committee chairmen and committee members to serve the Society during the year 1966. Chairmen are listed first.

Dancing — W. A. Smith  
 Almoner — Rev. C. S. McKenzie  
 Chaplain — Rev. B. Clark  
 Counsellor — E. S. Smith  
 Embassy Relations — D. H. Mackenzie  
 Custodian — T. MacClure  
 Historian — J. Gray  
 Librarian — D. H. Mackenzie  
 Pipe-Major — W. C. Stokoe  
 Public Relations — M. Wheeler  
 Open Meetings — G. Gourlay, H. Osborne, W. Couperthwaite, J. Mackinnon, M. Wheeler.  
 Member's Meetings — J. Marchbank, J. Dawson, W. Wright, J. McKenzie-Pollock, M. Ferguson.  
 Kirkin' — R. Scott, R. McLaughlin, W. Stokoe.  
 Picnic — J. Marsh, H. Marsh, W. Duff, R. McKinsey, J. Gemmell.  
 Tartan Ball — J. McAdams, D. McCollum, N. Kindness, H. Marsh, R. Irwin.  
 Burns' Nicht — J. Monroe, J. Gray, H. Gillespie.  
 Membership — J. Dawson.  
 Charity and Education — W. Fowler, J. Dawson, W. Stokoe, B. Clark, H. Morison, J. Monroe.

---

*Archers of the Queen — continued from page 1*

interesting to note that every Duke of Buccleuch since 1779 has had the honour of being appointed to the post.

There are about 400 archers on the Active List of the Royal Company.

When the Royal Archers dine under the magnificent chandelier in Archers' Hall, they wear the Mess Uniform of green tailcoats. On these occasions, music from the minstrels' gallery accompanies each of the toasts; the first toast—to "The Mark"—is drunk sitting down, and then the members rise for the toast of "The Queen". But the Company's chief concern, along with their ceremonial duties, has always been the attainment of skill with the bow, for which purpose the butts in the grounds of Archers' Hall are regularly available for practice and instruction. Each year the members demonstrate their prowess in prize shoots, such as the competition for the Musselburgh Silver Arrow, and another important regular engagement is the triennial contest with the Woodmen of Arden.

As the fame of the Royal Archers spread, it was not uncommon for experts from other countries to travel to Scotland in order to challenge them on their own ground. One of these was a Turk who astounded the Company by shooting 415 yards against the wind and 463 with it. On another occasion, in 1818, the Archers were hosts to a team of American Indians, who delighted everyone by celebrating their victory with war dances.

—from "Coming Events in Britain"



BURNS' NIGHT - 1966

Former president, Jim Muir flew up from Florida to do the honors to the Haggis. Inset: President and Mrs. Harry Blunt, Senator and Mrs. Joseph Tydings and President and Mrs. Sam Foster, Jr. of the Baltimore St. Andrew's Society. Pictures by Carleton Smith.

PERSONALITIES IN THE SOCIETY

**HARRY WOODWARD BLUNT**, the Society's President, was born in Charles County Maryland in 1906. Like any true son of the "Tidewater Country" he grew up with a shotgun in his hand and is still happiest in a duck blind or shooting over a good dog into a covey of quail.



He started his formal education in a one room school house with a pot-bellied stove and a school master well trained in the "spare the rod and spoil the child" philosophy.

He graduated from Charlotte Hall Military Academy, attended the University of Wisconsin and finished up at George Washington University.

In 1929 he shot with the Army Rifle Team at the International Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. He is a life member of the National Rifle Association.

After working as a Civil Engineer in various parts of the country he returned to the Washington area in 1930 and has continued to live in or around the District of Columbia ever since. For sixteen years he was the Construction Engineer for the Capital Transit Co. and has for fifteen years been with the Construction Division of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission.

In 1941 he married Edith Lloyd Lermond, a widow with two children. Harry now proudly claims a family of four, two sons, two daughters, two Lermonds, two Blunts.

Descended from many of the early Scottish immigrants of Maryland Harry is proudest of his MacGregor blood and is assistant chieftain of the American Clan Gregor Society.



**RUSSELL DUNCANSON** is of English-Scotch ancestry, born in Jersey City, New Jersey where he attended public schools and studied Traffic Management at the Traffic Managers' Institute in New York City.

His business career began with Jones & Laughlin Steel Company in 1928. Over the past 35 years he has been associated with Pittsburgh Steel Company, Livingston and Southard Exporters, and The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, where he is presently District Sales Manager in the Los Angeles office, having been transferred from Washington, D. C., in January, 1964.

In early 1943, he was called to active duty in the Navy and was commissioned an Ensign in the Supply

Corps. Having been transferred by his company from New York to Washington, the Duncansons no sooner were settled in their home and he was again called to serve his country in the Korean War. He has been an active member in the Naval Reserve, serving as Commanding Officer of his unit and now holds the rank of Lt. Cmdr. He looks forward to his Navy retirement early in 1966.

It was during World War II that he met his wife, Louise, and they were married in June, 1947. Completing their family is a very handsome blue-eyed son who answers to the name of Craig Edward and is now nine years old.

People call Russell "Mr. Busy" for he has always been very active in civic and church organizations, as well as being a member of Kensington Masonic Lodge No. 198, A. F. & A. M., Maryland Royal Arch Chapter No. 38, and King Solomon Council No. 13, R. & S. M., Rockville, Maryland. Other organizations to which he belongs are: American Society for Metals, American Ordnance Association, Army-Navy Country Club, Jonathan and Petroleum Clubs of Los Angeles, the Capistrano Beach Club, and La Quinta Desert Club.

Though basically an Easterner, Russell finds life in California very full and exciting. He hopes to be in Los Angeles long enough to visit all the wonderful national parks, and points of interest in that state.



**JOHN ELMER McCLURE'S** biography is excerpted from "Who's Who in America".

Lawyer; born Lincoln County, W. Va., Nov. 27, 1893; s. John W. and Lucy (Vickers) McClure. LL.B., George Washington University 1922, LL.M. 1923; married Helen Pendleton Aug. 25, 1920. Children: John Pendleton, William Pendleton. Married 2d Helen Muller, Jan. 1, 1944.

Children: Joan Vickers, Arthur Acklin, John Elmer.

Admitted to D. C. Bar 1923; U. S. Court of Claims 1924; Supreme Court of U. S. 1926; Court of Appeals Md. 1933; Ill. Bar 1940; now practicing in Washington; Director of Wilcox Oil Company. Special Ambassador to Mexico 1960.

Member of American, D. C., Illinois and Chicago bar associations, American Judicature Society. Baptist, Mason (32°).

Clubs: Burning Tree, National Press, Congressional, Metropolitan (Washington). Home: 5325 Chamberlin Avenue, Kenwood, Chevy Chase 20015, Md. Office: 1629 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

John, who is often addressed as "Honorable", claims it is not because he was Ambassador to Mexico, but rather because he has reached 70 years of age.

J. CLARKE WILLIAMS, second generation Scot, was introduced by our Scottish dancing master, William Smith, then admitted to membership in Saint Andrew's Society in 1955.



Clarke was born 1 October 1902 in Denver, Colorado, then spent the first 13 years of his life in Anaconda, part of the famous gold mining camp of Cripple Creek.

When gold mining began to wane, the family moved to Denver, where Clarke completed high school, following which he alternated attendance at Colorado Agriculture and Mechanic Arts College, with periods of engineering employment in the Rocky Mountain States, graduating as a Civil and Irrigation Engineer in June 1929.

June 1929 was a month of significant events to Clarke. It marked the beginning to two careers, first and most important, being accepted in marriage by Miss Gladys Evalina Mulnix, and second, to further the first, was accepted for employment as a Highway Engineer by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. The first of his two careers is still being pursued and developed, but Clarke retired from the second in 1961, entering private employment as a Highway Consultant.

Beginning with a tour in the Philippines in 1947-1950, most of Clarke's professional activities since then have been overseas or in Washington, D. C., where he took his Masters work at George Washington University.

During World War II Clarke was assistant to the Engineer-in-Charge, location and construction, southern sector of the Alcan Highway between Ft. St. John, British Columbia, and Watson Lake, Northwest Territory, beginning with dog-team reconnaissance, then

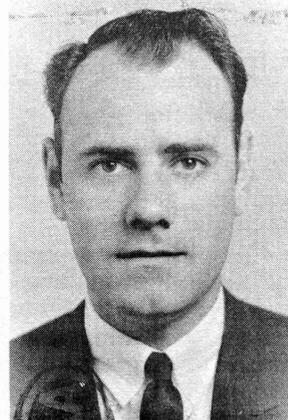
bush-flying in single-engine ski and float planes. He was the first on and the last off of the Public Roads engineers on this job.

After the Philippines, his assignments included establishing the first Public Roads, Point-Four Highway Technical Assistance Programme, this one in Liberia. Later he was Director of the Imperial Ethiopian Highway Authority, his last overseas assignment with Public Roads. He concluded his career with the Bureau as Chief of the Nuclear Energy Branch in Washington, D. C.

Following 31 years with the Bureau, his employment has been almost entirely in foreign service with tours in Viet Nam, Thailand and Sierra Leone including, "salesmans-trips" for his company to West and North African countries, and Korea.

The Williams' have one son, James, of Alexandria, Virginia, also a Highway Engineer, with whom it appears the family profession will end, as there are 4 granddaughters and no grandsons.

Clarke's grandmother, on his mother's side, was of the Sinclair and McPherson Clans from near Glasgow, where Clarke visited for the fitting of the kilt. While in Washington he has served on Society committees.



ALAN MITCHELL has been a member of the Society since 1957. His father who was from Aberdeen served in the Gordon Highlanders.

Born some 36 years ago in Liverpool, Lancashire, England, he was educated in England but during the war years was evacuated to Radnashire, Wales. At the age of 18 was drafted into the British Army where he served two years. In 1952 decided to emigrate to the U.S.A. Worked at the Pakistan Embassy, then was called into the U. S. Air Force. Upon release from the service, decided to take up retailing with the Hecht Company starting out as stock boy and eventually became Buyer of Youth Organizations and Assistant to the Merchandise Manager for the Children's Division, Intimate Apparel, Foundations and Fabrics. He left the Hecht Company last year and joined Frank R. Jelleff, Inc., Falls Church Branch Store, as Manager, merchandising all Accessory Departments, together with the Children's Division, Gift Mart and Millinery.

Was married in February 1963 to Adriana Maatje Roose, a native of the Netherlands. Took a vacation in Europe last May and visited the Netherlands, Germany and Great Britain. Hobbies include dancing, carpentry and stereophonic equipment.

He is also a member of Masonic Lodge #215, Silver Spring, Maryland.

**Scotland**  
by the  
**Yard**

IMPORTERS OF EVERYTHING SCOTTISH

TARTAN — TWEED  
MATCHING SWEATERS  
TIES — TAMS — SCARVES  
STOLES — BLANKET CAPES  
KILTS — HIGHLAND ATTIRE  
HANDPAINTED THISTLE POTTERY  
CELTIC JEWELRY — SCOTTISH BOOKS  
SCOTTISH COATS OF ARMS — TILES  
YARN — SHETLAND — MOHAIR — CASHMERE

**Scotland by the Yard**  
3148 Dumbarton Avenue, N.W.  
Washington 7, D. C.  
Telephone FEderal 8-2171



**RALPH HARRISON GAZE.** a St. Andrew's Society member since 1957, was born in Oakland, California on March 26, 1935. He lived in California, England, Kentucky, New York, Colorado, and Connecticut before moving to Washington in 1956.

Ralph traces his Scottish ancestry through his grandfather, George Turnbull, of Stirling to the MacLeans of Duart. He has been active in the St. Andrew's dance group since 1956, after an initiation to Scottish dancing at the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Ralph received his B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1956, and his M.S. in Engineering from The George Washington University in 1962. He was employed by Melpar, Inc. in Falls Church, Va. until 1958, by Page Communications Engineers, Inc., until last year, and is now a member of the staff of Telcom, Inc., a telecommunications consulting firm in Arlington. In the past few years his work has taken him to Thule, Greenland, to Trinidad, and to Viet-Nam.

He is a member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and is chairman of the Washington Chapter of the IEEE Information Theory Group. He is an associate member of the Acoustical Society of America, a member of the American Radio Relay League, and a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

**JOHN GLENN McCLAUGHRY**, a member of the Society since the fall of 1955, was born in Pontiac, Illinois in 1903. He spent his early years in Leavenworth, Kansas and New Albany, Indiana, returning to Pontiac in 1913 and remaining there until 1922 when he entered the Navy. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1927 and continued a naval career until his retirement, as a Rear Admiral, in 1957 after thirty years commissioned service.



His early career was routine peacetime duty with the good fortune of having three years, 1928-31, with the Asiatic Fleet on what is affectionately called "the Old China Station" and later in Spanish America with the Special Service Squadron or "Banana Fleet". The Asiatic Fleet was destroyed at the beginning of the war and the "Banana Fleet" was disbanded for war duty.

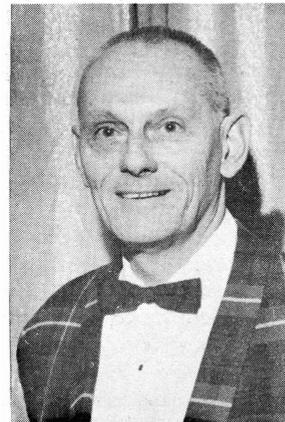
During the war John commanded the USS "Doyen", an Attack Transport, and took part in the assaults on Tarawa, Kwajalein, Saipan, Guam, Leyte Gulf,

Lingayan Bay and Iwo Jima. The ship was hit by shore batteries at Iwo Jima and took no further part in the war. John finished the war in command of Transport Division 108 in the occupation of Japan. Followed more routine duty until the Korean War in which he served for eighteen months as Commander of the Mobile Logistic Group in support of the Fleet in Korean waters.

After that, a wonderful three years in Europe as Commandant of the Naval Base at Bremerhaven, Germany, this time having his wife and daughters with him. After that, retirement.

John married Rebecca Marshall Butt, of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1937 and they have two daughters. Alice Thornton McLaughry lives in Washington and has been an enthusiastic Scottish dancer with the Society's Exhibition Group. The former Anne Marshall McLaughry, is now Mrs. Peter McWhite, of Saratoga Springs, New York. A grandson, John Fyffe McWhite, will carry on the Scottish traditions of the family as followers of the Clan Cameron.

**ANGUS SLATER LAMOND** was born in Washington, D. C., January 24, 1908, one of twin sons born to Clyde Campbell Lamond and Mary Slater Lamond. Several months later the family moved to Virginia where he was educated in the public schools of Arlington County and graduated from Strayer's Business College, Washington, D. C.



For twenty years he was associated in business with his twin brother Clyde, where they operated the Potomac River Clay Works organized by their father.

Angus has taken an active part in the civic, fraternal and political life of Alexandria and Fairfax County: serving as City Councilman in Alexandria; Fairfax County Planning Commission; Fairfax County Board of Zoning Appeals. He has served as a board member of the St. Agnes School for Girls and the Alexandria Hospital, and at present a director of the First and Citizens National Bank, Historical Society of Fairfax County, and Gunston Hall, Inc. He is a 32° Scottish Rite Mason and has served as presiding officer of all the Scottish Rite Bodies of Alexandria, and as Worshipful Master of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, F.A. & A.M. in 1937.

In 1939 he married Jaquelin Randolph Smith of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and they are the parents of three daughters and one son.

Angus is a Realtor and has been in the real estate business for 13 years. He is a vestryman of Pohick Church, Lorton, Virginia. He has been a member of the St. Andrew's Society for several years and has just returned from a trip to Scotland where he visited the Isle of Skye from where his ancestors migrated in 1780.