

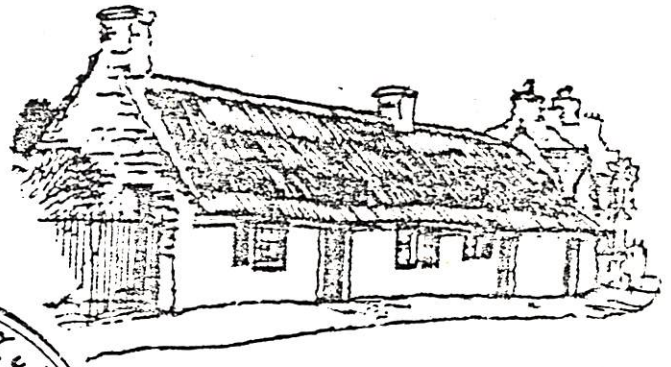
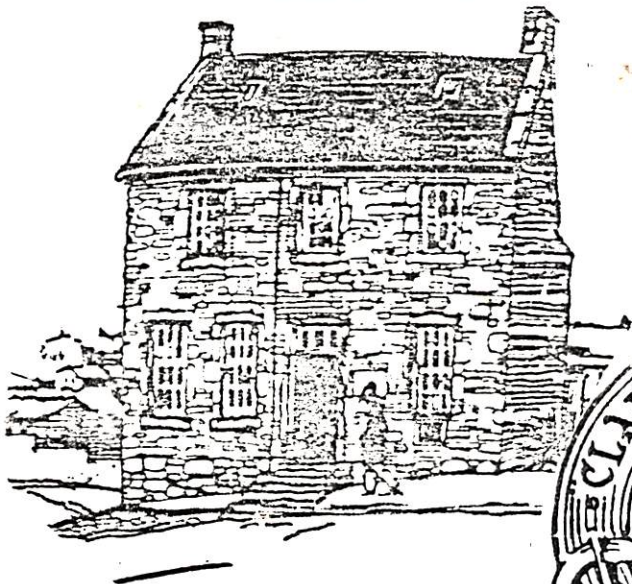
# THE BUCHANAN BANNER



VOLUME IV

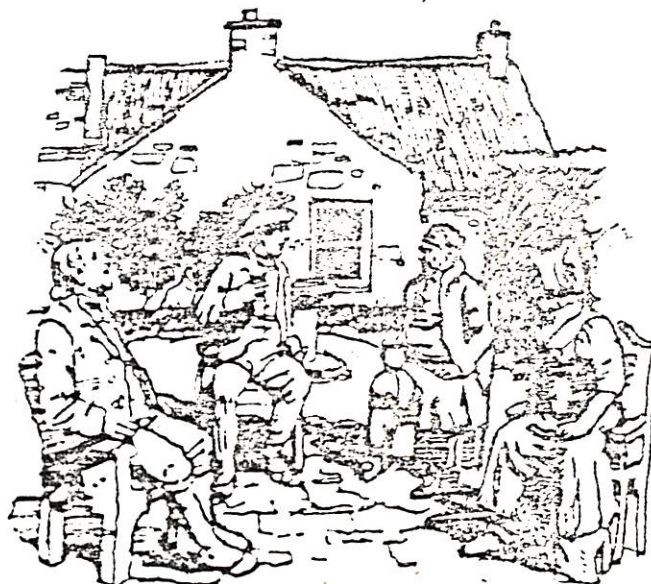
WINTER 1979

NUMBER 4



An Ceann  
Cirean Cinnidh

CLAN BUCHANAN SOCIETY  
IN AMERICA, Inc.





## CLAN BUCHANAN SOCIETY IN AMERICA, Inc.

### PURPOSE

The purpose of this organization is to foster and promote understanding and good fellowship among descendants of Scots in America; to study, preserve and promote the culture, customs and traditions of the people of Scotland and the Isles especially with regard to the Clan Buchanan; to foster and promote the Society by initiating goals and objectives consistent with our heritage and the desires of the membership.



### Greetings from the Executive Council

Slainte, Sonas, Sith agus gach beannachd  
eile anns a Bhliadhnc Tha Tighinn!

(Health, Happiness, Peace and every  
other Blessing during this year)



## GAMES AND GATHERINGS

Stone Mt. Scottish Festival & Highland Games  
October 20 - 21, 1979

The Stone Mt. Highland Games enjoyed its seventh year with beautiful weather and wonderful, friendly people. The hospitality of the Games committees was outstanding.

Honored Guest this year was the Right Honorable James Ian Keith, Earl of Kintore, Chief of the Name and Arms of Keith, and Lady Kintore. Lord Kintore proved to be a witty and charming visitor. Other guests included David C. Ross of Ross and Chandwick, Sir Thomas Johnston, 13th Baronet of Caskieben, Sir Arthur Hay and Lord and Lady Strathspay.

Sponsors were entertained at a reception at The Capitol Ballroom of The North Lake Hilton on Friday evening. The Guests of Honor were introduced there as well as the four students from Scotland who are now studying at Emory University, Atlanta, with support from these Games.

Saturday was an exciting day with a misty morning and a warm sunny afternoon. Twelve pipe bands competed on the field with the Atlanta Pipe Band as host. Our own Sandy Jones was judge in the piping contests. Clan Buchanan enjoyed a wonderful location for our tent with a view of the main parade field.

The Tartan Ball was held at The Georgia World Congress Center and Clan Buchanan welcomed the following guests to its table: Dr. and Mrs. Robert G. Eagon, Mr. and Mrs. Talmadge LeGrand, Mr. David S. McCulloh, Ms. Lavon Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Wolff and guests, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bragg and Mrs. Norman Rabek and her mother. We were grateful for the big Marta buses which transported us to and from our hotels. \*

Sunday began with nice Scottish mist and ended in a warm afternoon. The parade of Tartans included most of us and we get better each year. Tal LeGrand kept us in step this year. Do plan to come next year on the third weekend in October.

Margretta Buchanan Eagon, Covener

\* Other Society members who signed our register included the Joe Morris family and the Don Holifields from Florida, the Bryant Betsill family; Irene Cline, Mike Gibson, Jack Bailey, Thomas W. Warren and Mary Jane Warren, the Richard Creegans, and Sandy Jones. Over fifty people signed our register and the membership applications are coming in each day.





SOCIETY MEMBER'S TELEPLAY PRESENTED

On the 26th of December 1979, the CBS Television Network presented the Television production, "A Shining Season", which is a motion picture based on the life of University of New Mexico's track star, John Baker.

The movie is based on the book, "A Shining Season", which was authored by William J. Buchanan of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The book evolved from a story which William Buchanan originally wrote about Baker for The Readers Digest. John Baker was training for the 1972 Olympics when he discovered he had terminal cancer. He went on to spend his final year working with handicapped children and coaching a girl's track team to national prominence.

Timothy Bottoms, who stars in the film as John Baker, will be remembered for his role in the feature film, "Johnny Got His Gun", and for appearances in such television productions as, "Look Homeward Angel", "The Money Changers", and "The Story of David".

The film was shot entirely on location in Albuquerque and the book is now available as a Bantam paperback.



PART II: BUCHANANS IN THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE

With the large numbers of Scots to be found in some of the Southern states, it is not surprising to find that a number of Buchanans also served with the Confederate Army. None of the Confederate Officers is as highly noted as Robert Christie Buchanan of the United States Army, but many played their part in the history of the Southern cause.

Two Buchanans are not identified by names other than the last name, which is unfortunate since one seemed to be very active as a guerilla leader. Missouri and the Indian Territory was the raiding grounds for this Buchanan, who may have been T.G. BUCHANAN of the Missouri troops (as mentioned in Volume 13 of the Official Records). This Buchanan made a guerilla raid on Harlan, Missouri, in February 1863 and tore up the railroad tracks near the federal encampments. But his men were attacked by a part of Indian Home Guards near Cane Hill in February, 1864, an action which resulted in the death of the guerilla leader. Ironically, the commander of the Home Guards was Colonel William Addison Phillips, a native-born Scot.

The second unnamed Buchanan held the rank of Captain and was attached to the staff of General Beauregard. Late in the war, in February 1865, the General ordered the engineer Buchanan to proceed to the Savannah River and construct a pontoon bridge to allow easier escape for the troops fleeing from the federal army marching north.

Another Buchanan named A.H. BUCHANAN served on the staff of General Bragg's Army of the West.

A Southern Buchanan who was highly commended for his service during the war was FELIX G. BUCHANAN, a Major of the 1st Tennessee. Although he took part in the attack by Heth's Division at Gettysburg, he was noted for his cool command of the 1st Tennessee Infantry at Fredericksburg. Holding a position on the right, his regiment bore the brunt of the early Federal attacks. When his men ran out of ammunition, they fixed bayonets and drove the Union forces back to the safety of their own batteries. The Major was wounded in the action, which saw his men take heavy casualties but hold their line.

Two Buchanans from Georgia served during the war. The quartermaster of the 27th Georgia was a man named GEORGE BUCHANAN, while a second illustrious soldier, Captain J.A. BUCHANAN of Company E, 64th Georgia regiment, was commended for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Olustee, Florida in 1864.

Kentucky, which provided some Buchanans to the Union forces, also provided some to the Confederacy. One such man was Lieutenant H.B. BUCHANAN of Company H, 9th Kentucky Infantry. Participating in the Stone River campaign in 1863, he was wounded, but not fatally.

Mississippi regiments held two Buchanans. One, J.W. BUCHANAN, served with the Buena Vista Hornets of the 24th Mississippi, while the other, J.H. BUCHANAN served with the O'Connor Rifles of the 2nd Regiment. Both rose to the rank of captain with company command during the war.

Two JOHN BUCHANAN'S served from the Tidewater states. Virginia's Captain JOHN BUCHANAN commanded a company of the 45th Virginia in Early's Second Army Corps. Maryland's JOHN R. BUCHANAN was cited for bravery at the battle of Winchester, Virginia where Dement's battery, including the said Buchanan of the first gun crew, were placed within short musket range of the Union forces and stayed until 16 men were killed or wounded. This action gained valuable time in keeping the enemy at bay while other Confederate forces could regroup.

For N.B. BUCHANAN the war was short. A member of Wofford's Kentucky Cavalry, he was captured at Somerset, Kentucky, in December, 1861. After that he is not mentioned again in the records.

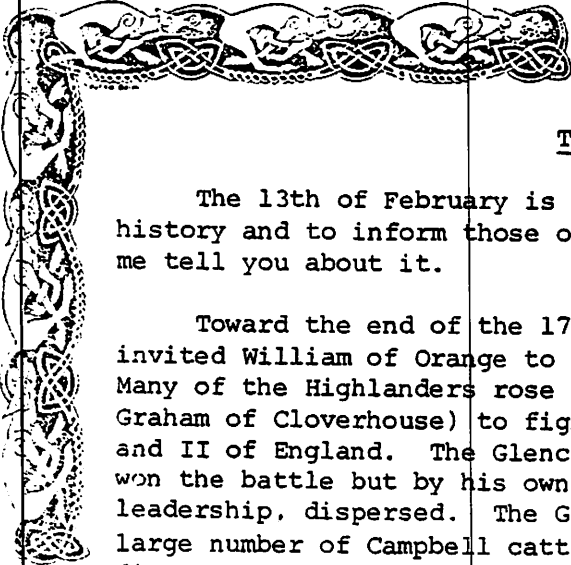
SAMUEL H. BUCHANAN was a man of merit, a credit to his name. As the Adjutant of the 6th Kentucky, Samuel H. saw numerous battles and was often in the thick of them. In one, the color bearer was shot and Buchanan raced to save the colors, earning the praise of his superior officers: "There is no more faithful and attentive officer in camp or gallant a man in action." At Chickamauga, Samuel was wounded but he stayed at his post all day in the thick of the fighting.

The Tennessee Cavalry was given great service by THOMAS C. BUCHANAN. Early in the War, Lieutenant T.C. Buchanan of the 13th Tennessee, Company K, was severely wounded at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862. Recovered, and with a Captain's rank, Buchanan then served with the 15th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment during 1864.

W.C. BUCHANAN of the 12th South Carolina Volunteers was one of the war's unfortunates. At the 2nd Bull Run Battle, he was killed in action, the Adjutant of his regiment.

Finally, and with one of the most important posts held by a Buchanan in the Confederacy, was W. JEFFERSON BUCHANAN. As a diplomat in Confederate service, it was this man that was chosen to deliver the famous letter from Jefferson Davis to Pope Pius IX in May of 1864.

These were the Confederate soldiers that bore the name of Buchanan. As with the Union, there were heroes, and regular soldiers; there were those that were killed in action or died of wounds. But in each case, they were serving the cause which they had chosen in the war.



#### THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE

The 13th of February is the anniversary of this dark blot on Scottish history and to inform those of you who are not familiar with this event, let me tell you about it.

Toward the end of the 17th Century, the Whig faction in Great Britain invited William of Orange to come to the British Isles and assume the Throne. Many of the Highlanders rose under the leadership of Viscount Dundee (John Graham of Cloverhouse) to fight for the Stuart King James VII of Scotland and II of England. The Glencoe MacDonald's fought at Killiecrankie. Dundee won the battle but by his own death lost the campaign. His army, without leadership, dispersed. The Glencoe MacDonald's, on their way home, lifted a large number of Campbell cattle from Glen Lyon. There had been a growing distrust between the two Clans. They were on opposite sides on most questions of the day, political and religious.

With the dispersal of the Highland army, William of Orange became the master of the country. He tried various ways to control the Highlands as he wanted to take troops to fight his battles in Flanders. He attempted to bribe the Highland Clan Chiefs, however, the plan failed, partly from the King's reluctance to buy what he thought he should be given and partly from the contrived bungling and double-dealing by his principal negotiator, the slippery and ambitious Campbell, Earl of Breadalbone.

On the 27th of August 1691, the proclamation was made in Edinburgh pardoning and indemnifying all who took arms against William if they took an oath of allegiance before January 1, 1692.

The Clan Chiefs consulted James VII and II on the matter. He, with reluctance, agreed to their taking this oath. By the end of December all but Glengarry, the Chief of the MacDonalds of Glengarry and MacIan, the Glencoe MacDonald Chief, had given their oath.

Glengarry never did take the oath and nothing was done about it. However, MacIan set off to Fort William, then known as Inverlocky, to take the oath before Col. Hill the Governor. When he reached Fort William he was told that the oath had to be taken by a civil magistrate. The nearest was Inveraray.

The weather was bad, a heavy snow had fallen, and MacIan was an old man, but he set off at once. He was delayed by being forcibly detained by soldiers of the Earl of Argyll's regiment and taken to Carcaldine Castle overnight.

He reached Inveraray on the 2nd of January. Campbell of Arkinglas, the Sheriff who would receive the oath, was away and returned on the 5th. After some hesitation he allowed MacIan to take the oath. MacIan himself went home under the impression that all was well.

Meanwhile, Arkinglas sent the oath with explanations to Edinburgh, but after discussion they were cancelled and not presented to the Council in session. In London Sir John Delrymple, Master of Stair, and Secretary of State for Scotland, wrote on the 11th of January to Argyll, "Glencoe has not taken the oath, at which I rejoice". On the 16th instructions were sent over the King's name to Col. Hill authorizing the Massacre and Stair sent Livingston, the Officer in charge, indicating that the government did not want to be bothered with prisoners.

On the 1st of February, a company of 120 soldiers of Argyll's regiment under Robert Campbell of Glenlyon arrived in Glencoe. Glenlyon said the garrison at Inverlocky was overcrowded and he had taxes to collect in the area. This satisfied the MacDonalds, particularly since Glenlyon's niece had married one of MacIan's sons.

The troops gladly accepted the hospitality of the Glen which continued until the 12th of February. Glenlyon's orders were for him to fall upon the sleeping Clan at 5 a.m. on the 13th. He was told to put all to the sword who were under seventy, and to see that MacIan and his sons did not escape. Reinforcements were sent from Fort William and Inveraray. Four hundred men under Major Hamilton and 400 under Major Duncanson.

One of the soldiers warned the family from whom he had accepted the hospitality. A game of shinty was played in the glen known as upper Carnoch. This soldier went up to a large boulder, which is still there, and said, "A clach ghlas a tha anns a' ghleam, 's mor do chor air a bhi ann, ach ma bitheadh mise thusa cha bhithean idir ann." Loosely translated, this means, "your grey stone which is in the much is your right to be there, but if I were you, I would not be there at all."

At 5 a.m. the Massacre began. A rock called "Signal Rock" can be seen from the road. Some consider from there a signal was given to begin the Massacre, but as the whole operation was secret and swift, it is now believed that it was from here that the Clan was warned to muster.

At Inverrigan nine men were shot and at Achnacone, six men were killed. MacIan was in bed when the troops arrived. MacIan ordered wine for his guests but was killed before the wine could be served. His wife had her rings removed by the teeth of the soldiers and her clothes taken. She died the next day. In all, 38 were shot but with the houses burned and the cattle driven off, neither food nor shelter remained. Many did escape through the passes. How many died in the snow is unknown. But the heavy snow did help as it delayed the arrival of the troops from Fort William and Inveraray.

One of the more famous stories tells of a mother and child hiding in the snow. On hearing the child cry, a soldier was ordered to kill it. He went at once, warned the woman to keep the child quiet and cut off the end of its little finger so as to get blood on his sword.

Many years later one stormy night in Appir, an innkeeper heard a knock at the door. In came an old soldier. During the talk that followed, someone asked the soldier to relate his worst experience. He replied, "The massacre of Glencoe." The innkeeper asked what part he had played. When the soldier told of cutting off the little finger, the innkeeper held up his hand minus his little finger. The soldier remained as an honored guest for the rest of his life.

Public opinion caused a Royal Commission to be established in 1695. While the Commission judged those responsible to be guilty of "Slaughter under trust", no one was punished. In the Glen the Clan slowly returned, first to bury their dead and repair homes and in August King William sanctioned their return.



#### GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF BUCHANAN

Alabama: Buchanan Peninsula  
Colorado: Buchanan (Logan County)  
Florida: Buchanan (Hardee County), pop. 800  
Georgia: Buchanan (Haralson County), pop. 80  
Indiana: Buchanan Corner (Clay County)  
Iowa: Buchanan (Cedar County), pop. 25  
Buchanan County, pop. 21,762  
Kentucky: Buchanan (Lawrence County), pop. 70



Michigan: Buchanan Township (Berrien County), pop. 3,182  
 Buchanan (Berrien County), pop. 4,645  
 Missouri: Buchanan County, pop. 86,915  
 New Mexico: Buchanan (DeBaca County)  
 New York: Buchanan (Westchester County), pop. 2,110  
 North Dakota: Buchanan (Stutsman County), pop. 100  
 Ohio: Buchanan (Pike County), pop. 40  
 Oregon: Buchanan (Benton County)  
 Buchanan (Harney County)  
 Tennessee: Buchanan (Henry County), pop. 100  
 Texas: Buchanan Dam (Llano County), pop. 400/1400  
 Virginia: Buchanan (Botetort County), pop. 1,326  
 Buchanan County, pop. 32,071  
 Wisconsin: Buchanan (Outagamie County), pop. 1,987



THE SCOTS CALENDAR  
 (continued from Winter 1978)

In our last article we left off after the 16th of April which is the anniversary of the Battle of Culloden Moor. Many say that the loss of this battle by the Highlanders was the beginning of the end of the Clan System. While it is true that the Clan System as previously known in the Highlands did in fact disappear, we cannot agree that the Spirit of the Clan System was destroyed. We believe that we are living testimony to the fact that the Clan still lives to this day. However, on April 16th we should all pause for a moment and remember those brave Scots who fell on that battlefield that cold sleet-filled morning 234 years ago.

The first of May was Beltane, the date of the fire festival. The origin is pre-Christian, however, it survived in full celebration through the end of the 18th Century. Vestiges still remain, such as the parties which climb Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh on the first of May. The original observance was carried out by extinguishing all domestic fires which had burned day and night throughout the year on Beltane's Eve. Two large bonfires with a passage between them were built on a hill. On the morning of Beltane, the people drove the cattle and other animals before them to the bonfire which had been lit as the sun rose. The cattle were driven through the passage between the fires three times to receive protection from disease and plunder. The people followed the same practice and blackened each other's faces with the ashes. Torches were made of dried heather and were carried by those who were returning home. When they reached their own land, they walked around it clockwise carrying their

lit torch, then around their house, which they re-entered and relit their fire which would remain lit until next Beltane's Eve.

The bonfire at the Beltane Festival was always started with "need fire", that is a fire started by friction. Steel and flint were never used for the Beltane Fire. Need fire was made by rubbing two large sticks of wood (preferably oak, which was sacred to the Druids) until, by friction, a spark was made and this was kindled into a flame.

During May the young folk took to the life of the "Shieling". The shieling was a rude structure which had been constructed on the summer pastureland. At this time of year the cattle and sheep were taken to these highland pastures. The grass was at its best in these parts at this time and it allowed the pastures at the lower levels to be rested for the summer. Those who were going to the shieling would set off in a gay mood for they looked upon this outing as we would view a vacation in the mountains. They took with them dairy equipment, for it was during this period that they made cheese and butter for the winter. In addition, they carried along some wool and spinning equipment at the simplest of cooking pots and other necessities. Their stay at the shieling would extend until late August when they would return to their home and the older folks who had remained there.

June 9th is St. Columba's Day and Thursdays are dedicated to this Saint. On the eve of St. Columba's Day many housewives make a cake of barley or rye. The cake is supposed to be toasted in a rowan, oak or yew fire if possible. A silver coin has been placed in the cake. In the morning the cake was cut into as many pieces as there were children. This is put into a basket, the children were blindfolded and each selects a piece of cake. The one who gets the coin received a special gift.

While the Day of St. Columba is the 9th of June, it is always celebrated on the 2nd Thursday of the month. Now we know why St. Columba Day is not celebrated by the Scots with the same degree of fervor which attends St. Patrick's Day. It's too difficult to remember when you are supposed to celebrate it.

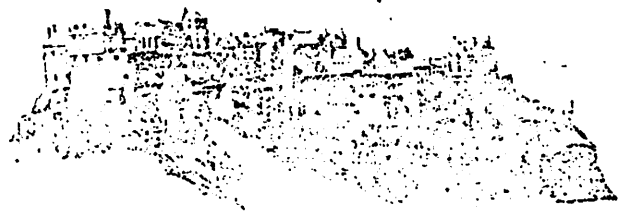
June 10th is White Rose Day. The white rose is a Jacobite emblem and June 10th is the birthday of James III who is known as the Old Pretender. James III was the father of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

The victory of Robert the Bruce over the English at Bannockburn is celebrated on the 24th of June. This battle was fought on June 24, 1314 and was followed by the Declaration of Arbroth in 1320.

To Be Continued...



*The Jacobite  
White Rose*



STRANGE TALES OF AULD REECKIE

Early in the last century a soldier named William Patullo moved with his wife into the house where Weir the Wizard had lived. The house had been boarded up since the Wizard's execution at the stake in 1670. No one had dared even to enter the place for fear of a dreadful fate, and the neighborhood was alive with speculation about the terrors in store for Patullo.

Sure enough, as he and his wife lay in bed on their first night in the place, an apparition appeared - in the form of a calf! It stood at the end of the bed, then put it's forefeet on the mattress and gazed unblinking at them for some time before it vanished.

Their experience was a great disappointment to the gossips who had expected more sensational events. But it was enough for the Patullos. They found quiter accomodations and the Wizard's lair was once more closed up.



BUCHANAN GARB AVAILABLE

Your Editor has been advised that the regalia for a pipe band is being sold on a first-come, first-served basis. This includes the complete outfits for pipers and drummers, including the bag pipes, kilts, jackets and plaids as well as the drums, etc. The kilts and plaids are in the Buchanan Tartan. For additional information contact:



Mr. Harry Prescott  
1904 Burns Ave.  
Westchester, Illinois  
60153



AMERICAN FRIENDS OF SCOTTISH OPERA

If you are an opera buff and would like to support Scottish opera, you should consider becoming a member of the American Friends of Scottish Opera. Members receive a bimonthly newsletter, a monthly newspaper mailed from Glasgow, the Scottish Opera Yearbook, a personal welcome by the Hospitality Committee

who will give you a backstage tour of the Theatre Royal in Glasgow, and a membership in the Scottish Opera Club. As a member of the Scottish Opera Club you will also receive Lunch and Listen, at which a well known artist will be interviewed by a journalist or broadcaster, a foretalk by the producer of each of the season's operas on each first night, an opportunity to sit in on a master class by a distinguished teacher, and the privilege of attending a rehearsal in the Theatre Royal prior to the first performance of an opera.

The Scottish Opera's season runs from December through March. To become an American Friend of Scottish Opera, send your contribution to:

American Friends of Scottish Opera  
30 East 60th Street  
New York, NY 10022

All contributions are tax deductible.



#### MATERIAL EVIDENCE

- Wee Johnnie - "Whit made ye pick that dirty man wi' the patched knees to work for ye, Dad?"
- Wullie: - "Weel, laddie, did ye no' see the ither man had a patch on his seat?"



#### THE SCOTTISH COOKBOOK



#### Tattie Drottie

In Scotland potatoes are called "tatties" and they have been one of the basic ingredients of our Scottish dishes for generations.

4-5 medium sized potatoes  
1 leek  
1 onion  
salt and pepper  
1/2 pint (or more) rich creamy milk

Sautee chopped up vegetables in 1/2 oz. butter for a few minutes over a gentle heat. Add seasoning and 1/2 pint of water and cook slowly

until soft. Sieve contents of the pan and add enough milk to make the consistency desired. This soup can be made with leftover mashed potatoes and using all milk. A sprinkling of chopped parsley improves the flavor and appearance of this soup.



#### YOUEL ARCHIVES DEDICATED

After months of effort in collecting and editing information about the descendants of William and Elizabeth Youel, the repository at the new library at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, to be called the Youel Archives, was formally dedicated in a ceremony on July 28, 1979. For the dedication there were two special features. One was an exhibit prepared by Jan Youel which included photographs of ancestral homes, Clan Buchanan exhibits, the Youel coat-of-arms and biographical material on distinguished members of the Youel family. The centerpiece of the exhibit was the British powderhorn picked up by William Youel on the Cowpens Battlefield, which was given by Jim Youel, former Washington Redskins football star. Mrs. Naomi Nielsen exhibited her notebooks of family genealogies.

Kenneth Youel, President of Youel Care and Life Member of Clan Buchanan Society in America, stated in his introductory remarks that the purpose of the Archives were threefold: to house family historical and genealogical records in a safe place; to make them generally available to family and historians; and to encourage and facilitate new research on the part of the younger generation.



#### HAROLD'S HERALDIC CORNER

What is the Red Hand of Ulster?

This is the hand which appears on the badge of the baronets (except those of Nova Scotia, who have the royal arms of Scotland on the cross of St. Andrews). The Red Hand of Ulster has become familiar to many people from its appearance as the badge of the old O'Neills, the ancient Kings of Northern Ulster. (The O'Kayns were the ancient Kings of Southern Ulster from whom Anselan Buey O'Kayn,



the first Laird of Buchanan, descended. The O'Neills were driven out of Northern Ulster by the plantation of Ulster under James I in 1611. The order of baronets was instituted in order to pay for the settlement of Ulster. The hand, as used by the baronets, is not, however, the O'Neill badge, which was the right hand as the baronets use the left hand.



COMING EVENTS

Dunedin Highland Gathering Dunedin, Florida	March 27-29
Hawaiian Highland Games Honolulu, Hawaii	March 29
Scottish Highland Games Jacksonville, Florida	April 12
Kansas City Highland Games Kansas City, Missouri	April 12
Southern Maryland Highland Gathering Huntingtown, Maryland	April 26
Savannah Scottish Games Savannah, Georgia	May 3
Houston Highland Games Houston, Texas	May 10
Arkansas Highland Gathering Little Rock, Arkansas	May 17
Tidewater Scottish Festival Virginia Beach, Virginia	May 10-11
Alma Highland Games Alma, Michigan	May 23, 24 & 25
Williamsburg Scottish Festival Williamsburg, Virginia	June 3
Colonial Scottish Games Fair Hill, Maryland	June 7



## SOCIETY OFFICIALS

### President

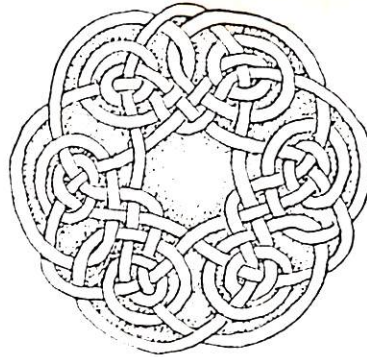
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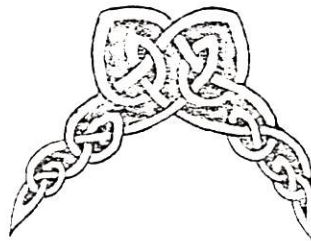
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