



OUR  
 LINEAGE  
 BY  
 DOROTHY DUGGAR

John Frederick Duggar  
 married  
 Frances Ambrose Camp

Harry Duggar  
 Alice Jane Duggan  
 David Duggan  
 Elvira Adams  
 Raeleen Henry Duggar  
 Margaret Louisa Duggan

Ambrose E. Camp  
 Thomas Camp  
 Susan Magruder  
 Lettie Shanks  
 Hattie Grigaly  
 Joseph Grigaly  
 Jameson Weir  
 Andrew Weir  
 Martha Reid Weir

Reuben Henry Dugger, M. D.

June 16, 1837 - May 5, 1921

Parents  
of  
R.H.D.  
father  
of  
J.F.D.

Alice Goode Vaughan, one of the younger daughters of Captain Reuben Vaughan, Junior, of Powhatan, Lunenburg County, Virginia, of Battersea, near Petersburg, Virginia, and of Marengo County, Alabama; married Henry Dugger, a handsome young widower from Brunswick County, Virginia, who was a merchant in the City of Petersburg. The ceremony was performed on October 10, 1832, by Reverend Andrew Smye of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Petersburg, Virginia. Dr. Luke White, the husband of Alice's older sister, Eveline, was the surety on the marriage bond, dated October 8, 1832. The times were still prosperous in 1832. They might be compared to those which preceded the stock market crash of 1929, for the financial panic of 1837 was only a few years away.

Children  
of  
H.D.  
and  
his wife  
A.G.V.

Alice and Henry's oldest child, born August 30, 1833, was named John Watkins Dugger, possibly for both his great-grandfather John Dugger and for one of his mother's Watkins kin. Their second child was named William Waverly Dugger. Alice loved to read and Sir Walter Scott's Waverly novels were appearing in print at that time. Their third son, born June 16, 1837, was named Reuben Henry Dugger. The Reuben was for his mother's father and grandfather; the Henry may have been for his father, but since Henry Dugger's son by his first wife was named Henry, possibly the Henry in Reuben Dugger's name was for Alice's Uncle Henry Watkins, step-father of Henry Clay, and guardian of her mother, Alice Goode Watkins. Two more sons, Frederick Elijah Dugger and Luke White Dugger, were born in Petersburg, Virginia. The two youngest children in the family, Alice Victoria Dugger and Hobart Cobb Dugger, were born in Marengo County, Alabama.

Alice and Henry Dugger lived in Petersburg, Virginia, for about twelve years after her parents and most of her sisters and her brothers moved to Alabama, although Henry owned land in the same area in which Alice's people settled, as is shown by a letter to Henry, that begins "Dear Brother" and is signed by William Dugger, who was farming the Alabama land for him.

The trip  
to Ala.

When Henry Dugger decided to move to Alabama, Alice Dugger and all of the children, except Reuben, went ahead, partly by land and partly by water. In June, 1844, Henry Dugger left for Alabama. He had been in Petersburg, Virginia, for the reception of Henry Clay. When the famous man came down from the platform after his speech to the crowd, to greet his friends, he spoke to Dr. and Mrs. Luke White, Henry Dugger and little Reuben. He picked Reuben up and asked "Whose little curly haired boy is this?" Major Henry Dugger answered "My son, Reuben Henry." Then Henry Clay replied "Well, Major, this little fellow is named for my friend Captain Vaughan and for me, too. You must certainly make a smart good man of him." Grandfather always told me that when he was a little boy he shook hands with Henry Clay.

The morning after the reception for Henry Clay, Major Henry Dugger and little Reuben Henry, with all the family servants, started for Alabama. The coach-like carriage was drawn by a well-matched pair of horses, Charley and Bob. They rested only at night and on Sundays during the trip from Virginia to Alabama. Years later Reuben's recollections of the journey were written down in a letter:

"- - - What a time we had, four long weeks!  
"Daddy" Thompson was the driver. "Mammy Isobel" took care of me; she put me to bed in the carriage every night and I was not scared at all. She put a piece of carpet on the ground for "Beppo," the dog to sleep (on). We reached Alabama safely with the wagons and carry all July 4, 1844. A crowd of servants came trooping toward us hurraing; they had a holiday, and their noise waked me from sleep. This seems like writing history, 'tis as plain to me now as tho it were last week.

Goodnight,  
R. H. D."

Grandfather used to tell me about how he traveled most of the way from Virginia to Alabama, riding horseback beside the carriage or the wagons.

Life  
in  
Ala.

The plantation on which the Duggars lived in Alabama was named "Frederickton" for one of Reuben's younger brothers who was a baby when Henry Dugger bought the Alabama land.

In Marengo County, Alabama, Henry and his wife Alice were communicants of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. Many Vaughan relatives lived close by. The post office at that time was Macon, Alabama, but some of the settlers persisted in calling the town "Prarieville." Later, the railroad named the station there "Gallion." Reuben Henry Dugger preferred to call the spot "Camebrake Square." He seemed to especially dislike the generalization "Demopolis Area" as a designation for the place where he lived as a boy, then later built a home and brought up his sons.

Reuben Henry Dugger, along with his brothers, enjoyed the work and the social life of the neighborhood. Some of the social life was centered around St. Andrews Church, but was nevertheless lively. There were also quieter evenings playing chess, as a member of the Chess Club, mentioned in some of his recollections. Descendants of the French families who had come to the Vine and Olive Colony in Demopolis, contributed a cosmopolitan element to the social life of the many transplanted Virginians in the area.

Education  
of R.H.D.

The Dugger boys were taught by tutors. Their first teacher at Frederickton was Miss Helen Meade of Petersburg, Virginia, who later married the Reverend M. Platt. Professor T. U. Foster, a graduate of the University of Dublin, Ireland, tutored the boys. He married their cousin, Mary Vaughan. After he became head of the Demopolis School, Mr. Ed Stickney taught the Dugger boys until the older ones went to Madison College in Pennsylvania. Reuben Dugger was fifteen years old, then. In 1852 Alice G. Dugger, with the smaller children, made a trip to Petersburg, Virginia, to visit her sister, Mrs. Luke White, while Henry Dugger paid a visit to his sons John, Waverly and Reuben, at Madison College in Pennsylvania. Later in life Reuben remembered that they had stayed at the Hotel Marsh and that on the morning Henry started back to Alabama it was snowing terribly. Reuben's older brothers had been cautioned not to awaken him before his father's departure as Henry hated to tell young Reuben "goodbye."

Perhaps Henry Dugger had a premonition of what fate had in store for him. On the trip home he contracted pneumonia. He died at the home of relatives (the Michaels) in Demopolis, Alabama, and was buried in St. Andrews Churchyard, near that town.

Evidently after his father died Reuben and Waverly stayed on long enough at Madison College for Wave to graduate. Apparently John had previously finished college and gone to work in New Orleans. Reuben evidently wrote his mother asking whether to come home directly or by a circuitous route. In answer Alice wrote, suggesting that he and Wave come directly home. She told Reuben to buy a small trunk to bring the books in, that he had bought in Philadelphia. She asked whether they had enough money for the trip home. She also sent congratulations to Waverly for graduating with honors. After Reuben came home to Alabama he began the study of medicine under his neighbor, Dr. J. D. Browder. He then went to Petersburg, Virginia, where he continued his medical training for more than a year under his uncle-in-law, Dr. Luke White, whom Reuben had always called "Father Doctor." Dr. White was a noted physician. Reuben Henry Dugger entered the University of Pennsylvania as a special student under Drs. D. Hodges Agnew and Penrose and graduated in the class of 1857 and 1858.

Confederate Service When Reuben Dugger returned home to Marengo County, Alabama, he practiced medicine for more than two years before the Civil War began. After hostilities started he was appointed physician in charge of the Alabama Salt Works, by Governor Shorter. He vacated this position soon when he was appointed a member of the State Medical Examining Board of the Confederate Army, which passed on the fitness of applicants to serve as medical officers of the Confederacy. At the same time he was appointed assistant surgeon of the hospital at Talladega.

Marriage of R.H.D. and M.L.M. While Reuben Dugger was stationed in Talladega he received a leave to return to West Alabama for his marriage to Margaret Louisa Minge, eldest daughter of David Minge of Norwood plantation near Faunsdale and his wife, Elvira Adams. This marriage took place on October 8, 1864, at "Norwood," the home of the bride, which was a spacious mansion with tremendous "double parlors" on each side of a large reception hall, and with a dining room behind one of the parlors, separated only by an arch, making approximately 1400 square feet of space available "all in one" for entertaining. My mother used to tell me about the reception given there in hers and father's honor, by Margaret Louisa Minge's brother John, when she and Father visited relatives in West Alabama on their honeymoon in 1891.

The Selma Morning Reporter for Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864,

carried a notice of the Dugger-Minge wedding. Reverend John Y. Gholson performed the ceremony. Probably the wedding was a very quiet affair, for by October of 1864 material things were becoming scarce in Alabama. Almost all the young men were in the Confederate Army, as as the bridegroom. Many families had lost loved ones fighting for the Confederacy. There must have been a sense of anxiety and sadness in the hearts of the homefolks who by then knew that the cause of the Confederacy was doomed. The young couple were unusually fortunate, for the bride was able to return with her husband to his assignment in Talladega. They were there when General Croxton of the Northern Army made his raid.

When the war was over Dr. Reuben Dugger returned home to practice medicine. It was about that time that Hale County, Alabama, was formed, including in its boundaries the Dugger home which had previously been in Marengo County. Reuben Dugger spent many hours planning "Bamboo Hall," the home he and his wife built. The old architectural books, many of which are still in the family, contain marginal notes and other notations on slips of paper, regarding ideas for the house. There are even some sketches of the front elevation, and plan, obviously drawn by my grandfather.

Children     The first child born to Margaret Louisa Minge and her of R.H.D.     husband, Dr. Reuben Henry Dugger, was named David Minge and his     Dugger for his grandfather. He died of diphtheria when wife M.L.M. he was only about 4 years old. It was a great grief to Grandfather that even his medical skill could not save his oldest son. The couple's second son, John Frederick Dugger, was born on August 23rd, 1868, at Norwood, the home of his Minge grandparents, near Faunsdale, in Marengo County, Alabama. He was only about two years old when Minge died, so he only had a very slight recollection of his older brother.

Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Dugger had four more sons, Reuben, Henry, Junior, Waverly Goode, Benjamin Minge and Llewellyn Ludwig. Reuben, Jr. never married, Wave went to New Mexico. There he married a widow with several daughters. They had two sons, Bryce and Fulton Dugger. Dr. Benjamin Minge Dugger (who isolated Aureomyecin) was married twice. Children of the first

wife, Marie Robertson, were: Ben, Jr.; Marie Louise (Mrs. Plunkett); Nancy (Mrs. J. F. Adams, Jr.); Dr. George S. Duggar and Emily (Mrs. David Saunders). Gene Lorraine Duggar was the only child born to Dr. B. M. Duggar and his second wife, Elsie Rist of St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Llewellyn Ludwig Duggar practiced medicine in Mobile for a number of years, but died of pneumonia when he was still a young man. He left three young Duggars for his widow, Ida Morgan Duggar, to bring up; Lloyd Llewellyn (of Alaska), Mary Morgan (Mrs. Harry Toulmen of Mobile, Ala.) and Helen (Mrs. David Connell of Rockville, Maryland). Helen graduated from the University of Alabama in Medicine when she was very young. Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Duggar were very proud of their sons and of their many grandchildren. Both Reuben and MarLou were excellent letter writers. They wrote to their sons faithfully, not only when they were away at college but also after they married and settled in distant areas. They wrote to their grandchildren, too.

Activities of R.H.D. Dr. Reuben Duggar was kept busy by his medical practice. He was at one time president of the Hale County, Alabama, Medical Society and later was a Counsellor in the Alabama Medical Association. He served one term on the Board of Trustees of Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College (later A.P.I. and now Auburn University). He was always interested in agriculture, horticulture and fine stock. Probably it was through him that his sons J. F. D. and B. M. D. first became interested in their professions of Agriculture and Botany through which they made such lasting contributions to their fellow men.

Later Life Dr. Reuben Henry Duggar was well along in years when his wife died. He tried to stay on at "Bamboo Hall," but none of the arrangements made to provide for his comfort and welfare there, lasted very long. He came to Auburn to live in order to be near his son John Frederick Duggar, who at that time was Director of both the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station and of the Alabama Extension Service. Several of the Duggar children had left home by then, however they often came home on visits and enjoyed knowing their grandfather. I, Dorothy (the writer of this) especially enjoyed my grandfather's company. He told me many true stories of by-gone days. His recollections were always tied in with important

historical events and personages. I liked best, however, to hear him talk about life in the "Canebrake Section" of Alabama, of turkey hunting, of tournaments (the Virginia sport of jousting), of St. Andrew's Church services and of the pleasant and varied social life of the region.

When eighty-four years of age, Reuben Henry Duggar began to grow weaker and weaker. He had no particular ailment, just a rather sudden general weakening. He died on May 5, 1921, after a few weeks of inactivity. His son John Frederick was with him.

Dr. Reuben Henry Duggar was buried beside his beloved wife, Margaret Louisa Minge, in St. Michael's Cemetery, near Faunsdale in Marengo County, Alabama.

Charac-  
teristics  
of R.H.D.

Reuben Henry Duggar was almost as versatile as his famous kinsman, Thomas Jefferson. Perhaps that characteristic was inherited by both of them from their mutual ancestor, the Jefferson grandfather of the president. Dr. R. H. Duggar liked books. He bought a varied collection of them from the second-hand book shops of Philadelphia when he was a college student there. He was a fluent writer. Many of his thoughts and recollections were put on paper in "Letters to the Editor" as well as in correspondence with relatives and friends. He was given to experimentation in his agricultural projects. When stationed at Talladega during the Civil War he required that fires be built on the windward side of the camp, then smothered at dusk so the smoke would blow over the camp, thus providing some protection against malaria, more than 20 years before its transmittal by the anopheles mosquito was known. Reuben Duggar took a deep interest in architecture and building construction. He designed and supervised the building of "Bamboo Hall" at Gallion where he reared his family. His interests included History, Art and Politics as well as Medicine and Agriculture.

In most write-ups of himself for publication (such as in "Who's Who" he stated that he was an Episcopalian and a Democrat.

However, to me, Grandfather endeared himself especially as a wonderful conversationalist. Not only could he talk on almost any subject and recount fascinating stories of first-hand experiences, he could also listen well, even to a "chatter-box" which was what he sometimes called me when I was about twelve or thirteen years old.



Dr. Duggar always wore the stiff winged collars, stylish in his youth. He was fond of wearing the diamond stick-pin - possibly the one given him by his father. His gold watch (which lay "lost" in the vault of the old Bank of Auburn from 1921 till sometime in the nineteen-sixties when the bank moved to the present Auburn National Bank Building) has a face resplendent with jewels.

Grandfather was fond of genealogy. From him came much of the desire I have to pass on my store of "family lore" to younger "members of the clan."

Margaret Louisa Minge  
Wife of Dr. Reuben Henry Duggar  
December 14, 1839 - October 11, 1918  
by Dorothy Duggar

Parents  
of M.L.M.

Margaret Louisa Minge was born at Norwood, near Faunsdale, Alabama on December 14, 1839. She was the oldest child of David Minge, and his wife, Elvira Adams, daughter of Dr. John Adams (at one time Mayor of Richmond, Virginia) and his wife, Margaret Winston. David Minge was the youngest child of Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence and her husband, John Minge of Sandy Point, Charles City County Virginia.

David Minge first came to Alabama in 1836. He settled at Norwood, a plantation in Marengo County. It was in October 1837 that he and Elvira Adams were married. I do not know at what date David built "Norwood," the handsome home that survived all the vicissitudes of time for more than a hundred years until finally, in the nineteen forties, the house was bought and dismantled by a Contractor from Texas who shipped it to that state for use in construction of ranch houses. The name "Norwood" was derived from "North Wood," chosen because of a grove of oaks, north of the house. When I saw the place in the nineteen-thirties, a long avenue of oak trees leading to the house was all that remained of the once vast grove.

Children  
of D. M.  
and his  
wife E. A.

David and Elvira Minge named their first child, Margaret, for Elvira's mother. Other children born to the couple before 1850 were listed in the U.S. census of that date as Elizabeth Harrison, aged 8; George W. aged 6; David, aged 4; and Sally M. (Melville), aged 1. Margaret's two brothers John Henry Minge and Benjamin Carter Minge were born after 1850.

Education  
of M.L.M.

Mr. and Mrs. David Minge were active members of St. Michaels Episcopal Church. They sent Margaret (usually called MarLou) to Richmond, Virginia, to the well-known school for young ladies, presided over by Hubert LeFebre. She and some of her classmates from Alabama (Misses Croom, Reaves and Peck) led their class.

MarLou grew up during the exciting times that immediately preceded the Civil War. She and her sisters enjoyed the social life of the period. Margaret was a petite brunette.

Her satin wedding slippers, long preserved as family heirlooms, were size one. Her eyes were large and dark (the Harrison eyes). Her hair was dark brown, fine and straight. She wore it parted in the middle with a knot low on her neck or confined in a snood when that style was fashionable.

Marriage  
of R.H.D.  
and M.L.D.

Margaret Louisa Minge married Dr. Reuben Henry Duggar, who had grown up only about ten miles away. He came home on leave from the Confederate Army for the wedding on October 5, 1864, at Norwood. This date was the wedding anniversary of the bride's parents. She immediately went with Dr. Duggar to Talladega, Alabama, where he was stationed as Assistant Surgeon of the Confederate Hospital there.

Children  
of M.L.M.  
and her  
husband  
R.H.D.

After the War, when Dr. Duggar returned to the part of Marengo County incorporated in Hale when that County was formed in 1866, MarLou began her career as a devoted mother. David Minge Duggar was born that year. The Duggar's second son, John Frederick was born at Norwood, August 23, 1868. Reuben Henry, Jr. was born in 1870; Benjamin Minge on September 2, 1872; Waverly Goode in 1874; and Llewellyn Ludwig in 1878. The oldest son, David Minge, died of diphtheria when he was only four years old. He was buried in St. Michaels Cemetery, near Faunsdale.

Margaret Louisa Minge, who had grown up with many servants about to wait on the family, started housekeeping during the trying period of Reconstruction. She was a devoted wife and mother. Her husband liked to entertain friends and relatives from far and near. Margaret Louisa always welcomed guests with gracious unassuming hospitality whether they were invited in advance or unexpected arrivals.

Times were hard in Alabama after the Civil War. Children were taught to eat all the food on their plates, because sometimes there was no food to waste. Duty was a word that was frequently mentioned in bringing up children. The Duggar boys were inculcated early in life with a desire to do their duty always. They were taught at home along with children of a neighbor Mrs. Fanny Robinson, who was one of their teachers.

Life at  
Bamboo  
Hall

In spite of the difficulties of the reconstruction era, social life in the Canebrake of Alabama revived rapidly.

The tournaments, ending with a dance, where the tournament winner chose and crowned the queen of beauty were revived. St. Andrews Episcopal Church was still the center of much of the social life of the community, but the Baptist Church across the road from it was also a nucleus for social life in the community. It was the time when Church Bazaars, Ice Cream Suppers and County Fairs were numerous and well attended. The waltz was popular, though quadrilles, such as the Virginia reel were still in vogue. As a youth, John Frederick Duggar was considered the best dancer in the community.

Both MarLou and Reuben Duggar had many kinfolks in the area. Sometimes young relatives from Mobile (the daughters of Alice Dugger Sprague) spent the summer with Reuben's mother. Two of these, Alice Sprague Nickles and Louise Sprague Hutchins wrote me in later years about their happy memories of playing with their first cousins, the Duggar boys and of their memories of their Aunt MarLou. Sally Melville Harris, MarLou's youngest sister, lived at Laneville near Faunsdale, which was close enough for fairly frequent visits.

Mrs. Duggar wrote regularly to her sons. Later when four of them married and reared families, she sometimes wrote to her grandchildren, too. She herself often made Christmas presents for her grandchildren, knitted mufflers, crocheted bedroom slippers, embroidered handkerchiefs and such.

Reuben's and MarLou's home, Bamboo Hall, was filled with ancestral furniture and family portraits of relatives on both sides of the family. There was a dashing portrait of Henry Duggar, a small oil of Alice Goode Vaughan, paintings of Dr. and Mrs. Luke White and of Dr. and Mrs. John Adams, to mention a few. Dr. Reuben Duggar was a great collector, especially of books, clippings, and pictures. His office was never disturbed during house-cleaning but the rest of the house was always meticulously well-kept. Both Reuben and MarLou enjoyed their neighbors, loved their Church and took an active interest in public affairs, they enjoyed occasional visits to their sons in Auburn and Mobile. Reuben, Junior, who farmed Mistletoe Plantation nearby, almost always spent Sunday with his parents, as long as his mother lived.

Charac-  
teristics  
of M.L.D.

Margaret Louisa Minge, wife of Dr. Reuben Henry Duggar, died on October 11, 1918 at "Bamboo Hall" near Gallion in Hale County, Alabama, on the day of the signing of the Armistice that ended World War I. She was active almost to the end and uncomplaining to the very last day of her life. She was buried in St. Michaels Cemetery, near Faunsdale not far from the graves of her parents and by the side of her first-born son, Kinge, who had died so long before. Her husband was with her during her brief last illness. Margaret Louisa Minge was an extremely loyal Episcopalian. She and Reuben were faithful members of St. Andrews Church, which was in walking distance of their home. Their boys were brought up Episcopalian, though some of them joined other Protestant churches after they married.

To me my Grandmother Duggar (Margaret Louisa Minge), will always be remembered as the emblem of duty well done, the epitome of gentility, and the devout, courageous and gracious southern womanhood.

MarLou never weighed more than ninety pounds, even when she was middle-aged. I remember how very erect she was, even in her later years, and how quick and bird-like her movements were. She was a quiet person. When she said anything it was always brief and to the point. Her terse wit at times seemed almost satirical in a gentle way. All who knew her respected her. Her sons were devoted to her as long as she lived and to her memory after she died. John Frederick Duggar named a daughter for her. One of Benjamin Minge Duggar's granddaughters is called MarLou.