

ARMS.—*Or, an eagle's head erased gules.*
 CREST.—*An eagle perching proper.*
 SUPPORTERS.—*Two eagles, wings expanded, proper.*

About 1000 A.D. he was chief to Ireland. He dwelt by Le

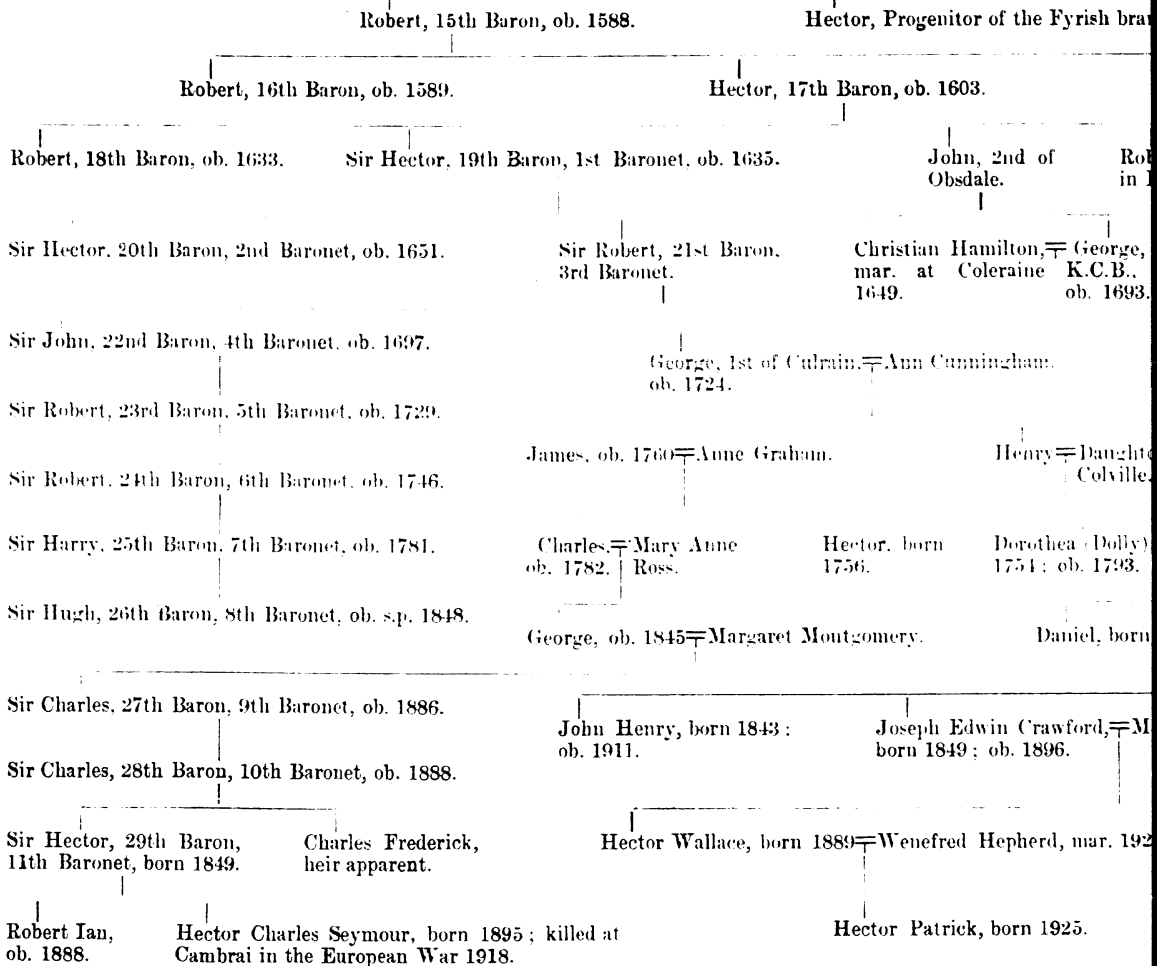
He led his clan back to Scotland, a Barony, which he named Foul

He fought against Mac

Robert, 2nd Baron, ob. 1164. Geo
 Donald, 3rd Baron, ob. 1195. Ro
 Robert, 4th Baron, ob. 1239. George, killed

George, 10th Baron, ob. 1452.

John, 11th Baron, ob. 149



PEDIGREE OF THE MUNRO FAMILY.

OCCAN, Prince of Fermanagh.

About 1000 A.D. he was chief of a clan of Scots who in the fourth century had been driven by the Romans to Ireland. He dwelt by Lough Foyle on the Roe water, from whence the name Munro is derived.

Donald Munro, son of Ocean.

He led his clan back to Scotland, fought for King Malcolm II, A.D. 1025. At a Parliament at Seone he was granted a Barony, which he named Foulis or Foyle after the Lough from whence he came.

George Munro of Foulis, ob. 1103.

He fought against Macbeth, and was invited to the coronation of King Malcolm III, A.D. 1057.

Hugh, 1st Baron of Foulis, ob. 1126.

Robert, 2nd Baron, ob. 1164.

George, 5th Baron, ob. 1282.

George, 7th Baron, ob. 1314.

Donald, 3rd Baron, ob. 1195.

Robert, 6th Baron, ob. 1323.

Robert, 8th Baron, ob. 1357.

Robert, 4th Baron, ob. 1239.

George, killed at the battle of Bannockburn 1314.

Hugh, fled from Scotland.

Hugh, 9th Baron, ob. 1425.

George, 10th Baron, ob. 1452.

John, Progenitor of Milntown branch (see Chapter II).

John, 11th Baron, ob. 1480.

Hugh, Progenitor of Coul branch (see Chapter II).

William, 12th Baron, ob. 1505.

Hector, 13th Baron, ob. 1541.

Robert, 14th Baron, ob. 1547.

Robert, 15th Baron, ob. 1588.

Hector, Progenitor of the Fyrish branch (see Chapter II).

George, Progenitor of the Katewell branch (see Chapter III).

George, 16th Baron, ob. 1589.

Hector, 17th Baron, ob. 1603.

George, 1st of Obsdale, Progenitor of Lower Iveagh branch (see Chapter III).

Sir Hector, 19th Baron, 1st Baronet, ob. 1635.

John, 2nd of Obsdale.

Robert, General, fought in Ireland 1641.

Daniel, Major, fought in Ireland 1641; granted lands in Barony of Lower Iveagh 1666.

George, 20th Baron, ob. 1651.

Sir Robert, 21st Baron, 3rd Baronet.

Christian Hamilton, mar. at Coleraine 1649. = George, K.C.B., ob. 1693. = Anne Munro, ob. at Coleraine 1647.

Henry, 1st of Tullylish, ob. 1727; of Roe's Hall, Lower Iveagh (see Chapter IV).

Hector, 1st of Magheral, ob. 1745; of Roe's Valley, Lower Iveagh (see Chapter VI).

George, 22nd Baron, ob. 1697.

George, 1st of Culrain, ob. 1724. = Ann Cunningham.

Daniel, ob. 1717.

Dorothy Dobbs, mar. 1721; 1st wife. = Hector, ob. 1730. = Mary Astell, 2nd wife.

George, 23rd Baron, ob. 1729.

James, ob. 1760. = Anne Graham.

Henry = Daughter of Alexander Colville.

Frances, mar. 1745. = Henry Loftus, Earl of Ely.

A son, born 1733; ob. 1793. = Margaret Gorman.

George, 24th Baron, ob. 1781.

Charles, ob. 1782. = Mary Anne Ross.

Hector, born 1756.

Dorothea (Dolly), born 1754; ob. 1793. = William Richardson, mar. 1775.

Henry, born 1758; executed at Lisburn 1798 (see Chapter V).

Margaret Johnston.

George, 25th Baron, ob. s.p. 1848.

George, ob. 1845. = Margaret Montgomery.

Daniel, born 1802; ob. 1873. = Rachel Crawford, mar. 1842.

John, born 1809; ob. 1867. = Jane

George, 26th Baron, ob. 1886.

John Henry, born 1843; ob. 1911.

Joseph Edwin Crawford, born 1849; ob. 1896. = Marianne Wallace, mar. 1883.

John, born 1839; ob. 1899 (see Chapter VII). = Elizabeth Moule, mar.

George, 27th Baron, ob. 1888.

Hector Wallace, born 1889. = Wenefred Hephherd, mar. 1923.

Walter Stanley, born 1871. = Helena Smith, mar. 1899.

Horace Granville, born 1872. = Alice Stokes, mar. 1900.

George, 28th Baron, ob. 1895; Frederick, apparent.

Hector Patrick, born 1925.

Arthur Harvey, born 1900.

John George, born 1913.

George, 29th Baron, ob. 1895; killed at European War 1918.

DIGREE OF THE MUNRO FAMILY.

OCCAN, Prince of Fermanagh.
 of a clan of Scots who in the fourth century had been driven by the Romans
 Hugh Foyle on the Roe water, from whence the name Munro is derived.

Donald Munro, son of Occan.
 fought for King Malcolm II. A.D. 1025. At a Parliament at Scone he was granted
 the Lough of Foyle after the Lough from whence he came.

George Munro of Foulis, ob. 1103.
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Hugh, 1st Baron of Foulis, ob. 1126.

George, 5th Baron, ob. 1282.

George, 7th Baron, ob. 1333.

Robert, 6th Baron, ob. 1323.

Robert, 8th Baron, ob. 1369.

at the battle of Bannockburn 1314.

Hugh, fled from Scotland and never succeeded to Barony.

Hugh, 9th Baron, ob. 1425.

John, Progenitor of Milntown branch (see Chapter II).

Hugh, Progenitor of Coul branch (see Chapter II).

William, 12th Baron, ob. 1505.

Hector, 13th Baron, ob. 1541.

Robert, 14th Baron, ob. 1547.

John (see Chapter II).

George, Progenitor of the Katewell branch (see Chapter VIII); killed at battle of Pinkie 1547.

George, 1st of Obsdale, Progenitor of Lower Iveagh branch (see Chapter III).

George=Catherine Mackenzie of Fairbairn.

Robert, General, fought
 Ireland 1641.

Daniel, Major, fought in Ireland 1641; granted lands in
 Barony of Lower Iveagh 1666.

David=Agnes, dau. of Rev. Alexander Munro.

Anne Munro,
 ob. at Coleraine 1647.

Henry, 1st of Tullylish, ob. 1727;
 of Roe's Hall, Lower Iveagh
 (see Chapter IV).

Hector, 1st of Magheralin,
 ob. 1745; of Roe's Vale,
 Lower Iveagh
 (see Chapter VI).

George. Alexander. Andrew, Major, ob. 1668; prisoner at the battle
 of Preston 1648 and banished to Virginia.

Daniel,
 ob. 1717.

Dorothy Dobbs, mar. 1721; 1st wife.
 =Hector=Mary Astell,
 2nd wife.

Andrew, ob. 1719=Elizabeth Spence.

Robert of Alexander

Frances,=Henry Loftus,
 mar. 1745. Earl of Ely.

A son, born 1733; =Margaret
 ob. 1793. Gorman.

Daniel, born 1716; =Elizabeth Wilkinson,
 ob. 1804. mar. 1745.

Andrew, Sheriff 1735.

born=William Richardson,
 mar. 1775.

Henry, born 1758; executed at
 Lisburn 1798 (see Chapter V). =Margaret
 Johnston.

John, born 1757; =Rachel McKee,
 ob. 1846. ob. 1832.

Spence, ob. 1774=Eliza Jones.

1802; ob. 1873=Rachel Crawford, mar. 1842.

John, born 1809; ob. 1867=Jane Harvey, mar. 1837.

James, born in Virginia 1758; President of the
 United States of America 1816; ob. 1831.

Marianne Wallace, mar. 1883.

John, born 1839; =Elizabeth Moule, mar. 1867.
 ob. 1899 (see
 Chapter VII).

Samuel Holmes, born 1850; ob. 1919=Mary Fullerton, mar. 1881.

Walter Stanley, =Helen Smith,
 born 1871. mar. 1899.

Horace Granville, =Alice Stokes,
 born 1872. mar. 1900.

Hubert Seeds, =Helen Dundas,
 born 1877. mar. 1925.

James Harvey, born =Margaret McClelland,
 1884. mar. 1911.

Arthur Harvey, born 1900.

John George, born 1913.

Hubert Holmes, born 1920.

FOULIS CASTLE
AND
THE MONROES OF LOWER IVEAGH.

BY
HORACE MONROE,
CANON OF SOUTHWARK

LONDON:
MITCHELL HUGHES AND CLARKE,
11 BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, E.C. 4.

1020.

FOREWORD.

This book is an attempt to supply an omission in Alexander Mackenzie's work—"The History of the Munros of Foulis"—to which the writer of this memoir is much indebted. There is no mention in Mackenzie's book of the Irish branch of the family, nor even of that son of the Scotch house who became the progenitor of the Irish branch.

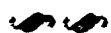
Major Daniel Munro of the house of Obsdale was a man of no small importance, and if "I sing of arms and of a man" I do so because upon this soldier of General Robert Munro's army the Irish branch of the family depends. Daniel Munro went, with his brother Robert Munro and his nephew George Munro, to Ireland in 1642. He is honourably named in the history of the long campaign which began in 1641, and his despatch to the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated May 3rd, 1649, is preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, while the public records of Ireland show that in 1666 lands in Lower Iveagh were granted to him for services rendered to the crown.

This third son of George Munro of Obsdale, the link between the Scotch and Irish Munros, is the son of the house of Foulis through whom the Monroes of Lower Iveagh claim their ancient origin.

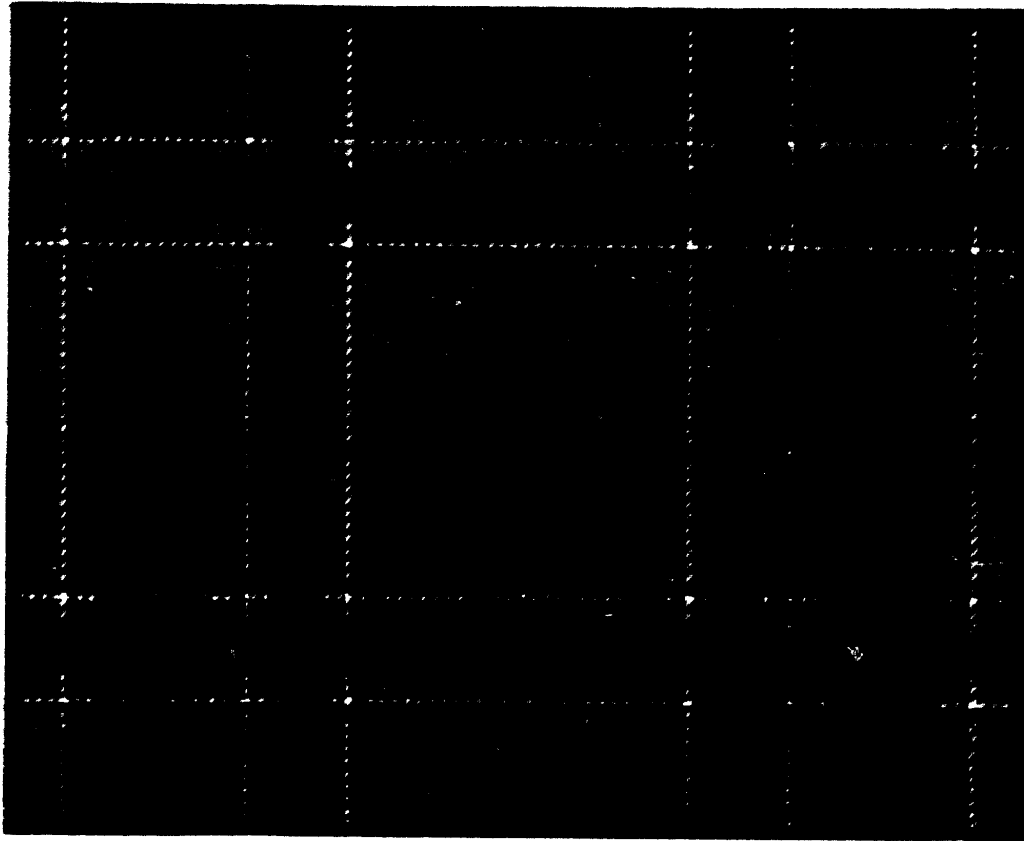
HORACE MONROE.

Wimbledon, 1929.

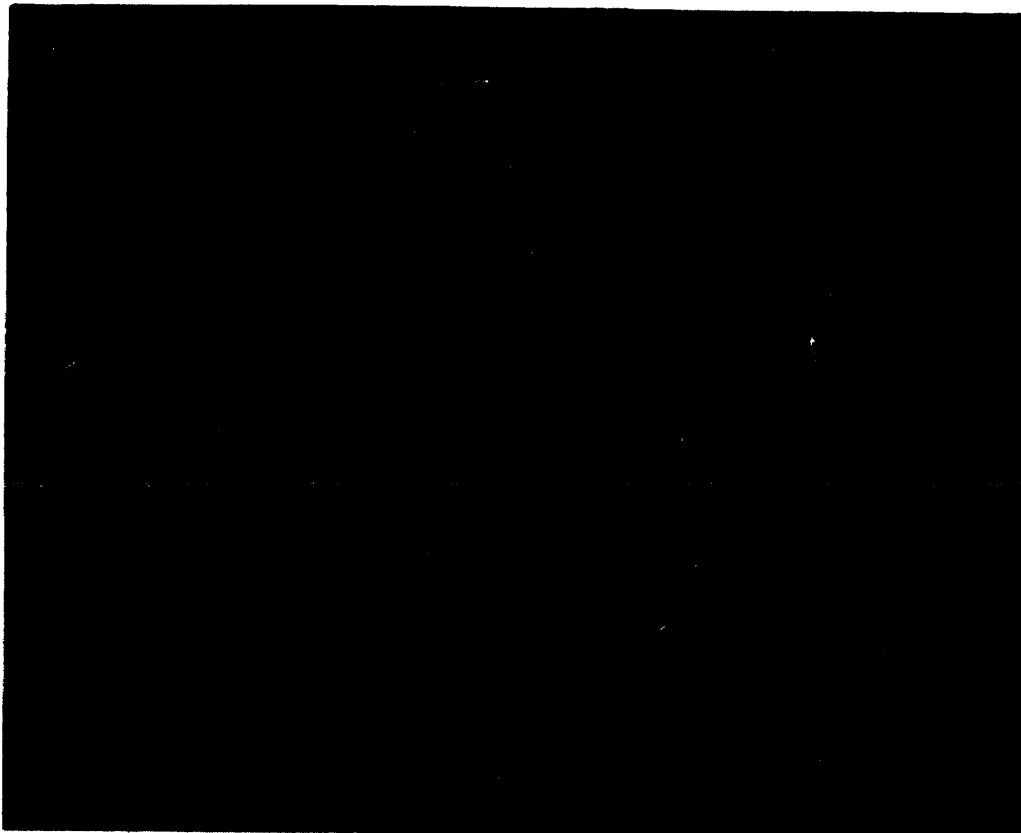
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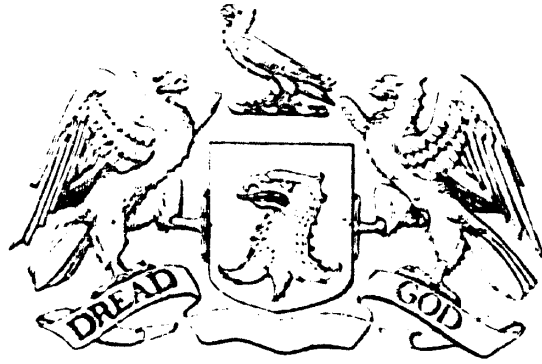
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MUNRO TARTAN.
Dress sett.



BLACK WATCH TARTAN (Forty-second Regiment).
Worn by the Munros as a hunting sett.



ARMS: *Or, an eagle's head erased gules.*

CREST: *An eagle perching proper.*

SUPPORTERS: *Two eagles, wings expanded, proper.*

MUNRO OR MONRO OR MUNROE OR MONROE.

Highland Appellation - CLANN AN ROTHACH.

ORIGIN OF CHIEF - CELTIC.

Designation of Chief: Tighearna Fólais, Munro of Foulis.

Badge of the Clan - Common Club Moss or Eagles' Feathers.

War Cry - CASTAL FÓLAIS NA THEINE - Castle Foulis on fire.

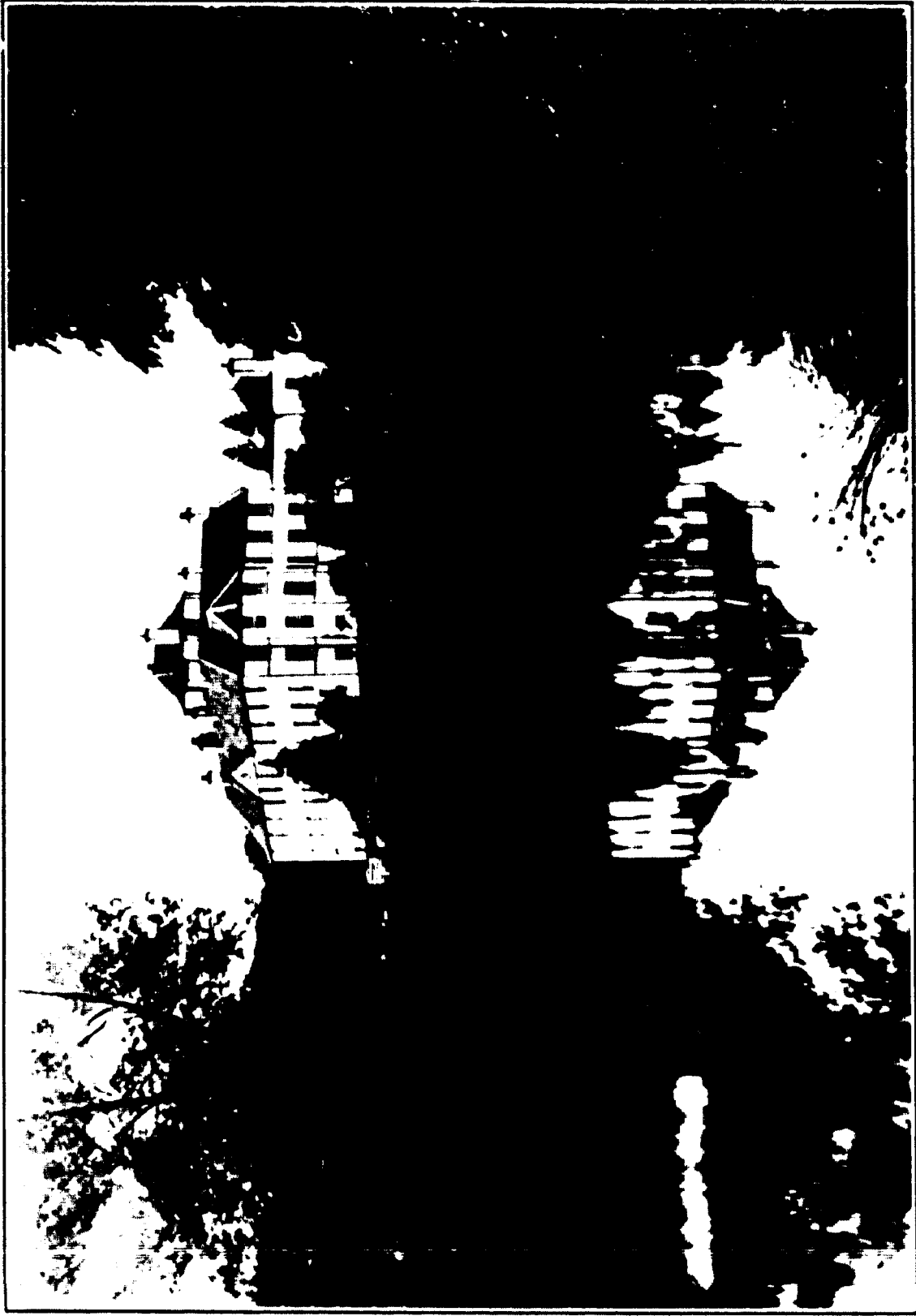
Clan Pipe Music—

<i>Tune.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
FÀILTE NAN ROTHACH	Munro's salute.
BEALACH NA BRÒIGE	Munro's march.
CUMHA FHIR FHÒLAIS	Lament for Munro of Foulis.

DRESS TARTAN - Red, yellow, blue, green.

HUNTING SETT - Blue, black, green.
(*Black Watch.*)

The Author acknowledges with gratitude the help given to him in compiling this volume by The Deans of Down, Derry, and Dromore, The Reverend Edward Myles, Rector of Tullylish, Mr. Joseph Allen of Lisburn, Mr. de Pauley of Carrickfergus, Mr. John A. Inglis of Edinburgh, Mrs. Athelstan Coode, Mr. Wallace Munro, and Mr. A. W. Hughes Clarke.



FOULIS CASTLE, ROSS-SHIRE.

FOULIS CASTLE

AND THE

MONROES OF LOWER IVEAGH.

CHAPTER I.

THE BARONS OF FOULIS CASTLE.

Tradition tells us that when Scotland was invaded by the Romans in the year 357 A.D., many Scots were driven to Ireland and the Western Islands. Not a few of these remained in Ireland after the wars, and, as they increased in number and riches, their leaders assumed to themselves titles, some of them being called princes of the lands which they enjoyed.

One of these princes appears upon the pages of history about the year 1000 A.D. He dwelt on the mount by the river Roe which empties itself into Lough Foyle, whence came the name Mount-Roe or Mun-Roe and later the barony of Foyle or Foulis. This Ocaan, called Prince of Fermanagh, was the father of Donald of the Mount by the Roe, whose name is given as Donald de Munro, and who came to Scotland with his followers to assist King Malcolm II. against the Danes about the year 1025.

King Malcolm feued the lands in the northern part of the kingdom to the powerful chieftains whose bravery had secured him the possession of his throne, and to Donald de Munro he gave the lands of East Dingwall in Ross-shire. The grant comprised all that district between the borough of Dingwall and the water of Alness, part of which was, by the same king, afterwards erected into a

barony known by the name of Foyle or Foulis. The district has from time immemorial been called Ferin-Donald, or Donald's Land, having received its name from the son of Ocaan.

Donald de Munro was a contemporary of Macbeth, and after his death his son, George Munro, took up arms against this usurper and assisted the loyalists in bringing about the restoration of Malcolm Canmore. To him, amongst others, the words may have been addressed :—

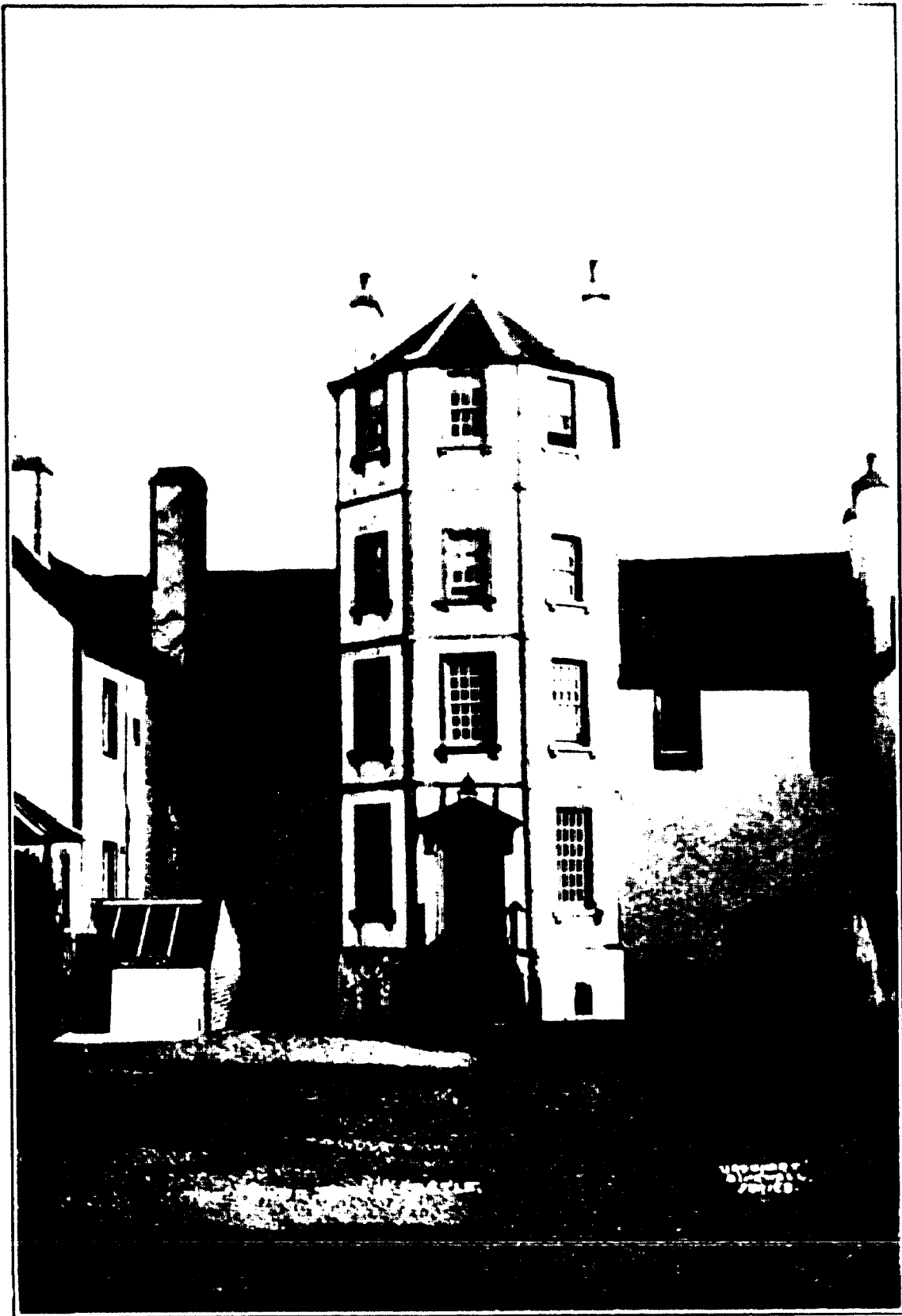
So thanks to all at once, and to each one
Whom we invite to see us crowned at Scone.

“ Macbeth,” Act V., Scene VII.

George Munro was confirmed in his barony by the King in 1062 at the Parliament of Forfar, and died in 1103. He was succeeded by his son Hugh Munro, designated 1st Baron of Foulis, and he by his sons from generation to generation, each in his day serving his king and country, and many of them sealing their loyalty with their lives.

The 3rd Baron, Donald Munro, built the tower of Foulis towards the end of the twelfth century. Its successor is still a feature of the castle, as is shown in the accompanying illustration.

After the death of King Alexander III., Robert, 6th Baron of Foulis, joined the party of Robert Bruce, and with George, his heir apparent, and his clan, marched in 1314, with the Earls of Sutherland and Ross, to the memorable battle of Bannockburn. Here the young George was killed fighting gallantly for the freedom of his country. This George's son, who succeeded his grandfather as 7th Baron of Foulis, himself laid down his life on the battle field of Halidon Hill in 1333. George, the 10th Baron, also fell in battle with his eldest son at Bealach-nam-Brog in 1452.



THE TOWER, FOULIS CASTLE.

In the next century when the English invaded Scotland under the Protector Somerset, the 14th Baron of Foulis answered the call made to the Chiefs of Clans in 1547, and was killed at the battle of Pinkie, where also fell his younger son, George Munro of Katewell, ancestor of James Monroe, President of the United States of America.

The historian of the distresses which the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots suffered at Inverness, relates that "as soon as the news of her danger was known, a great number of the ancient Scots poured in around her, especially the Frasers and Munros, which were esteemed among the most valiant of the clans inhabiting these countries." Robert Munro, who came to the Queen's assistance on this occasion, was 15th Baron of Foulis. He died in 1588, two of his sons and two of his grandsons succeeding in turn to the barony. Hector, his younger son, the 17th Baron, was held in high esteem by King James VI. of Scotland, who addresses him as "my right trusty friend the Laird of Foulis" in a letter dated from Holyrood, 1599. Hector, 19th Baron, was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1634, but, worn out by his many arduous campaigns, he died at Hamburg in the following year. His son, Sir Hector, 20th Baron and second Baronet, was the last of his line, and when he died in 1651 the succession passed to his second cousin, Robert Munro of Obsdale, with the baronetcy by special remainder.

THE HOUSE OF OBSDALE.

The name of George Munro, 1st of Obsdale, third son of Robert, 15th Baron of Foulis, is of singular importance to students of the family history. His brothers' lines both failed, and in 1651 his elder grandson, son of John, 2nd of Obsdale, became

21st Baron of Foulis. The direct line failed again in 1848, when Sir Hugh Munro, 26th Baron, died leaving no issue, and the inheritance then passed to the descendant of Sir George Munro, K.C.B., Governor of Coleraine, who was second son of John, 2nd of Obsdale.

Sir George Munro forms one of the important links with Ireland. He served with his uncle, General Robert Munro, who landed at Carrickfergus in 1642, and married his uncle's daughter Anne, who died at Coleraine in 1647.

The inheritance of the present Baron of Foulis, Sir Hector Munro, comes through Sir George's second wife, Christian, daughter of Sir Frederick Hamilton and sister of the 1st Viscount Boyne. Sir George served in Ireland with his two uncles, General Robert Munro and Major Daniel Munro, during the years that followed 1641, and with them in Sir George's own company we find Major Andrew Munro of Katewell, who emigrated to Virginia and founded the family of the American President.

General Robert Munro, son of George Munro 1st of Obsdale, settled in Ireland and there died in 1675. He had been twice married, first to Jean Maver of Maverstown, whose son was killed at Limerick in 1690, and secondly to Lady Jane Alexander, widow of Hugh, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Ards. His son died without issue, and through his daughter Anne, who married her cousin Sir George Munro, Governor of Coleraine, the lineal representation of his family passed to the Munros of Newmore, and died out on the death of John Munro of Newmore in 1749.

General Robert's brother, Major Daniel Munro, who does not appear in Mackenzie's pedigree, also settled in Ireland on lands in Lower Iveagh granted to him by the crown. Without this Daniel Munro

the story of the Irish branch of the family could not be told, and upon him depends the interest of all that follows here. His name appears in despatches in 1646, and in the graphic account given by the historian of the battle of Benburb, in that year, we read of the two brothers and their nephew as all taking part in the campaign :—

On the following morning Munro detached a troop of horse under Daniel Munro, with orders to cross the water at Benburb and meet George Munro at Dungannon.*

His son Henry, one of the heroes of the Siege of Derry, is mentioned as General Robert Munro's nephew in a remarkable document known as the Armagh poem, written at the time of the siege, or immediately after, by Joseph Aicken, entitled "Londerias." This fragment, discovered at Armagh, was published in Dublin in 1699, and a copy, of this date, is preserved in the British Museum, from which the following lines are a quotation :—

Whitney's convict : † Monroe his post obtained
Who by his merits had that honour gained,
He's Ma'or Gen'ral Monroe's brother son
Who did oppose the foe in forty-one.

This contemporary "poet" took some trouble, in writing his verse, to show the relationship between Henry Monroe, the hero of Derry, afterwards of Tullylish, and General Robert Munro of the house of Obsdale.

Major Daniel Monro, father of Henry and brother of Robert, who was the first Monro of Lower Iveagh, will form the subject of a later chapter. Enough has at present been said to establish his place in the pedigree of the Scotch Munros.

* "Ireland under the Stuarts." Bagwell. Vol. II., p. 118.

† Colonel Whitney being convicted of misdemeanour (see Chapter IV.) was imprisoned. Monroe succeeded to his command 27 April 1689. "Siege of Derry." Graham. p. 133.

Many members of the Clan took part in the war carried on by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, against the Emperor Ferdinand II., amongst whom were numbered three generals in addition to many of lesser degree. Robert, 18th Baron of Foulis, died of wounds fighting for Gustavus Adolphus in 1633 and was buried at Ulm, and his brother Sir Hector Munro, first baronet, had command of a regiment under the same Swedish sovereign. On his return to Scotland after his brother's death, he was received by the King, Charles I., and created a baronet in 1634 with remainder to the male heirs whatsoever: "*haeredibus suis masculis quibuscunque.*" His son Sir Hector, 20th Baron and second baronet, left no heir, and so by this special remainder the baronetcy passed to Robert Munro of the house of Obsdale, grandson of George, 1st of Obsdale, third son of the 15th Baron and progenitor of the house of Lower Iveagh.

This third baronet, Robert, married the first baronet's daughter, from whom were descended the Barons in uninterrupted succession until 1848. Of these the 24th Baron and sixth baronet was the most distinguished. He served in the Royal Regiment of Dragoons in Ireland in 1709, succeeded to the baronetcy in 1729, and in 1740 he became a lieutenant-colonel in the Highland Regiment originally formed out of the independent Highland companies, afterwards known as the Black Watch. The Earl of Crawford was Colonel of this regiment, but suffering from wounds which he received whilst acting as a volunteer against the Turks, the command devolved upon Munro. It is recorded that "the manner in which he modelled and conducted the regiment will remain for ever an immortal honour to his name."

THE BLACK WATCH.

It was in 1739 that these Highland companies were formed into the 43rd regiment, now the 42nd Royal Highlanders. They had originally been raised to enforce the Disarming Act, and to "watch" the movements of the disaffected, hence when a new dark tartan composed of black green and blue was manufactured to distinguish them from the royal troops, the regiment became known as the "Black Watch."

Such was Sir Robert Munro's influence on his soldiers that when a guard was granted to the people of Flanders for the protection of their property they prayed that it should be composed of Sir Robert's Highlanders. Their conduct was orderly and they were seldom known to drink or swear. There is still extant a copy of a letter from the Elector Palatine to his Envoy in London in which he desires him to thank the King of Great Britain, in his name, for the excellent behaviour of the Highland regiment whilst they were in his territories, "which," he says expressly, "was owing to the care of Sir Robert Munro, their lieutenant-colonel, for whose sake I shall for the future always esteem a Scotchman."

Sir Robert fought at Fontenoy and fell at Falkirk in 1746, the tragic circumstances of his death display his indomitable heroism. On the morning of January 17th it was discovered that the rebel army was in motion, and as the royal army advanced to the attack, they were deprived of the use of their artillery by the ruggedness of the ground, whilst a desperate storm of wind and rain blowing in their faces, added to the misfortunes of the day. A rapid and confused retreat produced a panic, and Sir

Robert Munro was left alone and unprotected in that fatal hour exposed to the fury of the rebels, who attacked him with battle-axes. For some time he defended himself against six assailants with his half pike, but at last he fell a victim to their barbarity. In that dreadful moment and in the midst of all this extremity, his brother, Doctor Duncan Munro, in spite of the entreaties of his comrades, hastened to support the dying man, and while attending to his brother's wounds he too fell a victim through his brotherly devotion and was murdered on the spot. The brothers were buried together at Falkirk, where they had surrendered their lives in their country's service, and a monument commemorating their bravery has been erected over their graves.

Their brother, Captain George Munro, 1st of Culcairn, also distinguished himself in the field before he died by the hand of an assassin, who mistook him for another soldier, and who escaped ignorant of his mistake and unpunished for his crime. Captain George Munro was employed at the head of the Clan in the military service of the government in the days of Rob Roy's rebellion, and was seriously wounded in the thigh at the battle of Glenshiel. He eventually obtained the command of one of the independent companies first formed in 1729, thus serving under the command of his brother Robert in the regiment afterwards known as the Black Watch.

In recognition of the brothers' services to the regiment, the Munros have ever since been privileged to wear as their hunting sett the Black Watch Tartan.

After Sir Robert's death at Falkirk, his son Sir Harry succeeded him at Foulis. He was a distinguished scholar and a student at Leyden University not long before Oliver Goldsmith was sent by Alexander Munro to study medicine there. His son Sir Hugh was the last Baron of this line,

and when he died in 1848 the succession passed to the direct descendant of Sir George Munro, K.C.B., Governor of Coleraine, son of John Munro, 2nd of Obsdale, and brother of the 21st Baron. This George Munro was nephew to the two soldiers, General Robert Munro and Major Daniel Munro, who sailed for Ireland in 1642 to quell the rebellion. The succession passed, through Sir George's second marriage, to the house of Culrain, his descendants by his first wife having died out in the third generation. His son George, 1st of Culrain, died in 1724 leaving a son James, through whom the succession passed to Sir Charles, 27th Baron of Foulis and ninth baronet.

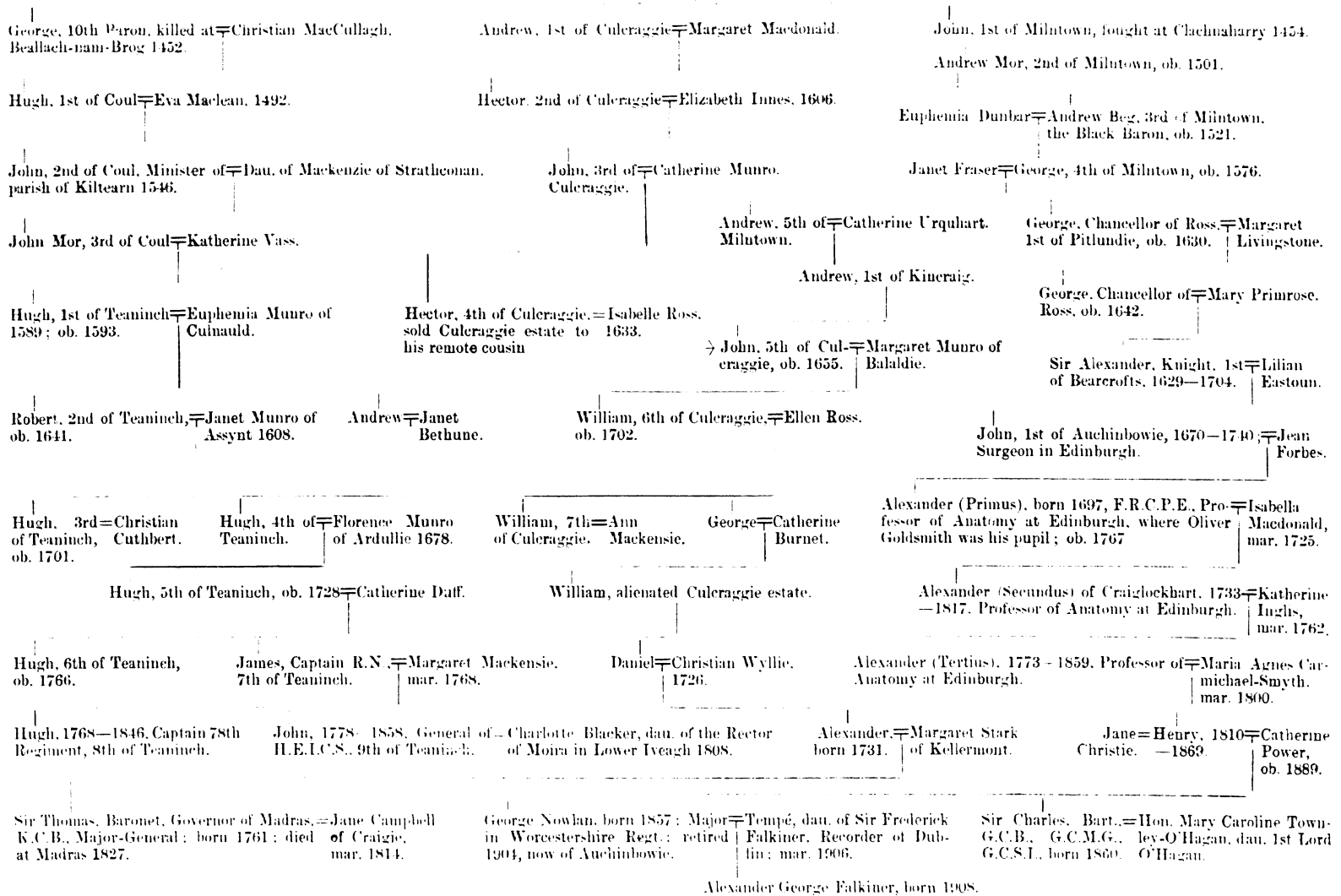
This James Munro contracted a marriage which was displeasing to his brothers, and his wife's story reads more like fiction than actual fact. Mrs. James Munro was Ann, daughter of James Graham of Edderton, a beautiful woman of comparatively humble circumstances. James's elder brothers determined upon separating him from his wife, and to this end they carried her away privately during the night and sent her across the Atlantic to be lost in America. She remained undiscovered for many years in the penal English settlement of New York. Some years later the brothers-in-law were called to account for their conduct, and the charges against them were investigated. A search was set on foot which resulted in her discovery in America, and her husband was placed in the position of having to petition Parliament for her restoration; eventually a man-of-war was actually sent to New York to bring her home.

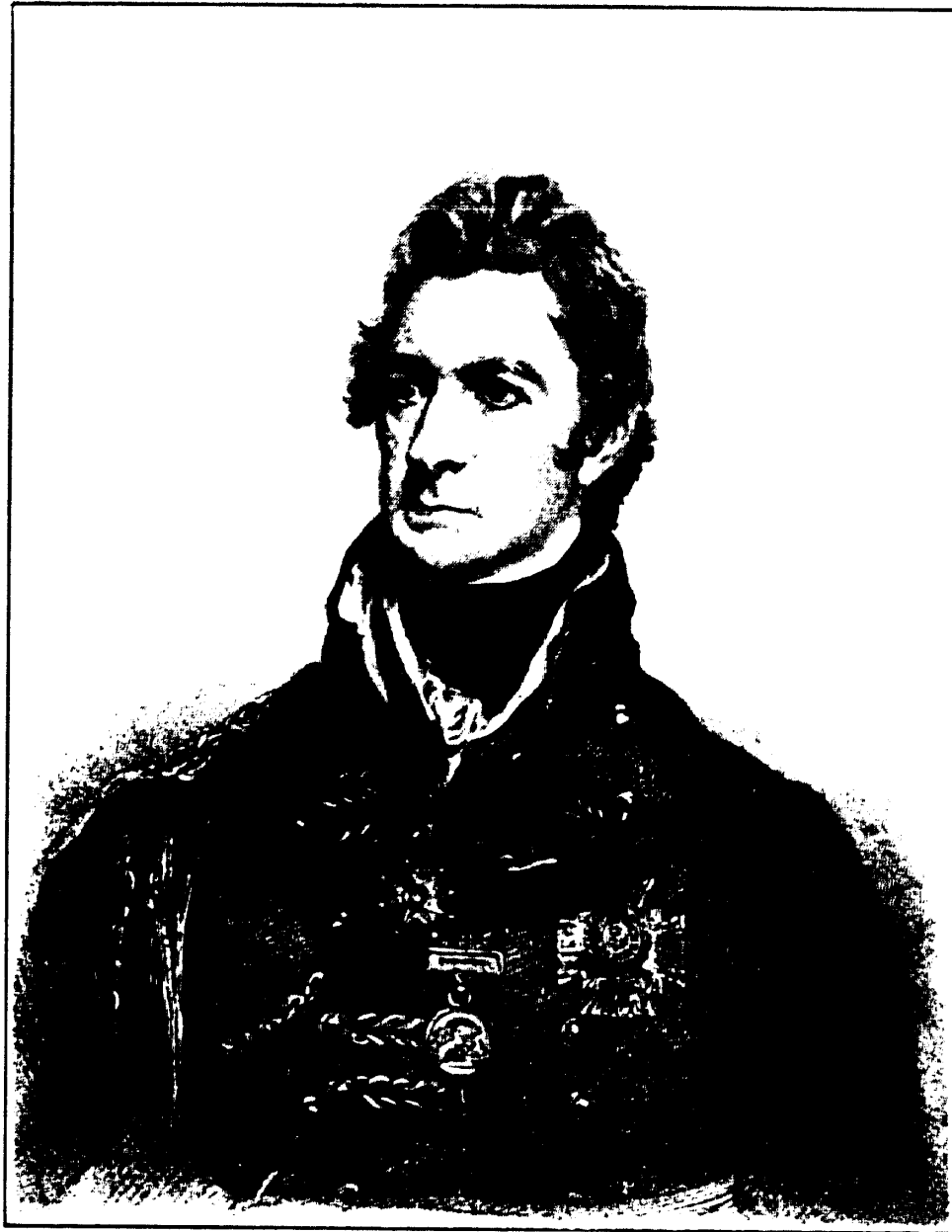
The eldest son of this marriage was Charles Munro, whose son George was the father of the Charles who succeeded in 1848 to the family titles and estates. In him the second line of Barons of the house of Obsdale began, his son Sir Charles

being the father of the present baronet, Sir Hector Munro. The heir to the baronetcy is Charles Frederick, brother of Sir Hector Munro whose elder son died in infancy, and whose younger son, Captain Hector Charles Seymour Munro, was killed in the last month of the European War on October 23rd, 1918. Son of a line of warriors, many of whom died in battle, he too in his generation was called to arms, and with a million others is now numbered amongst the glorious dead.

DESCENT OF THE MILNTOWN AND COUL BRANCHES FROM THE BARONS OF FOULIS.

HUGH, 9th Baron of Foulis, fought at Harlaw 1411; ob. 1425 = Isabelle Keith, dau. of the Great Marischal of Scotland.





SIR THOMAS MUNRO, BART., K.C.B.

1791—1827.

Governor of Madras.

CHAPTER II.

YOUNGER SONS OF CASTLE FOULIS.

Before pursuing the story of the Monroes of Lower Iveagh, which is the purpose of this memoir, it may be interesting to follow the careers of one or two of the younger sons of Castle Foulis. We begin with two soldiers who served in India, Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B., descended from John, 1st of Milntown, and General John Munro, descended from Hugh, 1st of Coul.

On May 26th, 1761, Margaret, wife of Alexander Munro, gave birth to a son who was destined to be one of England's pioneers in India at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and who foresaw an India which was not to be born for a hundred years. Thomas Munro learned to understand the oriental mind and character of the people amongst whom he lived and for whom he died. He it was who said :—

The higher opinion we have of Indians, the more likely we shall be to govern them well. It is surely, therefore, a point of the utmost importance to our national character and to the future good government of India that all our young servants should be early impressed with favourable sentiments of the Indian people. If we are sincere in our wish to protect and render them justice, we ought to believe that they deserve it.

These are the words of a man whose ideas were far in advance of his time, and which have to-day been quoted as an inspiration to those who would choose India as a career.* In a recent call to service in India, issued to the youth of our time, we are told that men are needed now, of the pioneer type who went to India in the early nineteenth century, and

* "The Times," November 13th, 1927.

Thomas Munro is singled out as one of the greatest of these. Men will still be called upon to make great sacrifices, but with all the difficulties of Civil servants in the India of to-day, they will not have to endure the hardships and poverty of one hundred years ago. Thomas Munro was three years in India before he could afford to buy a pillow, two chairs, or a blanket. After eight years he still travelled on foot, because his horse was too decrepit to carry him far. Out of a salary of £132 he sent £50 home to his father; he suffered for India and died at his post. His name is still a power in the Southern Provinces, where the sympathy with which he governed has made many subsequent generations more amenable to England's rule.

A hundred years ago, Canning, in the course of his speech when proposing a vote of thanks from the House of Commons to Munro for his services, said :—

At the southern extremity of this long line of operations, and in a part of the campaign carried on in a district far from public gaze, and without the opportunities of earning especial notice, was employed a man whose name I should indeed have been sorry to have passed over in silence. I allude to Colonel Thomas Munro, a gentleman whose rare qualifications the late House of Commons had opportunities of judging at their bar, on the renewal of the East India Company's charter, and than whom Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, so fertile in heroes, a more skilful soldier. This gentleman, whose occupations for some years must have been rather of a civil and administrative than a military nature, was called, early in the war, to exercise abilities which, though dormant, had not rusted from disuse. He went into the field with not more than five or six hundred men, of whom a very small proportion were Europeans, and marched into the Mahratta territories, to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poonah. The population which he subjugated by arms, he managed with such address, equity and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings.



GENERAL JOHN MUNRO.

1778 - 1858.

From a portrait in possession of the Author.

These words of the Prime Minister showed a statesman's appreciation of a soldier and leader of men, but he little thought that when his military achievements should have passed into history it would be left for the twentieth century to discover in Thomas Munro a living inspiration for the youth of a hundred years after his time.

Seventeen years after the birth of Sir Thomas Munro was born John, son of Captain James Munro, R.N., 7th of Teaninch, who was destined to follow his kinsman to Madras and also to win his laurels both as a soldier and a statesman.

General John Munro was associated with Colonel Arthur Wellesley during the Mahratta War, and distinguished himself in the field, but it was as a man gifted with singular power in handling the Indian people that his work will best be remembered. He mastered many languages, and his knowledge of Arabic, Persian and the Indian dialects contributed largely to his understanding of the oriental mind. His tactful handling of the people of Travancore at a time of dangerous plots against British residents, led to his being given uncontrolled rule of the Province. With this freedom of action he so far won the confidence of the people as to be able to introduce the practice, in the administration of justice, of having a Christian sitting on the bench as judge beside a Brahmin. Nothing in his career so marked him as a great administrator; he saw what other men failed to see for a long time after, that the British and the Indians must learn the secret of true co-operation.

He faced severe criticism and official censure by the methods which he was bold enough to adopt, but he proved the true wisdom of his plan, by making it work to the benefit of governors and governed. He lived to see Moslems and high caste Hindus

appreciate the integrity and fairness of Christian judges, and he paved the way for those who since his day have tried to interpret Western Christianity to the Eastern people.

His marriage in 1808 with Charlotte Blacker forged a link with the Irish branch of the family, her father, the Reverend St. John Blacker, being Rector of Moira in the Barony of Lower Iveagh.

PHYSICIANS OF THE CLAN.

It would be beyond the limits of this little volume to tell of many other younger sons of Castle Foulis who have contributed towards the affairs of nations, but this chapter should by right contain some reference to the Monros in the medical world.

Alexander Monro, grandson of Sir Alexander of the same house as Sir Thomas Munro, founded the Medical School of Edinburgh University, and, as one of Boerhaave's most brilliant students at Leyden, was appointed first Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh, where he numbered Oliver Goldsmith amongst his pupils. In a letter of the Irish poet written at that time and recently published, Goldsmith writes :—

I shall give you the Professors' names and as far as occurs to me their characters and first as most Deserving Mr. Monro Professor of anatomy. This man has broght the science he Teaches to as much perfection as it is capable of and not content with barely Teaching anatomy he launches out into all the branches of Physick where all his remarks are new and usefull. Tis he I may venture to say that draws hither such a number of students from most parts of the world Even from Russia, he is not only a skilful Physician but an able Orator and delivers things in their nature abstruse in so easy a manner that the most unlearn'd may, must understand him, Plumer Professor of Chymistry understands his busines well but delivers himself so ill that He is butt little regarded, Alston Professor of Materia medica speaks much

but little to the purpose, the Professors of Theory and Practice say nothing but what we may find in the books laid before us and speak that in so droneing and heavy a manner that their hearers are not many degrees in a better state than their Patients. You see then Dr Sr that monro is the only great man among them so that I intend to hear him another winter and go then to hear Albinus the great Professor at Leyden.*

Goldsmith's master, Alexander Monro Primus,† was himself the son of a surgeon and father of Alexander Secundus, his successor in the professorship. His son in turn, Alexander Tertius, held the same office at Edinburgh University. Henry Monro, son of Alexander Tertius, was father to George and Charles, who both married the daughters of distinguished Irish barristers. George married Tempé, daughter of Sir Frederick Falkiner, Recorder of Dublin, a friend and contemporary at the Bar of John Monroe of Lower Iveagh, whose career will be the subject of a later chapter. Charles married Mary Caroline, daughter of the 1st Baron O'Hagan, K.P., who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland before either Falkiner or Monroe were elevated to the Judicial Bench. The younger of these two brothers, Sir Charles Monro, Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., served in India and South Africa; he commanded the 13th Infantry Brigade in Ireland before the Great War. In 1914 he was given a divisional command in the British Expeditionary Force and in the following year he commanded the 3rd Army. He was appointed G.O.C. in Chief of the Dardanelles and Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in the autumn of 1915.

He reached the Dardanelles on October 28th. "He came, he saw, he capitulated."‡ Being a man of swift decision he recommended evacuation and

* "The Collected Letters of Oliver Goldsmith." K. C. Balderston.

† "The Monros of Auchinbowie," J. A. Inglis, p. 127.

‡ "The World Crisis," Winston S. Churchill, Vol. II., p. 489.

the abandonment of the campaign. It was not until December 15th that he was permitted to carry the operation into effect. This was achieved under his command, with but three casualties and the loss of six guns. "The operation," said Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, "reflects the greatest credit upon the General on the spot." Monro was immediately appointed to succeed Sir Douglas Haig in command of the 1st Army on the Western Front, and in 1916 he was ordered to India as Commander-in-Chief. He set on foot the expansion of the Indian Army with such success as to help India to share increasingly in the Empire's burden during the later years of the War.

He held office in India until 1920; during this period of service he became A.D.C. General to the King. His last appointment before he retired in 1928 was Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar. He is a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Bath King of Arms, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour of France, and wears amongst his decorations the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun of Japan. His brother George purchased from his cousin, Alexander William Monro, the family property of Auchinbowie, his heir being his son Alexander George Falkiner Monro, who was born in 1908.

Another branch of the family has caused the name of Monro to be honourably mentioned in the roll of Physicians, a branch of the house of Fyrish having produced the very remarkable record of being the only family of five physicians in direct succession from father to son since the days of Hippocrates who in 460 B.C. founded a line of seven!

These five doctors were descended from a famous ecclesiastic who was singled out for a Bishopric by King James II.; the revolution however interfered with the ceremony of consecration, and Alexander

Monro, D.D., instead of being enthroned as Bishop of Argyll, was tried by the Privy Council and deprived of all his offices for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance to William and Mary. His son James was the first of the line of five; born in 1680, he rose to the position of Physician of the Bethlehem Hospital and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. The mantle in regular succession was raised from the shoulders of the father to fall upon the shoulders of the son. All five doctors made a special study of lunacy, all were Physicians of the Bethlehem Hospital, and all were Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians. The opinion of the second, and later of the third, of this line was sought in the case of the mental illness of King George III. In the name of the Queen's Council, which consisted of the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor, the following letter was addressed to Dr. Thomas Monro:—

Lambeth Palace,

September 18th, 1811.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you a case, and certain questions founded upon it, as drawn up by ye Physicians in attendance upon His Majesty. You are requested by the Queen's Council to consider ye case and to return written answers to ye questions, you are also requested by the same Council to meet ye Physicians on Sunday next at two o'clock p.m. at Sir Henry Halford's in Curzon Street.

I have ye honour to be Sir,

Your faithful servant,

C. CANTUAR.

Dr. Monro,
Adelphi Terrace.

Reference is made to this correspondence by Dr. Henry Monro, the last of the line, in an article making clear that the advice of both his grandfather

and his great-grandfather was sought in regard to the last illness of George III.*

Both Doctor John Monro and his son were lovers of art, the younger of these doctors, Thomas Monro, having made a study of water-colour painting. His house became the haunt of young artists and he numbered Turner and Girtin amongst his pupils. Ruskin, writing in "Preterita" of his own father's water-colour drawing, says: "It was done in the early manner of tinting which Dr. Monro was then teaching Turner, namely, in grey undertints of prussian blue and indian ink washed with warm colour afterwards on the lights."

Turner and Girtin used to sit opposite each other at desks with one candle between them filling in outlines given to them by their master, Thomas Monro. Girtin died at the age of twenty-seven years, and so great was Turner's appreciation of his genius that in later years, when his own success was assured, he said: "If Girtin had lived, I should have starved."

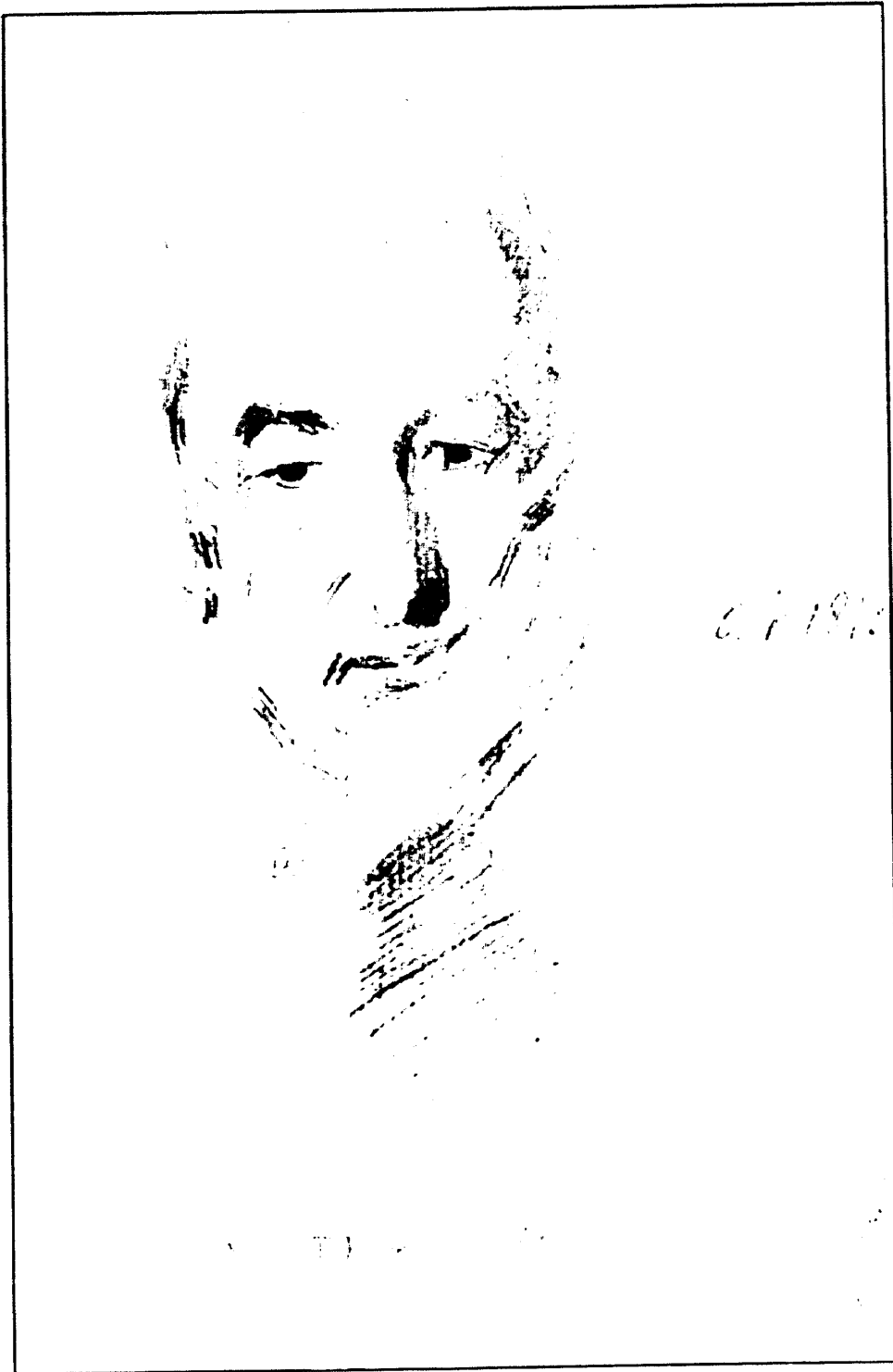
Ruskin, in his introduction to the notes on Turner Pictures, says:—

Turner's true master was Dr. Monro; to the practical teaching of that first Patron, and the wise simplicity of method of water colour study in which Turner was disciplined by him, and companioned by Girtin, the healthy and constant development of the greater power is primarily to be attributed. The greatness of the power itself it is impossible to estimate.

The drawing of Dr. Thomas Monro, here reproduced, was made by his son Henry, who inherited his father's talent, but died like Girtin too soon to make his genius known to the world.

Dr. Henry Monro, last of the line of five, was father to Clara Eleanor, widow of Athelston Coode, to whom the writer is indebted for much that is written here, and brother to Julia, wife of William Foxley Norris, whose son is the present Dean of Westminster.

* "Notes and Queries," June 1886, p. 474.



DR. THOMAS MONRO, F.R.C.P.

"Turner's first Patron."

1750—1833.

From a drawing by his son Henry Monro.

DESCENT OF THE MONROS OF FYRISH FROM THE BARONS OF FOULIS.

Robert, 14th Baron of Foulis.

Hector, 1st of Fyrish = Helen Mackenzie of Gairloch.

William, 2nd of Fyrish = Margaret Mackenzie of Fairburn.

John, 3rd of Fyrish, ob. 1640 = Helen Munro of Teaninich.

Margaret.

Hugh, 4th of Fyrish, ob. 1668 = Isobel Munro of Coul.

John, 5th of Fyrish = Christian Munro of Obsdale. ob. 1687.

David, 6th of Fyrish = Catherine Munro.

Alexander, 7th of Fyrish, ordained 1673; elected to the Bishopric of Argyle, but was never consecrated; ob. 1698. = Marion Collace.

James, 8th of Fyrish, 1680—1752; F.R.C.P., M.D. Oxon 1712 = Elizabeth Hay.

John, 9th of Fyrish, 1715—1791; F.R.C.P., M.D. Oxon 1747 = Elizabeth Culling Smith of Hadley.

Thomas, born 1716; ordained 1752 = Mary Taylor, mar. 1763.

James, 10th of Fyrish. ob. 1827.

Charles = Jane Boscowan. 1757—1822.

Thomas, 1759—1833; F.R.C.P., M.D. Oxon 1787; Physician to George III.; patron of Turner. = Hannah Woolecock, mar. 1788.

Thomas, 1764—1815; ordained 1795. = Sarah Jane Hopegood.

John Boscowan = Emily Webber, born 1792. mar. 1833.

Edward Thomas, 1789—1856; M.D. Oxon 1814; F.R.C.P. = Sarah Compton Cox, mar. 1814.

Henry, painter of the portrait of his father; born 1791; ob. 1814.

Robert.

Horace, 1798— = Charlotte Elizabeth Pechell, 1836; ordained 1825.

Robert Webber = Frances Davidson, born 1838. mar. 1870.

Edward, born 1815; ordained 1837. = Emma Hay.

Henry, 1817—1891; M.D. Oxon 1863; F.R.C.P. = Jane Elizabeth Russell, mar. 1812.

Julia, mar. = William Foxley Norris, 1851.

Horace George = Margaret Isabella Hamilton Duthie, born 1831; ordained 1855.

John Duncan, born 1874.

Russell Henry. Clara Eleanor = Athelstan Cooke.

William Foxley Norris, born 1859; Dean of Westminster 1925.

Sir Horace Cecil Munro, K.C.B., born 1861.