

BULLOCK HARBOUR, DALKEY, CO. DUBLIN.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MONROES OF BARTRA.

The country home of John Monroe stood over the sea in that stretch of rocky ground which lies between two ancient and historic ports in the County of Dublin. One of these, "The Port of Bullock," has already come into our story as the place of embarkation of the Viceroy, Lord Townshend, who played with the young affections of Dolly Monroe, but the history of this place is of more ancient date. The Cistercian monks of the fourteenth century settled in a castle which they built at "this little town with fishing, and a haven to the main sea."* Early in the following century Henry IV., anxious to secure the allegiance of the Irish people, sent his second son, Prince Thomas of Lancaster, as Viceroy to Ireland and it was at Bullock that the boy Prince landed in 1402. It is a natural harbour bounded on its three sides by great rocks of granite; above it the road rises considerably to the entrance gates of Bartra on the left, and passes on the right over the hill down to the other little haven known as "the Port of Dalkey." So important was this place in the days of Richard II. that the King in 1396 granted to the Archbishop of Dublin the privilege of exercising the rights of Admiral or Water Bailiff of this Port, which is cited in ancient documents as "The Port of the Archbishop of Dublin at Dalkey."†

Dalkey Island was for a long time the scene of

* "History of County Dublin." Dalton.

† "The Neighbourhood of Dublin," W. St. J. Joyce, p. 52.

the annual coronation of the King of Dalkey, a burlesque ceremonial which was at last ended by the grim realities of the rebellion of 1798. This island lying off Sorrento Point is seen at its best from Bartra, with its martello tower standing guard over Killiney Bay and the sea breaking over the rocks of its tributary islands. At his house, which stood among broken masses of granite and thickets of golden furze, John Monroe spent the summer months of his years at the Bar.

In 1867 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Watkins Moule of Sneads Green, Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire. His six sons and one daughter were born at his town house in Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, but their childhood's home was at Bartra, where their father always spent the long vacation, and where he lived almost entirely after he became a judge. It was a matter of disappointment to his friends that he accepted a judgeship in the Chancery Division and was relegated to the comparatively dull routine of the Landed Estates Court.

At the bar he was no Chancery specialist, no equity draughtsman or conveyancer, but a powerful, brilliant and popular *Nisi Prius* speech maker. He ought, if any man ought, to have been out with the judges of assize dealing with the same sort of juries and the same sort of causes that, as counsel, he knew so well how to handle. He that was made, if ever man was made, for *Nisi Prius* and the trial by jury, ought not to be sitting dealing with matters concerning real property with Chancery Counsel; it was the greatest incongruity of the Four Courts.*

Had his health permitted, things might have been otherwise, but acceptance of the judgeship offered in 1885 became imperative. In 1886 he was made a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, and during the prosperous years that followed the

* "Our Judges," Radamanthus, p. 103.



LORD JUSTICE BARRY.
MR. JUSTICE MOSROE.
THE LORD CHANCELLOR.
LORD ASHBOURNE.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.
LORD MORRIS.

HER MAJESTY'S JUDGES IN IRELAND, 1890.

Queen's Jubilee of 1887, Monroe enjoyed the company of his distinguished colleagues on the Bench and at the Bar in his hospitable country home. Never perhaps in the history of Ireland had the Bench produced at the same time a more brilliant set of lawyers. Edward Gibson, Lord Ashbourne, was the Chancellor of the day; Michael Morris, a brilliant wit with a mighty brogue, was Chief Justice; Porter was Master of the Rolls; and the Court of Appeal produced Barry, Fitzgibbon and Holmes. William and Peter O'Brien were also on the Bench, and the Chancellor's brother, John Gibson, joined his old colleagues of the Bar on his appointment to a judgeship in 1888. In the group of this eminent body of Irishmen, which is here reproduced, John Monroe appears standing in the centre. All these old friends, with many other men of the learned professions, were frequent guests at Monroe's home at Bartra, where reminiscences told after dinner refused to allow the dignity of the Bench to pluck from the memory of any judge the fact that he himself had once been at the Bar.

On one occasion only, during the illness of a colleague on circuit, was Monroe called upon as a judge of assize. He received a sudden summons to Cork and found himself the centre of a strange political scene. A number of agitators, including a Member of Parliament, were indicted for riot arising out of a proclaimed meeting at Tipperary. Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was in the witness box being cross-examined by Edward Carson,* who with John Atkinson* represented the crown. Suddenly one of the accused interrupted the proceedings to inform Judge Monroe that hot lead was falling from the roof, and that the court-house was on fire. The Judge took the

* Now Lords of Appeal in England.

situation in hand with great calmness, and the crowded court was cleared without panic; three-quarters of an hour later the whole building was in flames. The conflagration attracted an enormous crowd, and the cheering, when the flagstaff bearing the Union Jack fell into the flames, suggested the theme of Rudyard Kipling's ballad,

THE ENGLISH FLAG.

Above the portico a flagstaff bearing the Union Jack remained fluttering in the flames for some time, but ultimately when it fell the crowd rent the air with shouts and seemed to see significance in the incident.—Daily Papers.

Winds of the world give answer, they are whimpering to
and fro,
And what shall they know of England, who only England
know ;
The poor little street-bred people that vapour and fume
and brag,
They are lifting their hands in the stillness to yelp at the
English flag.*

The strain of that day's proceedings at Cork hastened a return of Monroe's former illness, and not many years later the final stroke came which ended his career. It so happened that the new court-house was opened at Cork at the time of Monroe's breakdown at a Bar dinner at the King's Inns, Dublin, in 1895. Judge Madden, on this occasion, addressed the Court in the following words: "Just four years ago when I had the honour of a seat in the House of Commons, and in the office of Attorney General for Ireland, I was applied to by those who were interested in the county of the city of Cork to introduce a bill to make provision for the erection of this court-house. This Bill was rendered necessary by an unfortunate occurrence which would probably have become a disaster of an appalling

* "Barrack Room Ballads." Rudyard Kipling.

nature, resulting in the loss of human life, but for the coolness and the presence of mind of the judge who then presided—an ornament to the Bench as he was foremost at the Bar. Many who now hear me remember with gratitude how, after the alarm of fire was raised, Mr. Justice Monroe calmly remained at the post of duty quieting the alarm until the crowded court-house had emptied itself, and when finally disaster was averted he was driven from the bench by the molten lead falling on the desk before him. Those who were present at that memorable scene have, like myself, special grounds for joining with his fellow countrymen in deploring his recent illness, and in the earnest hope that the expectations which we confidently entertain of his restoration to health may be completely realized.”

Unfortunately it was not to be. Monroe's illness was of a more serious nature than had been thought when he first broke down. He went abroad seeking health in the mild climate of Egypt, but he never recovered his strength, nor was it possible to hope for his return to work after a further seizure abroad in the winter of 1895. While he was unable to offer his own resignation his son left Egypt for Ireland to inform the Lord Chancellor that all hope of his ever sitting on the bench again must be abandoned, and within a year of his illness at the King's Inns his resignation was arranged, without his knowledge, while he was still abroad. The news was received in Dublin with expressions of regret in every quarter, hopes of his recovery had been confidently entertained by all who knew him, and words from a leading article of the *Irish Times* bear testimony to a sense of loss and of appreciation:—

During the time Judge Monroe has sat in the Land Court he has been charged with the peculiar responsibility of dealing with the relations of Landlord and Tenant, and it is a striking

fact that he never has been subjected to hostile criticism even upon the part of those least in sympathy with the business of the tribunal over which he presided. He has the sympathy and regard of all classes and carries with him into private life the kindest feelings of his countrymen. Alike to Landlords and Tenants he has been conspicuously fair and has held the balance even. It is of the greatest consequence that to his place there shall be appointed as strong, as highly qualified and as experienced a lawyer; it will be requisite to select a judge of the most marked capacity acquainted, as is Mr. Justice Monroe, with the land problem in all its aspects.

He returned to Bartra in the early summer of 1896, where he lived the life of an invalid for nearly four years, strengthened by the devotion of a wife who laid down her life beside him when he died. These words are written in Latin on their memorial in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin :—

To the glory of God and in memory of the Right Honourable John Monroe, Judge of the High Court of Justice and a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, and of his wife Elizabeth, who, having travelled together the earthly way for thirty-two years, entered together upon the heavenly way in the year of salvation eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

In the following spring Bartra passed into other hands: on the day of the auction Katherine Tynan wandered in, and she wrote her impressions of their home that day :—

A heavenly day of March with a touch of the south wind. Every blade of grass blowing and growing and the whole earth breathing that life-giving odour of the grass, set free from the frost and east wind which is so enrapturing. A sea of dull silver, snow lying like smoke on the flanks of the mountains. Crocus in a glory of gold and purple. Every bare shrub with its singing voice, a great voice of song for so little a body. The Irish spring postponed unduly from February is upon us with a rush. What a world to be leaving! Nay, what a world to have left!

The Judge died before we came. The day after our coming—a too divine day of October—his faithful wife's



IN GLORIAM DEI ET IN MEMORIAM PRAEHON.
JOHANNIS MONROE JUSTICIARII SUMMAE CURIAE
ET E SECRETIORIBUS CONSILIIS REGINAE IN
HIBERNIA, ET ELIZABETHAE UXORIS SUAE, QUI
VIA TERRESTRI PER XXXII ANNOS SIMUL LUSTRATA
CAELESTEM SIMUL INIERE. A. S. MDCCCXCIX.

long funeral unwound itself like a snake down the hilly road, and by the fisherman's harbour,* which our house overlooks. She died a week after her husband, pressing hard upon his footsteps into the other world. Neither was old—about the age of our younger statesmen and generals; that is to say somewhere in the fifties, and the manner of people of whom no one has any but honourable words to say. He of a rectitude, common enough happily, nay the commonest on the judicial Bench, simple, genial, refined, benignant. She his fitting partner. In a country which loves funeral pomp, the announcements of their deaths had a naked simplicity which a peasant would scorn. If the funeral train was so long in this country of funeral observances, be sure they would not have willed it unless by an urbane condescension to the wishes of others.

What a world to have grown old in! Perhaps the little domain was not greater than four acres, but it was planned by an artist among landscape-gardeners. Within the flashing wall of granite, whose silver specks danced in the March sun, was a walk roofed over with low trees and all damascened with crocus. Above it a winding path led to the front of the house. Before the house was no velvet green-sward, but a great stretch of coarse sea-grass running into hills and hollows and ending at the sea line. On the highest knoll a little summer-house looked over the sea. Such a prospect! A great stretch of silver sea hardly rippled, though it broke in soft music and foam on the rocks below. Under you the islands. Away to the north the smoke of the city, and the long white piers of Kingstown stretching into the sea. To the north-east Howth, radiant in sun and looking to-day like the rock of a new apocalypse made of opal and pearl. A fishing-boat went by with a sudden noise of oars, and a diver hung about the quiet water and swooped upon his prey. What a world to have left! What a world to be leaving!

From another hillock topped by a summer-house one caught the land view. The road and the houses in the near distance were obliterated and forgotten in the grand sweep of the country away to the distant mountains. One beetling hill, grand and gracious, looks over the little sea-side town. So clear is it to-day that we see the Mourne Mountains in the County Down, ghostly among the fleecy clouds. We are gathered between the mountains and the sea, and the country has her lapfull of sunshine; meanwhile the house door is

* "The Little Port of Bullock," *Baratariana*, p. 243.

open in a forlorn hospitality. It is a quiet, cool, pleasant house with an inner and an outer hall, long corridors, and a fine staircase ascending to the upper story. The principal bed-room is like the bed-room of a dream, full of light yet low and generously spacious. Its great bow-window looks to south and east and captures all the sun. The Islands and Killiney Bay and the Mountains are all in view. It would be exquisite to sleep and wake in such a room.

Crowds are coming in to view the house and furniture which the dead called theirs and which many another will possess in the confidence of human vanity. It is an edifying reflection of how many pieces of flesh and blood a good table or chair will outwear. It seems a curious impertinence to handle these things and appraise them as is being done on every side in these stately rooms. To watch the people on an occasion like this is to get a rare index to character.

Here is a couple who go tip-toe arm-in-arm and whisper to each other, feeling their presence somewhat of an intrusion; they peep into books as though they might feel the master's hand upon their shoulder. While over there are others who grow hot, irritable and vexed in their squabbles over the glass, china and plate that were his and are ours and will be someone else's. As though our life continued in one stay for ever—and all day the young sons of the Judge sit by to see this rough apportioning of the inanimate things they grew up among.

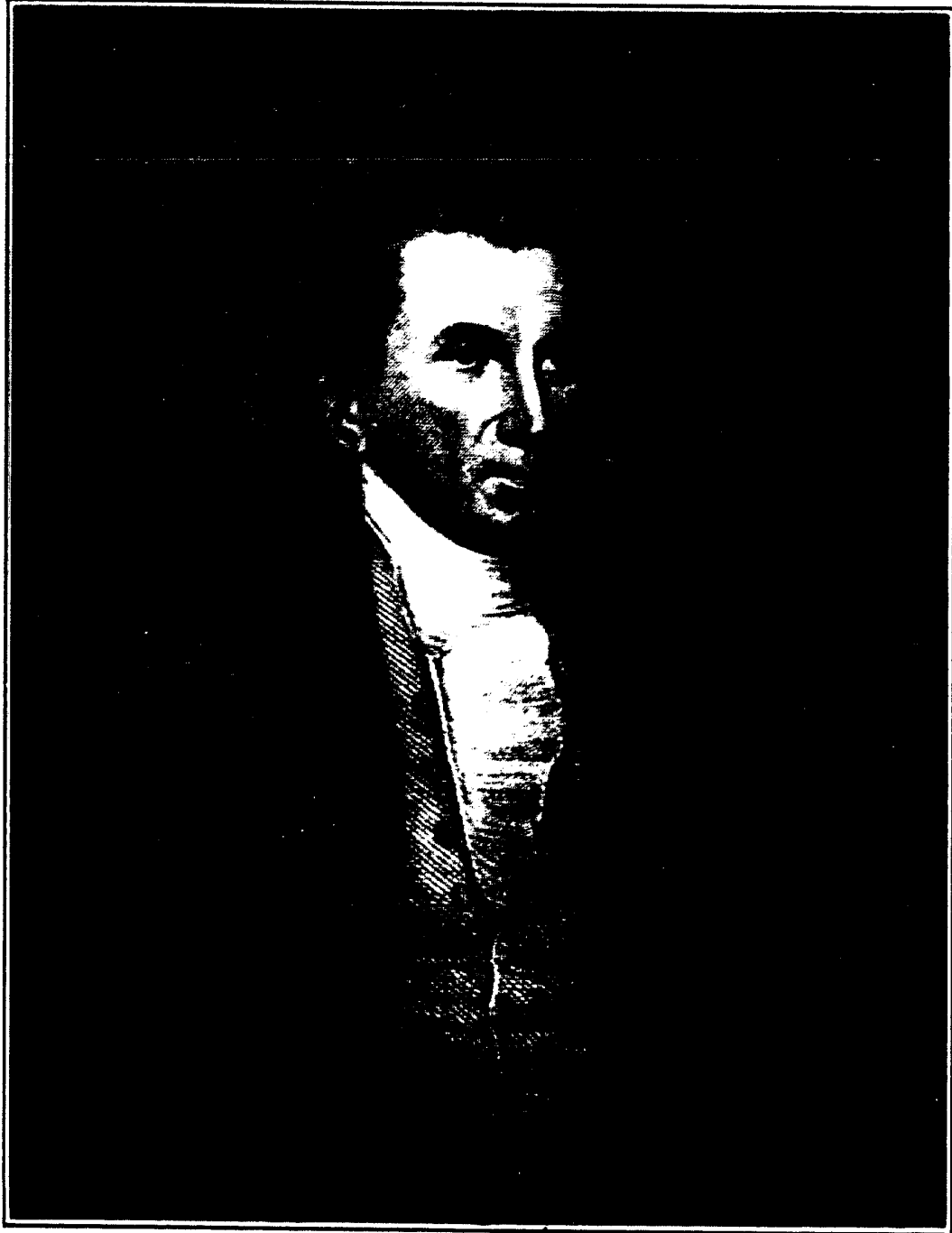
A little longer and the crowd is gone—the violated house is left once again to the tender mercies of the moonlight and the sea. Ah! which of us after this would build ourselves a city and call it continuing?

Between the mountains and the sea at Bartra the children of John Monroe grew to maturity. Two sons, students for the Bar, died in early manhood, and the youngest only lived for three years. Walter, the eldest surviving son, left Harrow to join his father's brothers as a merchant in Newfoundland. He married Helen Smith in 1899 and is father of one son, Arthur Harvey, who follows a mercantile career in the colony. In later years Walter Monroe was persuaded to enter politics and was heralded into office by a leading article in the *Times* of June 12th, 1924, under the heading "A New Broom

in Newfoundland." Immediately after his election to the House of Assembly he was invited to form a government. He was the first man in the history of the country to become Premier without any previous parliamentary experience, there being a strong desire at the time that someone other than a professional politician should be put in charge of affairs. Thus was accorded to him a tribute of popular confidence not only in his determination to serve the country of his adoption, but also in his capacity to do so. Monroe was Prime Minister of Newfoundland from 1924 to 1928. During his tenure of office he attended the Imperial Conference in London in 1926 when he was made a Freeman of the City of London, and honorary degrees were conferred upon him by the Universities of Oxford, Dublin and Edinburgh. His younger brother, Horace, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained to a curacy at St. Ann's Church, Dublin, in 1896. In the following year he was appointed chaplain to the Vice-Regal Household by the Viceroy, Earl Cadogan, an appointment which he continued to hold after the Earl of Dudley became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1902. At the close of this year Doctor Bernard, Dean of St. Patrick's, appointed Monroe to the office of Dean's Vicar in his cathedral, and in 1904 he accepted Lord Dudley's nomination to the living of Great Witley in Worcestershire. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester appointed him to Mortlake in 1909 and to Wimbledon in 1918, and in 1926 he became a Residentiary Canon of Southwark Cathedral. He married in 1900 Alice, daughter of George Thomas Stokes, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Dublin University, and is the father of three children, Elizabeth, Margaret and John. The youngest of the three brothers, Hubert, entered Her Majesty's Navy and went to

sea in 1894. He is Captain of H.M.S. Ramillies and his decorations include a South African medal, three medals of the Great War, and the Croix de Guerre with palm; in 1917 he was awarded the D.S.O. He married in 1925 Helen, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Dundas of Dundas, K.C.M.G. John Monroe's only daughter, Edith, is the wife of Walter Broadbent, M.D., son of Sir William Broadbent, Bart., late Physician in ordinary to His Majesty the King.

Things have changed in Ireland since the days of John Monroe, and he, like others of his name who went before him, now belongs to a century that is gone. Ireland is still divided, and cords which once bound her to England have been loosed. How she may yet work out her destiny none can tell. Ireland, however, with all her faults, does not forget, and the names of many of her sons are still honoured even if their causes failed. Amongst them may perhaps be found a place for the Monroes of Lower Iveagh, who in three succeeding centuries strove, as they believed, on behalf of the country in which they lived and which they tried to serve.



JAMES MONROE.

1758 - 1831.

President of the United States of America.

CHAPTER VIII.

JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

It will not be considered beyond the scope of this volume to follow the Scotch-Irish across the Atlantic, in order that its pages may include some reference to James Monroe who carried the name with honour from the Old world to the New, and caused it to be known in the politics of nations throughout the world. James Monroe appears in the pedigree at the beginning of this volume as descended from the 14th Baron of Foulis. The evidence for this is circumstantial rather than documentary. George Munro, 1st of Katewell, was a younger son of the 14th Baron; he was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, leaving, by his wife Catherine Mackenzie, a son David, who married his kinswoman Agnes Munro. Their son Andrew is the link between the Scotch and American families. He served in the army of Charles I. under the command of Sir George Munro, who fought in Ireland in the 1641 rebellion, and became Governor of Coleraine. At the call of the King Sir George Munro, accompanied by Major Andrew Munro, fought in 1648 at the battle of Preston, when Major Andrew Munro was taken prisoner and banished to Virginia; lands designated "Headrights" were granted to him in 1650 in this State, where he married, settled down and became father of a family.*

We must now examine the evidence from the

* Alexander Mackenzie's "History of the Munros," p. 481.

other side of the Atlantic. Appleton, in his American Biography, writing of President Monroe, says :—

Although the attempts to trace the pedigree have not been successful, it appears certain that the Monroe family came to Virginia as early as 1650, and that they were of Scotch origin.*

It is more than a coincidence that this is the same date as that given in the deed of grant of lands to Major Andrew Munro on June 8th, 1650. All the American biographies state that the President was descended from an officer in the army of Charles I., and Charles Hanna gives "Andrew," the Major's Christian name, as the name of the President's ancestor.† Failing documentary evidence to the contrary, the circumstances justify the conclusion that the President's ancestor, Andrew Monroe, was the Major Andrew Munro who sailed from Scotland to Virginia and settled there in 1650.

Hanna's pedigree shows Andrew Monroe to be the father of Andrew who married Elizabeth Spence, daughter of Patrick Spence; their son Andrew named his son "Spence," and Spence Monroe married Eliza Jones, sister of Judge Joseph Jones, and became the father of James, the future President. Judge Jones was the friend of President Jefferson, who proved to be Monroe's sponsor into political life.

James Monroe was born in Virginia on April 28th, 1758; he was a student at the College of William and Mary when war was declared, and he left college to fight for independence as a cadet in the continental army. He was wounded in battle, and after his recovery was A.D.C. on the staff of General William Alexander and had reached the rank of Colonel when sent by Jefferson in 1780 to visit the army in

* "Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. IV., p. 358.

† "The Scotch-Irish," Charles Hanna, 1902, Vol. II., p. 186.

North Carolina. His patron in time of war became his preceptor in days of peace, and Monroe settled down to study law under the tutorship of Jefferson in Virginia. He was elected to the Virginia Assembly in 1782 and increased in influence until he took his place in the Senate of 1790. Bancroft says of him that when Jefferson went to France Monroe remained "not the ablest but the most conspicuous representative of Virginia on the floor of the Congress. He sought the friendship of nearly every leading statesman of his commonwealth and every one seemed glad to call him a friend."* In 1786 he had married Elizabeth, daughter of Lawrence Kortright, who accompanied him to Paris in 1794, when to his own surprise Washington appointed him Minister to France. Monroe had given evidence of his determined opposition to the Federalist administration of Washington, but the President chose him for France in the hope that the appointment of an anti-federalist might appease the French Government at the moment suspecting partiality on the part of Washington towards England. The appointment of Monroe was to establish the former confidential relations between France and the United States, and also to soothe the feelings of that section of the American people who desired to recompense France for her assistance rendered in the revolutionary war.†

Monroe was welcome to the French authorities and showed sympathy towards a people who had proved faithful to his country in her hour of need. His home government became alarmed lest his protestation of friendship should compromise the neutral position of the United States towards the European Powers. Monroe held a difficult and delicate position owing to the fact that France had

* "The Presidents of the United States," J. G. Wilson, p. 108.

† "The Monroe Doctrine," Charles Kohler, p. 55.

taken offence when the United States concluded a treaty with Great Britain, and because in 1796 he had not succeeded in calming these troubled waters he was recalled. This action on the part of Washington's cabinet wounded Monroe, who desired friendly relations with France, and whose personal ties with Frenchmen had endeared the French people to him and to his wife. He could not forget their services in the war and in particular those of General Lafayette, who was at the time a prisoner in Austria and whose wife had been seized by Robespierre and thrown into a dungeon at La Force. Monroe arrived in Paris just after Robespierre's fall and he and his wife determined upon securing the release of Madam Lafayette, who had been hourly expecting to be executed. His sympathy for this unhappy lady is shown even in his official communications to the President. "I am concerned," he writes in 1794, "on my arrival here to find Madame Lafayette in prison." The friends of the infant republic were in dire need, and cost what it might he was determined to render them his aid.

In the following year Monroe wrote again on the subject to Washington :—

Madam Lafayette solicits permission to leave France with a view to visiting her husband and partaking with him the fortune to which he is exposed. I have given her a certificate that her husband had lands in America and that the congress had appropriated to his use upwards of twenty thousand dollars, an amount which was due for his services in our revolution and upon which basis her application was founded and granted.

Gratified at the successful result of his negotiations, on February 12th, 1795, Monroe wrote to the President :—

I am happy to inform you that Madam Lafayette has been set at liberty.*

* "Writings of James Monroe," S. N. Hamilton, Vol. II., p. 164.

Her one hope, now that she was free, was to join her husband, but he, a political prisoner of the King of Prussia, had been handed over to his Imperial Majesty of Austria and was in captivity at Olmutz. She made her appeal to the Emperor that she might visit her husband, and the cruel reply was given that her request was granted upon the condition that she must henceforth share his captivity.

I can never forget [wrote this courageous woman] that while we were both on the point of perishing, I by the tyranny of Robespierre, my husband by the physical and moral sufferings of his imprisonment, I was not permitted to receive any news of him nor he to learn that his children and I still exist. I will not expose myself to the horror of a new separation; we shall avail ourselves of his Imperial Majesty's goodness in permitting us to share my husband's captivity in all its details.

NOAILLES LAFAYETTE.*

No sooner was this sufferer in the French Revolution set free by the affection of her friends than she was once again made captive by her devotion to her husband; while that very affection which opened the gates of her prison became one of the contributory causes of Monroe's recall.

The democratic party in Virginia, believing him to have been sacrificed for his devotion to liberal principles, acclaimed Monroe their Governor in 1799, and three years later under a new President he found himself back in Paris.

The circumstances which led to Monroe's second mission to France are associated with the vast and mysterious country known as Louisiana, which lies beyond the Mississippi. The First Consul of the French Republic saw no reason why this territory, once belonging to France, should have come into the possession of His Catholic Majesty King Charles of Spain. Louisiana, he determined, must be French

* "Memoirs of La Fayette." Sarrens, Vol. I., p. 98.

again, and so it was "arranged" by private treaty. News of this treaty travelled by way of London to Jefferson, now President of the United States, who was equally determined that if any change of ownership was to take place, Louisiana must belong to America. The man to be treated with was Napoleon Bonaparte, and the men chosen to treat with him were the Minister to France of that day, Robert Livingstone, and the additional plenipotentiary James Monroe. Livingstone was an old man, and Monroe, "witty, lively and popular,"* was sent to help the aged minister in negotiations which promised to be delicate and difficult.

Their delicacy and difficulty, however, faded when Talleyrand and Bonaparte sat down to dinner with Livingstone and Monroe. The unexpected happened. The First Consul had been considering the situation beforehand and had come to the conclusion that since it was inevitable that the United States would one day possess this territory, the gracious acceptance of a price for Louisiana would be profitable to France, gratifying to America, and disturbing to England.

Napoleon greeted his guests with much courtesy and enquired of their welfare, their journey and their new republic:—

"You Americans did brilliant things in your war with England," he said to Monroe. "You will do the same again." "We shall, I am persuaded," Monroe replied, "always behave well when it shall be our lot to be in war." "You may probably be in war with them again," said the Consul, to which Monroe made answer, "I do not know; that is an important question to decide when there would be occasion for it."†

On May 1st they dined together, on May 2nd the treaty was actually signed. At the close of the

* "The Crossing," Winston Churchill, 1903. p. 592.

† "Writings of James Monroe," S. N. Hamilton, Vol. IV., p. 15.

proceedings Napoleon triumphantly exclaimed: "I have given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." As the ministers of the United States departed, Livingstone turned to Monroe and said, "we have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our lives."

Monroe had a last interview with Napoleon Bonaparte on July 20th, 1803, when the First Consul insisted that it was not the time to approach Spain in regard to the cession of Florida to the United States. "I told him," writes Monroe, "that it would be better for Spain that we had it than the British. Still, he urged that this was not the time to negotiate it. I ceased to press the subject."

It is a matter of interest to read Monroe's letter to Jefferson six years later concerning the ambition of the Emperor of the French, who at the time was placing members of his family upon all the thrones of the continent of Europe.

February 2nd, 1809.

In the scale of his vast and boundless ambition we occupy a place and are destined to take our turn in the list of conquered people. This sentiment is not of a very limited range, the best friends of the United States in France, General Lafayette and others, entertain it. No unfriendly feeling excites these remarks. From Bonaparte himself I have received much kindness and attention, of which proofs have been afforded by his notice of me to others since I left the country. But these circumstances will not blind me to the dangers or make me insensible to what I owe to my country.*

Monroe was appointed Minister to Spain when he left France in 1803, and soon afterwards he was transferred to England.

He came to London to represent his country at a difficult period in her history. His predecessor, John Jay, had in 1794 concluded a treaty with Great Britain at which France took great offence, claiming

* "Writings of James Monroe," S. N. Hamilton, Vol. V., p. 99.

it to be in violation of her treaty of 1778 with the United States,* and Monroe undertook responsibility in seeking to procure a new treaty. This treaty proved to be unacceptable to his own country though in many ways favourable to the United States, because it failed to prevent England from impressing American seamen into the British service. Monroe's proposals, which were acceptable to Canning, were not submitted to the Senate but were returned for revision. Monroe was much provoked by this action and Canning, the British Foreign Secretary, refused to negotiate further. The disappointed diplomatist returned to Virginia to receive a token of popular approbation, and once again he was elected to the Assembly and chosen Governor of Virginia. From this time he took an important and active part in the political life of his country. He served as Secretary of State in Madison's administration and in 1816 he was elected to the Presidency. At the end of his first four years he was re-elected by the almost unanimous vote of the electors, one only voting against him. During his term of office he brought about the long-wished-for annexation of Florida, which he had once discussed with the First Consul of France. Monroe's greatest claim to fame most certainly rests upon the promulgation of his famous doctrine and his recognition of the independence of the Central and South American States. He was constantly on the alert to protect their interests, and it is unquestionably owing more to him than to any other man that the Latin republics were preserved from destruction.

He was a man of exalted character, sound judgment, great firmness and energy, together with gentle manners and steadfast purpose. His name will always be enshrined in history as one of the greatest Presidents and a true exponent of popular rights.†

* "Life of President James Monroe," Charles Kohler, p. 54.

† *Ibid.*, p. 63.

His eight years as President are historically known as "the era of goodwill," coming as they did between the troublesome period of organisation and the strain of threatened disruption and civil war. Never were the sections of the country more united, old issues had practically died out and the new ones had not yet been formed. At a period comparatively free from internal troubles the nation was the better able to give its attention to the protection of her foreign interests and to voice through its President the doctrine known by his name.

The last great public act in which the President and his wife took part was the entertaining of their official guest, the Marquis de Lafayette. In February, 1824, an invitation from the two Chambers of Congress was transmitted to the French General expressing "the attachment of the whole nation which ardently desired to see him again." He arrived on August 25th and was received by his old friends, representing the nation, with great enthusiasm, and demonstrations of affection.

I am happy [said the guest of the nation] and proud to share extraordinary favours with my dear companions in war and in revolution. Nevertheless it would be ungrateful of me not to acknowledge the particular share which you have accorded me in these marks of your favour which I feel too strongly to be able suitably to express my gratitude. I may indeed be confident and hold my head erect when you, Mr. President, have solemnly declared that on every occasion I have remained faithful to American principles of liberty, of equality and of real social order, which, from my youth, I have advocated, and which, until my last breath, I shall deem it a sacred duty to promote.

At the close of a memorable visit President Monroe bade him farewell in the same affectionate terms with which he had greeted him on his arrival:—

You belong to us by that patriotic zeal which you displayed to deliver our fathers from the danger which

threatened them. You belong to us by that affection which for so many years you have felt for us. You belong to us by those unutterable sentiments of gratitude which we feel for your services, and which we consider as one of the most precious portions of our inheritance. Finally, you belong to us by those bonds of friendship too strong for death to tear asunder which have joined your name for ages to come with the glorious name of Washington. In the name of all the people of America I now, yielding to those feelings of attachment which cause the heart of an entire nation to beat like the heart of one man, bid you a sorrowful and affectionate farewell.

It meant farewell to more than his old friend and the nation's guest. It was farewell to the Presidency and farewell to public life. James Monroe retired at the close of his second term of office in 1825, and died at New York on July 4th, 1831.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In any consideration of the far-reaching principles laid down in the Monroe Doctrine, the occasion of the President's famous utterance of December 2nd, 1823, is of importance. In the world politics of the day the Holy Alliance formed by the Czar of Russia, Alexander I., was a significant factor; Russia had called Austria, Prussia, and later, France and England into an alliance for mutual protection against domestic revolution. This Holy Alliance became a cause of anxiety to the old Spanish colonies which had recently formed themselves into the independent states of Latin America. Not only did the infant states fear intervention, but at the same time the United States were considering the menace of an attempt on the part of Russia towards "territorial establishment" in North Western America, and, to use Monroe's words, "the occasion had been judged proper" for his message to Congress, out of

which has grown the Monroe Doctrine. The despotism of the old world was no longer to be allowed to interfere with the liberties of the new. The utterance was to fix the policy and attitude of the United States in the family of nations.

President Monroe's pronouncement was made in the interests of the Northern Republic, but to the Southern Republics it rendered inestimable service. The United States had already recognised the independence of the states of Latin America, and whatever the effect of the Monroe Doctrine on the politics of the world, "it was then and thereby that the Southern Republics sprang into life and assumed separate and equal status among the nations of the world. It was then that the Northern Republic put its moral weight into the scale of the Balance of Power upon earth."*

Two classes of declarations may be distinguished in the message :—

(1) The United States must not intervene or become involved in European affairs.

(2) The Countries of the New World have acquired a right to independence, and the States of Europe must not establish colonies there or intervene in their domestic or international affairs.†

Jefferson, writing on October 21st, 1823, of the proposals to Monroe, said that they were the most momentous which had been offered to his contemplation since those of Independence.

"Independence," he said, "has made America a nation, and this new doctrine sets the compass and points the course, which America is to steer through the ocean of time opening before her." The ex-President ended with a characteristic summing up of the policy now declared: "Our first and funda-

* S. N. Hamilton. Introduction to "Writings of James Monroe," p. xxii.

† "The Monroe Doctrine," Alejandro Alvarez, p. 7.

mental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe ; our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs.”*

It is not always wise for statesmen to use the word “never” in the changing affairs of nations ; the great Atlantic is less of a barrier than it was a hundred years ago, and co-operation rather than isolation will most surely keep the peace of the world as we know it to-day.

James Brown Scott, Director of the Division of International Law at Washington, writing of the Centenary of the Monroe Doctrine, and of the message then delivered by the Secretary of State, says : “The Doctrine is larger than the United States ; it is continental, and, having stood a hundred years, it already makes a claim to immortality.”†

Immortality involves change of state, and therefore encourages the thought, suggested by Professor S. de Madariaga, that the Monroe Doctrine has entered into the process of evolution.‡

The Secretary of State§ in his address at Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Centenary in 1923, created an atmosphere in which the hope that springs from the thought of “the evolution of the Monroe Doctrine” may flourish :—

We entered into the war [he said] not violating our tradition, for the cause of liberty was at stake. We have emerged from the war with the same general aims that we had before we went in.

* * * * *

We desire to co-operate according to our historic policy in the peaceful settlement of international disputes. It is our purpose to co-operate in those varied humanitarian efforts which aim to minimise or prevent those evils which can

* “The Monroe Doctrine,” Charles Kohler, p. 10.

† Preface by J. B. Scott to Alejandro Alvarez’s “Monroe Doctrine,” 1924.

‡ “The Times,” February 6th, 1929.

§ The Honourable Charles Evans Hughes.

be met adequately only by community of action. We strongly support international conferences where the conditions are such that they afford an instrumentality for the adjustment of differences. We seek to aid in the re-establishment of sound economic conditions. In short, our co-operation as an independent state in the furtherance of the aims of peace and justice has always been and still is a distinctive feature of our policy."

There follows the short sentence: "There is plainly no inconsistency between these policies and the Monroe Doctrine." In such an atmosphere the nations may wait with confidence for the doctrine's "process of evolution," to use de Madariaga's term. As before so again the North American Republic will "put its weight in the scale of the Balance of Power upon earth."* And such political enterprise must fit in with the scheme of a world principle which may yet be evolved out of the idea of a League of Nations—an idea advocated by the Bishops of the Church in both the old and the new world in these terms: "We commend to all Christian people the principles which underlie the League of Nations, the most promising and the most systematic attempt to advance towards the ideal of the family of Nations which has ever been projected."†

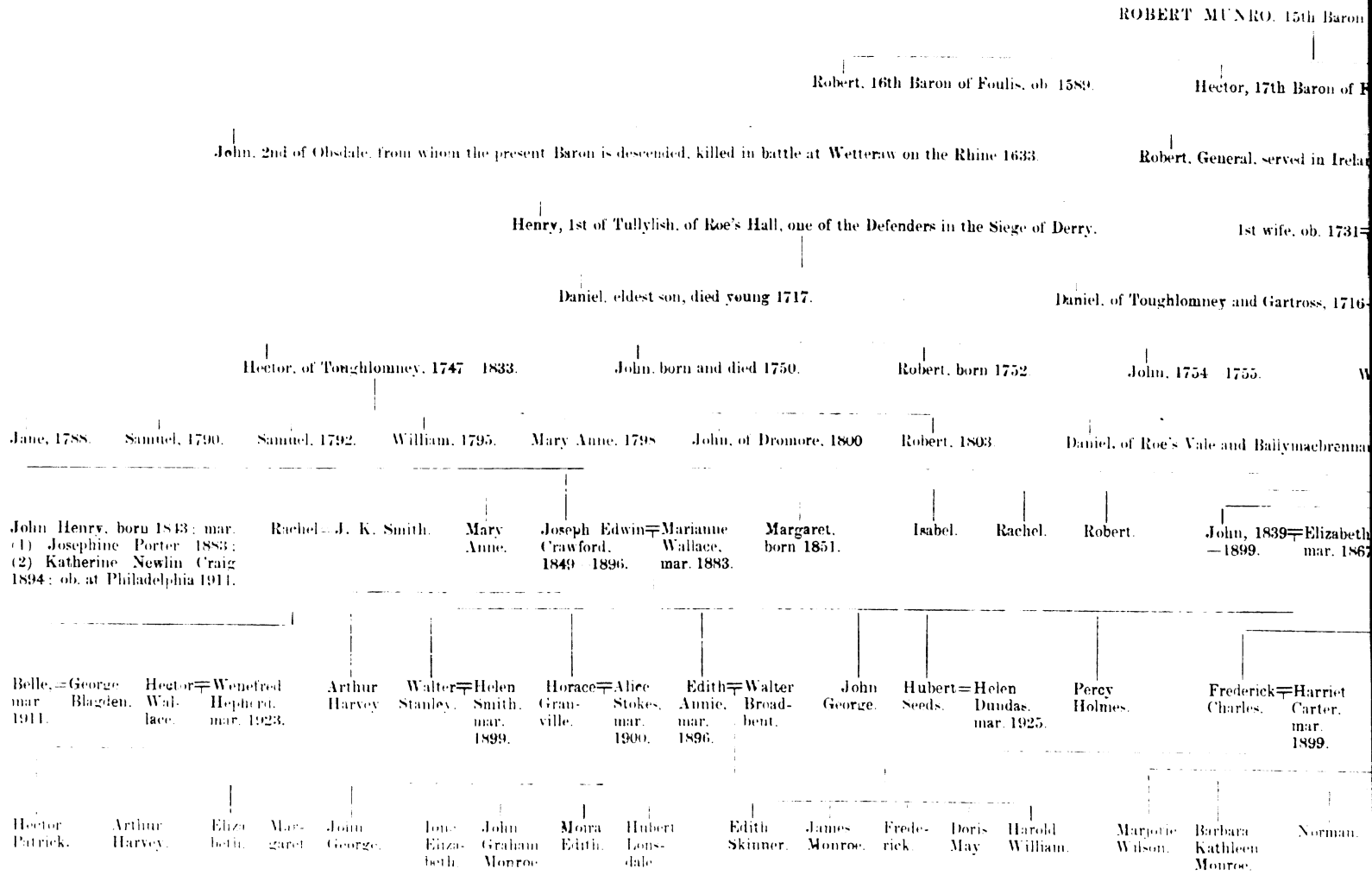
Those who on this side of the Atlantic are proud to share the name Monroe with the American President, will continue to believe that the doctrine of a hundred years ago will in its progress of evolution advance the nations towards the achievement of his noble aspiration, which is expressed in the motto of the American Society of International Law—

"Inter gentes Jux et Pax."

* S. N. Hamilton. Introduction to "Monroe's Writings," p. xxii.

† Encyclical letter issued from Lambeth by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Anglican Communion to the Faithful in Christ Jesus, 1920.

DESCENT OF THE MAGHERALIN BRANCH



DESCENT OF THE MAGHERALIN BRANCH FROM THE BARONS OF FOULIS.

ROBERT MUNRO, 15th Baron of Foulis, ob. 1588.

Robert, 16th Baron of Foulis, ob. 1589.

Hector, 17th Baron of Foulis, ob. 1603.

George, 1st of Obsdale, ob. 1589.

...died, killed in battle at Wetteraw on the Rhine 1633.

Robert, General, served in Ireland 1642; father of Anne Munro of Col-raine.

Daniel, Major, served with his brother in

...ish, of Roe's Hall, one of the Defenders in the Siege of Derry.

1st wife, ob. 1731; Hector, 1st of Magheralin, of Roe's Vale, Toughlomey, Ballym'keonan = 2nd wife, died a widow

...son, died young 1717.

Daniel, of Toughlomey and Gartross, 1716-1804; Elizabeth Wilkinson of Ballymaebrennan, mar. 1745

Margaret, bapt. 1719.

...born and died 1750.

Robert, born 1752.

John, 1754-1755.

William, 1751.

John, of Roe's Vale, Gartross and Ballymaebrennan, 1757-1846; Rachel

John, of Dromore, 1800

Robert, 1803.

Daniel, of Roe's Vale and Ballymaebrennan, 1802-1873; Rachel Crawford, mar. 1842.

Jane, mar. 1840; James Morrow

James, born 1806.

Marianne Wallace, mar. 1883.

Margaret, born 1851.

Isabel.

Rachel.

Robert.

John, 1839-1899; Elizabeth Moule, mar. 1867.

James=Sarah Harvey-Berwick.

Moses=Jessie McMurdo.

Rachel=William Katherine Alderdee.

Daniel=Bel...

Edith=Walter Annie Broad-bent, 1896.

John George.

Hubert=Helen Seeds Duudas, mar. 1925.

Percy Holmes.

Frederick=Harriet Charles Carter, mar. 1899.

Edith=Samuel Maud Anderson, mar. 1896.

Norman=Dorothy Harvey Rendell, mar. 1912.

James=Margaret McClendland, mar. 1911.

Sydney=Hans Gilliland, mar. 1915.

Oliv...

Edith Skinner, James Monroe, Frederick, Doris May, Harold William.

Margotie Wilson, Barbara Kathleen Monroe.

Norman, Pamela.

Ruth Elizabeth, Doris Margaret.

Hubert Holmes, Ann Dorothea.

Joan Elizabeth.

Frances, Moria Gordon, David Monroe.

FROM THE BARONS OF FOULIS.

of Foulis, ob. 1588.

