

# Clan Munro Australia

Newsletter of the Clan Munro (Association) Australia

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## Chat

### This Month

<b>Chat</b>	<b>Page 1</b>
<b>Welcome</b>	<b>Page 1</b>
<b>Alexander Munro (Cont.)</b>	<b>Page 2</b>
<b>Anatomists, 'Mad' Doctors &amp; Bonesetters</b>	<b>Page 4</b>
<b>Vale Mabel Marjery Munro</b>	<b>Page 5</b>
<b>New Books</b>	<b>Page 7</b>
<b>Can you Help</b>	<b>Page 8</b>
<b>Membership</b>	<b>Page 8</b>

### Next Newsletter

#### Deep ancestry of the Munros of Foulis

**Reports on the Glen Innes Gathering, Fasifern Gathering, Bundanoon Gathering, Armadale (WA) Gathering and Anzac Day Sydney 2015.**

**Anatomists, 'Mad' Doctors & Bonesetters (Cont.)**

**Don**

Our chief, Hector, has given me permission to use this picture from the Scots Heritage Magazine & the editor has given permission to reprint Hector's story from the magazine - I will do that in a later newsletter. I made the very basic mistake of not saving the newsletter, lost it and was unable to retrieve it & so had to re-do this Issue. What I am so sorry about is that I am unable to name & thank the member who sent me the picture. I thank you anyway & you know who you are!!



The big Munro thing at the moment is DNA and specifically the DNA of Pres. James Monroe of the USA. Researchers have been trying for years to prove that he is descended from the Munros of Kiltarn and now, through DNA testing, they have made that link. But more Munros need to be tested. Two of these researchers are Mark Monroe from the USA and Colin Munro from Glasgow. I will be using an article from each of these gentlemen in the next two newsletters. For now Colin asks this "Does anyone know of a Donald Munro, christened at Kiltarn, Ross-shire on 6 December 1825? He was the son of Andrew Munro of

Bogriach and Esther Munro, daughter of John Munro of Evanton, and hence a descendant of the Katwell branch of the Munro family, from which US President James Monroe is said to come. Donald is said to have married in Glasgow and emigrated to Australia, perhaps about 1850. Please contact [munco2015@icloud.com](mailto:munco2015@icloud.com) with any information."

Also check out <http://www.deadlinenews.co.uk/2015/06/11/us-founding-father-descended-from-highland-clan-chief-dna-project-proves/> and you will see that this article shows that the DNA of at least two people has proved that they match both Pres Monroe and the Foulis line - Enrique Munro from Chile and myself. But I repeat, more Munros are need to be tested so that we can find out where we join the Foulis line. If two Munros from such varied backgrounds as Enrique and myself are from that line, then there must be many more out there. So please get in touch with me and I will get you started.

## Welcome To Our New Members

Three new members to welcome this month. Ian Gordon Scott, husband of the late and much loved Morna Mack Scott whose obituary we printed in the April Newsletter. Heather Elsa Green has once again gifted ten year memberships to her newest grandchildren, Beatrix Clara Buxton and Theodore Thomas Weber. That's four grandchildren Heather has made members – brilliant!!

## Alexander Munro 1814 -

*In the April Newsletter we printed the first part of Alexander Munro's story from Jillian Oppenheimer's "Munro's Luck." We now complete Alexander's story. He had made his home in Singleton and this is where, by shrewd investment, he built his successful business empire.*

In 1847 Munro began his pastoral investments when he purchased the depasturing rights to the squatting run named New Andle (later Nuandle) - an area of some 56,320 acres on the Bundarra river in northern New South Wales. He held it until 1852 when he sold it for £4,100, retaining a cattle station at Barraba.



Ardersier House

This was later known as Barraba Detached (or The Woolshed) which he sold to the Donald Munro family. In 1848 he acquired similar rights to the 16,000 acre Tariaro property (later Wallah) on the Namoi river, in the Narrabri district, which he later sold for £5,000. Two years later in 1850 he acquired Woolabra (later Dobiken) which he held until he sold it for £22,000 in 1865. He was also to buy the grazing properties Glencairn and Glen Munro near Denman, and Mundewoi near Singleton in the Hunter valley. From 1860 however his adventurous spirit sought enterprises closer to home as he established vineyards near Singleton, first the Bebeah Vineyard, to which he added the forty acres of Greenwood, purchased for \$3,500 in 1870. In 1878 he completed his last home, Ardersier House, named after the place of his birth and overlooking his acres of vines and the winery.

The financial investment necessary to set up a large-scale wine production with its cellars and extensive buildings was considerable. The wine making plant alone cost £7,000. Presumably some of it was imported but one of his kinsmen, William Mackenzie, who later managed the operation, became skilled at making wine casks from local Australian cedar. The unpredictable seasons were difficult for consistent winegrowing and Munro wrote to his family in Scotland in 1885 explaining that although he had produced 43,000 gallons of wine nine years before he had only made 10,000 gallons during the previous season. Nevertheless he produced high quality wines that were to earn him an international reputation with prizes won in Europe in England, France, Holland and Germany, in India and also in the United States of America.

It was during the period of expansion of his grazing interests that he must have been in renewed contact with his family in Scotland. In New South Wales the 1830s had been a period of boom when the suitability of Australian pastures for stock production, and particularly merino wool, became well known in Europe. There was high capital borrowing and expenditure as sheep prices soared. This was followed in the 1840s by the inevitable crash with its accompanying bankruptcies. One of those to

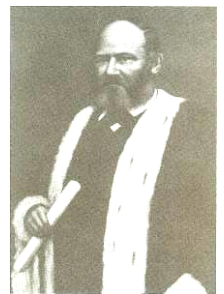
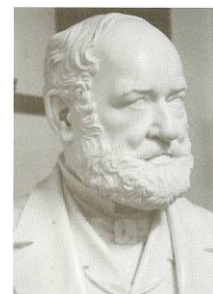
benefit, however, from the depression was Alexander Munro who was able, with his carefully accumulated profits, to buy cheaply much of Singleton's land and the northern squatting runs with their long term leases guaranteed after the land legislation of 1847.

Many Munro family members left the Black Isle and traditional Munro lands to find a better life in the British colonies in the 1840s and 1850s. Alexander Munro, with a conscience for the welfare of his clan members and a knowledge of their capacity for hard work, assisted them to make their homes in New South Wales.

One such family to benefit from his generosity and practical help was Donald Munro. In September 1848 he arrived to take up a position on his kinsman's recently acquired Tariaro property near Narrabri. Other Munros to be employed by Alexander Munro included a Hugh Munro who had left his home town Ardersier in Scotland in about 1845 and worked for a Yorkshire firm constructing breakwaters and fortifications in the Channel Islands, where he met and married his French wife, Marie Shade. Possibly assisted by Alexander Munro they migrated in 1854 to New South Wales. He became a farrier and blacksmith in Singleton working first for Alexander Munro before he set up his own business. He had no children but his death is noted on the same memorial stone at Singleton in the Glenridding cemetery as Alexander Munro. Hugh Munro's brother James also emigrated to Singleton in 1865 where, unmarried, he spent his life working as an engineer. Another kinsman, William Mackenzie, nephew of Donald Munro, who had migrated with his parents, Donald Mackenzie and Ann Munro to Australia from Canada, returned to spend his life as the manager of Alexander Munro's Bebeah vineyards. He was still in this position when Alexander Munro died and left him a bequest of £1,000.<sup>25</sup>

Apart from his generosity to his family members Alexander Munro was renowned for his benefactions to the Singleton community. He gave land for a Presbyterian cemetery and left £1,000 in trust to the Presbyterian minister, Rev. White, for the use of the church and to form a substantial contribution to build the new church finally opened in 1906.

He made a donation in his will of \$100 to the Masonic Lodge Temple to which he had contributed in 1864, and had



Mayor of Singleton

co-founded in 1849. He gave land for a Mechanic's Institute, for the Grammar School founded in 1875, of which he was a trustee, and the Hunter River Building Society. He was a founder of the Oddfellows Lodge and a vice president of the Northern Agricultural Association from 1868. He gave more than £1,000 to build a wing and other sections of the Benevolent Asylum, or hospital and bequeathed it a £500 legacy as well as paying for an annual feast for the patients. He donated the first gas works to the town and paid for a specially designed drinking fountain to be cast in



Caledonia Hotel, Singleton,  
and Munro's fountain

Glasgow to supply water for people, horses and dogs in the main street of Singleton. With all his many commitments to the town it is not surprising that he was elected as the first mayor after the establishment of Singleton's municipality in 1866, and held the position for

its first four years. An Italian sculptor was commissioned to make a marble bust which now stands in the Singleton Historical Society's museum near a large oil painting of Munro in his mayoral robes.

Donald Munro's family were aware of their obligation to the generosity of Alexander Munro. In 1887, only two years before his death, they were involved in a gesture of appreciation to him, which is revealed in a letter of 14 September sent by Macdonald of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney in Armidale to AGF Munro. The letter reports a visit by Macdonald and another Macdonald, 'a sort of Judge' from Tamworth, who, together at Singleton, called upon 'Our Grand Old friend' [Alexander Munro] at Ardersier House, where they were given a most cordial reception from 'the good old man and his kind old wife'. They presented an illuminated address and a purse of Jubilee sovereigns, and made a speech which affected him deeply. 'The kind hearted old gentleman made such a reply as would have done credit to the Colonial Secretary'. He said he would send the copy back to friends in the old Country. Then the 'Grand ex-Provost' entertained them in the most Princely style, insisted upon bringing his wife from the inn, made them accept his hospitality for the night, and next morning drove them to the railway station. This gesture was apparently made by a group of appreciative friends of whom A.G.F. Munro was one, hence the detailed report in the surviving letter.

Alexander Munro may not have been aware that representations were made from Singleton in 1888 to Sir Henry Parkes when he was Premier of New South Wales for some honour or recognition at an official level to be given to him. A C.M.G. was suggested, but no more was ever heard of it - possibly because of the stain of his convict past.

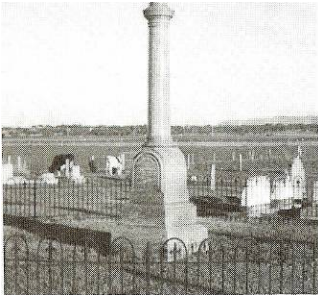
Alexander Munro was proud to be called an Australian and during his travels in 1878 he told one of his friends in Scotland that, if anything happened to him that he should die before returning, his bones were to be buried in Australia. He had travelled round the world but found no land like Australia. Although he considered that Australia was his home, Alexander did not forget Scotland and kept in touch, regularly receiving copies of the *Scotsman* and *Inverness Courier* newspapers. He wrote to his family and when he could afford to, spread his generosity to the land of his birth. He travelled back to Scotland at least once. In 1878 he wrote to tell the female members of his mother's family that those who came to meet him at his hotel in Inverness would receive a present of £10 and a shawl. Years later these relations remembered the long journey they had made on foot of about forty miles from Burghead via Ardersier to meet him and receive their presents. He continued to send them annually £10 each and finally in his will bequeathed £100 to several of his cousins. He is said to have built four houses in Inverness for his poor relatives. Many years after his death a considerable sum of money was distributed from his property which probably came from the sale of these houses. His will also left £100 each to be distributed by the ministers of the Free Church of Scotland to the deserving poor of Ferrintosh, of Inverness, and of Campbelltown, or Ardersier, where he was born. While remembering the destitute and poor he also left £200 to the Society for the care of Destitute Children at Randwick, NSW, and a similar sum to the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf Dumb and Blind.

Alexander Munro died at his home, Ardersier House at Singleton on 26 January 1889. He was described as a vigneron, 'a prominent philanthropist and one of Nature's gentlemen' and 'the father of Singleton' in the lengthy obituaries published in the *Maitland Mercury* and *Singleton Argus*. The funeral cortege, which stretched for half a mile, was led by Masons and Oddfellows in their regalia and wound through the streets of Singleton before his burial in the Glenridding cemetery which he had donated to the town. A tall but simple granite column, which Alexander Munro himself had purchased and imported from Scotland, was erected to his memory, to his wife Sophia, who died later in the same year and to the family of his adopted daughter Harriet. The inscription on the memorial states: 'After life's fitful fever they sleep well'. Was the reference to 'life's fitful fever' an allusion to their conviction and transportation?



In Scotland 1878





Alexander Munro's Memorial

Such was the man, convicted as a child, who spent his whole life atoning for the deed of shame which was probably prompted by the poverty of his mother. As a fourteen-year old he

was driven, mistakenly, by his own energy and

enterprise to resolve their plight in some way. His compassion for those less fortunate than himself,

particularly widows or the 'deserving' poor, was no doubt prompted by his own experiences at a young and impressionable age. As a devout Presbyterian Alexander Munro may have believed that his failure to have children was God's punishment for his misdemeanour as a youth. Without children of his own, he helped those of his clan when they most needed it. Perhaps one of his less known contributions to Australia was to assist many Scots, who could not afford to pay for the costly passage to New South Wales, to have the opportunity for a new life and to adapt successfully to their new homeland.

### ***Anatomists, 'Mad' Doctors and Bonesetters***

*When I saw the above heading I had to check it out and I have been given permission to use the stories from "Anatomists, 'mad' doctors and bonesetters" which was originally published in Surgeons' News, membership magazine of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, December 2013. The article is the first of a two-part series in which Iain Macintyre and Alexander Munro trace the origins of a remarkable medical dynasty. This month we publish the first Item – "Anatomists."*



Top, L-R: John Monro & Alexander Monro primus; bottom, L-R: Alexander Monro secundus & Alexander Monro tertius

The death in New Zealand in July 2013 of Dr Paul A Monro may mark the end of the Munro /Monro medical dynasty, whose origins lay in Scotland several centuries ago. This two-part series recounts the story of a remarkable, possibly unique, family which included many famous and some less well known doctors. Related branches of the family achieved fame through their domination of anatomy in Edinburgh and psychiatry in London during the 18th and 19th centuries, while a third, lesser known branch were bonesetters in the Highlands of Scotland.

#### **Origins**

Hugh Munro 9th Baron Foulis (1352-1425) was the earliest common ancestor of the

various Munros and Monros considered here. He was the 12th chief of the Clan Munro whose seat was Foulis Castle in Ross-shire, which remains home to the chief of Clan Munro to this day. Although he is traditionally the 9th Baron and 12th overall chief of the clan, he is only the 2nd Munro chief that

can be proved by contemporary evidence. Descendants of Hugh Munro became owners of lands elsewhere in Easter Ross and the Monro anatomists are descended from the Monros of Milntown and the 'Mad' Monros and the bonesetters are descended from the Munros of Fyrish. The Foulis Munros continued to use the form Munro whereas the Milntown family and the Fyrish family (from Rev Alexander Monro onwards) adopted the form Monro.

#### **Monros of Auchenbowie (Anatomy Monros)**

Hugh Munro's direct descendant, seven generations later, Alexander Monro (1629-1704) of Bearcrofts, a career soldier, was knighted for his service in the army, admitted to the Scottish Bar and made Commissioner of Stirling. He bought the estate of Auchenbowie, just outside Stirling and served as MP for the County of Stirling. Auchenbowie House, just off the M80 motorway near its junction with the M9 is still occupied today. Sir Alexander Monro's son John Monro (1670 – 1740) became a surgeon, the first of the 'Edinburgh Monros'.

John Monro (1670-1740) was the first doctor in this line of the family. For the third son of a landowner the

common career options were the church or the army. In England it was unusual for the sons of gentry to become surgeons, but in Scotland the Incorporation of Surgeons had, from its onset, a tradition of attracting the sons of landowning gentry. Monro was apprenticed to William Borthwick of Pilmuir (1641-89) who was the first in the Incorporation of Surgeons to have an international perspective, having studied in Padua in Italy and Leiden in Holland. Monro also studied medicine in Leiden and returned determined to replicate its University medical school and teaching hospital in Edinburgh, the first of its kind in the British Isles. John Monro became deacon (president) of the Incorporation of Surgeons, member of the Edinburgh

Town Council and deacon of the Edinburgh Convenerie of Trades, positions which gave him the political power to fulfil his ambition to establish a new medical school. He arranged that his son Alexander (1697–1767) should have a medical education and training which would allow him to become a professor and leader in this new venture.

Fortunately for all concerned, Alexander Monro primus had the intellectual and leadership qualities to fill this role. After education at Edinburgh, London and Paris he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in 1720, teaching at first in Surgeons' Hall and from 1725 within the University. He proved a gifted lecturer and, with the added attraction of lecturing in English rather than Latin, was soon attracting large numbers of students from all over Britain. His major textbook *The Anatomy of the Humane Bones* (1726) was followed by a series of papers in *Medical Essays and Observations*, the journal which he effectively ran for the Society for Improvement of Medical Knowledge, forerunner of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Having seen the new medical school successfully established, Monro primus, prepared his son Alexander Monro secundus (1733–1817) to be his natural successor by appointing him, at the age of 21, joint professor of anatomy. Secundus graduated MD from Edinburgh and had further anatomy studies at London, Leiden and Berlin, going on to become the most influential anatomy teacher in the English-speaking world. His American student Benjamin Rush wrote that 'In anatomy he is superior perhaps to most men in Europe. He is a gentleman of great politeness and humanity and much admired by everyone who knows him.' Comrie, a later historian, considered that he even outshone his father. 'The second Monro', he wrote 'showed himself the greater man, both as a teacher and investigator. Among more brilliant colleagues than those with whom his father had to compete, he maintained an easy equality and was the acknowledged head of the developing medical school.' Monro secundus is remembered for his clear description of the interventricular foramen, still called the foramen of Monro, although Vesalius, Willis and Winlow had given earlier descriptions and Monro was unaware of its presence in Leonardo's magnificent drawings. Secundus argued with William Hunter over who had first described the lymphatic system, but it is now accepted that Frederick Hoffman's description had precedence over both. Perhaps his greatest legacy was his recognition that, since the skull cavity

is rigid and of constant volume and the brain "is nearly incompressible", the quantity of blood within the head must remain the same, a concept later developed into the Monro-Kellie doctrine by the Leith surgeon George Kellie. This doctrine remains a basic tenet of neurophysiology and neuropathology to this day.

His elder brother Donald Monro (1728-1802) having graduated MD in Edinburgh left for London, perhaps to leave the career path clear for Alexander. He became Physician-General to the army, physician to St Georges Hospital and a Fellow of the Royal Society. His book on military health, *Observations on Preserving the Health of Soldiers*, which advocated improvements in military hygiene and sanitation, became a classic of its kind.

Alexander secundus, although a physician and not a surgeon, held the Edinburgh chair of Anatomy and Surgery and, following the family tradition, arranged that his son Alexander tertius should succeed him when he finally retired in 1808, 54 years after his appointment.

Alexander Monro tertius (1773-1859) did not inherit the genius of his father or his grandfather. Although a prolific writer, his textbooks did not sell and his lectures were seen as old fashioned and were unpopular. Charles Darwin, who attended these lectures as an undergraduate, summed up student opinion: "He made his lectures on human anatomy as dull as he was himself." The shortage of bodies for dissection made his teaching even less satisfactory and students moved in numbers to the lectures of Drs Barclay and Knox in the extra-mural school, where the latter's guarantee of human dissection for every student led to the Burke and Hare scandal. The death of Monro tertius brought to an end the Monro anatomical dynasty who between them had held the chair of anatomy in Edinburgh for 126 years. His son David Monro (1813-1877) was to continue the medical dynasty in New Zealand.

Another descendant of Alexander Monro secundus was to become an anatomist. Dr Peter AG ('Xander') Monro (1919-2005) the great, great, great grandson of Monro secundus, qualified in medicine from Cambridge University and the London Hospital and was lecturer in anatomy at Cambridge University between 1951 and 1982.

### *Vale MABEL MARGERY*

Mabel Marjery Munro was born on 24th September 1911, at Corop, in central Victoria, the fifth of seven children of Elizabeth and William Rose. Mabel attended the school in Corop, walking to and from

with a group of other children from the area. She enjoyed reading and music, which was a big part of the family life. After school there were jobs to be done which everyone did with no complaints, simply

because if one didn't do it the burden fell to someone else. This was a time when everyone shared and accepted everything as natural and the way life was ordered. However, this does not mean there was



no time for play or fun. Mabel also sewed very well from an early age. When she was six she put the needle through her

fourth finger when she wasn't supposed to be using the sewing machine. She didn't tell her mother what she'd done, just tried to fix it as best she could by washing it off and hoping no one would notice. It wasn't until some days later that her mother noticed her finger was swollen and infected and found out why.

The family moved from Corop to the Mallee when Mabel was still in primary school. She completed her schooling at Yarraby and left school at 13 to help on the farm after her father died. She eventually left the Mallee and moved to Melbourne, working as a housemaid and nanny for the Beecham family in Toorak. She and a friend went from there to Healesville where they worked together, in a B&B house. They were there during the 1939 fires and would watch carefully as they came closer.

Mum was living in Seaford with a close friend at the outbreak of WWII. The friend owned a small shop and Mabel looked after her daughters while their mother worked in the shop. This was where she met her husband, William Hector Munro, known as Hec. Sometime later, Mabel spent twelve months in bed, at Auntie Ev and Uncle Roy's home in Kangaroo Flat, after contracting TB. She got out of bed to get married on 20 April 1942 while Dad was on seven days leave between the Middle East and the Islands. Imagine the consternation next morning when Dad discovered he'd married on Hitler's birthday.

Their daughter Natalie was born in June 1945 at the end of the war. Hec and Mabel bought a home in Carpenter Street, Kangaroo Flat and lived there for the rest of their married life together. It was a happy home, which Natalie remembers fondly. It was a peaceful home and Mabel and Hec enjoyed many comfortable evenings sitting in front of the fire with a book each, listening to the radio and later, watching television. They travelled around Victoria on short drives at the weekends, or holidays at the beach at

Rosebud when Natalie was small. The highlight of their travels was many years later when Natalie had married and moved to Melbourne. By this time, Hec had retired so they packed up their Holden station wagon, packed a rubber mattress in the back which then became their bedroom, packed everything they thought they needed on top of that, and travelled around Australia for 8 months in 1969. There were many more trips throughout Victoria while they were able to manage it but none for as long.

With the arrival of two grandsons, James and Stephen, Mabel's priorities changed a little as she took on the role of grandmother.

The little family were not settled close by as Mike was in the RAAF and posted to many different places. Another highlight of Mabel's travelling was when she and Hec made the decision to fly to Penang, Malaysia, while Mike, Natalie and the boys were there on posting.

The two boys loved staying with Gran and Grampa during school holidays, mostly at Carpenter Street until other activities interrupted. However, Gran and Grampa often stayed with them wherever they were too.

Hec lived until he was 92 and after that, Mabel stayed in her home in Carpenter Street until she was almost 93. At this time after suffering a stroke and being hospitalised, she decided she could no longer live at home and moved to home and moved to Bethlehem where she was very well cared for for many years. A quiet and private person, she enjoyed visits from many friends and relatives. She continued reading until her sight became too poor and at times used talking books. She stopped when she discovered that she was nodding off mid story and never finishing the book.

Bethlehem where she was very well cared for for many years.

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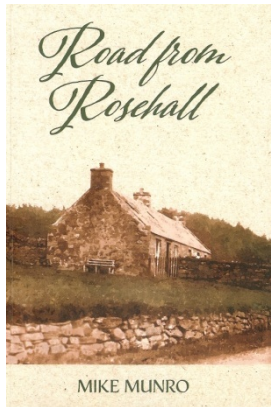
Mum often told me that at times she would wake and see Dad standing beside her. He would always tell her it was not time for her to go yet and then leave. I like to think that when she was ready, he was there to take her hand.

Mabel's passing was in the manner of her whole life, peaceful, calm and dignified, knowing she was loved by so many.



## New Books

I have had requests to let you know about three new books that will be out in time for Christmas. The first one is *Road from Rosehall* by Mike Munro from New Zealand and I have already let our email members about that one. This is what it is about.



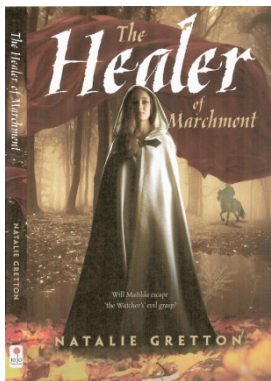
*When rural labourer George Munro - the author's great-great grandfather - departs the family croft in the Scottish Highlands in 1851 and begins an emigrant's journey, he joins an outflow of Scots who are seeking better lives in Britain's colonies.*

*In this work of historical semi-fiction, the author puts himself in the shoes of a young man who is quitting the demanding but familiar patterns of life in the remote north of Scotland and taking on a daunting world beyond: London's mean streets, countless weeks of confinement in a sailing ship, vast and perilous oceans, the risk of falling victim to disease or skulduggery and the uncertainty of what awaits in the far-off land where he plans to settle.*

*While essentially a personal tale about an ancestor's journey, it is also a story about the social and economic context in which George Munro, and tens of thousands like him, are making the decision to pull up roots and head for the bottom of the world. Probably forever.*

I have read Mike's book and did enjoy it. It is well researched and, as I am from the North of Scotland, I related to the places and the people and to the authenticity of the story. My ancestors are from a bit further south than Mike's – Rosskeen in fact – but Mike's G grandfather did meet a couple of lads from Rosskeen in the Aus goldfields! My wife, Bet's ancestors all came from the same area as Mike's, Criech, Bonar, etc as do a number of our members. Her grandparents even worked at Skibo as mentioned in the story. So the places are even more familiar to her. George's journey down to London is totally believable and his journey to Australia gives a realistic account of what many of our ancestors must have gone through. The Goldfields section is also excellent.

You can order the book from Mike at [mike@munrochurch.co.nz](mailto:mike@munrochurch.co.nz) or at home address 3.22/28 Waterloo Quay, Pipitea, Wellington 6011, New Zealand – cost \$35.00 including postage: or through his publishers at [www.ngaiopress.com](http://www.ngaiopress.com) for \$30.00 plus postage. There will also be a kindle version out shortly.



Our own Natalie Gretton has also written a book, *The Healer of Marchmont*, which is currently at the printers & due out in November. This is a work of fiction aimed at the 8 to 14/15 year old group. I have not read it but it does sound interesting. The front cover is terrific. This is what you will find on the back cover:

*Matilda hopes to become a healer like Anne, the old woman who is teaching her the secrets of old plant lore. But when the local Lord's daughter needs a handmaiden, Matilda is her first choice. Obligated to the Lord's family, Matilda leaves the village to become the companion of Lady Christine.*

*When the girls swap cloaks while out picking herbs, Matilda is mistaken for Lady Christine and kidnapped by Lord Rufus, to be held as ransom in a land dispute.*

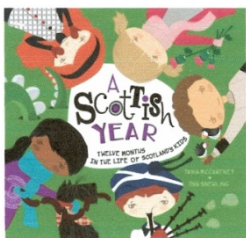
*Will Matilda escape from Lord Rufus's manor? Will she be able to continue her dream to become a healer? And what of Lady Christine, who is now forced to become a villager so that Lord Rufus doesn't realise that he has the wrong girl.*

*The Healer of Marchmont takes the reader into the world of medieval world of Lords and Ladies and into the life of a strong willed girl. Matilda dreams of a peaceful life but forces beyond her control make that dream seem impossible.*

I will give you cost information, etc as it becomes available.

Meet Isla, Sophie, Dominik, James and Rashida – Scottish children representing a multicultural blend of culture and race that typifies our beautiful country. They will take you through a year in the life of Scottish kids, from celebrations to traditions to events, to our everyday way of life and the things that make childhood so memorable.

### Twelve months in the life of Scotland's kids



*A Scottish Year* is a picture book bursting with national pride. It is a snapshot of who we are as a nation, blending our modern day culture and lifestyle with past traditions and strong heritage. Its pages feature meandering text, dates and gorgeous illustrations, showcasing our five Scottish children at play, at school, at home and enjoying the sights of Scotland – from our heather strewn highlands to our historical cities, pristine outer islands and charming rural towns.

**AUTHOR/ILLUSTRATOR**

Tania McCarthy is an author, editor, reviewer, feature writer, founder of the highly regarded children's literature website Kid's Book Review and an ambassador for the Australian National Year of Reading in 2012. Her previous titles with Tina Snerling are *Tottie and Dot*, *Peas in a Pod* and the best selling *An Aussie Year*.

Tina Snerling is an illustrator, children's wear designer and graphic artist. She lives in Brisbane with her husband, two kids and a wild imagination to draw the world with childhood innocence.

The category is juvenile fiction, the book is 32 pages long and the cost is \$19.99 Aus or NZ from the website [www.exislepublishing.com.au](http://www.exislepublishing.com.au) plus \$6.95 postage but if we order at least ten, I can get them to you for \$18.00 plus \$4.00 postage so let me know if you are interested.

### David Thomas Claude Tene Munro's siblings

Margaret Munro 1871 – 1935; Eliza Munro 1873 – 1944; Mary Munro – 1875 – 1907; James Munro 1878 – 1961; William Munro 1879 – 1949 ; Alexander Munro 1882 – 1942; Eileen – 1886 – 1970; John Lawrence Munro 1888 – 1959

**David Thomas Claude Tene Munro's** Father was Alexander John Munro Born Collingwood Canada died in Laurieton NSW June 1924; His Grand Father was – David Munro born 5 March 1798 Renfrewshire Scotland; His Great Grandfather was – Alexander Munroe born 26<sup>th</sup> May 1774 Renfrew Renfrewshire Scotland; His Great Great Grandfather was - John Munroe born 9<sup>th</sup> November 1755; His Great Great Great Grandfather Archibald Monroe ? 1730 Scotland

### David Thomas Claude Tene Munro's wife's parents

Ruby May Trotter born 1891 – Parents Herbert Edwin Trotter 1868 – 1949 and Margaret Minnie Branch 1868 – 1949.

Len Heyward sent the following:-

**James MUNRO** was born in 1831 in Scotland. He died sometime after 1885. James married Rebecca CATLING, daughter of John CATLING and Rebecca, on 6 Jun 1853 in St. James Cathedral, West Melbourne, Victoria. Rebecca was born in 1827 in London, England. She was christened on 13 May 1827 in St. Mary's, Marylebone Road, Marylebone, London. She died on 12 Oct 1885 in Russell Street, Williamstown, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia from heart disease after an illness of two years. She was buried on 14 Oct 1885 in Brighton cemetery, Melbourne, Victoria.

At the marriage of his daughter Isabella in 1887 his occupation was given as Railway Employee. A small number of other documents also list his occupation as 'Railway Engineer'. Isabella's death certificate James' occupation was given as Gardener.

Contact Len at [lhe6246@bigpond.com](mailto:lhe6246@bigpond.com) or me & let me know if you have contacted Len.

Geoff Coy sent this; I have a birth certificate for my Great Grandmother who was born Emily Munro on 12 September 1858 in Murrurundi. Her parents are stated as: John Munro Clerk born about 1831 in Scotland and married on 17 August 1857 in Edinburgh to Kate Ross born about 1838 in Scotland. John Ross a relation from Murrurundi was the informant. A John Munro died in Murrurundi in 1907 aged 74.

I have researched John Munro's Snr & Jnr from Moree and Singleton but there dates of birth do not match the above. Apart from that I have been unable to trace any further details for the above especially for Kate Ross/Munro. If you can help, please contact Geoff Coy at [gjcoy@optusnet.com.au](mailto:gjcoy@optusnet.com.au) or myself. Please let me know if you have made contact, Don.

Lyn Drever sent this:

I'm trying to track down 3xg grandfather, John Munro. He had a son, James, a mariner, who was born Stoneway (possibly Stornoway), Scotland, 1842, he married Henrietta Barker, 1875, in Sydney, 1847, they had three daughters to my knowledge - Elizabeth, Henrietta & one other. Contact Lyn at [grannylynn52@yahoo.com.au](mailto:grannylynn52@yahoo.com.au) and let me know.

## Membership

Annual Membership:	\$25.00	Spouse or children of member under 18 years	\$8.00**
Three Years:	\$55.00	Spouse or children of member under 18 years (3 years)	\$20.00**
Ten Years:	\$160.00	Spouse or children of member under 18 years (10 years)	\$70.00**
Life Membership is calculated according to age as follows: -			
Up to Age 40:		3 X 10 Year Dues	\$480.00
Age 40 to 50:		2 X 10 Year Dues	\$320.00
Age 50 to 60:		1½ X 10 Year Dues	\$240.00
Age 60 and over:		Same as 10 Year Dues	\$160.00
Age 80 and over:		Half Ten Year Dues	\$80.00

## Clan Munro (Association) Australia Newsletter

### Sender

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The stories printed in this newsletter are as presented by the writers and are accepted by the editor on that basis. Where necessary they have been abridged to fit the newsletter.