



Clan Munro Australia

Newsletter of the Clan Munro (Association) Australia

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Have you visited our Website at <http://clanmunroassociation.org.au>

Chat

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Next Newsletter

I found the very interesting obituary of Donald Munro 1834 – 1931 from Snizort in the Isle of Skye. I have some photos of Ross & Robyn Lambert's trip to Mongolia. By our next newsletter I will have a story to go with them. They have also been to Beersheba so that will be interesting. I also have the story of Jeff Munro's circumnavigation of Australia on an Ariel motorcycle – that is unbelievable!!

Don

Charles Munro tells me that a reserve in Burpengary has been named after his grandfather. I have included his story on page 5

I have just found that Eric W Munro moved from his Aveo unit in Durack, Queensland last year but I don't know where he moved to. If any of you know, could you please let me know.

Mrs Elizabeth Gayle Tear's PO box number in Bargara, Qld has been cancelled so her mail is being returned. If anyone knows her address could you please let me know.

Mrs Joanne Dorothy Munro-Hodges' mail has also been returned. If anyone knows her address could you please let me know.

If you are thinking about visiting Foulis Castle here is an update about what you must do. Tours of the castle are conducted on Tuesdays and could you give at least three weeks notice of your intended visit. Times are either 10.30am or 3.00pm. There is no charge for your visit but a donation put in the Clan Munro Association box for the castle restoration fund is appreciated. An appointment to visit the outside and the grounds is not required but please let the Castle when you intend to visit.

Contact our webmaster Ian Munro at info@clanmunro.org.uk and he will arrange your visit.

Visit the clan Munro website at www.clanmunro.org.uk where you will find lots of interesting information about the happenings at Foulis.

Welcome

Welcome to our newest member, Kathleen Donnelly, from Richardson, Canberra. Kathleen's ancestors are from Argyle in Scotland and we are currently trying to trace further back.

Unveiling the Munro Mystery

From the article below you will see that Ross Lambert is rightly proud of his descent from such a distinguished gentleman as Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart. and K.C.B., 1st Baronet of Lindertis in the County of Forfar, Scotland. You will find lots on the internet about Sir Thomas and I will quote from one of the books about him, this one written in 1893. "No name, in any part of India, perhaps is so familiar or held in such veneration as that of Munro is in the Madras Presidency though two generations have passed since his death. In Madras the celebrated equestrian statue by Chantry serves as a landmark, ever keeping the name of "Munro" in the mouths of all. But in the districts where the best years of his life were spent no monument is needed to perpetuate his name or memory." or "Munro's name is held in such reverence in this district and the highest compliment you can pay a civilian is to compare him to Munro." Now Ross's story.

On my mother's side of the family, there have been two big family mysteries, which have eluded us for many years. The first is what happened to my great grandfather, a well-known surveyor from Maryborough, who disappeared without trace in March 1878, leaving his wife Jessey Munro Crewe with their eight children. The other great mystery is who was the so-called *General Munro*, who was supposed to be my great grandmother's grandfather. She described him in a family notice of 1886 in the *Maryborough Chronicle* as Sir Charles Munro Bart. of Ayrshire.



Another researcher in our family has also been looking, for many years, to try and solve the mystery of the elusive Sir Charles Munro. With help from *RootsChat* researchers in England, she stumbled on the information that Sir *Thomas* Munro (not Sir Charles) had a natural daughter called Jessey Scott, born in Scotland in 1810. I already knew that Jessey Munro Scott was my great, great grandmother. Once I found the information posted on the *RootsChat* website, it was time for me to prove, beyond all doubt, that Major-General Sir Thomas Munro was indeed my third great grandfather. This I did with documents provided by the British Library and the UK National Archives.

Sir Thomas's will provided a goodly sum for his daughter, Jessey's upkeep for the rest of her life. He had also arranged for Jessey, when she was six years old, to be fostered into the loving family of Captain Samuel Ward, and his wife Ann, in Shrewsbury. A touching letter from Brig-General Charles Dallas (a military friend of Sir Thomas's and newly appointed Governor of St Helena) describes how he and Sir Thomas Munro visited Jessey in 1819 (when Jessey was 9 yrs old), "kissed her in the presence of Captain Ward and acknowledged her as his daughter, and afterwards sent her a present of a Bible". {Jessey is also mentioned later in this article.}

Jessey Scott (by this time known as Jessey Munro Scott Thomson) married Ann Ward's nephew, James Crewe, in 1833 in Shrewsbury. Some thirty years later, their daughter, also called *Jessey Munro* Crewe, arrived in Queensland on the *S. S. Cairngorm* in 1863, married, and later moved to Maryborough.

Now that I had established, beyond doubt, who the elusive General Munro was, I wasted no time looking into his history, and what a history this was!

Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart. and K.C.B., was a civil and military officer in the service of the East India Company. Thomas was born on the 27th May, 1761, the son of Alexander Munro, an eminent Virginia merchant in Glasgow. Thomas was also a direct descendant of George Munro, 10th Baron of Foulis (d.1452), chief of the Highland Clan Munro.

The family's fortunes struck a blow in 1778, when the new United States Congress passed the Act of Confiscation, and stopped payments to the business in which Alexander Munro was a partner. The family was reduced to comparative poverty.

Young Thomas attended Glasgow grammar school and, from the age of thirteen to sixteen, Glasgow University, where mathematics and chemistry were his favourite subjects. He also had a bent for languages and mastered Spanish at a very young age. He was expected to become a merchant, but instead obtained a cadetship with The Honourable East India Company, and arrived in Madras in 1780. From 1780 to 1792, Thomas was on active duty with the military in the wars against Hyder Ali of Mysore and his son Tipu Sultan. He fought in a great many battles during this time, rising to the rank of Captain.



British East India Company Flag

From 1792 to 1807 he was employed in the civil administration of India. During that time he served in the Baramahal (1792-1799), which had been ceded by Tipu; in Kanara (1799-1800); and from 1800 to 1807, served as a Major in the districts still known as the Ceded Districts, acquired by treaty with the Nizam in 1800. On 24 Apr 1804, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.



He was one of the few Europeans of those times to become totally fluent in Hindustani and other Indian dialects. He received a silver medal from the East India Company for his services in capturing the fortress city of Seringapatam in 1799. Later, he had a representation of this medal placed on his arms and crest.

On 23 Oct 1807, Thomas sailed for England, having then been in India without interruption for nearly 28 years. He visited many of his childhood haunts in Glasgow and also spent time at the new family home in Edinburgh. It was during this spell in Scotland that Thomas and, presumably, a Miss Scott had an affair, and out of this liaison little Jessey was born. A few years later Thomas married Jane Campbell, daughter of Richard Campbell, of Craigie House, Ayrshire, "a lady remarkable for her beauty and accomplishments".

After an interval of six years in Britain, Thomas was sent back to India in 1814 by the Court of Directors as "Principal Commissioner for the revision of the internal administration of the Madras territories". He attained the rank of Colonel on 15 Jun 1815. During the years 1817-1818, Munro was in command of a division of the army in the last Maratha War, being promoted to Brigadier-General in Dec 1817. In January 1819, Thomas and his wife sailed from Madras for

England. Their first child was born enroute near the Azores.

The fame of General Thomas Munro preceded him to England. The House of Commons gave General Munro a vote of thanks, after the termination of the Maratha War. Mr. George Canning, later Prime Minister of Great Britain, in his thanks remarked: "Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, so fertile in heroes, a more skillful soldier...He went into the field with not more than five or six hundred men, of whom a very small portion were Europeans, and marched into the Maratha territories, to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poona. 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. Nine forts were surrendered to him, or taken by assault, on his way; and at the end of a silent and scarcely observed progress, he emerged from a territory heretofore hostile to the British interest, with an accession instead of a diminution of force, leaving everything secure and tranquil behind him. This result speaks more than could be told by any minute and extended commentary."

Not many months after returning to England, Thomas was nominated to the Governorship of Madras, India. Before he left India he had been gazetted Companion of the Bath (Oct 1818), was promoted to the rank of Major-General in Aug 1819, and on his acceptance of the Governorship of Madras, he was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.



Although Sir Thomas had his son and heir by now, he had not forgotten his only daughter, Jessey. As previously mentioned, he made a special trip to Shrewsbury to see her (for the last time, as it turned out) in early November 1819, accompanied by Brig-General Charles Dallas.

Munro's statue – popularly known as *His Stirrupless Majesty*, as his habit was to ride bareback

Before departing for his post as Governor, Sir Thomas was entertained at a banquet by the Court of Directors at which his old friend the Duke of Wellington was present, as well as Lord Eldon and the rest of His Majesty's Ministers. In an eloquent speech there, Mr. Canning said of Sir Thomas, "I have no doubt that the meritorious officer who has been appointed to the Governorship of Madras will, in the execution of his duty ever keep in view those measures which will best conduce to the happiness of twelve millions of people."

Sir Thomas and Lady Munro embarked for India in Dec 1819, and he was sworn in as Governor of Madras on 10 Jun 1820. Sir Thomas founded systems of revenue assessment and general administration (called *The Munro System*) which substantially persisted into the twentieth century. He was created first Baronet of Lindertis in the County of Forfar, Scotland on 6 Aug 1825.

Lady Munro returned to Britain in 1826 because their second son was ill, and surviving letters to his wife indicate the personal toll of public life. He had first come to India forty-seven years earlier and, as he put it, 'nothing but a strong constitution and great temperance' had allowed him to endure the rigours of Indian service so long. While waiting for his successor, Munro made a farewell tour of the Ceded Districts. He, tragically, died of cholera in his tent at Pattikonda on 6 July 1827. He was buried next day at nearby Gooty, but his body was later reinterred in St Mary's Church, Madras.



The news of Munro's death was received at Madras, and in every part of the Presidency, with sentiments of the deepest regret. The event was mourned, by all classes of the community, as a public calamity. Munro was regarded as a man who, by his great and commanding talents, by the force of his character, by his extraordinary capacity for work, and by the justness and liberality of his views, had done more than any man in India to raise the reputation of the East India Company's service. He was venerated by the natives as *Father of the People* and protector of their rights. Being so familiar with their customs and tolerant of their prejudices, he was ever ready to redress their grievances, but was always firm in maintaining order and obedience to the law.

The admirers and friends of Munro, both in India and England, with the assistance of Lady Munro, raised funds through public contributions and decided to perpetuate the memory of Sir Thomas Munro by erecting his statue in Madras. Sir Francis Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor and painter, was commissioned.

On seeing the imposing completed statue of Munro, the Duke of Wellington is reported to have exclaimed: "A very fine horse; a very fine statue; and a very extraordinary man".

Shortly after India gained independence in 1947, there was considerable violence and most of the statues and other reminders of the former rulers were pulled down or torched.



Jessey Munro Crewe/Byrne

Sir Thomas Munro, however, was so highly esteemed that his statue was spared, and still stands to this day.

I'm very proud of my newly discovered direct ancestor. My great grandmother was almost 99 years old at the time of her death, in 1938, in Maryborough. Her mother, the daughter of Sir Thomas Munro, died when little Jessey was only 2 years old and her father, James Crewe, died only two years later. The Wards were also deceased by this time. Unfortunately, she had no one left to tell her stories of her grandfather and his distinguished service in India.

It's easy to see now why I had no inkling as to the existence of this amazing man; and why I now have to visit his grave in Chennai/Madras, and see his impressive statue on Mount Road, near Fort St George. There's a lot more I could mention about my illustrious ancestor, including his long friendship with the Duke of Wellington, but these few words must suffice for now.... Ross Lambert

John De Burross Munro

In July, I received an email from Nicholas Kleinig from the Shire of Esperance asking if I knew anything about a "John De Burross Munro." Unfortunately I did not but Nicholas has kindly given me permission to use his research into what is the story of a remarkable Munro. The 1889 account shown below is from the Australian Advertiser of January 2, 1889.

Very little appears to be known or recorded regarding John De Burross Munro (who signed as Jhon De Burrofs Munro" without an 'e' in Munroe, and with "De Burrofs" most likely being a variant on the spelling of "De Burross") and Munro's Hut itself, however on December 15, 1874, an application for a "free stock run" by Munro notes that he had purchased 1,400 sheep and 4 horses from the Dempsters which he intended to stock on East Location 55; a holding of 100,000 acres covering the coastline between the Dempster Brothers' Esperance Bay station and Campbell Taylor's Lynburn Station. That same day, Munro - signing as "Jhon De Burrofs Munro" on both forms - had also applied for a smaller 20,000 acre pastoral lease covering East Location 81, nearer to the Dempsters' station, and this lease was granted on 17 May, 1875. Early maps indicate that somewhere at or about the time that the leases were initially granted, circa 1875, Munro established a homestead on part of East Location 55 near the Munglignup River, and evidence of 'Munro's Hut, Well and Bridge' can still be found to this day ten kilometres to the northeast of the Duke of Orleans Caravan Park.

What little we do know about John De Burross Munro indicates that he led a fascinating and unusual life, with an 1889 post-mortem account recording that:



"... an old man named John Munro lived here once with his wife and children. He was a convicted man who had been for many years the leader of a gang of "gentlemen" thieves in London. There were about forty in the band, and they all gave him precedence in the profession. "The General" or "Gentleman Jack" he was called among them. He was a ticket-of-leave man for many years when shepherding for Mr. {Campbell} Taylor at the Thomas River {Lynburn Station}, and he ultimately obtained a few sheep of his own, and settled down on a corner of the run on his own account. He took unto himself a wife

from the dusky "daughters of the land" which lady he bought for five shillings and a blue shirt from her espoused sable lord, whom she had not then seen, only having heard of him as her promised husband. The result of this union is a family of half-castes, the two eldest boys being particularly handsome lads, and very capable, I hear, in farm work or any employment the settlers may give them. On the death of Munro in 1883, the children, I believe, were taken to some orphanage where they take half-castes, and educate them as white people. Many stories are told on the coast of old Munro. His dexterity at picking pockets is still talked about by those who knew him. A story goes that he made a bet of a gallon of rum, with a W.A. policeman, that he would take his watch from him and put another on the chain in a given time without detection. There were several eye-witnesses to this, and at a given time Munro called attention from the general conversation to the fact that he wanted his rum. The policeman desired him to begin his robbery first, and Munro told him to look at his watch, and lo; it was a changed one. It was a common source of amusement for Munro to exhibit his sleight of hand to an admiring ring of men less gifted, and his regrets for the good old thieving days of London are handed down to this day. All that remains of this hero of the East Coast {of Western Australia} are the ruins of his house, his wife, who has gone to the primitive camp fire and a spouse of her own colour, and the family of pretty half-caste children, who have gone to diffuse through this colony the cunning of the native combined with the perverted ideas which they inherit from generations of criminals on their father's side.

26.12.74
Nov.

E. 55
FORM T.

APPLICATION for a Free Stock-Ran in the District of
Western Australia

Names and Residences of Applicants.	Names of persons in charge of the Establishment.	Particulars of stock to be depastured.	Date of permission to occupy stock in the District.
<i>John De Burross</i> <i>Esperance</i>	<i>John D B Munro</i>	<i>14100</i> <i>Sheep and</i> <i>4 horses</i>	<i>Sheep purchased</i> <i>from John De Burross</i> <i>14. Dec 1874</i>

I hereby apply for a Free Stock-Ran of *14100* acres of Crown land in the District of Western Australia from the *1st day of November 1874*, to the *31st day of October 1877*, in accordance with the published Regulations for the occupation of the same. The position and boundaries are as follows:—
Starting from a spot at the base of Mount Belcher on the West side, and running North about eight (8) miles, and then East, about twenty eight (28) miles
28 miles East

Received this application on the 1st day of December 1874 at 11 o'clock
100 pps in charge for
100 pps in charge for
100 pps in charge for

To the Honorable
The Surveyor General,
Western Australia.

Application submitted,
Approved,

John De Burross
Signature of Applicant
Date: *1st Dec 1874*

Malcolm Fraser
Signature of Surveyor General

On Saturday, June 2, 1883, after a short illness John De Burross Munro, described only as a "sheep farmer", passed away, having been 'treated by telegraph from Albany' in the care of Andrew Dempster at Dempster Homestead in Esperance Bay for more than a month, though a later and less credible account recorded that '...the renowned Jack Munro ... died at his [own] station, near the Duke of Orleans Bay. Whatever the case, Munro's wife, Gnamelum, and six children were left destitute, and the Governor of Western Australia suggested that the four younger children be sent to the Vasse Mission School (Ellensbrook) near Busselton, while the elder two evidently stayed near Esperance, at least for a time.



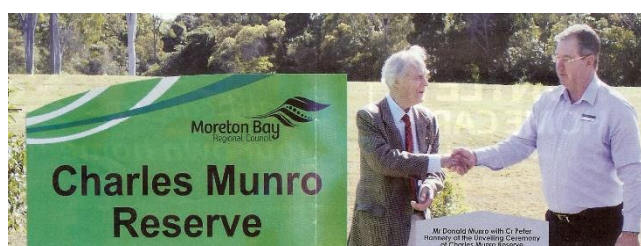
Along with two shepherds, Edward Reece and William Marchant, Munro is reported to have been buried near Dempster Homestead in Esperance in a "little private cemetery, long since neglected and forgotten", with his grave and coffin recorded by Andrew

Dempster as having cost £2.10. Today, remnants of what would once have been a picturesque little garden can still be found growing wild in the scrub surrounding the Munro's Hut, including an array of bulbs that, in season, produce spectacular flowers. The remains of Munro's homestead itself, including the hut, well and bridge, are today covered by the northeast section of Reserve 41097 and, depending on the conditions, these can be accessed after a short walk via a four-wheel drive track off Alexander Road or Daniels Road in Howick.

Notes by Don Munro. There are some anomalies in the John D B Munro story. Early mention of him indicates that he came to WA on the Mermaid in 1851 but the only Munro on the ship was a James Munro sentenced in Glasgow, not London as you would expect from the story above. To date, I have not found a John Munro convict, coming to WA and I have not found any reference to him in London. The De Burross sounds like an affectation but there was, in fact, a Burross Estate in Stafford, so you never know!! I have found another website which shows James Munro who came out as a convict on the Mermaid as a shepherd; he went to Esperance; he travelled to South Australia & returned; all the same as John Munro except that James is shown as unmarried

The Charles Munro Reserve at Burpengary

Not many of can say that we have an ancestor with a reserve named after him but that is what our member, Donald Munro and his five cousins can say. On the 24th June 2017 five grandchildren of Charles Munro proudly attended the Unveiling Celebration of the Charles Munro Reserve. We heard a bit about this family back in Newsletters 31 and 32 but below is the Charles Munro story.



Donald Munro with Cr Peter Flannery at the Unveiling Ceremony

Charles Munro was born in 1868 in the village of Dunbeath in Caithness in northernmost Scotland.

One should not be misled by the appearance of the gentlemanly, mild-mannered man who appears

in photographs taken in his later years. There had been a time when he was one of the most formidable figures in the Criminal Courts of London for he was one of the earliest men to develop the science of finger-printing and apply it strictly in the cause of law enforcement. Law reports of the time made frequent mention of court evidence given by Inspector Munro.

His family in Scotland had been carpenters so when first he travelled to London he took up carpentry. But he had left behind the girl with whom he was deeply in love. Her family disagreed with the idea of the marriage of their daughter Jane to

Charles. They preferred a marriage to the elderly owner of the John O'Groats hotel on the tip of



The family home in Caithness

northern Scotland. They did their best to keep the lovers separated.

Jane went to stay with her sister in Edinburgh but all Charles's letters were kept from her. One day, however, Jane's sister was away shopping when a telegram arrived from Charles asking Jane to come to London. Quickly she read it and went in a furious hurry to the Edinburgh Rail Station, caught a train to London and on 8th March 1888, they were married in St James Parish Church in Clerkenwell. They were both nineteen but on the marriage certificate they put their ages up to allow the marriage to take place without family permission. It would not have been forthcoming from Jane's family.

So began the latest episode for the adventurous Munro Family that eventually led them to Burpengary in faraway Queensland. The newly-weds paid attention to developing an accent in their speech that retained a Scottish flavour but was immediately clear to everyone they met. He then set to work to develop a writing style that became well-known in police circles for its clarity. He had, of course, the background of the splendid Scottish primary education of those times. Soon he was being asked to write important reports. Promotion to Inspector followed and frequent court appearances.



Charles & Jane Munro

He saw to it that all his children could write simple, clear English as has become a family tradition. His style was eventually reflected in the vivid World War I diaries

of his third son, Edward,

eventually published in 2010 as *Diaries of a Stretcher-Bearer 1916-1918* by Boolarong Press in Brisbane. Much of the information about the Munro Family comes from that book.

Although it would be many years before Charles thought of coming to Australia, the idea of Australia as a cherished land had begun to form in the consciousness of the family a long time earlier. In 1884, Charles's older brother William came out to

Queensland but tragedy soon struck. This young man of nineteen years went to work in the Tamborine mountains and like so many young men who suddenly found themselves in a land of vast horizons, he became addicted to fishing. One day he became caught in reeds in the Coomera River and was drowned. He was reported to have been buried in the Logan Cemetery but to this day, no one in the family has been able to find his grave.

Nevertheless, they did not give up the search. Charles had a son, also named William, who came out in 1913 to look for his father's brother. He failed but was smitten by the beauty of the country and soon reported back to London that Australia might be the land of their future. Gradually, the boys came out to look around. After William, the impressively named James Donald Sutherland Munro (also known as Don) came in 1912 and then Edward and Chris in 1913.

By 1914, Charles had succumbed to the entreaties of his sons to make Australia their future since the boys had by then explored far and wide, from Victoria to Queensland. Charles, having reached a possible retirement age from the police force, decided to come out with their younger children,



Donald with his brother & sisters

Robert, Mary, young Charles and also with William's wife Clara. They arrived in Brisbane on the *Rimutaka* on 28 November 1914, just on the edge of the war. The ship had sailed with blacked-out portholes in case a declaration of war might lead to an attack by German submarines.

They finally settled in Burpengary, then an area of sandy farmland where all transport was by horse and cart. They had first spent some time in Rosalie and there is a memorable account by Edward of a trip he shared with Chris on a three-day journey from Toowong to Burpengary by horse and cart. They wore tiger-shooter helmets to shade them from the strong sun and invented a novel means of warding off mosquitoes.

Immediately, they all saw themselves as Australians and soon they were overtaken by the War. James Donald [known as Don] had already enlisted in the Australian army and was at the

landing on Gallipoli. He contracted a fever, was sent to England by ship and while in hospital fell in love with his nurse, Clare Latham, and married her. After serving on the Somme, he transferred to the RAF as a 2nd Lieutenant, but had two training crashes and did not survive the second. He was buried in London in East Sheen Cemetery. Chris also joined the A.I.F. and after being wounded in France and sent to England to recover, he returned to France but was killed by a shrapnel burst at the age of 20. He is buried in the small, lovely Franvillers Cemetery near Amiens.

In November 1915 William had worked for the Queensland Railways, and then joined the Police Force. He served as a Lieutenant at Fraser's Camp at Enoggera training recruits and later served at Fort Lytton, at the mouth of the Brisbane River, in the active garrison there.

Edward enlisted in the A.I.F. and was assigned to a medical unit which saw him taking part as a stretcher-bearer in the rescue of wounded and dying soldiers on the battlefield. At the battle of Bullecourt in November 1917, he was awarded the Military Medal, (MM) for bravery after he and his squad carried wounded men continuously for 36 hours in spite of heavy barrages. The squad had rushed to a dangerous position where there had been a tremendous explosion in utter disregard of danger.



Charles Munro

Charles, nearing the age of 50, felt impelled to enlist like his sons but was too old for battlefield service so was allowed to serve in the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, Army Medical Corps, in Rabaul. The Australian army was taking over from the German occupation there.

Charles was not discharged until June 1919.

Jane, meanwhile, had to manage the farm with no men to help her - only the four younger children. She wrote an impassioned letter in May 1918 that

reached the desk of General Sir William Birdwood at the Headquarters of the A.I.F. in France. He replied on August 25 expressing deep sympathy for her plight and ordered that Edward should return to Australia immediately. This was very close to the end of the war in November 1918 but Edward was very upset since he missed the victory celebrations. It never occurred to him that in the final two months of the war he might have been killed.

After the war, the family managed to settle back into running the farm but the younger members married and gradually moved to other work in the cities. They returned regularly to the farm but by 1930, Charles and Jane decided to sell the farm and move to Brisbane.

A farewell and a presentation was made to them:

In the Burpengary Hall on September 6 (1930) a social was held to say farewell to Mr & Mrs C. Munro and family, who are leaving the district. Mr J. Warren, M.L.A., Mr J.F. Fountain, Councillor Gleeson, and Mr P. O'Brien voiced the regret of the residents at the departure of the guests. On behalf of the residents Mrs Munro was presented with a pair of copper jardinières. Miss Molly and Miss Jean Munro received a leather suitcase and a handbag respectively, and Mr Munro was given a smoker's companion. [*The Brisbane Courier*, 17 September 1930, p19].

On 5 June 1947. *The Courier Mail* reported on p4:

EX-DETECTIVE DEAD. Mr Charles Munro, Frederick Street, Taringa, Brisbane, who died recently, was a former Detective Inspector of Scotland Yard, Born at Caithness, Scotland, 79 years ago, he left home in early manhood and joined the London police force. Most of his service was with Scotland Yard, where he helped introduce to Britain the fingerprint system. Retiring in 1914, he came to Australia and purchased a farm at Burpengary. He leaves a widow, four sons, and two daughters.

So it was nearly all over until Jane died in 1956.

Anzac Day Sydney 2017

Once again Graham Gates has reported on Sydney's Anzac Day parade



Sydney-siders again turned out in large numbers to observe the parade of service men and women, veterans and associated bands march through the streets on what turned out to be a beautiful and sunny day in Sydney on Anzac day.



Due to the continuation of the construction of the light rail system along George Street, the route of the march again progressed along Elizabeth Street, passing the War Memorial in Hyde Park at the end of town. Following the completion of the the main march and in accordance with tradition over the years, the re-enactment of "The Scottish Act of Remembrance" ceremony by the placing of wreaths at the Cenotaph in Martin Place took place. There were nineteen wreath layers representing their respective clans led by the pipe band "The Sydney Whistle" who played the Mist covered Mountains whie wreaths were laid. On this occasion the Munro Clan representative, Andrew Gates again presided on the Clan's behalf.

Armadale Highland Gathering

Once again Bet and Don manned their table at the Armadale Highland Gathering. The weather was good and a record crowd of 20,000 enjoyed the pipe bands, Highland dancing, heavy events, and the medaeval display. The Scottie terriers were a great hit as usual and the clans in the Clan Village were extremely busy telling visitors which clan they belonged to and showing them their tartan. We had a few Munro enquiries but nothing has come of them yet. The Kilt Run has become very popular with double the number (600) taking part this year but we have a long way to go before we beat the Canadian Guinness Book of Records total for the number of runners in kilts!!



Bet & Don with Greg Smith

Canberra Burns Club Highland Gathering

Patricia & Ken Cotter represented us at the Canberra Burns Club Highland Gathering and this is Patricia's report. The gathering is a fun filled family event with massed bands starting official proceedings. Each Clan member representative then said their specific war cry, ours as you know is "Castle Foulis ablaze". Various dignitaries gave short speeches and welcomed everyone. Displays followed of the Federation Guard, Tartan Warriors and the 42nd Regiment. Events also included Scottish Highland Dancing. Clan Munro shared a canopy with Scottish Australian Heritage Council and two other clans. Enquiries were steady throughout the day. The massed bands closed the gathering. *We have one new member from that gathering - Don*

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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