

THE
ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS
of
ALBERT NELSON MONROE

OF SWANSEA AND BRIGHTON, MASS.

(1819-1902)

by
Estelle Wellwood Wait

February 1958

To the Descendants of Albert Nelson Monroe:

There are so many of you now - and so many of you have never even heard of me - that I feel I must introduce myself to you. I am a granddaughter of Albert, daughter of his next-to-youngest child, Lillie. They tell me that at the very end of his life he and I were devoted to each other. I was only two when he died and I don't remember him at all - but I wish I did.

In August of 1950, when I first began to really work at genealogy, the news of it travelled to California, and I had a letter from Eleanor Monroe Blayney saying: "Emily Wright tells me that you are writing a book about the Monroes!!" I don't recall my exact reply to her, but it was to the effect that I was definitely doing nothing of the sort - I was merely doing a little ancestor hunting.

But you see, I was wrong - for it's turned out that I have written a book (of sorts) about the Monroes, and I do hope that all of you will have as much interest in reading it as I've had in writing it. But while the actual writing of it has been mine, I haven't done the book alone by any means - and in this letter I would like to thank all those who have helped.

I thank the "outsiders" - those people, unknown to me, who wrote or compiled the many sources into which I have delved. I thank the town clerks, the historians and librarians, and the registers of deeds and probates who have looked into their records for me. I thank the subscribers to the HARTFORD TIMES who answered the queries which I asked in its genealogical page.

I thank the members of the Monroe family, who searched their memories and gave me bits and pieces of by-gone days - especially Aunt Nellie Tisdell, who wrote me many letters replying at length to every single question I asked her.

For numerous details I thank Jane Morgan, who in 1892 came into the Monroe household - on trial for two weeks - and stayed for thirty-two years, until Grandma's death in 1924, and then kept house for Uncle Elmer for sixteen years more.

I thank Eleanor Blayney for her gentle (?) prodding which kept me going, and for information which she unearthed in her own research - for I discovered that she was a genealogist, too. I thank Ruth Monroe Brooks and her daughter Ruth for the reproductions of the photographs of Albert and Keziah. I thank Mildred Monroe Black (another prodder) for her masterful compilation of the descendants of Albert's children. And to both Mildred and Helen Young Norcross go my heartiest thanks for their wonderful generosity in having this account reproduced so that you all may have it.

So here we were, and here we are, and I trust here we will be for years to come - members of one branch of the Monroe family. Lads and lassies all, my very best wishes to you.

Estelle Wellwood Wait

Newton Centre, Massachusetts
February 1958



ALBERT NELSON MONROE
1819-1902



KEZIAH MASON MONROE
1820-1856



LYDIA EDDY MONROE
1838-1924

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF
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The Munro family goes so far back into the past of Scotland that historians can only guess at its origins. "If a Munro wishes to feel very old indeed," writes James Phinney Munroe in **THE CLAN MUNRO**, "he may accept the statement of Sir Robert Douglas, who declares that the family - one of the most ancient in Scotland - was driven over to Ireland by the Romans in 357, and that only after so journeying there for seven hundred years did it return to its original Highland home. If anyone demurs at this Irish residence and admixture, he may subscribe to the statements of Skene and Smibert, proving the purely Gaelic origin of the clan and showing that it was driven down into the southern Highlands from the rocky islands of the north."

But whatever theories historians offer on the subject, they seem to agree that the first Munro to hold land and thus become the founder of the family as we know it, was a certain Donald who died about 1035. This Donald aided the Scottish King, Malcolm II, against the Danes, for which service he was given lands on the east coast of Ross-shire, between Dingwell and Alness - just north of the present city of Inverness. Some of these lands were later erected into the Barony of Fowlis and are still in the possession of the Munros.

The descent of the line from this Donald is traced by Alexander Mackenzie in his **HISTORY OF THE MUNROS OF FOWLIS**, published in 1898. "The uninterrupted lineal male descent for nearly eight hundred years is believed to be unparalleled in the annals of Scotland and England," says Mr. Mackenzie. According to him, George, the tenth Baron of Fowlis, who was killed at Bealach-nam-Brog, is the ancestor of the Munroes of Lexington, Mass. and of the Munroes of Bristol, R. I. (President James Monroe descended from Robert, the fourteenth Baron.) George's third son Hugh had a son John; John's son John Mor had a son Farquhar; and Farquhar had a son Robert - called Robert of Aldie - who had a son William. This William Munro, of the eighteenth generation from the first Donald, was born in 1625 and on September 3, 1651 was taken prisoner in the Battle of Worcester, the disastrous defeat of the Royalist supporters of King Charles II by the forces of Oliver Cromwell.

It was the custom in those days to deport prisoners of war, consigning them to some wealthy man who, in return for paying their passage, would be given the privilege of selling their services (for twenty or thirty pounds) for periods of from six to eight years. In November 1651 the prisoners taken at the Battle of Worcester were consigned to Mr. Thomas Kemble of Boston and were shipped across the Atlantic in the "John and Sarah." Mr. Kemble was a well-to-do merchant and lumber dealer with

interests in northern New England as well as Massachusetts, and he probably had no trouble disposing of his unhappy cargo to planters and manufacturers throughout the area. Some of the men he may have sold for work in the iron bogs of Lynn, Saugus, Braintree or Taunton.

The record of the consignment to Mr. Kemble of the 272 prisoners on the "John and Sarah," together with their names, appears in the Deeds of Suffolk County, Book I, page 5. In the list are four Munrows - Robert, John, Hugh and another whose first name was torn so that it could not be read, but which Mr. Mackenzie and other historians believe to be William.

One of the early settlers at Cambridge Farms (now part of Lexington) was a William Munroe who became the founder of the large Lexington Munroe family. He is known to have been born in Scotland in 1625, and both Mr. Mackenzie and John G. Locke, a former historian of the town of Lexington, believe that he is identical with William, son of Robert of Aldie, born in 1625 and captured in the Battle of Worcester. Robert of Aldie's son William is known to have been deported, hence the historians' belief that the obliterated name on the passenger list of the "John and Sarah" is William. Mr. Mackenzie died before he could establish the ancestry of the three other Munrows on this ship, but he did believe that there was a blood relationship between the four men and that Robert, John or Hugh was the founder of the Munroe family of Bristol, R. I.

It is my belief that it was John Munrow who was the founder of this family, and, with very little documentary evidence to go on, I have tried in this account to prove it, and thus prove also that he was the ancestor of Albert Nelson Monroe. What disposition Thomas Kemble made of prisoner John on his arrival at Boston in February 1652 is not known - and we can only guess where he was and what he was doing for his first twenty-two years in New England. That seems like a long time to be unaccounted for, but such at this writing is the case.

We do not see him from 1652 until January 28, 1674, when he was one of several witnesses to the taking of land in Sakonnet (now Little Compton, R. I.) by Constant Southworth from the Indian Squaw Sachem, Awashunks. Constant Southworth was one of the leading men in Plymouth Colony and his home was in Duxbury. It seems a safe assumption that John Munrow was also living in or near Duxbury at that time, for how else would he have been chosen to accompany Southworth on his mission to Sakonnet? The account of this land transaction is in Baylies' MEMOIRS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

John Munrow's next appearance is in Bristol, R. I. This town, situated on land which had been the home territory of King Philip, was founded in 1680. The first town meeting was held in 1681 and as John Munrow's name is not on the list of

inhabitants, it is evident that he had not yet moved there. However, in 1688/9 when the first Bristol census was taken, there appears in it the name of G. Row who had a wife and ten children - the largest family in town. The name Munroe has often been found shortened to Row or Roe, and I believe that G. Row was actually G. Munrow. (G. stands for Goodman, a lesser title than Mr. but better than no title at all.)

The census of 1688/9 does not give G. Row a first name, but without a doubt it was John, for on November 10, 1691 an inventory was taken of the "estat of John Munro desesed." While no location is mentioned in this inventory, the fact that it was taken by William Troop and Samuel Kelton - two Bristol men - makes it practically certain that the John Munro who died in 1691 was a Bristol inhabitant.

His estate was valued at 72 pounds, 15 shillings; and in the uncertain spelling of the day the inventory appraises the following possessions: "21 cattell, 1 Hors, swine, corne of all sorts, carts and plows and other furnitur, working towls and houshold good of all sorts." His debts amounted to 16 pounds, 14 shillings, the largest amount (14 pounds) being owed to Mr. Burton, who may have been Stephen Burton, one of the four proprietors of Bristol. There is a note at the bottom of the inventory which reads: "Admin Deferred & opportunity taken to bring ye wid: & child. together." This note would suggest that at the time of John's death his family were not all under one roof. It may be that some of the children were married and in homes of their own; one boy, we know was an apprentice and was very likely living with his master. But whatever the reason for the separation, John's widow and children were soon brought together and a very interesting document resulted.

This document is dated February 1, 1692 and is called "Articles of Agreement between Sarah Munroe, relict of John Munroe late of Bristol deceased and administratrix of his estate remaining on the one part, and his sons John, Thomas, William, and George Munroe, and his two daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth Munroe, on the other part." In this agreement Sarah promises to bring up, maintain and educate the other four children - Susannah, Benjamin, Joseph and Mary - until they become of age or marry. She further agrees to allow the three oldest sons to keep all the estate they have had, and to give George two cows with calf or calves when his apprenticeship expires in about three years; and to give daughters Sarah and Elizabeth each a cow with calf or calves on May 1st next. After she has paid John's debts, the widow Sarah is to have the balance of the estate. The document is signed by the marks of Sarah and the six eldest children.

From this agreement we know that John Munroe had a wife and ten children - which confirms the fact that he and G. Row were one and the same. Knowing this number of children,

we are able to make some calculations as to John's probable age. If his tenth child was a year old when the census of 1688/9 was taken, and if we allow twenty years for the births of all ten children, he would have been married about 1668. (And of course the older his tenth child in 1688/9, the earlier he would have been married.) William Munroe of Lexington had his first child in 1666. Thus we see that John of Bristol and William of Lexington were contemporaries, a fact which strengthens my belief that John of Bristol was the John Munrow on the "John and Sarah." It is interesting to note that the earliest Munroe births in Bristol, beginning in 1696 list children born to men of the same names as John's sons - John, Thomas, William, George, Benjamin and Joseph - while the first Munroe marriage in Bristol was that of Elizabeth in 1694. This should indicate almost without a doubt that John was the ancestor of the Bristol Munroes.

Children of JOHN and SARAH MUNROE:

1. John, m. Mehitable. 2 ch.
2. THOMAS - see below
3. William, m. Mary Lindsay. 9 ch.
4. George, d. Sept. 9, 1774; m. Mary. 5 ch.
5. Sarah
6. Elizabeth, m. Aug. 29, 1694 John Lindsay. 8 ch.
7. Susannah
8. Benjamin, m. Mary. 5 ch.
9. Joseph, m. Mary. 5 ch.
10. Mary

THOMAS MUNROE was the second son of John and Sarah if we accept the order of their children given in the "Articles of Agreement" as chronological. We know very little about him. He left no will; no inventory was taken of his possessions; there is no accounting of his estate on record. Some historians and genealogists have suggested that he was the nephew of William of Lexington - but if this were so, then his father John would have been William's brother. I cannot quite believe that this was the case, for it seems to me that Mr. Mackenzie would have discovered it had the relationship between them been so close. (But of course if they were brothers, we would have our direct line back to Donald!)

The first time we meet Thomas is in the records at Taunton in which we find his marriage on October 13, 1698 to Mary Wormwell. There is no "T" beside the entry to signify that it took place in Taunton, but if not in that town, it surely must have taken place not too far away. Mary Wormwell's ancestry is as yet undetermined, but she was probably a member of the Wormall family which appears briefly in the early records of Rowley, Scituate and Duxbury. My theory that John Munrow may have lived in or near Duxbury in 1674 could account for the acquaintanceship between the Munroe and Wormwell, or Wormall, families.

Thomas and Mary settled in Bristol and the births of three children are recorded there, Elizabeth's being the second oldest Munroe birth in the town. This was apparently the extent of their family, for on February 13, 1705 the records show the death of Mary Munroe, wife of Thomas. Subsequent records indicate that Thomas married again, for we find a wife Margaret and two more children who seem to belong to him. It is probably our Thomas who died on January 11, 1744.

Children of THOMAS and MARY MUNROE:

1. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 11, 1699
2. JOHN - see below
3. Samuel, b. May 15, 1703

Children of THOMAS and Margaret:

4. Andrew, b. May 17, 1715
5. Thomas, d. Feb. 24, 1717

JOHN MUNROE, second child of Thomas and Mary, was born in Bristol on May 14, 1701. We know quite a bit about him and he appears to have been a good, substantial ancestor. He left a will and from this we get some idea of his property and we learn the married names of his daughters.

John married Hannah Rosbotham on April 29, 1728 in St. Michael's Church, Bristol. (This church was burned in May 1778 by British soldiers on a pillaging expedition from the island of Rhode Island.) They had a large family, their first eleven children being born in Bristol, their last two in Rehoboth, to which town they moved between December 1748 and October 1750. A deed dated February 20, 1750 shows that John bought sixty-three acres of land in Rehoboth from Jeremiah Allen for "1180 pounds of ye old tenor."

John Munroe's will is dated April 2, 1789 - he is "of Rehoboth" and he calls himself "yeoman." He appoints his youngest son, Joseph, executor. To his wife Hannah he leaves all his household furniture, half of his dwelling-house, a quarter of an acre of land for a garden west of the house; also a cow and a swine, "both to be kept for her winter and summer;" also 12 bushels of Indian corn yearly, 4 bushels of rye, 8 pounds of good sheep's wool, 20 pounds of flax, 50 pounds of beef, and 8 cords of firewood, "brought to the door and cut fit for the fire."

John's will also leave to daughter Comfort Bowen 27 pounds; to son Nathan 8 shillings; to son Stephen 30 pounds; to son Rosbotham 3 pounds; to son Benjamin 15 pounds; to son John 45 pounds; to heirs of deceased daughter Elizabeth Carpenter 15 pounds; to heirs of deceased daughter Mary Fuller 15 pounds; to heirs of deceased daughter Alice Horton 15 pounds; to son Thomas 18 pounds; to daughter Hannah 30 pounds; and to granddaughter Patience Short "for the love I bare to her and Services She has Done for me" 3 pounds. Son Joseph is to have all the estate, both

real and personal, not otherwise disposed of. John died on April 18, 1793 and his will was probated the following 6th of August.

In the first United States Census, taken in 1790, we find John Munroe of Rehoboth with a household consisting of one male over sixteen (himself) and two females - his wife Hannah and probably his daughter Hannah, as she was unmarried when he made his will in 1789 and was very likely still living at home.

John Munroe appears in the tax lists for the years 1759, 1765 and 1769 as printed in Richard LeBaron Bowen's splendid work **EARLY REHOBOTH**. In 1759 he was taxed 12 pounds on his real estate and 6 pounds, 9 shillings on his personal estate. That he was a prosperous farmer is shown by the fact that in 1765 his tax jumped to 30 pounds on real and 13 pounds, 1 shilling on personal property; it was practically the same in 1769.

John was sixty-three years old when he made the acquaintance of young Hector Munro. In February 1764, Hector, accompanied by a relative named Donald, turned up in Rehoboth and wrote a letter to a cousin back home in the Concord-Lexington area. He stated that he and Donald had been unable to find work in Boston, so had started for New York.

"We marched from Boston," wrote Hector, "that very same day and came to Providence and as I was very curious inquiring after my Relations and Kinsmen, I was informed that there was Great Many of them in Rehoboth & Bristol within six mile of Providence & that same hour we marched of in order to find them out which we did that same night with one Nathan Munroe as stately a man as ever you seied of the name and he kepted us with him Two days and the Third he convoyed us to his father's house a good stately old man that hath great deal of Regard for his relations and he kepted us four days and the fift he and Nathan his son went along with us to convoy us in order to show us the rest of our relations down at Bristol and the very first house we came to was Doctor Munro, Captain Thomas Munro's son at Concord." (Doctor Munro was born in Concord in 1731, a grandson of the first William Munroe of Lexington; but had moved from there to Bristol before 1762.)

It was providential for us that Boston had offered no employment to Hector, for otherwise he might never have gotten to Rehoboth and written the letter which adds proof of the relationship between the Bristol and Lexington Munroe families. (Incidentally, Hector went no further to seek his fortune; he married a Rehoboth girl and had several children born in Rehoboth and in 1776 he made his will because he was going into the Army.)

Hannah Rosbotham, John Munroe's wife, was born in Bristol on June 20, 1711, the daughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Church) Rosbotham. As there are no previous occurrences of that odd name in New England, I am inclined to think

that Captain Rosbotham was a sea-faring man who sailed in and out of the flourishing port of Bristol, that he settled down long enough to marry and have four children - Hannah being the youngest - and that between 1711 and 1717, when his widow remarried, he was lost at sea.

Elizabeth Church was the daughter of the famous Indian fighter, Benjamin Church, who was the first white man to settle at Sakonnet (Little Compton) and later moved to Bristol. He was directly responsible for bringing the bitter war with King Philip to an end. He wrote an account of his military career, abbreviatedly called ENTERTAINING PASSAGES, which was published in 1716; and he has been made a leading character in a book of historical fiction by Noel B. Gerson, entitled SAVAGE GENTLEMAN.

Benjamin Church's father was Richard Church and his mother was Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Richard Warren who came on the "Mayflower." Benjamin's wife was Alice Southworth, daughter of the Constant Southworth mentioned earlier in this account. Alice's grandmother was Alice Carpenter Southworth Bradford, widow of Edward Southworth and second wife of William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth Colony. A vivid picture of her and the Governor's household is given in BRADFORD OF PLYMOUTH by Bradford Smith.

John Munroe's wife, Hannah, outlived her husband by sixteen years. Her death is recorded in the PROVIDENCE PHOENIX of July 18, 1809 as follows: "Mrs. Hannah Munro, widow of John and granddaughter of Colonel Benjamin Church, died at Rehoboth, aged 98 years. She had 13 children, 93 grandchildren, 161 great-grandchildren, and 22 great-great grandchildren - in all 289."

Children of JOHN and HANNAH MUNROE:

1. Comfort, b. March 22, 1729; m. Sept. 25, 1757
Ichabod Bowen, Jr. 8 ch.
2. Nathan (called "Major"), b. Sept. 29, 1730; d. 1806;
m. Nov. 21, 1751 Hannah Allen. 11 ch.
3. STEPHEN - see below
4. Rosbotham, b. Feb. 9, 1733/4; m. before 1758
Letosia Loid (Lloyd). 3 ch.
5. Benjamin, b. Feb. 5, 1735/6; d. Feb. 22, 1818;
m. March 27, 1759 Mary Ormsbee. 5 ch.
6. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 6, 1738; d. before 1789; m.
Oct. 15, 1758 Peter Carpenter. 6 ch.
7. Samuel, b. Sept. 25, 1740; d. before 1789
8. John, b. Dec. 23, 1742; m. Parthenia (or Bethany)
Cornell. 6 ch.
9. Mary, b. Jan. 5, 1744/5; d. before 1789; m. Jan.
17, 1765 Ebenezer Fuller, Jr. 3 ch.
10. Alice, b. Jan. 1, 1746/7; d. before 1789; m. Sept.
11, 1772 James Horton. 5 ch.

11. Thomas, b. Dec. 3, 1748; m. March 4, 1779 Chloe Carpenter. 3 ch.
12. Joseph, b. Oct. 27, 1750; (may be the Joseph Munroe who m. June 9, 1782 Sarah Basto. 7 ch.)
13. Hannah, b. March 5, 1753

STEPHEN MUNROE, son of John and Hannah, was born in Bristol on April 22, 1731/2. We know quite a lot about Stephen. He was married three times - first in Bristol on January 10, 1760 to Jane Munroe, probably a daughter of William and Elizabeth Munroe. Stephen and Jane had four recorded children, two of whom died as infants. The other two (William and Betsey) are mentioned in Stephen's will. Jane died on January 11, 1772, aged twenty-nine.

On March 23, 1773 Stephen married his second wife, also in Bristol, Meribah Gray Shaw, widow of Gideon Shaw whom she married in Tiverton on December 12, 1765. She and Gideon had three children born in Tiverton: Borden in 1766, Ellery in 1768 and Lydia in 1771. Both sons probably died young (their names were used again by Meribah and Stephen), and Gideon died in November of 1771 at Tiverton. Meribah was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Gray, Jr. and Abigail Brown and was very likely born in Tiverton. She is mentioned in the wills of her father (he left her \$120), her mother and her grandfather, John Brown.

Through her father, Meribah was a descendant of Edward Gray, the wealthy Plymouth merchant whose grave is one of the oldest on Burial Hill. Through her mother, she descended from six "Mayflower" passengers: Richard Warren, Francis Cooke and his son John, and William and Susannah (Fuller) White and their son Peregrine, who was born on the "Mayflower" while it was anchored in Cape Cod Bay before it reached Plymouth. The cradle in which he slept is now in Plymouth's Pilgrim Hall.

Meribah's death is unrecorded, but Stephen married his third wife, Sybel Pierce, in July of 1813 at Warren, R. I. He was eighty-one years old. We know nothing about Sybel, but Stephen's will suggests that she was considerably younger than himself.

It is Stephen's second marriage in which we are interested. He and Meribah had nine children, the first two born in Bristol, the rest in Swansea. I wish we could know why Stephen moved from Bristol to Swansea. Perhaps the Revolution had something to do with it, for Bristol was uncomfortably exposed to British raiding parties - so a man with small children might have preferred a safer home. Or maybe the grass just looked greener in Swansea. At any rate, Stephen moved in 1778 and this is the point at which the Monroe farm on what is now Bushee Road came into the picture. It was a farm of 100 acres, with "dwelling-house and other buildings," and Stephen bought it on February 16, 1778 from Widow Elizabeth Luke (or Look) for 1180 pounds.

Widow Luke had bought it from Hezekiah and Ruth Cole on January 21, 1777. Stephen added more land until he seems to have had 117 acres, but he later disposed of some of it, for in 1861 when Albert Nelson Monroe bought the farm it consisted of only 70 acres. I cannot say for sure, but this land may have been part of the 500 acres which King Philip sold to Hugh Cole and other Swansea men. The present Maker house, across the street from the Monroe farm, dates from the 1660's and is thought to have been one of the houses built by Hugh Cole in that vicinity. Perhaps the Monroe house was another.

It was built about 1680. King Philip's War was over, but there were hostile Indians still about and for protective reasons it was placed far back from the beaten track which first became Poverty Lane and is now Bushee Road. It was reached by a cart-wide path which wound through pastures and wood-lots and at one point crossed a small brook. It probably faced south as most old houses did. There was an ell or a lean-to on the west side and the east side was shaded by an elm tree. The back door opened on the barnyard and its stone door-step was apparently a play spot for the young children, for on it Albert Nelson Monroe's son William could remember making mud pies when he was taken to see his grandparents. In the 1890's William had this door-step brought up to Brighton and placed before the door of the summer-house on his lawn. In 1957, when the summer-house (having long since passed out of Monroe possession) was demolished, the heavy stone was moved again and is now in Conway, New Hampshire, at the farm of Stephen Munroe's great-great grandson, Howard W. Wellwood, Jr. (Who says the Monroes aren't sentimental?)

Stephen Munroe is listed in the 1774 census of Bristol as one of the 197 heads of families in the town, and he had a total of eight persons in his household:

- 3 males over 16 - one of these would have been Stephen himself - but who were the other two?
- 1 male under 16 - probably William, aged 9; (maybe Stephen, Jr., under a year, wasn't counted)
- 1 female over 16 - Meribah
- 2 females under 16 - Betsey, aged 12 and probably Meribah's daughter Lydia Shaw, aged 3
- 1 black - Stephen's "blackman Thomas"

In the census of 1790, Stephen appears in Swansea with a household of nine:

- 2 males over 16 - Stephen and probably Stephen, Jr. (William, aged 25, was probably now married and in a home of his own)
- 5 males under 16 - Palmer, aged 15, John, 10, Jonathan, 8, Philip, 6, and James, 3. (Probably Ellery,

who would have been 12, had died, as he does not appear in any subsequent documents)
2 females - Meribah and probably daughter Meribah, aged 1. (If Lydia Shaw was still alive she was now 19 and probably married)
no slaves - if "blackman Thomas," whom Stephen mentions in his will, had ever been a slave, he was now free - but was still in the family

Stephen Munroe was a Baptist. He joined the First Baptist Church in Swansea on April 9, 1780 and in 1802 he appears in the Church records as the owner of one half of pew No. 9.

Stephen made his will on July 18, 1818, calling himself "yeoman." He names his son Philip executor. He leaves his wife Sybel, annually, 15 pounds of flax, 10 pounds of wool, 100 pounds of beef, 200 pounds of pork, 15 pounds of cheese, 20 pounds of butter, 1 barrel of cider (provided his orchard produces that quantity), 3 bushels of rye, 15 bushels of Indian corn, 4 bushels of apples, and 20 dollars in good and lawful money.

He also leaves Sybel the west part of the house, a privilege in the kitchen for washing and baking, and as much wood, drawn to the door and cut up, as she should require for her own use and comfort; a privilege in the cellar and one pint of milk a day; the use and improvement of the old cow yard west of the house and a privilege to the wells for water; 8 bushels of potatoes annually and a privilege of a horse to ride to see her friends or elsewhere three or four times a year during her widowhood; a privilege to bait a horse on the farm when her friends visit her; all the household furniture during her widowhood; what fruit in season she may want; and the old side saddle. She is to relinquish all her right of dower in and to the estate.

Stephen's will also leaves the following: to sons Jonathan, James and Burden all the homestead farm except $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of "the Makoon lot," all the farming utensils and all stock of cattle. These three sons are to pay and deliver to Sybel annually what Stephen has left to her, to pay all the legacies provided for in the will, and to maintain Stephen's blackman Thomas during his natural life.

Stephen leaves to son William \$100, to son Stephen \$1, to son Palmer a lot of $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres and the note of hand for \$116 "which I hold against him," to son John $13\frac{1}{4}$ acres and one cow, to children of deceased daughter Betsey Hail \$1 each, to daughter Meribah Rounds \$100, to son Philip three lots (including "the Makoon lot"), totaling 16 acres and "all notes of hand I shall hold against him at the time of my decease," to Jonathan, Philip, James and Burden all wearing apparel, to son Jonathan \$100, to son John a lot of salt marsh in Kickemuit. If Sybel marries again she is to get two beds and bedding and a looking-glass, six chairs and \$100 in money or the amount thereof in furniture as

she shall choose. (I have not tried to trace Sybel after Stephen's death so do not know whether she re-married or what became of her.)

On December 24, 1822, Stephen added a codicil to his will, leaving daughter Meribah Rounds half a dozen chairs of her choosing; and specifying that John, Jonathan, Philip, James and Burden are to have the rest of the estate not otherwise disposed of.

Stephen's death at Swansea in his ninety-second year was reported in the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE of April 9, 1824. Two inventories were taken of his personal estate, the first on December 24, 1824, the second on February 7, 1825. The two total \$79.39, and included among his possessions are: 21 chairs, a desk, 4 bedsteads, 3 feather-bed weights, 2 bolsters, 5 pillows with cases, 2 blankets, 4 sheets, 3 coverlets, 5 chests, a table and 2 tablecloths, 16 pounds of feathers, a meal chest, a warming pan, a linen wheel, a wooling wheel, a loom, 2 looking-glasses, a washing tub, a pewter basin and an iron basin, a pewter candlestick, a pewter platter, a large iron kettle, a tea kettle, a decanter, a pint mug, a double hatchet, a side saddle and pillion, a pair of saddle bags, 2 ell wide sleighs, a steel yards, and a pair of small clothes. There is no inventory of Stephen's real estate on record.

Stephen was buried on his farm, in what later generations refer to as the "old" burying yard, in all probability beside his wife Meribah. In 1924 the remains of those buried there were moved to the "new" burying yard near Bushee Road and a stone marker was put up to show where they now lie.

This might be as good a place as any to comment on the spelling of the name Monroe in Albert Nelson Monroe's line. M-u-n-r-o-w gave way to M-u-n-r-o or M-u-n-r-o-e (in a document concerning Stephen's estate, four of his sons signed themselves "Munro" while the other three added an "e") but it was not until Albert's time that the "u" was changed to "o" and the official spelling became M-o-n-r-o-e.

Children of STEPHEN and Jane MUNROE:

1. unnamed child, b. and d. Sept. 5, 1760
2. Elizabeth (Betsey), b. Feb. 17, 1762; d. before 1818; m. March 19, 1782 Barnard Hale
3. William, b. July 26, 1765
4. unnamed child, d. Jan. 27, 1771

Children of STEPHEN and MERIBAH:

5. Stephen, b. Nov. 26, 1773; m. Nancy ---
6. Palmer, b. Nov. 9, 1775; m. May 18, 1800 in Warren, R. I., Anna Luther Whitaker, dau. of Barnabee Luther and widow of Simeon Whitaker, 3 ch.
7. Ellery, b. Apr. 27, 1778; d. before 1818

8. John, b. Apr. 28, 1780; m. Jan. 1, 1809 Phebe Hale, b. Aug. 26, 1783, dau. of Daniel & Cynthia (Buffington) Hale; she d. Nov. 12, 1834. (John prob. m. (2) Lydia Robinson, who d. March 17, 1872)
9. JONATHAN - see below
10. Philip, b. Oct. 17, 1784; m. Patience (Gardner?). 3 ch.
11. James, b. March 26, 1787; d. Oct. 8, 1854; m. Nov. 13, 1808 Elizabeth (Betsey) Ripley, b. 1790, dau of Calvin & Margaret Ripley; she d. Aug. 13, 1863. 7 ch.
12. Meribah, b. Apr. 22, 1789; d. March 11, 1871; m. May 11, 1813 Joshua Round(s), son of Chase Round; he d. Apr. 26, 1856, aged 70. 8 ch.
13. Burden (or Borden), b. Oct. 26, 1791; d. Oct. 3, 1866; m. Aug. 24, 1817 Lydia Baker, b. July 28, 1801, dau. of Joseph J. & Robey Baker; she d. Apr. 10, 1887. 13 ch.

JONATHAN MUNROE, son of Stephen and Meribah, was born June 12, 1782 on his father's farm in Swansea. On March 26, 1818 he married Susannah Peck, born September 20, 1797, daughter of Thomas Sweeting and Rebecca (Chaffee) Peck of Seekonk. After their marriage in Seekonk, Jonathan evidently took his bride back to the Poverty Lane farmhouse to make their home with Stephen until his death six years later, for we find them there in February of 1819 when their first child was born. All of their children were born there - eight in all, but one died at one year, another at fifteen years and a third at twenty. These three children lie in the "new" burying yard, the first burial in which may have been that of the year-old baby.

We have a glimpse of Jonathan in three census records. In 1850 he is listed as a farmer, aged 67. His wife, aged 52, is called Susan. Their children were: James P., aged 28, a trader, Susan H., 24, Rebecca C., 15, Thomas S., 10, and Jonathan A., 7. Also in the household were Huldah Millard, 59 (who may have been a relative or a hired helper), and Jason Whiting, 21, a laborer.

The 1850 census reveals that Jonathan Munroe had 48 improved acres of land worth \$1000, and 10 unimproved acres worth \$8. He also had 1 horse, 2 milch cows, 2 working oxen, and 8 sheep - all of which livestock was worth \$87. The previous year his farm had produced 40 bushels of Indian corn and 10 bushels of oats.

In the 1855 census Jonathan appears as a 73-year-old farmer. Susannah is not listed for she had died three years before. But James, the trader, aged 33, is still at home as are Rebecca, 20, and Allen, 12. Huldah Millard, aged 64, is still there too.

According to the census of 1860, Jonathan's household consisted of himself, aged 78, Francis Millard, 11, Jonathan A., 17 now listed as a farmer, and the ever-faithful Huldah Millard, aged 69. (I don't know whether Francis Millard was a boy or a girl - though the masculine spelling is used - nor who he or she was; my guess would be a grandchild of Huldah.)

Jonathan Munroe left no will. The inventory of his estate was taken on May 7, 1861, six months after his death. His real estate, consisting of the homestead farm with buildings, was valued at \$1,432 - his personal estate at \$294.34. Listed among his possessions are: 3 bedsteads with under bed and bedding, a desk, 16 chairs and a settee, crockery and dishes, an air tight stove, 2 flat irons, bellows, a wood saw, a table and lounge, a washboard, a chest of carpenter's tools, 7 meal bags, 2 corn knives, a lot of old iron, "one sundry lot of old articles in the old chamber", 2 chests, a box clock case, a meal chest, wearing apparel (\$10), a chest and looking-glass, a feather-bed, fire dogs, 2 wash tubs, 2 draught chains, 2 brass kettles and platter, one iron kettle, a grindstone, a horse rake, an old plow, 2 shovels, a drag rake, 2 horse plows, an ox cart, steel yards, 2 forks, horse chains, a horse wagon, English hay in slaughter-house, a stack of hay, 2 axes, 2 hoes, a yoke of oxen (\$100), a cow (\$25), and 4 "fowles" (\$12).

Through Jonathan's wife, Susannah, we go back to the very beginnings of Rehoboth and Swansea history. In addition to the Pecks, we are related to many of the other oldest families - the Carpenters, the Blisses, the Sweetings, the Coles, the Masons, the Chaffees - just to name a few. It is in the Chaffee family that we find the ancestor who has been named by descendants of Albert Nelson Monroe as a Revolutionary forefather when applying for membership in the D. A. R. - Nathaniel Chaffee, Jr., who was Susannah Peck Munroe's maternal grandfather.

Jonathan Munroe lived and died on the Swansea farm where he was born. Though he had the trade of a carpenter, he evidently preferred farming and occupied himself chiefly with working his land. He died on November 13, 1860, eight years after Susannah, who had died on December 31, 1852. Both are buried in the "new" burying yard on the farm.

Children of JONATHAN and SUSANNAH MUNROE:

1. ALBERT NELSON - see below
2. James Peck, b. Feb. 5, 1822; d. Apr. 24, 1894; m. Elizabeth Baker, dau. of Hale & Phebe Baker, b. May 17, 1831; d. Apr. 11, 1898. James lived next door to Albert on Central Place, Brighton. 4 ch.
3. Susan H., b. 1826; m. Sept. 24, 1854 Allen Simmons. They lived in Somerset. No ch.
4. Nancy A., b. 1828; d. Nov. 30 (or Dec. 2), 1848

5. Rebecca C., b. May 4, 1835; m. Stephen P. Fuller.
They lived in Seekonk. 2 ch.
6. Jonathan H. (or A.?), d. ?; aged 1 yr., 8 days
7. Thomas S. (or P.), b. 1840; d. March 18 (or 21),
1855
8. Jonathan Allen, b. Apr. 27, 1843; m. 3 times -
Belle (Hunter?); Helen Puffer Osborn, d. Aug.
11, 1882; Effie ?. Lived in Albany and Chicago.
20 ch.

ALBERT NELSON MONROE, eldest child of Jonathan and Susannah, was born in the Swansea farmhouse on February 20, 1819. At the age of eighteen he served a short apprenticeship to a mason in Providence, R. I.; then he worked for a while in Thomas Wanning's cotton mill at Swansea Factory - the second oldest cotton mill in the United States. But he was not suited for these types of work - nor did he care for farming. Instead he chose, like his younger brother James, to be a "trader."

On February 5, 1843, two weeks before he was twenty-four, Albert married Keziah Mason, who bequeathed her auburn hair to a number of her descendants. She was the daughter of his near neighbors, Valentine and Mary (Cole) Mason, and was born on January (or May) 22, 1820. They went to live at Poverty Corner, the junction of Poverty Lane and the Fall River-Providence highway (now Route 6), a stone's throw from their old homes, and here Albert started a country store and a butter, egg and poultry business. He and Keziah had nine children, five of whom lived to grow up.

Albert appears in the Swansea census records of 1850 and 1855. In 1850 he is a 31-year-old trader, with real estate valued at \$200; his wife Keziah is 30 and they have three children: Mary E., 5, William H., 4, and Nancy A., 1. In 1855 Albert is still a trader, now 36 years old; his family consists of wife Kasiah, 35, Mary E., 11, William H., 10, Nancy A., 6, James A., 4, and Susan P., 4 months.

About forty miles north of Swansea, on the outskirts of Boston, was the town of Brighton, with its cattle market which had been established in 1776 to supply fresh provisions for General Washington's army encamped across the Charles River in Cambridge. Business at this always lively market had been increasing rapidly since 1834 when the Boston & Worcester Railroad (later the Boston & Albany) began to run through the district.

Farmers all over New England knew about the Brighton cattle market, and of course it was known to the Monroes down in Swansea. It began to work like a magnet on Albert, drawing out his trading instinct, and he finally decided to try his luck in it. He took a wagon-load of poultry to Brighton, traded it for cattle and then drove the cattle back over the dusty roads to

Swansea where he sold them to local butchers. Evidently this transaction was profitable, for he made further ventures and in 1851 we find him going to Albany, New York, another livestock center, to buy and drive home cattle for a customer in Providence.

He had now found his true calling. He was a cattle man - and the place for a cattle man was Brighton. It meant pulling up stakes in Swansea and moving north; and on August 21, 1855 Albert Nelson Monroe, "drover," purchased from Henry B. Fernald "land and buildings" on Central Place (later Lincoln Street) in North Brighton. He paid \$1,040 for this piece of property, which had a frontage of 65 feet and a depth of 95 feet and was "enclosed within a fence." At the northwest corner of the back yard was a well which he had to share with his neighbor to the north. Across Central Place, behind houses on lots 115 feet deep ran the railroad. The house had in previous deeds been called a "cottage," which suggests that it was probably a small, story-and-a-half building. Into it Albert and Keziah settled with their five children. But it was to be Keziah's home for a pitifully short time, for she died on October 26, 1856, only thirty-six years old. She was taken back to Swansea and buried in the "new" burying yard with the four babies she had lost.

Keziah's place in the Brighton "cottage" was taken by a girl with the rather imposing name of Lydia Goff Cummings Eddy. She was the daughter of Eben and Susan (Lee) Eddy, and was born in Dighton on November 21, 1838. Sometime after 1850, the Eddys moved from Dighton to the Poverty Corner section of Swansea, and there is no doubt that the little Eddy girl was well known to Albert and Keziah Monroe. It may be that they hired her to help with the sewing and the housework while they still lived in Swansea; or it may be that they took her into their Brighton home for that purpose. Or perhaps she did not go to Central Place until Keziah had died and Albert needed a housekeeper. At any rate, whenever she entered his household and for whatever she was hired, she was there before April 24, 1858 when she and Albert were married. The marriage took place in Swansea and Lydia was nineteen years old - only six years older than her eldest stepchild.

After his second marriage, Albert continued to work hard and long at the stockyards, enlarging the niche he had already made for himself in the bustling cattle business. At home on Central Place his second family began with the birth of Arthur Nelson, who was followed in due course by Emma Adelaide. When in 1861 Elmer Egbert appeared, the household numbered ten and the walls of the little cottage must have bulged. It was time for Albert to think of moving again.

In April 1863 he bought for \$8,000 the property at 461 Washington Street from Washington C. Allen - at the same time making a profit of \$460 by selling him the Central Place "cottage"

for \$1,500. In the deeds of both transactions, Albert is called "merchant" - a considerable social jump from "drover." Mr. Allen was the builder of a number of so-called "fine houses" in Brighton and 461 Washington Street was one of them. It was built between 1857 and 1863 and the half-acre of land upon which it stood had been specified by deed to have no slaughter-houses built upon it.

The place had the air of a small estate. The house faced south and was set well back from the street on a rise of ground. Five steps led from this terrace down to the front yard which sloped gently to street level and was planted with fruit trees. The approach was up a "passageway" (now Malbert Road) at the west side of the house. The barn, attached to the house, opened onto this "passageway." The location was very fine, on Brighton's main street - on which ran the Horse Railroad - and convenient to the center of town and the Cattle Fair Hotel. The house must have seemed palatial to the family from the Central Place "cottage."

Here at "461" the rest of Lydia's and Albert's ten children were born: Effie Frances, Herbert A., Nellie Lee, Edward E., Jonathan, Lillian May and Carrie Louise - but "Bertie" died at the age of five and a half years and "Eddie" at five months. With all these additions to the family, even this big house would have become crowded, but as Lydia's children came in, Keziah's went out. They had all gone before Lydia's last three children were even born.

William, known in the cattle world as "Billy," was the first to leave home. He had been going to Albany with his father to buy cattle, and there had met Frances Emily Hunter, adopted daughter of Andrew Hunter, a wealthy cattle dealer. William fell in love with Emily and he liked Albany, so he decided to make his home there and to strike out for himself in the cattle business. After one unlucky transaction he prospered. He built a large house on Central Avenue to which in April 1866 he took Emily as his bride. He was three months short of his twenty-first birthday when he was married, which necessitated his father's written permission.

In November of 1866 Mary, Keziah's oldest daughter, married Edward E. Taylor, her soldier sweetheart, home from the Civil War. It must have been hard for the family to see Mary go. To her father and to her own brothers and sisters she had in many ways taken the place of Keziah; to her young step-mother she had been a close companion and a helping hand. But she didn't go far, for she and Ed moved into a house that his father owned, down the hill a little way, on Washington Street, toward Oak Square. Later they moved to Parsons Street near the corner of Fanueil.

Nancy's was the third Monroe wedding in 1866. On December 6th, the day before her eighteenth birthday, she mar-

ried George Washington Warren, born and bred in Brighton, whose father owned Warren's Drug Store, of which he afterwards became proprietor. A petite and pretty brunette (her hair never turned gray), Nancy was the belle of the Monroe family. When first married she and George lived with his parents on Academy Hill Road, but after the birth of their first child they moved into a home of their own on Baldwin Place. The ballroom windows of the Cattle Fair Hotel faced the Warren house, and on nights when Nancy and George went there to dances their small children across Washington Street were allowed to stay up until they saw their mother and father waltz by the lighted windows - then it was bedtime. Later Nancy and George moved to Chestnut Hill Avenue.

The next marriage, James Albert's, was six years later, in 1872. He married a daughter of an old Brighton family, Sarah Dana Osborn, whose sister Helen had married Albert's younger brother, Jonathan Allen - hence her husband's "Uncle Allen." They lived for a short time on Rockland Street (now Chestnut Hill Avenue), then moved to Foster Street where James Albert had bought a two-acre piece of property. He later acquired more land until he had in all twenty-nine acres. He was then associated with his father in the cattle business and in the 1890's spent a few years in Chicago, looking after the family interests there. But illness forced him to return to Brighton, where, retired from an active business life, he managed from his bedroom the large Foster Street farm. His three sons remained with him in this enterprise and had their homes on the property, too. "As a semi-invalid," says Eleanor Blayney of her grandfather, "James Albert was never an object of pity but rather, during these thirty-five years, he was a well-read, alert, cheerful source of encouragement and strength to his family, his neighbors, and his friends."

In 1873 Keziah's baby, Susie, aged eighteen, married Edwin Forest Sawyer. His family had come from Maine and he had gone to work at the age of sixteen in the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. Banking was his vocation, but his avocations were many. He was an amateur astronomer and discovered several variable stars, an accomplishment which won him recognition at Harvard and in Germany. He painted in oils and water-colors and made elaborate drawings of birds in which his signature was cleverly concealed - a popular trick of the day. He was an avid philatelist and his beautifully decorated and mounted stamp collection was valued at \$75,000. But with these talents and abilities there went a temperamental disposition, and it was Susie, who, with her common sense and level head, was the balance-wheel of the household. She and Ed lived first in Cambridge, but after the death of their younger daughter in 1888, William persuaded them to come to Brighton and he built them a house at 97 Washington Street, which is today still occupied by descendants of Albert Nelson Monroe. In 1899 Susie moved her family from "97" to the house next door, 101 Washington Street, also built by William.

With Keziah's children safely established in homes of their own, Albert and his second family continued to live on at "461." But when the baby, Carrie, was ten years old, circumstances caused him to make still another move. It was 1887 and William's life, which had begun so brilliantly and happily in Albany, suddenly reached a tragic climax. One by one he and Emily had lost their seven babies and in April of this year William lost Emily herself. His father at once urged him to come back and live with the family at "461." Albany had indeed lost its charm for William, and he was ready to take Albert's suggestion and return to Brighton - but not to "461." Instead, it was agreed between them that he and Albert should join forces at 125 Washington Street.

This was a piece of property that William had bought in 1882, after the National Bank of Brighton had foreclosed on it. It consisted of a house and barn and 56,980 square feet of land, and he paid \$25,000 for it. As he was then living in Albany and had no use for it himself, he had rented it to a fashionable Boston photographer by the name of Chickering. But now the house stood empty. Larger than "461," it would hold them all more comfortably, and it was in a quieter section of Brighton - up the hill and away from the noisy business district.

So William closed up his big Central Avenue house (it was afterwards used as a residence by the mayors of Albany) and came back to Brighton, bringing with him all his elegant Victorian furniture. And Albert and Lydia packed up their belongings at "461." It was quite an undertaking, uprooting a large household with the accumulation of twenty-four years by a family who never liked to throw anything away. Furthermore, the move had to be accomplished in somewhat of a hurry, for it was June and in the fall Emma was to be married. There were carpets to go down and curtains to go up, and the whole place put in order for what was to be a gala occasion.

"125" was a big, dignified house, with large windows and a Mansard roof. It was built before 1869. We know this from the original location of the barn - which was west of the house, with its door side-on to the street, making access to it difficult. It had been built in that position as a screen to shield the house from the view of the slaughter-house on the adjoining property. Such was Brighton, home of cattle men, before 1869! Fifty-odd slaughter-houses dotted the town, zoning laws unheard of. A butcher thought nothing of building and operating his slaughter-house within full sight of the fine house next door -- whose occupant might well be doing the same thing within close range of someone else's house. This situation couldn't go on, and in 1869 the Board of Health came into existence and issued a protest. In 1870 the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association was formed and the Brighton Abattoir was built. This centralized the butchering phase of the cattle business and privately owned

slaughter-houses disappeared. It was then that the barn at "125" was moved to the rear of the house and turned to face the street.

The approach to "125" was through one of the wide wooden gates which stood at each end of a semi-circular drive that led up to the front steps. This drive also swung completely around the house and joined the drive to the barn. In the yard there were apple and pear trees and a Concord grapevine which climbed over an arched framework. Outside the yard, along the edge of the sidewalk, was a row of horse chestnut trees which blossomed with creamy-white candles in the spring and tossed down spiky burrs in the fall.

Inside, the house was large and airy. It had seventeen rooms, including the laundry. The double parlor was the size of the two bedrooms above it, and into this formal expanse went William's twin sets of walnut furniture upholstered in fashionable plush. The bay-window in the center of the west wall was to be the setting for Emma's wedding in October, and later for the weddings of all the other girls except Lillie who chose to be married in church.

The parlor was intended, of course, only for grand occasions. The family sitting-room was across the hall, and in here went Albert's furniture, less stylish and a little shabby after long use by a big family. There was an open fire-place in the sitting-room, making it cozy and comfortable on cold winter evenings when draughts swept down the long halls. Behind the sitting-room was the dining-room with its bay-window through which the morning sun shone at breakfast-time. Into this room went William's walnut table, the chairs upholstered in brown leather, and the sideboard with its ornamental wooden deer's head. One of the six dining-room doors opened into a large china closet with a "slide" through which dishes could be passed to and from the kitchen. Another door led into an entry from which one could go either into the kitchen or outdoors onto the side piazza. This outside door was the one which everybody used. Only total strangers, the minister, and the girls' beaux came to the front door.

The kitchen was big and square and had a low, built-in coal range with ovens above in the red brick chimney. There were two pantries and from one of them opened the heavy door of the walk-in "ice chest" with its shelves around three sides. The ice, 200 pounds at a time, was put into its compartment by pulley from a loading platform outside the house. In the back hall were stairs going up and down. Down cellar, in the dark, mysterious space beyond the laundry, were a pair of hot-air furnaces which tried to keep the first and second floors warm; the third floor had its own heating system - a base-burner in the hall, which meant a constant lugging of coal up - and ashes down.

On the second floor there were six bedrooms and a small room over the front door. "Up attic" there were three more bedrooms, a storeroom and a ballroom with a cherry-colored floor. Into the ballroom went the old square piano, bought for Mary and practised upon by some of the younger children - William's more modish "upright" was put downstairs in the sitting-room.

There was an elegance and dignity about the house with its spacious halls and rooms, its high ceilings of frescoed plaster, its long, straight carpeted staircase, its solid walnut doors with their knobs of silvered metal or crystal, its bells which would bring service from the kitchen - for now there were always helpers for Lydia. All but two of the bedrooms had hot and cold running water, but, in keeping with the times, there was only one bathroom.

In January of 1888, "125" passed from William's ownership to Albert's and it was to be Albert's home for fifteen years. It was Lydia's for thirty-seven, but it proved to be William's for less than one. In March of 1888 he returned to Albany and married M. Ella Young, seventeen years his junior, whom he had known since she was a little girl. He brought her back to Brighton to live next door to Albert, at 113 Washington Street, a smallish house which he had bought, and which he replaced later with one very much larger and extremely beautiful.

The move from "461" was no sooner accomplished than Lydia's children began to leave home. Emma, for whose wedding "125" had been made to shine, was the first to go. As Mrs. Perry Newhall Waterhouse, she went to live on Saunders Street in Allston, but once a week she would come back to spend the day with her mother. Later, when she moved into 97 Washington Street (where her two daughters are still living today), she was able to "run over to Mother's" whenever she chose, and toward the end of Lydia's life she went there every afternoon and evening without fail. Emma was the domestic daughter. She was a good cook and saw to it that her house was kept in immaculate order. She had the happy distinction of presenting Lydia with her first grandchild.

Arthur was the next to leave home. He had been making business trips for his father, and in Minneapolis had met golden-haired Emma Louise Hayes. They were married in 1891 and went to live in Chicago. But their happiness was cut short by his ill health and he and "Emma Hayes" - as she was called by the Monroes to distinguish her from their own Emma - returned to "125" where he died in 1894. Arthur was the first of the family to be buried in the lot which Albert had bought in Mt. Auburn Cemetery and on which he later erected a stone in memory of the members of his family who lie in the "new" burying yard in Swansea.

In 1893 Effie left "125." She married Lincoln Baxter, son of Horace W. Baxter, one of the founders of the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association. They settled on Foster Street in a Baxter-owned house next door to the handsome elm-shaded Baxter homestead. With Effie there went from "125" a certain atmosphere of elegance. She was the stylish member of the family, with a great flair for clothes; and she favored formal living, with callers being announced by a card on a silver tray - a procedure which met with no encouragement from her down-to-earth father. She also had a flair for drama which she developed at the Monroe School of Oratory (now Emerson College) in Boston.

Next to leave home was Nellie, who in September of 1898 married Frederick Monroe Tidel. She met him in Oberlin, Ohio, where she had gone to attend Kindergarten Training School. They spent two years in Cambridge, then went to the Middle West and lived in several college towns where he followed his teaching and college administration profession. Nellie was, perhaps, the most practical of Lydia's daughters. She had a good head for figures and she liked to be doing useful, worthwhile things, both in her home and in her community. She left behind her at "125" many bits of her handwork - it was she who painted the frame around the mirror in the parlor, and embroidered the "lambrequin" on the parlor mantle - and her drawn-work and crocheting were done with the skill of an artist. She was the most travelled daughter, for she often accompanied her father on business trips, went with Effie to Arthur's wedding in Minneapolis, and to Chicago for the opening in 1893 of the Columbia Exposition (World's Fair), and after her marriage she went twice abroad and to every state except the Dakotas. As I write she is midway between her eighty-ninth and ninetieth birthdays - the only one left of Albert's children - and her crystal-clear memory has supplied many details for this account.

Four months after Nellie's wedding, Lillie was married to Howard William Wellwood, who as a boy had come to Boston from a farm in West Potsdam, New York. They had a big wedding in the Brighton Congregational Church, followed by a reception at "125," and then settled into 97 Washington Street, which Susie and her household had deserted for "101." In 1901 they moved to Sharon, Mass., and then Emma brought her family to live at "97." To Lillie and to the Monroes in Brighton, Sharon was the end of the earth and she was delighted to move in 1908 to Newton Centre, which was within electric-car distance of "125." Lillie was always deeply devoted to her old home - as a girl painfully homesick whenever she went away. She was the sweet-tempered daughter, the generous, good-natured one who got along with everyone, the peacemaker in any trouble, and, in any childish mischief, the one who always got caught. She loved poetry and liked to write rhymes and "jingles" and during the year 1895 seems to have given everybody a piece of china hand-painted by herself.

Twelve years passed after Lillie left "125" before Carrie, the baby whom everyone had spoiled, left home. She was the most "educated" member of the family, for after attending the Gilman School in Cambridge she went to Radcliffe College where she got her A. B. degree in 1901 and her M. A. in 1905. In 1904 she had a trip abroad. She became a teacher of German in boarding-schools, where her ability to teach was equalled by her skill as a disciplinarian. But although she was away during the school year, "125" was still home until 1911 when she married Paul Durand Dansingberg, a Unitarian minister from Minneapolis (he later went into newspaper work as an editorial writer), who took her to live in the Middle West. She had no children of her own but was the beloved "Aunt Carrie" of her many nieces and nephews.

Jonathan (always called John, Johnnie or Jack) was the last of Lydia's children to say good-bye to "125." He was the only one of Albert's sons who had nothing to do with the cattle business. The interest which his brothers had for cattle he had for other animals. He was very fond of dogs and there was always one at his heels. But even more than dogs he loved horses and to their training as "trotters" (for harness-racing) he devoted his life. He was particularly fond of Charles H. Traiser's mare "Margaret Dillon." He won many races with her and took her out through the West on what was called the "grand circuit." This work kept him away from home a great deal, but he did not leave for good until his marriage to Evelyn Alice Muse in 1922.

So, finally, there was only Elmer of all Albert's children left at "125" to keep Lydia company - and this he did devotedly until she died. He had worked in the clerical end of the cattle business, and after his father's death occupied himself with the duties of Trustee of Albert's estate. He was a quiet man, a great reader, a lover of music and a fair piano player, a deacon in the Congregational Church, an amateur inventor experimenting with perpetual motion, a teller of innocuous jokes and stories, and, as the years passed, the person to whom Lydia's children all turned in times of crisis.

Albert, while this second family of his was growing up, had continued to be absorbed in his cattle business. He had been one of the pioneers in the exporting of live beef to Europe and had sent both Arthur and Elmer abroad to watch over his cargo on cattle boats. But he was getting along in years and his health wasn't as rugged as in his younger days. An easier life began to look attractive and before the autumn of 1893 he sold his business at the stockyards to the Boston Stockyard Company, with Effie and Nellie helping Elmer to close the books. He kept up his contacts in Boston, however, and continued to go "in town" almost every day until early in the 1900's when this too had to be given up. His health failing fast, he soon became confined to his bedroom, his active life over. He died at quarter of nine on the cold morning of February 25, 1902, just five days after his eighty-third birthday.

Foresighted as always, Albert had made his will on the fourteenth of March, 1896, and the Lydia Eddy who had once been so poor that she had made button-holes for two cents apiece and had walked to church in her stocking-feet to save her precious shoes, was left in comfort for the rest of her days. She lived for twenty-two years after Albert's death and died on February 12, 1924. She and Albert are buried in the Monroe lot on Crystal Avenue in Mt. Auburn. The Trust Fund, set up by Albert's will and put into effect at his death, continues, after fifty-five years, to operate.

What was Albert Nelson Monroe like? He was a tall, vigorous man with a large frame that grew heavier with the years. He had brown eyes, a beard on his chin, and a stern expression. He was a keen businessman with the trading instinct of the true New Englander. He was a dutiful, if undemonstrative, husband and father. He had no time nor inclination to play with his children, but he enjoyed having them go with him on the family railroad pass to Albany or Buffalo, and he liked to take them to clambakes in Swansea. He had a certain fondness for music and sometimes took Nellie and Elmer to dances at Warren Hall, where Nellie would dance and he and Elmer would sit in the balcony and listen to the tunes played by J. Howard Richardson's Orchestra. (He hired members of this orchestra to play at the wedding receptions held at "125.")

To his dying day, Albert kept the standards of his yeoman ancestors. He had no social graces and he wanted no stylishness in his house. He never wore a necktie. His favorite reading matter was the stock market report. He was sentimental as far as his ancestors were concerned and he always kept in touch with Swansea. He resembled in this respect his great-grandfather, John Munroe, "that stately old man that hath great deal of Regard for his relations." He had many acquaintances, but his social life was limited to his own family. He was very likely to go to Foster Street after dinner on Sundays to see his invalid son James Albert. And every evening after supper he would cross the lawn to William's where he would stay until precisely nine o'clock. After he was confined to his bedroom, William came every evening to visit with him.

Whenever there is a hard snowstorm, the writer of this account always feels the presence of Albert, her grandfather. He comes to life in a story told by her Uncle Elmer. It was a stormy morning in the middle of winter, bitter cold and the snow deep after an all-night blizzard. Albert, sitting down to breakfast, looked up to see Carrie coming into the room, dressed in her street clothes, ready to start for Radcliffe as usual. He stared at her in amazement. Was she crazy? Did she think she could get to Cambridge in this? Why the snow was three feet deep if it was an inch, and the drifts were deeper than that! The plows hadn't been through - the electric cars wouldn't be running! It wasn't a day for a dog to be out! No human being with

any common sense would step outside the house! He blustered on, squelching Carrie's attempts at protest, until he had had his say. Then he turned to his breakfast, and only then did he notice that his usual reading matter was not beside his plate. He looked across the table at his son. "ELMER," he boomed, "hasn't the morning paper come yet?"

On June 21, 1861, after his father had died, Albert bought the Swansea farm of seventy acres from his brothers and sisters for \$1,300. Owning it gave him a contact with Swansea that he loved. After his death, the land was leased for grazing and the trees were cut for firewood. On December 24, 1941 the Estate of Albert Nelson Monroe sold the property for \$900. The deserted buildings had long since fallen into ruins. The old elm tree now shaded nothing but a cellar-hole. Thus the farm to which Stephen Munroe had come one hundred and sixty-three years before left the Monroe family. But in the deed of sale it was specified that "the new Burying Yard, together with four feet wide outside the wall and a right to pass and repass from the road to said Yard and also the old Burying Yard where Stephen Munroe was buried" should be "excepted and reserved" to the heirs of Albert Nelson Monroe. So to all of us, descendants of Albert, belongs a small patch of earth containing the dust of some of our ancestors, on Bushee Road in the town of Swansea, Massachusetts.

Children of ALBERT NELSON and KEZIAH MONROE:

1. Rhodolphus N., d. July 3, 1843
2. Mary Ellen, b. Aug. 19, 1844; d. Apr. 21, 1886;
m. Nov. 29, 1866 Edward E. Taylor, b. 1843;
d. 1920
3. William Henry, b. July 31, 1845; d. Aug. 10, 1922;
m. (1) Apr. 23, 1866 Frances Emily Hunter,
b. Nov. 23, 1847; d. Apr. 3, 1887; (2) March
19, 1888 M. Ella Young, b. Aug. 4, 1862;
d. Aug. 2, 1920
4. Herbert, b. Oct. 1, 1847; d. June 6, 1848
5. Nancy Anna, b. Dec. 7, 1848; d. May 18, 1916;
m. Dec. 6, 1866 George Washington Warren,
b. Oct. 19, 1843; d. Jan. 9, 1912
6. James Albert, b. Jan. 17, 1851; d. June 12, 1925;
m. May 2, 1872 Sarah Dana Osborn, b. Nov. 17,
1851; d. Aug. 15, 1919
7. infant son, b. Oct. 17, 1852; d. Feb. 20, 1853
8. infant son, b. Nov. 15, 1853; d. Jan. 23, 1854
9. Susannah Peck, b. Jan. 22, 1855; d. June 29, 1909;
m. March 4, 1873 Edwin Forest Sawyer, b. May
16, 1849; d. Oct. 14, 1937

Children of ALBERT and LYDIA:

10. Arthur Nelson, b. May 4, 1858; d. Feb. 20, 1894;
m. Oct. 4, 1891 Emma Louise Hayes, b. Dec.
20, 1860; d. July 30, 1951

11. Emma Adelaide, b. Jan. 16, 1860; d. Nov. 26, 1932;
m. Oct. 25, 1887 Perry Newhall Waterhouse,
b. Sept. 9, 1857; d. June 15, 1921
12. Elmer Egbert, b. March 26, 1861; d. July 17, 1940
13. Effie Frances, b. Dec. 9, 1864; d. Sept. 19, 1927;
m. Sept. 19, 1893 Lincoln Baxter, b. July 18,
1863; d. March 17, 1950
14. Herbert A., b. Nov. 11, 1866; d. March 17, 1872
15. Nellie Lee, b. Aug. 10, 1868; m. Sept. 8, 1898
Frederick Monroe Tisdell, b. Jan. 7, 1869;
d. June 22, 1954
16. Edward E., b. May 12, 1870; d. Oct. 17, 1870
17. Jonathan, b. Sept. 24, 1873; d. Jan. 23, 1932;
m. Oct. 2, 1922 Evelyn Alice Musé, b. March
5, 1881
18. Lillian May, b. May 28, 1875; d. Oct. 20, 1922;
m. Jan. 12, 1899 Howard William Wellwood,
b. Jan. 12, 1870; d. Sept. 23, 1948
19. Carrie Louise, b. July 14, 1877; d. Dec. 29, 1953;
m. Aug. 19, 1911 Paul Durand Dansingberg,
b. Sept. 17, 1883; d. July 30, 1945

DESCENDANTS OF ALBERT NELSON MONROE'S CHILDREN

2. Mary Ellen Monroe Taylor

- 1a. Russell E. Taylor b. 1870; d. 1871
- 2a. William E. Taylor b. Dec. 6, 1884; d. July 4, 1949
mar. Mabel A. Michael b. 1883; d. 1920
 - 1b. Catherine E. Taylor Mason b. April 20, 1915
 - 2b. Dorothy Taylor Choquette
 - 3b. Hester Taylor Bobo

3. William Henry Monroe

- 1a. Ruth Hunter Monroe b. Dec. 31, 1889
mar. Aug. 17, 1910 George Hobart Brooks b. March 6,
1887; d. Feb. 7, 1954
 - 1b. George Hobart Brooks Jr. b. Oct. 31, 1911
mar. Oct. 5, 1940 Priscilla Tobey b. Aug. 25,
1917
 - 2b. Ruth Brooks b. Oct. 29, 1916
- 2a. Hilda Irene Monroe b. Aug. 24, 1892 d. July 31, 1919
mar. June 25, 1910 Leslie Gordon Glazier b. Nov. 28,
1888
 - 1b. Phyllis Hilda Glazier b. Sept. 3, 1911
mar. William M. Downing (divorced)
 - 2b. William Henry Monroe Glazier b. March 12, 1914
mar. Nov. 21, 1938 Amy Edna Branch
 - 1c. Jean Phyllis Glazier b. Sept. 24, 1940
 - 2c. William Gordon Glazier b. Oct. 9, 1941
 - 3c. John Branch Glazier b. July 3, 1943
 - 4c. Sally Laurel Glazier b. Feb. 9, 1946
 - 5c. Andrew James Glazier b. Dec. 10, 1950
- 3a. Mary Monroe b. Jan. 23, 1897

- 4a. Mildred Monroe b. Feb. 28, 1901
mar. Oct. 31, 1925 Ralph M. Kinney b. Dec. 14, 1890
d. Nov. 14, 1943
mar. (2) Nov. 16, 1948 Loy L. Black b. March 7, 1895
- 5. Nancy Anna Monroe Warren
 - 1a. George Albert Warren b. Feb. 27, 1867 d. June 16, 1944
mar. Jan. 29, 1906 Mary Shaw b. Nov. 9, 1872 d. Aug. 1940
 - 2a. Lelia Warren b. Aug. 25, 1868 d. Jan. 16, 1945
mar. 1893 Frank Hunter Ricker b. Jan. 18, 1864 d. Dec. 18, 1943
 - 1b. Dorothy Elizabeth Ricker b. Sept. 6, 1896
mar. Aug. 3, 1929 Ralph W. Corbett b. Sept. 22, 1892
 - 2b. Lelia Frances Ricker b. Nov. 20, 1897
mar. 1921 Leander Hull Redfield (divorced) d. 1955
 - 1c. Priscilla Redfield b. July 21, 1923
mar. 1945 Richard Potter
 - 1d. Christopher Potter b. March 4, 1946
mar. (2) June 10, 1947 Terry Gifford d. Nov. 7, 1947
 - 3a. Mary Alice Warren b. June 10, 1871
mar. June 10, 1895 Clarence Wood Sanderson b. March 19, 1869 d. Jan. 26, 1939
 - 1b. Warren Proctor Sanderson b. July 8, 1896
mar. Aug. 14, 1919 Ivy Kean Hewitt (divorced Oct. 26, 1930)
 - 1c. Warren Proctor Sanderson Jr. b. May 19, 1920
mar. March 8, 1947 Ruth Helen Thompson b. May 29, 1922
 - 1d. Mary Lynne Sanderson b. Aug. 14, 1951
 - 2d. Michael Warren Sanderson b. Sept. 1957
 - 2c. Kenneth William Sanderson b. April 30, 1923
mar. Winnifred
 - 1d. Richard Kenneth Sanderson b. April 21, 1946
 - 2d. James Warren Sanderson b. June 28, 1947
 - 3d. Dianne Lynn Sanderson b. July 24, 1949
 - 4d. Judy Sanderson b. Oct. 27, 1953
 - mar. (2) Dec. 24, 1944 Rosa Maie Bowers b. Nov. 2, 1905
 - 2b. Hilda Sanderson b. June 24, 1898
 - 3b. Wallace Whitney Sanderson b. Dec. 7, 1901
mar. Aug. 6, 1938 Ellen Perkins

- 4b. Beulah Sanderson b. Nov. 28, 1903
mar. March 5, 1924 Frank Aldrich Edwards b.
Feb. 19, 1898
 - 1c. Priscilla Edwards b. April 1, 1925
mar. Dec. 12, 1947 David Kimball
Rocray b. Jan. 30, 1926
 - 1d. Pamela Rocray b. Jan. 27, 1950
- 4a. Charles Henry Warren b. Jan. 1, 1875
mar. Dec. 17, 1900 Nora May Phelps d. Oct. 20, 1934
 - 1b. Edith Elvira Warren b. Aug. 24, 1901 d. March
27, 1944
mar. Aug. 27, 1927 Charles Cornelius Knibbs b.
Aug. 28, 1903
 - 1c. Warren Knibbs b. July 4, 1931
mar. Aug. 30, 1954 Patrica Mary Surette
b. Aug. 25, 1936
 - 1d. Desiree Edyth Knibbs b. Dec. 14,
1956
 - mar. (2) July 17, 1947 Mrs. Annie Chickey Thayer
b. Sept. 9, 1875
- 5a. Frederick Whitney Warren b. 1877 d. 1884
- 6. James Albert Monroe
 - 1a. Albert Dana Monroe b. April 17, 1873 d. Oct. 19, 1943
mar. March 3, 1897 Lena Belle Purinton b. Nov. 4,
1870 d. Sept. 14, 1955
 - 1b. Eleanor Dana Monroe b. Nov. 12, 1898
mar. Nov. 23, 1920 Dana Carroll Blayney b.
March 7, 1895
 - 1c. Robert Monroe Blayney b. Sept. 2, 1925
d. Dec. 11, 1944
 - 2c. Richard Dana Blayney b. Oct. 11, 1929
mar. June 11, 1950 Mrs. Helen McBride
Clark (divorced)
mar. (2) Oct. 10, 1954 Bernadean Marie
Nunnenkamp
 - 1d. David Dana Blayney b. Dec. 24,
1956
 - 2b. James Albert Monroe 2nd b. Dec. 24, 1901 d.
April 18, 1936
mar. Sept. 27, 1924 Elinor Hazelwood Perry
b. May 10, 1902
 - 1c. Dana Osborn Monroe b. Feb. 21, 1928
mar. Aug. 23, 1948 Jean Labeta b. Dec.
21, 1930 (divorced)
 - 1d. Steven Dana Monroe b. March 14,
1950
 - 2c. Bruce Perry Monroe b. Dec. 21, 1930
mar. April 5, 1952 Neva Fay Burgess
 - 1d. Elissé Lynné Monroe b. Feb. 7,
1953
 - 2d. Krista Joanne Monroe b. March
22, 1955

- 3c. Albert Dana Monroe 2nd b. June 15, 1932
mar. June 21, 1952 Shirley Fay Cierley
 - 1d. Allison Perry Monroe b. April 11, 1953
 - 2d. Shirley Robbin Monroe b. Nov. 23, 1954
 - 3d. Albert Dana Monroe 3rd b. May 11, 1957
 - 2a. Charles Nelson Monroe b. Oct. 22, 1877 d. March 23, 1938
 - 3a. William Irving Monroe b. Nov. 22, 1881 d. April 1, 1957
mar. Oct. 10, 1906 Ella Fayette Grafton b. Dec. 22, 1880 d. April 1, 1943
 - 1b. William Irving Monroe Jr. b. Nov. 21, 1908
mar. June 19, 1937 Ruby Gage b. Oct. 25, 1916
 - 1c. William Irving Monroe 3rd b. Oct. 7, 1938
 - 2c. Richard E. Monroe b. April 14, 1941
 - 2b. Emily Grafton Monroe b. Dec. 11, 1912
mar. June 25, 1938 David Wright b. July 16, 1903
 - 1c. Jean Elizabeth Wright b. Oct. 18, 1941
 - 2c. David Hamilton Wright b. June 3, 1944
 - 3c. Robert William Wright b. Sept. 24, 1949
- 9. Susannah Peck Monroe Sawyer
 - 1a. Mary Gertrude Sawyer b. March 24, 1874 d. Nov. 29, 1951
mar. Sept. 14, 1897 James Young Jr. b. Feb. 20, 1872 d. June 25, 1952
 - 1b. Helen Gertrude Young b. June 9, 1899
mar. June 27, 1925 Philip Fisk Norcross b. Jan. 26, 1898
 - 1c. James Young Norcross b. Aug. 19, 1926 d. May 14, 1933
 - 2c. Philip Fisk Norcross Jr. b. April 27, 1932
mar. July 14, 1956 Janet Ann Burchell b. Nov. 4, 1936
 - 3c. Carol Young Norcross b. March 30, 1935
 - 2b. Margaret Ann Young b. Nov. 10, 1902
mar. Sept. 21, 1927 James Luther Adams b. Nov. 12, 1901
 - 1c. Eloise Adams b. May 16, 1929
 - 2c. Elaine Adams b. Oct. 3, 1930
 - 3c. Barbara Jane Adams b. Oct. 31, 1937
 - 2a. Grace Adele Sawyer b. Oct. 24, 1876 d. Jan. 11, 1888
- 11. Emma Adelaide Monroe Waterhouse
 - 1a. Adelaide Newhall Waterhouse b. Dec. 2, 1888
 - 2a. Marjorie Frances Waterhouse b. Nov. 17, 1891
 - 3a. Perry Monroe Waterhouse b. June 25, 1898 d. Sept. 3, 1935
- 13. Effie Frances Monroe Baxter
 - 1a. Horace Baxter b. Nov. 5, 1894
mar. Aug. 31, 1923 Janet Ransom b. Feb. 2, 1900 d. Oct. 17, 1937
 - 1b. Lincoln Baxter b. July 5, 1924
mar. July 29, 1950 Elaine Frances Shulze b. Feb. 14, 1923

- 1c. Lincoln Arthur Baxter b. July 6, 1951
 - 2c. Eric Lloyd Baxter b. Aug. 8, 1952
- 2b. Donald Leslie Baxter b. May 4, 1927
 - mar. June 30, 1951 Emily Edwards Hastings b. June 26, 1929
 - 1c. Janet Monroe Baxter b. Nov. 12, 1953
 - 2c. Donald Leslie Baxter Jr. b. Oct. 13, 1955
- 2a. Frances Baxter b. Oct. 19, 1901
 - mar. Feb. 21, 1925 Elmer K. Pilsbury b. Nov. 8, 1896
 - 1b. Robert Baxter Pilsbury b. Dec. 28, 1926
 - mar. Aug. 15, 1953 Ruth Morris b. Jan. 5, 1932
 - 2b. Sally Jean Pilsbury b. April 12, 1929
 - mar. July 10, 1954 Stanley Tomczak b. June 1, 1921
- 15. Nellie Lee Monroe Tisdel
 - 1a. Nelson Clark Tisdel b. March 11, 1900
 - mar. June 12, 1925 Arlein Doris Pratt b. April 20, 1902
 - 1b. Kenneth Monroe Tisdel b. Dec. 11, 1926
 - mar. Sept. 3, 1949 Jane Garwood Ferguson b. Dec. 11, 1929
 - 1c. Valerie Katherine Tisdel b. July 6, 1955
 - 2c. Scott Kenneth Tisdel b. Nov. 13, 1956
 - 3c. Alexandra Jane Tisdel b. Oct. 23, 1957
 - 2b. Nancy Ann Tisdel b. July 3, 1929
 - mar. March 18, 1950 Lowell Walker Miles b. June 30, 1921
 - 1c. Michael Brett Miles b. July 22, 1952
 - 2c. Cynthia Lee Miles b. July 8, 1955
 - 3c. David Nelson Miles b. Nov. 20, 1956
 - 3b. Donald Lawson Tisdel b. June 29, 1934
 - mar. June 6, 1956 Geraldine Elvera Weiss b. July 4, 1935
 - 2a. Edward King Tisdel b. May 16, 1903 d. May 19, 1903
- 18. Lillian May Monroe Wellwood
 - 1a. Estelle Eddy Wellwood b. Jan. 3, 1900
 - mar. Nov. 23, 1929 Philip Everett Wait b. Aug. 24, 1896
 - 1b. Mary Ellen Wait b. July 8, 1931
 - 2a. Howard William Wellwood Jr. b. July 24, 1903
 - mar. Sept. 22, 1928 Helen Dexter Bancroft b. Aug. 3, 1905
 - 1b. Judith Dexter Wellwood b. Nov. 15, 1932
 - mar. Aug. 28, 1949 Ronald Francis Holden b. Dec. 17, 1930
 - 1c. Ronald Francis Holden Jr. b. March 15, 1950
 - 2c. Sally Diane Holden b. Feb. 15, 1952
 - 3c. Suzanne Lee Holden b. March 29, 1957
 - 3a. Infant son d. May 19, 1910

CORRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

page 1, line 16: 1035 should be 1053

page 1, line 29: the Munroes of Bristol, R.I. who descended from George, the 10th Baron of Foulis, were a branch of the Lexington family and did not appear in Bristol until about seventy years after John Munro died there in 1691.

page 1, line 34: eighteenth should be nineteenth

page 2, line 21: in J. P. Munroe's book "The Clan Munro" the following statement appears: "Who were Robert, John and Hugh 'Munrow' it is not our present business to inquire, and unhappily Mr. Mackenzie did not live long enough to ascertain." I took this to mean that Mr. Mackenzie died before he was able to establish the identity and ancestry of Robert, John and Hugh. But my interpretation was wrong, for a further study of Mackenzie's "History of the Munros of Fowlis" (the Clan Munro spells it Foulis) revealed them under the Munroes of Assynt. According to this Assynt account, John and Hugh were brothers, sons of George Munro, and Robert was their uncle. Robert, John and Hugh fought in the Battle of Worcester and were banished by Oliver Cromwell to New England. They descended from Robert, the 14th Baron of Foulis, through his third son, Hugh Munro, I of Assynt. (William Munro of Lexington was a 4th or 5th cousin, descended from George, the 10th Baron of Foulis, through his third son, Hugh Munro, I of Coul.) Apparently what Mr. Munroe meant was that Mr. Mackenzie did not live long enough to ascertain what became of Robert, John and Hugh after they were deported to New England.

page 3, line 12: Kelton should be Pelton

page 6, line 35: grandson should be great grandson

page 18, line 35: census and directory records indicate that "125" was built shortly after 1869, rather than before.

See chart on following page:

The chart below (in which Robert, John and Hugh Munro are starred) follows the main Munro line from Donald, of the first generation, to Robert, the 14th Baron of Foulis, of the seventeenth generation. It then branches to show the lines of two of Robert's sons - that of his eldest son and heir, Robert Mor, the 15th Baron of Foulis, to which the present Chief of the Clan Munro belongs: and that of his third son, Hugh Munro, I of Assynt, to which I believe Albert Nelson Monroe belongs:

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Barons of Foulis</u>
1. Donald	(pronounced "Fouls")
2. George	
3. Hugh	I
4. Robert	II
5. Donald	III
6. Robert	IV
7. George	V
8. Robert	VI
9. George	-
10. George	VII
11. Robert	VIII
12. Hugh	IX
13. George	X
14. John	XI
15. William	XII
16. Hector	XIII
17. Robert	XIV
18. Robert Mor, XV Baron (eldest son), etc. to 31st generation: Hector William Munro, born in 1950, eldest son of Captain Patrick (Gascoigne) Munro, present Chief of the Clan Munro in Scotland	18. Hugh I of Assynt (3rd son) 19. William of Mid-Swordale 20. George and Robert* 21. John* (of Bristol) and Hugh* 22. Thomas 23. John 24. Stephen 25. Jonathan 26. Albert Nelson Monroe