

Ancestry: Mott Stewart

"You have a team behind you."

2024-04-20

Prepared by:
William Mott Stewart

If you have information or updates for this document, please send it to
ancestry@williamstewart.com!

I am particularly looking for pictures of people in this document. You can get them scanned to an image file at almost any photo store. If you email the files to me, I can add them to an update of this document, and then everyone in the extended family will be able to have them!

You can find the latest update to this document in downloadable soft-copy with working links at:

<https://williamstewart.com/ancestry/>

If you want to be automatically notified when this document is updated, please subscribe to the following group, and I will send a notice when a new version is available:

<https://groups.google.com/g/ancestry-adms>

Forward

You have a team behind you.

Countless people came before you, working, struggling, building, to pass on to you the world and the heritage you have today. Most of them were farmers. Many of them were housewives. Many were carpenters. Some were labourers. Some were merchants, some teachers. A few were lawyers, at least one was a judge¹, and at least three represented their constituencies in legislatures².

One fought in the US Civil War, for the union side³. One fought in World War I, and there contracted an illness that later took his life⁴. One flew nuclear strike attack fighter jets, was on Canada's national aerobatic team, and never fired a shot in anger⁵.

They came to Canada from England, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Scotland, Wales, and several by way of the United States. In Canada they lived in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, and Québec. Several of them built their own houses, some made of logs. They were Anglican, Baptist, Calvinist, Church of Scotland, Congregationalist, Free Thinkers, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Unitarian, and no doubt some agnostic and atheist. They built their families, their farms, and their lives, and, like all of us, lived through countless days and nights of heartbreak and joy.

They all played a part in creating the world that is ours today. The greatest honour we can do them is simply to do the best we can, with what we have and the world as we find it, to pass on to those that come next the best possible future we can leave them in turn.

¹ [William Mott](#) (1829-Deceased).

² [Sir Archibald Stewart](#) (1595-1665), [Robert Stewart](#) (1731-1787), and [William Albert Mott](#) (1864-1911).

³ [William Michael Stewart](#) (1812-1893).

⁴ [Lynus Delbert Jones](#) (1876-1920).

⁵ [William Cameron Stewart](#) (1934-2013).

Additions

2023-06-05	Updated birth year of Hannah A. Good (1815-1867) from 1819 to 1815, based on NB 1851 Census, NB 1861 Census, and Find A Grave reference.
2024-04-20	Added a copy of the web page for The Battle of Bannockburn Family History Project that led to the discovery of the genetic link (marker ZZ52) linking Reverend Charles Stewart (1683-1765) to the royal Stewarts.

Contents (Level 1)

1.	Introduction.....	1
2.	Mott Ancestry.....	3
3.	Mott - Royal Stewart Ancestry.....	157
4.	Mott - Royal Stewart Connection	319
5.	Stewart Ancestry	351
6.	Stewart - Great Steward Ancestry	515
7.	Great Stewards of Scotland.....	531
8.	Using This Document	566

Contents (Full)

1.	Introduction.....	1
2.	Mott Ancestry.....	3
2.1	Bearisto, Edward (1862-1936)	6
2.1.1	Timeline	8
2.1.2	Canada Census (1881)	9
2.1.3	Marriage Registration (1887).....	10
2.1.4	Canada Census (1891)	11
2.1.5	Canada Census (1901)	12
2.1.6	Canada Census (1921)	13
2.1.7	Death Certificate (1936)	14
2.1.8	Ancestors.....	15
2.2	Bearisto, Elva Beatrice (1888-1976).....	16
2.2.1	Timeline	18
2.2.2	Canada Census (1891)	20
2.2.3	Canada Census (1901)	20
2.2.4	Marriage Certificate & Registration (1907)	20
2.2.5	Canada Census (1911)	20
2.2.6	Canada Census (1921)	20
2.2.7	Gravestone (1976).....	20
2.2.8	Ancestors.....	21
2.3	Chedore, Martha Isabella (1862-1904)	22
2.3.1	Timeline	23
2.3.2	Baptism (1863)	24
2.3.3	Marriage Registration (1887).....	24
2.3.4	Canada Census (1891)	24
2.3.5	Canada Census (1901)	24
2.3.6	Ancestors.....	25
2.4	Galbraith, Elizabeth (1847-1940).....	26
2.4.1	Timeline	28
2.4.2	Canada Census (1881)	29
2.4.3	Canada Census (1901)	29
2.4.4	Canada Census (1911)	29
2.4.5	Canada Census (1921)	30
2.4.6	Death Certificate (1940)	31
2.4.7	Grave & Gravestone (1940)	32
2.4.8	Ancestors.....	33
2.5	Henderson, Harriet Elizabeth (1872-1948)	34
2.5.1	Timeline	36
2.5.2	Birth Certificate (1872).....	38
2.5.3	Canada Census (1881)	39
2.5.4	Marriage Certificate (1894)	39
2.5.5	Canada Census (1901)	39
2.5.6	Canada Census (1911)	39
2.5.7	Canada Census (1921)	40

2.5.8	Grave & Gravestone (1948)	40
2.5.9	Ancestors.....	41
2.6	Henderson, John (1836-1921).....	42
2.6.1	Timeline	44
2.6.2	Canada Census (1851)	46
2.6.3	Canada Census (1881)	47
2.6.4	Canada Census (1901)	48
2.6.5	Canada Census (1911)	49
2.6.6	Death Certificate (1921)	50
2.6.7	Grave & Gravestone (1921)	51
2.6.8	Ancestors.....	52
2.7	McKillop, Janet (1845 -1931)	53
2.7.1	Timeline	55
2.7.2	Canada Census (1861)	57
2.7.3	Canada Census (1881)	58
2.7.4	Canada Census (1891)	58
2.7.5	Canada Census (1901)	58
2.7.6	Canada Census (1911)	58
2.7.7	Death Certificate (1911)	59
2.7.8	Ancestors.....	60
2.8	McNeill, Alice Martha (1909-1994)	61
2.8.1	Timeline	64
2.8.2	Birth Registration (1909)	65
2.8.3	Canada Census (1911)	67
2.8.4	Canada Census (1921)	67
2.8.5	Marriage Certificate (1930)	67
2.8.6	Canada Voter Lists (1935)	67
2.8.7	Canada Voter Lists (1953)	67
2.8.8	Ancestors.....	68
2.9	McNeill, Neil McKillop (1886-1935).....	69
2.9.1	Timeline	71
2.9.2	Canada Census (1891)	72
2.9.3	Canada Census (1901)	72
2.9.4	Marriage Certificate & Registration (1907)	73
2.9.5	Canada Census (1911)	76
2.9.6	Canada Census (1921)	77
2.9.7	Death Certificate (1935)	78
2.9.8	Gravestone (1935).....	79
2.9.9	Ancestors.....	80
2.10	McNeill, Captain Robert (1842-1914)	81
2.10.1	Timeline	83
2.10.2	Canada Census (1851)	85
2.10.3	Canada Census (1861)	86
2.10.4	Census Canada (1871)	87
2.10.5	Canada Census (1881)	88
2.10.6	Canada Census (1891)	89
2.10.7	Canada Census (1901)	90
2.10.8	Canada Census (1911)	91
2.10.9	Ancestors.....	92
2.11	Mott, Harriet Annabelle (1941)	93

2.11.1	Timeline	96
2.11.2	Ancestors.....	97
2.12	Mott, Walter Stewart (1909-1961).....	98
2.12.1	Timeline	100
2.12.2	Register of Birth (1909).....	101
2.12.3	Canada Census (1911)	102
2.12.4	Canada Census (1921)	102
2.12.5	Marriage Certificate (1930)	103
2.12.6	Canada Voter Lists (1935)	104
2.12.7	Canada Voters Lists (1953).....	105
2.12.8	Gravestone (1961).....	106
2.12.9	Ancestors.....	107
2.13	Mott, William (1829-1893).....	108
2.13.1	Timeline	110
2.13.2	New Brunswick Census (1851).....	111
2.13.3	Marriage (1860)	112
2.13.4	Canada Census (1861)	113
2.13.5	Canada Census (1871)	114
2.13.6	Canada Census (1881)	115
2.13.7	Canada Census (1891)	116
2.13.8	Grave & Gravestone (1893)	117
2.13.9	Ancestors.....	118
2.14	Mott, William Albert (1864-1911)	119
2.14.1	Timeline	123
2.14.2	Canada Census (1871)	125
2.14.3	Canada Census (1881)	125
2.14.4	McAlpine's Saint John and Portland City Directory (1885-1886)	126
2.14.5	Canada Census (1891)	127
2.14.6	Marriage Certificate (1894)	128
2.14.7	McAlpine's New Brunswick Directory (1896)	130
2.14.8	The Canadian Parliamentary Companion (1897).....	131
2.14.9	The Parliamentary Guide (1898-1899).....	131
2.14.10	Canada Census (1901)	131
2.14.11	Canada Census (1911)	132
2.14.12	Death Certificate (1911)	133
2.14.13	Grave & Gravestone (1911)	134
2.14.14	Obituary & Remembrance (1911).....	135
2.14.15	Ancestors.....	144
2.15	Stewart, Penelope (1838-1926).....	145
2.15.1	Timeline	149
2.15.2	New Brunswick Census (1851).....	150
2.15.3	Marriage (1860)	150
2.15.4	Canada Census (1861)	150
2.15.5	Canada Census (1871)	150
2.15.6	Canada Census (1881)	150
2.15.7	Canada Census (1891)	150
2.15.8	Canada Census (1901)	151
2.15.9	Canada Census (1911)	152
2.15.10	Canada Census (1921)	153
2.15.11	Death Certificate (1926)	154

	2.15.12 Grave & Gravestone (1926)	155
	2.15.13 Ancestors.....	156
3.	Mott - Royal Stewart Ancestry	157
3.1	Stewart, Robert II King of Scots (1316-1390)	161
3.1.1	Timeline	167
3.1.2	Ancestors.....	172
3.2	Stewart, Robert III King of Scots (1337-1406)	173
3.2.1	Timeline	178
3.2.2	Ancestors.....	183
3.3	Stewart, Sir John 1st Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1355-c. 1413)	184
3.3.1	Timeline	188
3.3.2	Blackhall Manor	189
3.3.3	Inverkip Castle	192
3.3.4	Ancestors.....	194
3.4	Stewart, John 2nd Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1386-1442)	195
3.4.1	Timeline	196
3.4.2	Ancestors.....	197
3.5	Stewart, Sir James 3rd Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1414-1445).....	198
3.5.1	Timeline	200
3.5.2	Ancestors.....	201
3.6	Stewart, John 4th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1443-c. 1493).....	202
3.6.1	Timeline	204
3.6.2	Ancestors.....	205
3.7	Stewart, John 5th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1467-c. 1513).....	206
3.7.1	Timeline	208
3.7.2	Ancestors.....	209
3.8	Stewart, James 6th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1491-c. 1553)	210
3.8.1	Timeline	212
3.8.2	Ancestors.....	213
3.9	Stewart, James 7th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1521-c. 1579)	214
3.9.1	Timeline	216
3.9.2	Ancestors.....	218
3.10	Stewart, James 8th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1535-1589).....	219
3.10.1	Timeline	221
3.10.2	Ancestors.....	222
3.11	Stewart, John 9th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1566-c. 1597).....	223
3.11.1	Timeline	225
3.11.2	Ancestors.....	226
3.12	Stewart, Sir Archibald 11th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1589-1665).....	227
3.12.1	Timeline	230
3.12.2	Ancestors.....	232
3.13	Stewart, John 12th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1614-1656)	233
3.13.1	Timeline	235
3.13.2	Ancestors.....	237
3.14	Stewart, John 13th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1634-1658)	238
3.14.1	Timeline	239
3.14.2	Ancestors.....	240

3.15	Stewart, Sir Archibald 14th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1635-c. 1722).....	241
3.15.1	Timeline	244
3.15.2	Ancestors.....	246
3.16	Stewart, Archibald of Drum (c. 1654-c. 1735)	247
3.16.1	Timeline	251
3.16.2	Ancestors.....	252
3.17	Stewart, Reverend Charles (1683-1765).....	253
3.17.1	Timeline	258
3.17.2	Charles Stewart Church The Highland Kirk	261
3.17.3	Marriage (1717)	262
3.17.4	Lucy Maud Montgomery connection.....	262
3.17.5	Ancestors.....	264
3.18	Stewart, Captain Dugald (1730-1791).....	265
3.18.1	Timeline	267
3.18.2	Prince Edward Island Lot 18.....	268
3.18.3	Ancestors.....	269
3.19	Stewart, Annabella (1732-1818).....	270
3.19.1	Timeline	273
3.19.2	Voyage From Scotland To PEI.....	276
3.19.3	Marriage (1754)	279
3.19.4	Ancestors.....	280
3.20	Stewart, Robert (1731-1787).....	281
3.20.1	Timeline	285
3.20.2	Grave.....	287
3.20.3	Ancestors.....	289
3.21	Stewart, Colonel Charles (1758-1838).....	290
3.21.1	Timeline	292
3.21.2	House.....	294
3.21.3	Death Registration (1838).....	295
3.21.4	Ancestors.....	296
3.22	Stewart, Barbara (1769-1800)	297
3.22.1	Timeline	299
3.22.2	Baptism of Daughter Janet (1796)	301
3.22.3	Ancestors.....	302
3.23	Stewart, Dugald (1794-1874)	303
3.23.1	Timeline	306
3.23.2	New Brunswick Census (1851).....	309
3.23.3	New Brunswick Census (1861).....	310
3.23.4	Will (1872).....	311
3.23.5	Gravestone (1874).....	316
3.23.6	Ancestors.....	317
4.	Mott - Royal Stewart Connection	319
4.1	Historical Evidence.....	319
4.1.1	Dugald Stewart Branch.....	320
4.1.2	Richard Hylton-Stewart Branch.....	321
4.1.3	Patricia Mahoney Branch.....	322
4.1.4	Peter Sutton Branch	323
4.1.5	A.I.B. Stewart Research.....	324

4.1.6	Townshend Branch.....	325
4.1.7	George H. Sturt Research	327
4.1.8	Summary.....	328
4.2	Genetic Confirmation.....	330
4.3	References.....	333
4.3.1	Burke's Peerage.....	333
4.3.2	Janet Bolton Book	336
4.3.3	Donald Stewart - Robert III Genetic Confirmation	337
4.3.4	Will of Sir Archibald Stewart, 11th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan.....	339
4.3.5	The Battle of Bannockburn Family History Project	341
5.	Stewart Ancestry.....	351
5.1	Boone, Mary Ann (1842-Deceased).....	353
5.1.1	Timeline	355
5.1.2	Canada Census (1851)	357
5.1.3	Canada Census (1861)	358
5.1.4	Marriage (1869)	359
5.1.5	Canada Census (1871)	360
5.1.6	Canada Census (1881)	361
5.1.7	Canada Census (1891)	361
5.1.8	Ancestors.....	362
5.2	Currie, Jane (1847-1939)	363
5.2.1	Timeline	368
5.2.2	Canada Census (1851)	371
5.2.3	Canada Census (1861)	372
5.2.4	Canada Census (1881)	372
5.2.5	Canada Census (1891)	372
5.2.6	Canada Census (1901)	372
5.2.7	Canada Census (1911)	372
5.2.8	Death Registration (1939).....	373
5.2.9	Gravestone (1939).....	374
5.2.10	Ancestors.....	375
5.3	Jones, Joshua F. (1845-Deceased).....	376
5.3.1	Timeline	377
5.3.2	Canada Census (1851)	379
5.3.3	Marriage (1869)	380
5.3.4	Canada Census (1871)	381
5.3.5	Canada Census (1881)	381
5.3.6	Canada Census (1891)	382
5.3.7	Canada Census (1901)	383
5.3.8	Canada Census (1911)	384
5.3.9	Ancestors.....	385
5.4	Jones, Lynus Delbert (1876-1920)	386
5.4.1	Timeline	390
5.4.2	Canada Census (1881)	391
5.4.3	Canada Census (1891)	391
5.4.4	Marriage Certificate & Registration (1905)	392
5.4.5	Canada Census (1911)	394
5.4.6	Officer's Declaration Paper (1916).....	395
5.4.7	Canada War Graves Registers (1920)	396

5.4.8	First World War Book of Remembrance (1920)	397
5.4.9	Death Registration (1920).....	398
5.4.10	Gravestone & Marker (1920)	399
5.4.11	Ancestors.....	401
5.5	Jones, Marion Delberta (1913-1959)	402
5.5.1	Timeline	405
5.5.2	Birth Registration (1913)	406
5.5.3	Canada Census (1921)	407
5.5.4	Marriage Certificate (1931)	407
5.5.5	Grave (1959)	407
5.5.6	Ancestors.....	408
5.6	McCulloch, Margaret (1833-1906).....	409
5.6.1	Timeline	411
5.6.2	Canada Census (1861)	414
5.6.3	Marriage Registration (1862).....	415
5.6.4	Canada Census (1871)	415
5.6.5	Canada Census (1881)	415
5.6.6	Canada Census (1891)	415
5.6.7	Canada Census (1901)	415
5.6.8	Death Registration (1906).....	416
5.6.9	Grave (1906)	417
5.6.10	Ancestors.....	418
5.7	McLean, Catherine Eva (1883-1963)	419
5.7.1	Timeline	422
5.7.2	Canada Census (1891)	423
5.7.3	Canada Census (1901)	423
5.7.4	Marriage Certificate & Registration (1905)	423
5.7.5	Canada Census (1911)	423
5.7.6	Canada Census (1921)	424
5.7.7	Gravestone (1963).....	425
5.7.8	Ancestors.....	426
5.8	McLean, Donald Stewart (1834-1924)	427
5.8.1	Timeline	430
5.8.2	Canada Census (1861)	433
5.8.3	Canada Census (1881)	434
5.8.4	Canada Census (1891)	435
5.8.5	Canada Census (1901)	436
5.8.6	Canada Census (1911)	437
5.8.7	Canada Census (1921)	438
5.8.8	Death Registration (1924).....	439
5.8.9	Gravestone (1924).....	440
5.8.10	Ancestors.....	441
5.9	Shanks, Margaret Susan (1871-1944)	442
5.9.1	Timeline	444
5.9.2	Canada Census (1881)	446
5.9.3	Marriage Certificate (1890)	446
5.9.4	Canada Census (1891)	446
5.9.5	Canada Census (1901)	446
5.9.6	Canada Census (1911)	446
5.9.7	Canada Census (1921)	446

5.9.8	U.S. Census (1930)	446
5.9.9	US Census (1940)	447
5.9.10	Death Certificate (1944)	448
5.9.11	Grave & Gravestone (1944)	449
5.9.12	Ancestors	450
5.10	Shanks, Samuel (1839-1910)	451
5.10.1	Timeline	453
5.10.2	Canada Census (1851)	456
5.10.3	Marriage Registration (1862)	457
5.10.4	Canada Census (1861)	458
5.10.5	Canada Census (1871)	459
5.10.6	Canada Census (1881)	460
5.10.7	Canada Census (1891)	461
5.10.8	Canada Census (1901)	462
5.10.9	Death Registration (1910)	463
5.10.10	Grave (1910)	464
5.10.11	Ancestors	465
5.11	Stewart, Allan Thomas (1861-1938)	466
5.11.1	Timeline	469
5.11.2	Marriage Certificate (1890)	471
5.11.3	Canada Census (1891)	472
5.11.4	Canada Census (1901)	473
5.11.5	Canada Census (1911)	474
5.11.6	Canada Census (1921)	475
5.11.7	U.S. Census (1930)	476
5.11.8	Death Certificate (1938)	477
5.11.9	Gravestone (1938)	478
5.11.10	Ancestors	479
5.12	Stewart, William Cameron (1934-2013)	480
5.12.1	Timeline	482
5.12.2	In Memoriam (2014)	483
5.12.3	Ancestors	487
5.13	Stewart, William Michael (1812-1893)	488
5.13.1	Timeline	491
5.13.2	Canada Census (1851)	494
5.13.3	U.S. Census (1860)	495
5.13.4	Canada Census (1871)	496
5.13.5	Canada Census (1891)	497
5.13.6	Grave (1893)	497
5.13.7	Ancestors	498
5.14	Stewart, William Samuel (1903-1953)	499
5.14.1	Timeline	502
5.14.2	Birth Registration (1903)	503
5.14.3	Canada Census (1911)	504
5.14.4	US Border Crossing (1924)	504
5.14.5	US Census (1930)	504
5.14.6	Marriage Certificate (1931)	505
5.14.7	Grave (1953)	506
5.14.8	Ancestors	507
5.15	Walters, Elizabeth (1827-1902)	508

5.15.1	Timeline	509
5.15.2	U.S. Census (1860).....	511
5.15.3	Canada Census (1871)	511
5.15.4	Canada Census (1891)	511
5.15.5	Grave (1902)	512
5.15.6	Ancestors.....	513
6.	Stewart - Great Steward Ancestry	515
6.1	Stewart, Sir John (-c. 1298).....	519
6.1.1	Battle of Falkirk (1298).....	521
6.1.2	Grave.....	522
6.1.3	Ancestors.....	523
6.2	Stewart, Sir Alan of Dreghorn (c. 1272-1333)	524
6.2.1	Battle of Halidon Hill (1333)	525
6.2.2	Ancestors.....	526
6.3	Stewart, Sir Alexander of Darnley and Crookston (1315-aft. 1374)	527
6.3.1	Ancestors.....	528
6.4	Stewart, Sir Alexander of Darnley (c. 1342-bef. 1404)	529
6.4.1	Ancestors.....	530
7.	Great Stewards of Scotland.....	531
7.1	Walter Fitz Alan, 1st Great Steward Of Scotland (c. 1106-1177)	533
7.1.1	Timeline	536
7.1.2	Ancestors.....	538
7.2	Alan Fitz Walter, 2nd Great Steward of Scotland (1140-1204).....	539
7.2.1	Timeline	541
7.2.2	Ancestors.....	544
7.3	Walter, 3rd Great Steward Of Scotland (?-1246).....	545
7.3.1	Timeline	548
7.3.2	Ancestors.....	550
7.4	Alexander Stewart, 4th Great Steward Of Scotland (c. 1214-1283).....	551
7.4.1	Timeline	554
7.4.2	Ancestors.....	556
7.5	James Stewart, 5th Great Steward Of Scotland (c. 1243-1309)	557
7.5.1	Timeline	558
7.5.2	Ancestors.....	560
7.6	Walter Stewart, 6th Great Steward Of Scotland (1292-1327)	561
7.6.1	Timeline	563
7.6.2	Ancestors.....	565
8.	Using This Document	566
8.1	Genealogy Websites & Links.....	566
8.2	Magnifying and Uncropping Images.....	566
8.3	Creating Your Own Document	567
8.4	Adding New People	568
8.5	Intra-Document Links	569
8.6	Ancestor Fan Charts.....	569
8.7	Printing This Document (PDF or Paper).....	570

List of Images

1 - Alice Martha McNeil.....	61
2 - Harriet Annabelle Mott	93
3 - Walter Stewart Mott.....	98
4 - William Albert Mott	119
5 - Penelope Stewart	145
6 - Penelope Stewart & Relatives.....	146
7 - Robert II King of Scots Coat of Arms.....	161
8 - Robert III King of Scots Coat of Arms	173
9 - Stewarts of Blackhall Coat of Arms	184
10 - Blackhall Manor	189
11 - Inverkip Castle.....	192
12 - Reverend Charles Stewart's Church "The Highland Kirk"	261
13 - Prince Edward Island Lot 18	268
14 - Charles Stewart's "The Stone House"	294
15 - Dugald Stewart	303
16 - Jane Currie	363
17 - Lynus Delbert Jones.....	386
18 - Marion Delberta Jones.....	402
19 - Catherine Eva McLean	419
20 - Donald Stewart McLean	427
21 - Donald Stewart McLean & Family	427
22 - Allan Thomas Stewart's House At Ompah Ontario	466
23 - William Cameron Stewart	480
24 - William Michael Stewart.....	488
25 - John Stewart (c. 1776-c. 1851), father of William Michael Stewart (1812-1893).....	489
26 - William Samuel Stewart & Marion Delberta Jones.....	499
27 - Memorial To Men Who Fell At Battle Of Falkirk.....	521
28 - High Stewards of Scotland Coat Of Arms	531
29 - Walter Fitz Alan's charter of Birkenhead, Legerwood, and Mow	533
30 - The Seal of Alan fitz Walter.....	539

1. **Introduction**

This document collects information on some of our ancestors. It is necessarily incomplete. Of course, there was much more to these people's lives than is captured here. Real, flesh and blood characters, they walked the earth, raised their families, sang, played games, told jokes, and lived full lives. They built their families, their farms, and their lives, and, like all of us, lived through countless days and nights of heartbreak and joy. The information found herein is a record of just some of their footsteps, a few of the marks they left behind, from which we can tell they were here.

The information is as accurate as can be determined at the time this document was prepared. As time passes, additional and more accurate information may be added by others to the records found online. Some inaccuracy will always be present, for example with respect to birth dates, just because of human fallibility. This can be seen, for example, in comparing the birth dates given for individuals in the Canada Census 1901 and Canada Census 1911, where often the birth year differs by a year or two, and sometimes even the birth month changes. The spelling of names often varies as well, since often they were recorded by a record taker as best they heard it from a speaker who may not have been able to write. Wherever possible I have recorded these details as best as I could from the available sources and the most likely correct instance. I have tried to take the most conservative approach, and not added any information I was not as sure as possible was accurate.

The maps show only some of their travels, sometimes only down to the county level as recorded by the censuses. The timeline sections are only partially complete, listing the information available in FamilySearch.org at the time this was created, so for example in many cases do not include the birth of children that have not yet been entered in the FamilySearch database. Similarly, the fan charts in the Ancestors subsections, listing ancestors six generations back, show as much information as was available in FamilySearch at the time the charts were printed.

In the softcopy, all of the links in blue are clickable to take you to another relevant section within this document or to a webpage with more information.

You can zoom in on images that are hard to read by using your application's zoom function, which on many computers can be done simply by holding down the Ctrl key and using the mouse scroll wheel. The resolution of images is slightly higher in the Word documents than in the PDFs.

The final section [Using This Document](#) provides information on using, modifying, and printing this document.

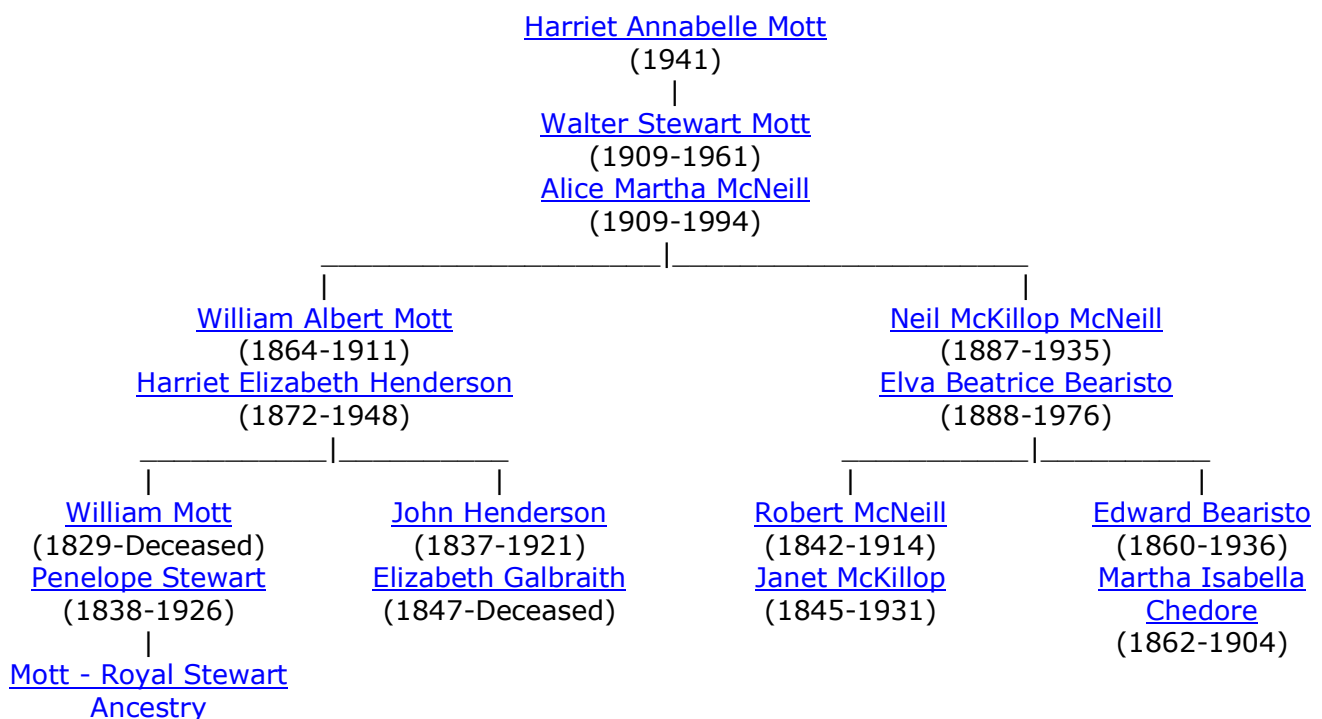
Enjoy!

2. Mott Ancestry

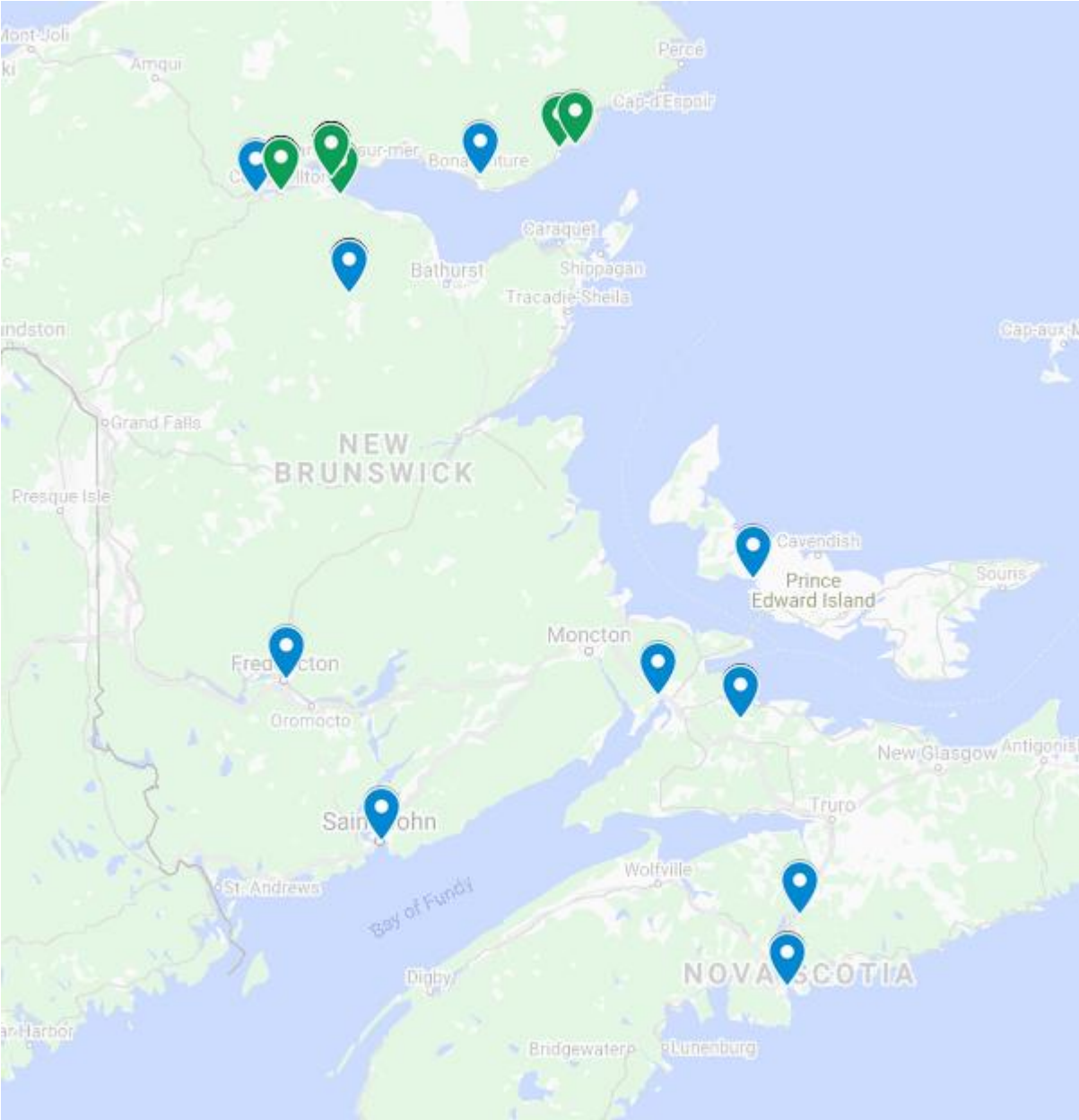
This section includes ancestry for the Mott line, from [Harriet Annabelle Mott](#) (1941) back three generations, fifteen people in all.

The section [Mott - Royal Stewart Ancestry](#) extends the tree further back, from the ancestors of [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926) to [Robert II King of Scots](#) and the original [Stewards of Scotland](#).

Although their profiles are not included in this document, the lineage from Penelope Stewart also extends through [Princess Marjorie Bruce](#) (1296-1316), the wife of [Walter Stewart, 6th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (1292-1327), to [Robert I King of Scotland](#) (1274-1329), better known as [Robert the Bruce](#), who first achieved Scottish independence from England.







2.1 Bearisto, Edward (1862-1936)

(Note: Some Ancestry.com profiles have his birth year as 1860. And in the Canada Census 1921, included under Neil McKillop McNeill (1886-1935), his age is listed as 60, which would suggest 1860 as the birth year since he was born 7 Dec. However, here we include the year specified in FamilySearch.org of 1862, because this is the year that it was hand corrected to on his death certificate, included in a later subsection.)

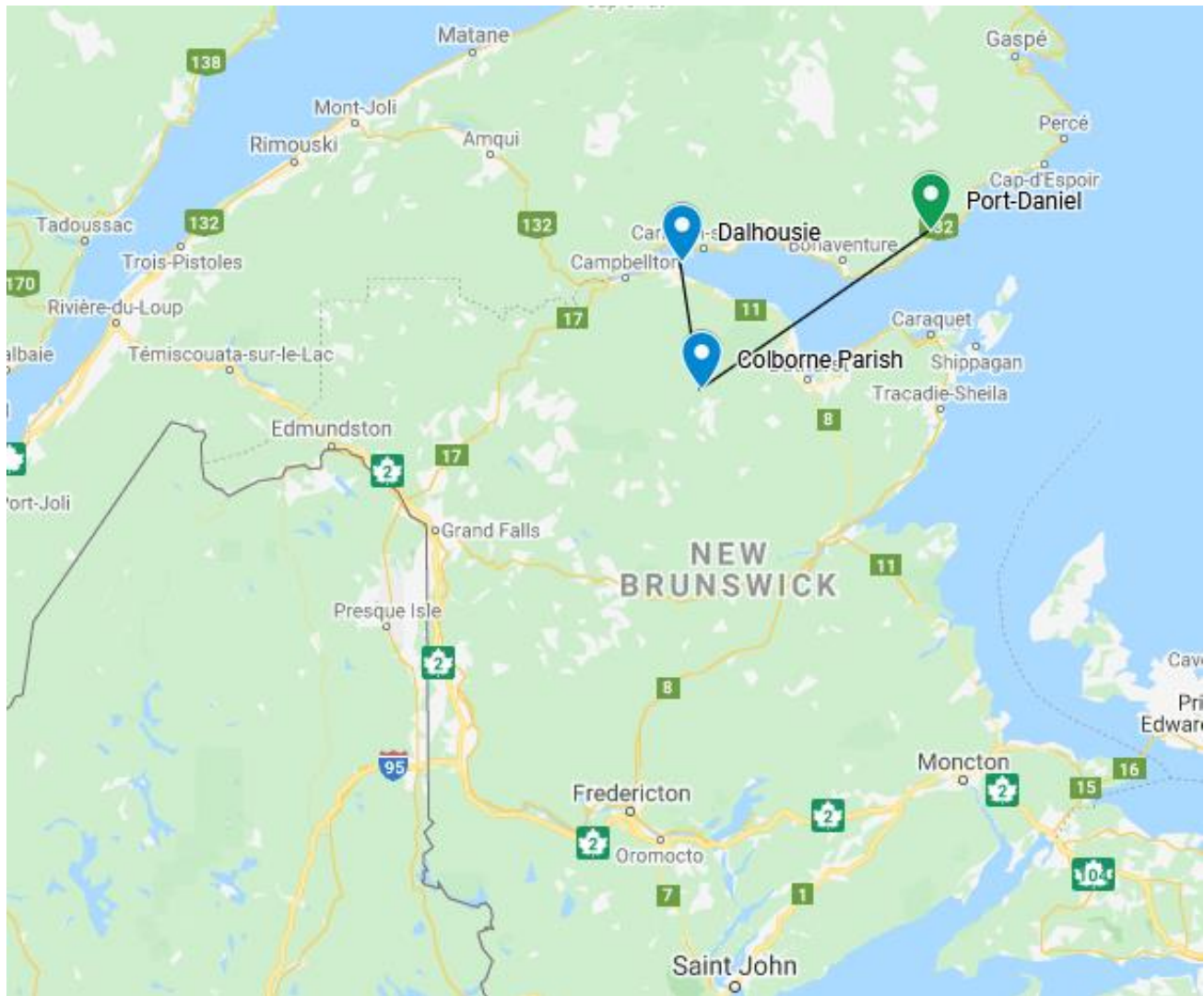
Son of [Edward Barriste](#) (Deceased) and [Elizabeth Jane Bearisto](#) (1835-1917), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Husband of [Martha Isabella Chedore](#) (1862-1904).

Father of [Elva Beatrice Bearisto](#) (1888-1976).

Born 7 Dec 1862 in Port Daniel, Bonaventure Co., QC, Canada.

Died 8 May 1936 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.



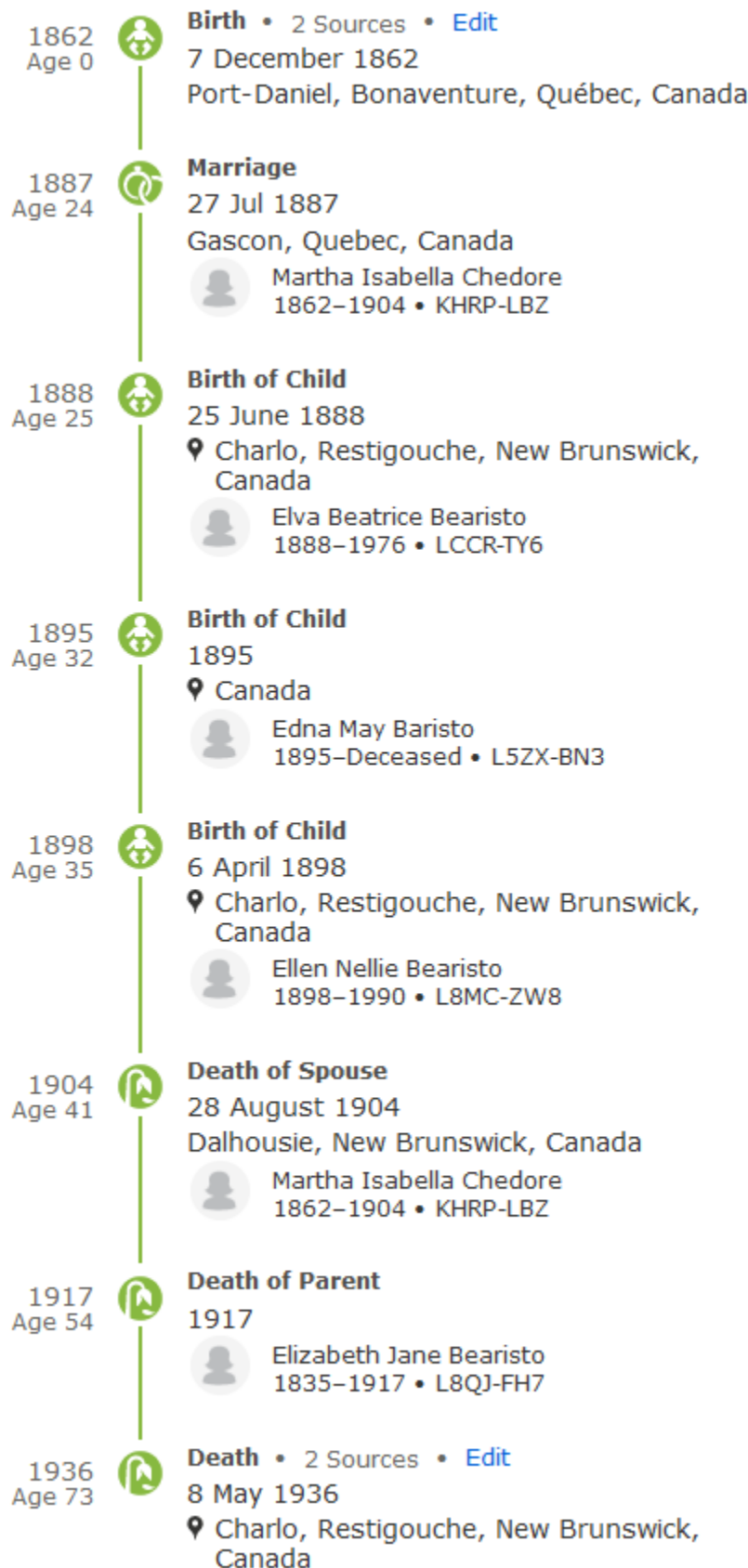
In 1881, he is living in Port Daniel, Bonaventure, Quebec, with his mother and grandmother. His origin is English. He belongs to the Church of England. His grandmother is Roman Catholic and Irish, and a farmer. He is married in 1887, at the age of 24. In 1891, he is living with his wife and two children in Colborne, Restigouche, New Brunswick, and a labourer. In 1901, he is living with his wife and four children, with occupation "Gen. Servant", annual earnings \$230. In 1921, he is living with his son and wife and seven children in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick. He is a labourer in a sawmill, almost certainly at the paper mill that was Dalhousie's main employer for so many decades, with annual earnings of \$200. On his death certificate, he is described as a working as a Teamster, likely a generic term for labourer. He lived to be 73 years old.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MS8F-RRX>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bearisto-6>

2.1.1 Timeline



2.1.2 Canada Census (1881)

In the household of his Grandmother [Catherine Rafter](#) (1796-1893) with his mother [Elizabeth Jane Bearisto](#) (1835-about 1917), not yet included in this genealogy document.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1577/images/31229_C_13187-00048

CENSUS 1881—RECENSEMENT. Province of Quebec District No. 38 Bonaventure S District Port-Saint-Jacques RECENSEMENT

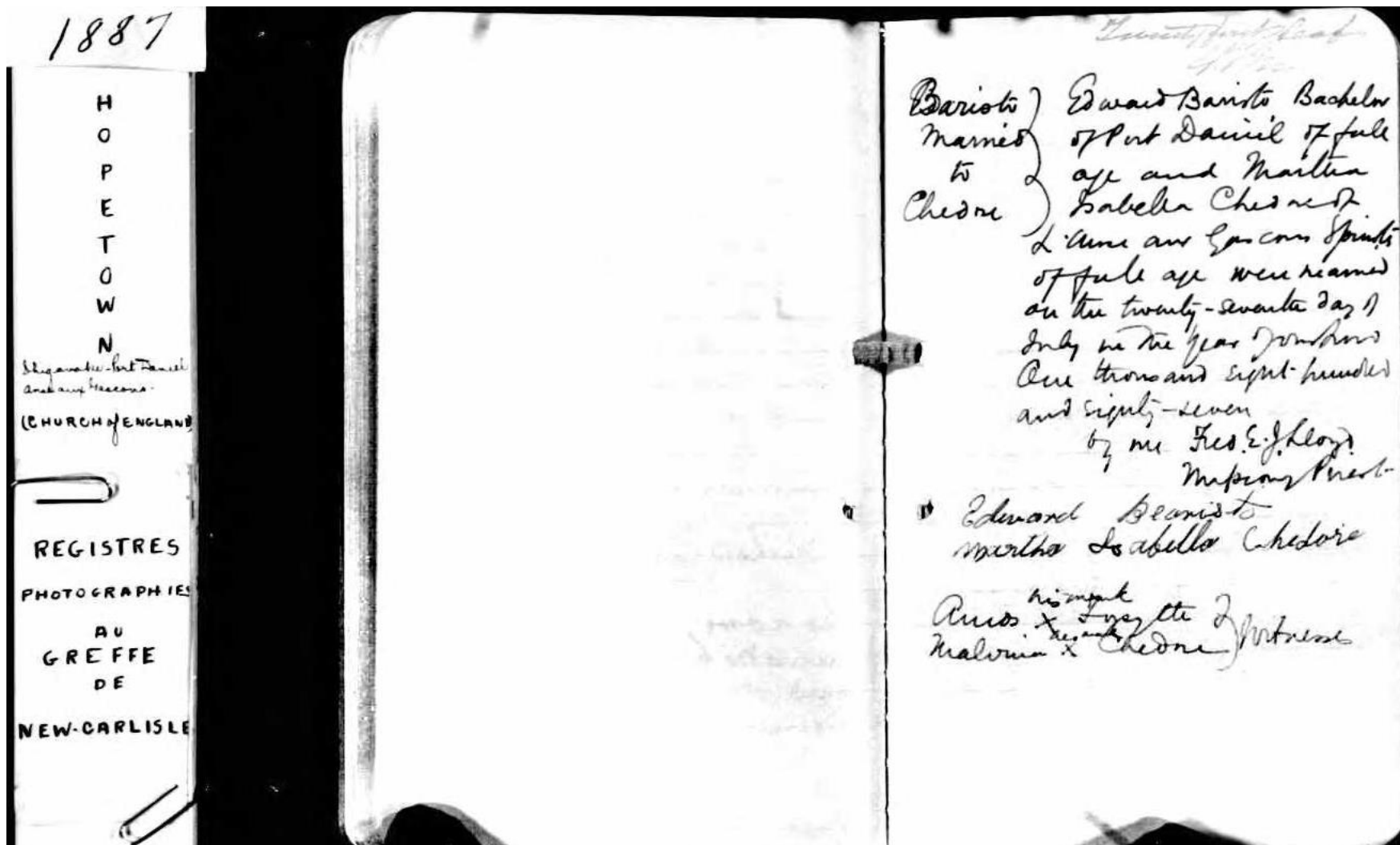
PAGE 8 SCHEDULE No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living. TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. St. A. by Theres. Courcier

NUMERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITS						NAMES	SEX	AGE	Born within last twelve months	Country or Province of birth.	RELIGION	ORIGIN	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or Widowed	INSTRUCTION			INFERMITY		
Vessels	Shanties	Houses in construction.	Houses uninhabited.	Houses inhabited.	Families.										Instruction.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Unsound Mind.		
NOMMÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES						NOMS.	SEXE.	AGE.	No. dans les onze derniers mois.	Pays ou Province de naissance.	RELIGION.	ORIGINE	Profession ou métier.	Mariés ou en Veuvage.	INSTRUCTION.			INFIRMITÉS.		
Bâtimens	Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons inhabitées.	Maisons habitées.	Familles.										Allant à l'École.	Sourds-muets.	Aveugles.	Malades incurables.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
						Marie Sebina	F	9	—	Q	C. Presb.	Scotch	—	—	1	—	—	—		
						Joseph	M.	7	—	Q	"	"	—	—	W	—	—	—		
						Ueleon	M.	4	—	Q	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—		
						Abraham	F	52	July	Q	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—		
				23	27	M. George	M.	58	—	Q	Ch. of Eng.	Scotch	Farmer	M.	—	—	—	—		
						Ann J.	F	57	—	N.S.	"	"	—	M	—	—	—	—		
						Margaret	M.	26	—	Q	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—		
						Emma	F	21	—	Q	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—		
						John	M.	17	—	Q	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—		
						James	M.	29	—	Q	"	"	Farmer	M	—	—	—	—		
						Margaret	F	26	—	Q	"	"	—	M	—	—	—	—		
						Ellen	M.	1	—	Q	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—		
				24	28	Bearisto, Catherine	F	80	—	Q	Catholic	Irish	Farmer	W	—	—	—	—		
						James	M.	43	—	Q	Ch. of Eng.	English	—	—	—	—	—	1		
						Elizabeth	F	45	—	Q	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—		
						Edward	M.	20	—	Q	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—		

2.1.3 Marriage Registration (1887)

To wife [Martha Isabella Chedore](#) (1862-1904).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1091/images/d13p_12041928



2.1.4 Canada Census (1891)

With his wife [Martha Isabella Chedore](#) (1862-1904) and daughter [Elva Beatrice Bearisto](#) (1888-1976).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1274/images/30953_148105-00140

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891. **RECENSEMENT DU**
 Province New Brunswick District No. 19 Paroisse de S. District B3 Paroisse de
 SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 13 day of April 1891.
 PAGE 11 **TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants.** Enuméré par moi ce jour de 1891. John Gross Enumerator.

NUMERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION.					NAMES.	Sex.	Age.	Married or Widowed.	Relation to Head of Family.	Country or Province of Birth.	French Canadian.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Employer.	Wage Earned.	Unemployed during each preceding Census.	Employer to state average number of hands employed during year.	INSTRUCTION.						
Vocals and Singers.	Houses in construction.	Houses uninhabited.	Houses inhabited.	Families.																Road.	Write.					
NUMÉRÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES.					NOMS.	Sexe.	Age.	Marié ou en Veuvage.	Lien de parenté avec le Chef de Famille.	Pays ou Province de Naissance.	Canadiens Français.	Lieu de Naissance du Père.	Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation ou Métier.	Patrons.	Employés.	Sans emploi durant la session précédente au recensement.	Nombre de personnes employées par les patrons durant l'année.	Sachant Lire.	Sachant Écrire.					
Bâtiments et Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons inhabitées.	Maisons habitées.	Familles.																1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Edith	F	3 1/2	-	D	N.B.		N.B.	N.B.	R.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	100 1/2			39	McKean James	M	64	M	-	Scotland	-	Scotland	Scotland	C. Presb.	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
					Ann	F	67	M	W	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
					Marjaret	F	37	-	D	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
					Jabues	M	30	-	S	N.B.	-	"	"	"	J.C.R. Empl.	-	1	-	-	-	1	1				
					Jarret	F	24	-	D	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
					William	M	20	-	S	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
				39	Bearisto Edmund	M	29	M	-	P. 2	-	P. 2	P. 2	"	Labourer	-	1	-	-	-	1	1				
				40	Martha	F	25	M	W	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
					Elvavelis	F	3	-	D	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
					Edora	F	1 1/2	-	D	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
				41	Whanson William	M	39	M	-	N.B.	-	Ireland	Ireland	"	Farmer	1	1	-	2	-	1	1				
					Ellen	F	43	M	W	"	-	Scotland	Scotland	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
					Ann	F	9	-	D	"	-	N.B.	N.B.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
					William	M	7	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
					Josephine	F	5	-	D	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
					Paul Elsie	F	20	-	Dom.	"	-	P. 2	P. 2	"	Servant	F	1	-	7	-	1	1				

2.1.5 Canada Census (1901)

With his wife [Martha Isabella Chedore](#) (1862-1904) and daughter [Elva Beatrice Bearisto](#) (1888-1976).

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000028816>

1901 CENSUS CANADA, 1901. **SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION.**

Province New Brunswick District No. 20 Antigonish S. District No. C Polling sub-division 1 Subdivision of votation 1 No. 1 { in } Colborne Parish { dans }

Page 10 Nominal Return of Living Persons by / Dénombrement des Vivants par John Stewart (Opérateur) Enumerator. / Enumérateur.

Numbered in the order of Visitation.		Personal Description.						Citizenship, Nationality and Religion.					Principal Profession or Trade.				Wage Earner.				Education and Lang. five years of													
Female	Male	Name of each person in family or household on 31st March, 1901.	Sex.	Colour.	Relationship to head of family or household.	Single, married, widowed or divorced.	Month and date of birth.	Year of birth.	Age at last birthday.	Country or place of birth. (If in Canada specify Province or Territory, and add "r" or "b" for rural or urban, as the case may be.)	Year of immigration to Canada.	Year of naturalization.	Racial or Tribal origin.	Nationality.	Religion.	Profession, occupation, trade, or means of living of each person. (If person has retired from profession or trade, add "r" for retired.)	Living on own account.	Employee.	Employee.	Working on own account.	Working at trade in factory or in home, (Specify "r" for rural or "b" for home or both, in the case of both.)	Months employed at trade in factory.	Months employed at trade in home.	Months employed in other occupations than those in factory or home.	Earnings from regular profession or trade.	Extra earnings. (From other occupations or from other sources.)	Months at school in year.	Can read.	Can write.	Can speak English.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
73	74	Martha Isabella Chedore	F		Wife		10 June 1864	39		Canada			Scottish																					
		George	M		Head		30 Mar 1874	26		Canada																								
		Louisa	F		Daughter		2 June 1878	23		Canada																								
		Myrtle	F		Daughter		2 Jan 1890	11		Canada																								
		Edwards Beattie	F		Sister		7 Mar 1871	30		Canada																								
74	75	Martha Isabella Chedore	F		Wife		14 Dec 1863	37		Canada																								
		Elva	F		Daughter		25 Jan 1888	13		Canada																								
		Edna	F		Daughter		11 Jan 1889	12		Canada																								
		Edna	F		Daughter		21 Mar 1872	29		Canada																								
		William	M		Head		20 June 1861	40		Canada																								
		William	M		Wife		10 June 1846	55		Canada																								
		William	M		Daughter		11 Feb 1872	29		Canada																								
		William	M		Son		2 Mar 1884	17		Canada																								
		Stella	F		Daughter		18 Oct 1885	16		Canada																								
		Malcolm	M		Son		10 April 1885	16		Canada																								

2.1.6 Canada Census (1921)

[See](#) Neil McKillop McNeill (1886-1935).

2.1.7 Death Certificate (1936)

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:YG84-1S3

JUN -4 '36

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics—Free, penalty for improper use \$300," and properly addressed will pass through the mail "FREE"

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH 6542

1. PLACE OF DEATH { Sub-Health District *Restigouche* Area (City, Town or Civil Parish) *Dalhousie Parish*
 If in City, Town or Village *Upper Charles* Street _____ House No. _____
(Name) (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the name instead of street and number)

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in years, months and days)
 (a) In City, Town or Civil Parish where death occurred *50* (b) In Province *30 yrs NB* (c) In Canada (if immigrant) _____

3. NAME OF DECEASED *Edward Baristo*
(Surname) (Given name or names)

RESIDENCE No. _____ Street _____ City, Town, Village or Civil Parish *Charles* Province *NB*
(Residence means usual place of abode. Post Office Address for residents in rural parts not sufficient)

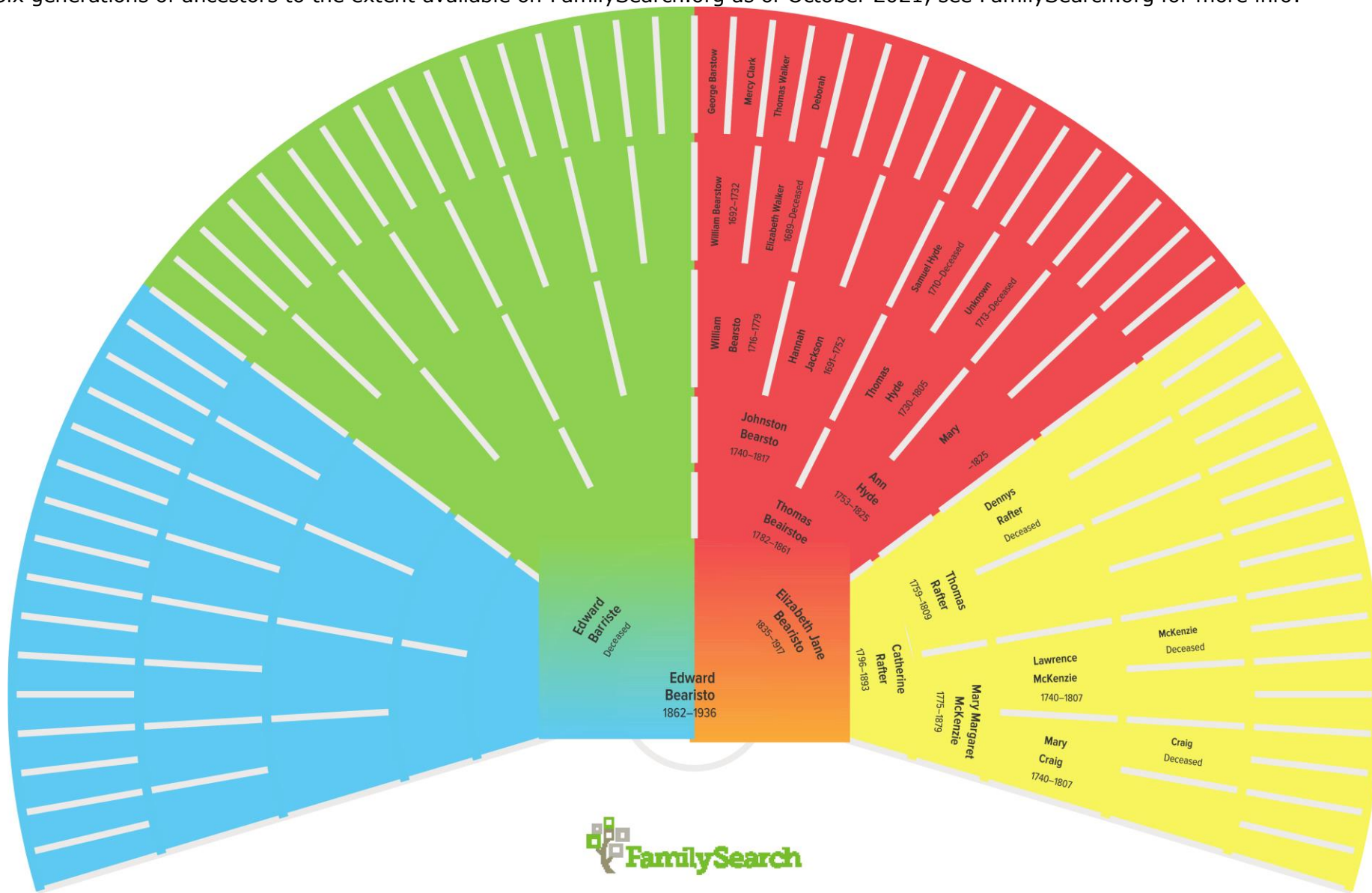
4. Sex <i>Male</i>	5. Nationality (Citizenship) <i>Canadian English</i>	6. Racial Origin <i>English White</i>	7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (write the word) <i>Widowed</i>	MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
				23. DATE OF DEATH <i>May 8</i> 19 <i>36</i> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>	
8. BIRTHPLACE <i>Bordaniel Que.</i> <small>(Province or Country)</small>				24. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from: <i>May 1</i> 19 <i>36</i> to <i>May 1</i> 19 <i>36</i> and last saw him alive on <i>May 1</i> 19 <i>36</i>	
9. DATE OF BIRTH <i>Dec 7</i> 1860 <i>18 60</i> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>				CAUSE OF DEATH	
10. AGE in Years <i>75</i> Months <i>5</i> Days <i>1</i> If less than one day old _____ hrs. or _____ mins.					
11. Trade, profession or kind of work as spinner, teamster, office clerk, etc. <i>teamster</i>				I Immediate cause Give disease, injury or complication which caused death, not the mode of dying, such as heart failure, asphyxia, ashenia, etc. due to <i>arterio.</i>	
12. Kind of industry or business, as cotton-mill, lumbering, bank, etc.					
13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation <i>1934</i>				II Other morbid conditions (if important) contributing to death but not causally related to immediate cause.	
14. Total yrs. spent in this occupation <i>10 yrs.</i>					
15. If married give name of wife or husband of deceased. <i>Dead</i>				25. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
16. NAME <i>Edward Baristo</i>				26. Was there a surgical operation? <i>no</i> Date of operation _____ 19____	
17. BIRTHPLACE <i>Bordaniel Que.</i> <small>(Province or Country)</small>				State findings _____ Was there an autopsy? _____	
18. MAIDEN NAME <i>Unknown</i>				27. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:—	
19. BIRTHPLACE _____ <small>(Province or Country)</small>				Accident, suicide or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19____ <small>(State which)</small>	
20. Name of informant <i>Mrs McKillop McKel</i>				Manner of injury _____ (How sustained)	
Address <i>Dalhousie</i>				Nature of injury _____	
Relationship to deceased <i>Daughter</i>				Specify whether injury occurred in Industry, in home, or in public place _____	
21. Place of Burial, Cremation or Removal <i>Dalhousie River side</i>				Signed by <i>J. R. Dickson</i> M.D.	
Date of burial or removal <i>May 9 / 36</i>				Address <i>Dalhousie</i> Date <i>May 8</i> 19 <i>36</i>	
22. UNDERTAKER <i>As McDonald.</i> <small>(Name and address)</small> <i>Dalhousie</i>				28. S.D.R. No. <i>18</i>	
				29. Filed <i>May 11th</i> 19 <i>36</i> <i>Elija Gould</i> <small>(Sub-Deputy Registrar)</small>	

VITAL STATISTICS, REGULATION 210, MAKES IT THE DUTY OF THE UNDERTAKER OR PERSON ACTING AS UNDERTAKER TO OBTAIN ALL THE PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN THE "CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH" AND TO FILE THE SAME WITH THE SUB-DEPUTY REGISTRAR WHO SHALL ISSUE THE BURIAL PERMIT. WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.

Every item of information should be carefully supplied. (See reverse side for instructions.)

2.1.8 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.2 Bearisto, Elva Beatrice (1888-1976)

Note that her last name can be spelled different ways in genealogy records, and on her gravestone it is spelled Barristo. However in all other records I can find, going back to her father's records as well, and on her marriage certificate where she signed herself, it is spelled Bearisto.

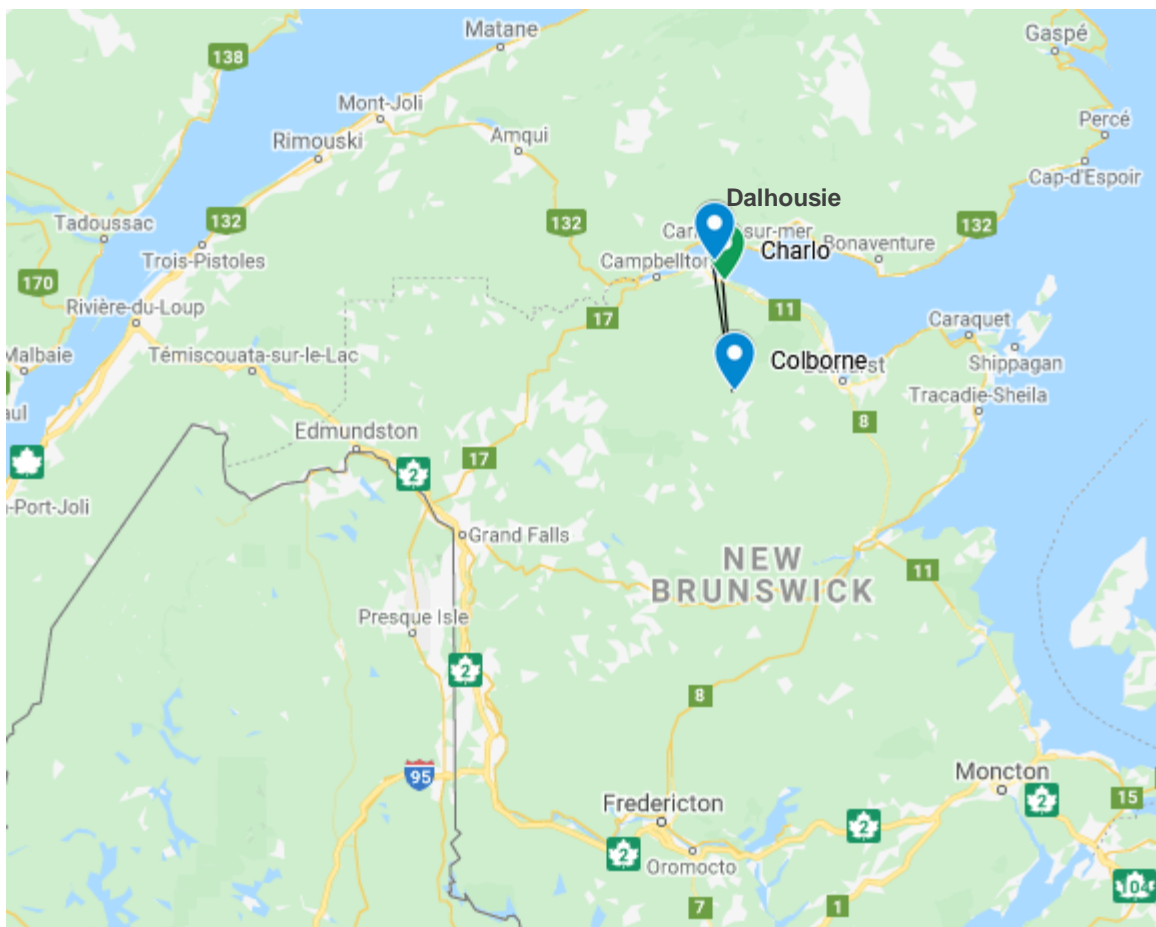
Daughter of [Edward Bearisto](#) (1860-1936) and [Martha Isabella Chedore](#) (1862-1904).

Wife of [Neil McKillop McNeill](#) (1886-1935).

Mother of [Alice Martha McNeill](#) (1909-1994).

Born 26 Jun 1888 in Charlo, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 29 Mar 1976 Dalhousie, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada.



In 1891, she is living with her parents and sister in Colborne, Restigouche, New Brunswick. Her father is a labourer. In 1901, she is living with her parents and three younger siblings, and recorded as English. She is married in 1907, at the age of 19. Her marriage certificate shows they got married on the consent of "themselves" :-). In 1911, she is living with her husband and three children in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick. She is Presbyterian. Her husband is a carpenter that builds houses. In 1921, she is living with her husband, seven children, her father, and her mother-in-law. She lived to be 87 years old.

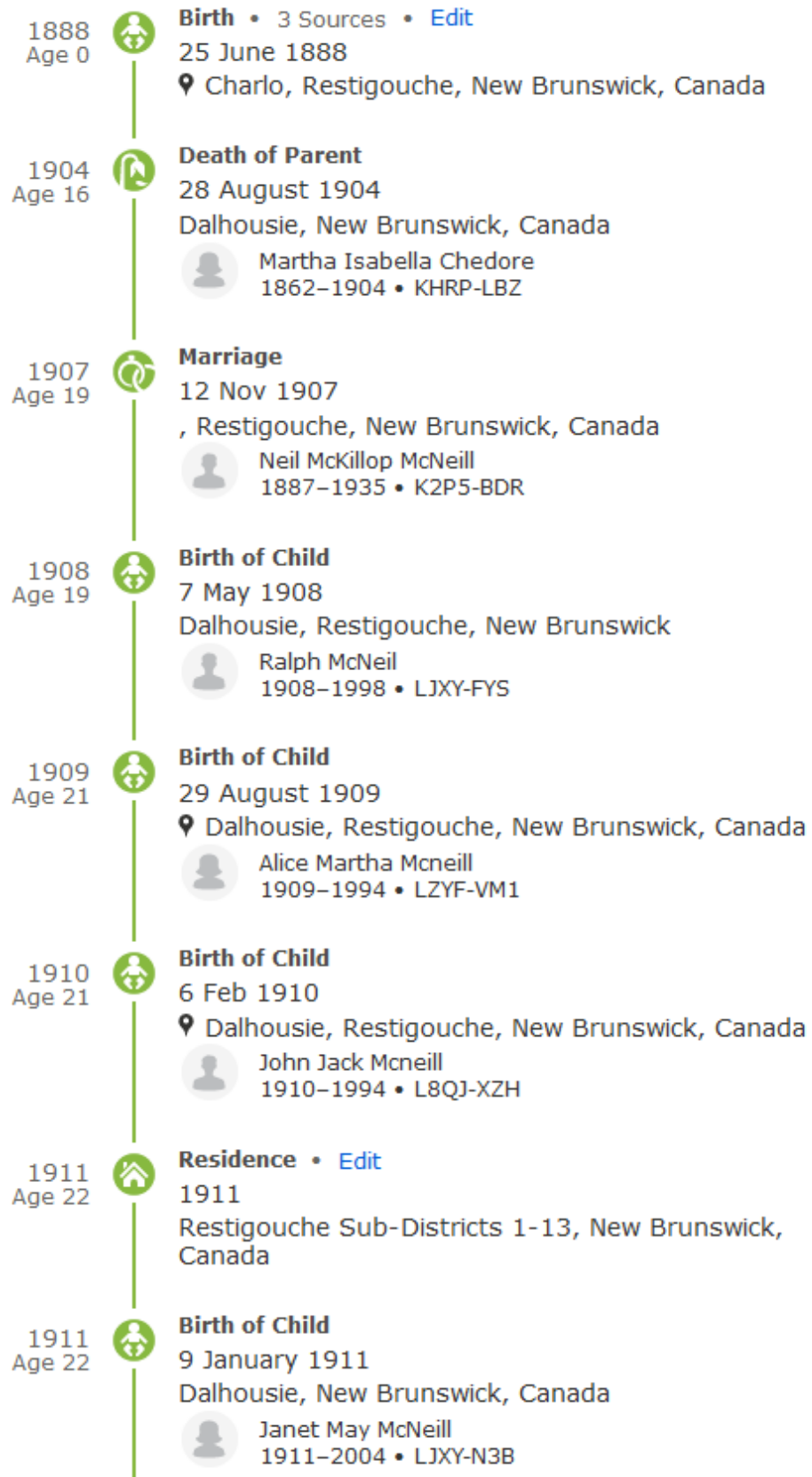
Genealogy websites:
















<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LCCR-TY6>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bearisto-5>

2.2.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LCCR-TY6>



- 1913
Age 25  **Birth of Child**
5 August 1913
Dalhousie, New Brunswick, Canada
 Elva Beatrice Mcneill
1913–Deceased • LJXY-NMT
- 1914
Age 26  **Birth of Child**
12 September 1914
Dalhousie, New Brunswick, Canada
 Ellen Roberta McNeill
1914–Deceased • LJXY-N37
- 1915
Age 27  **Birth of Child**
16 December 1915
 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Alexander Wallace McNeill
1915–1979 • KLB5-TN8
- 1921
Age 33  **Birth of Child**
16 August 1921
 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Robert Neil Mcneill
1921–1984 • L8QJ-XNR
- 1935
Age 46  **Death of Spouse**
4 May 1935
 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Neil McKillop McNeill
1887–1935 • K2P5-BDR
- 1936
Age 47  **Death of Parent**
8 May 1936
 Charlo, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Edward Baristo
1862–1936 • MS8F-RRX
- 1976
Age 87  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
29 March 1976
Dalhousie, New Brunswick, Canada

2.2.2 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Edward Bearisto (1862-1936).

2.2.3 Canada Census (1901)

[See](#) Edward Bearisto (1862-1936).

2.2.4 Marriage Certificate & Registration (1907)

[See](#) Neil McKillop McNeill (1886-1935).

2.2.5 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) Neil McKillop McNeill (1886-1935).

2.2.6 Canada Census (1921)

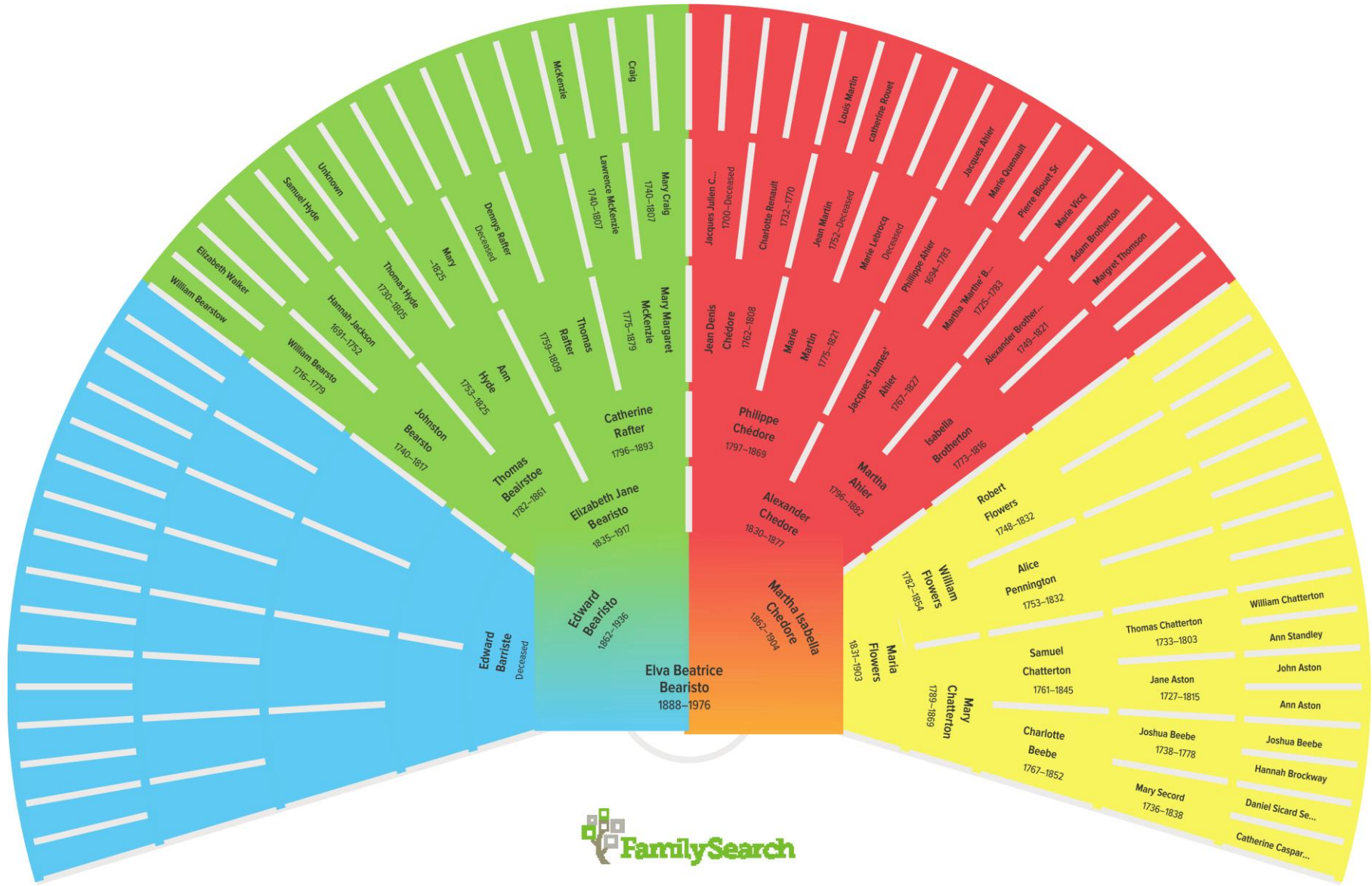
[See](#) Neil McKillop McNeill (1886-1935).

2.2.7 Gravestone (1976)

[See](#) gravestone for Neil McKillop McNeill (1886-1935).

2.2.8 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.3 Chedore, Martha Isabella (1862-1904)

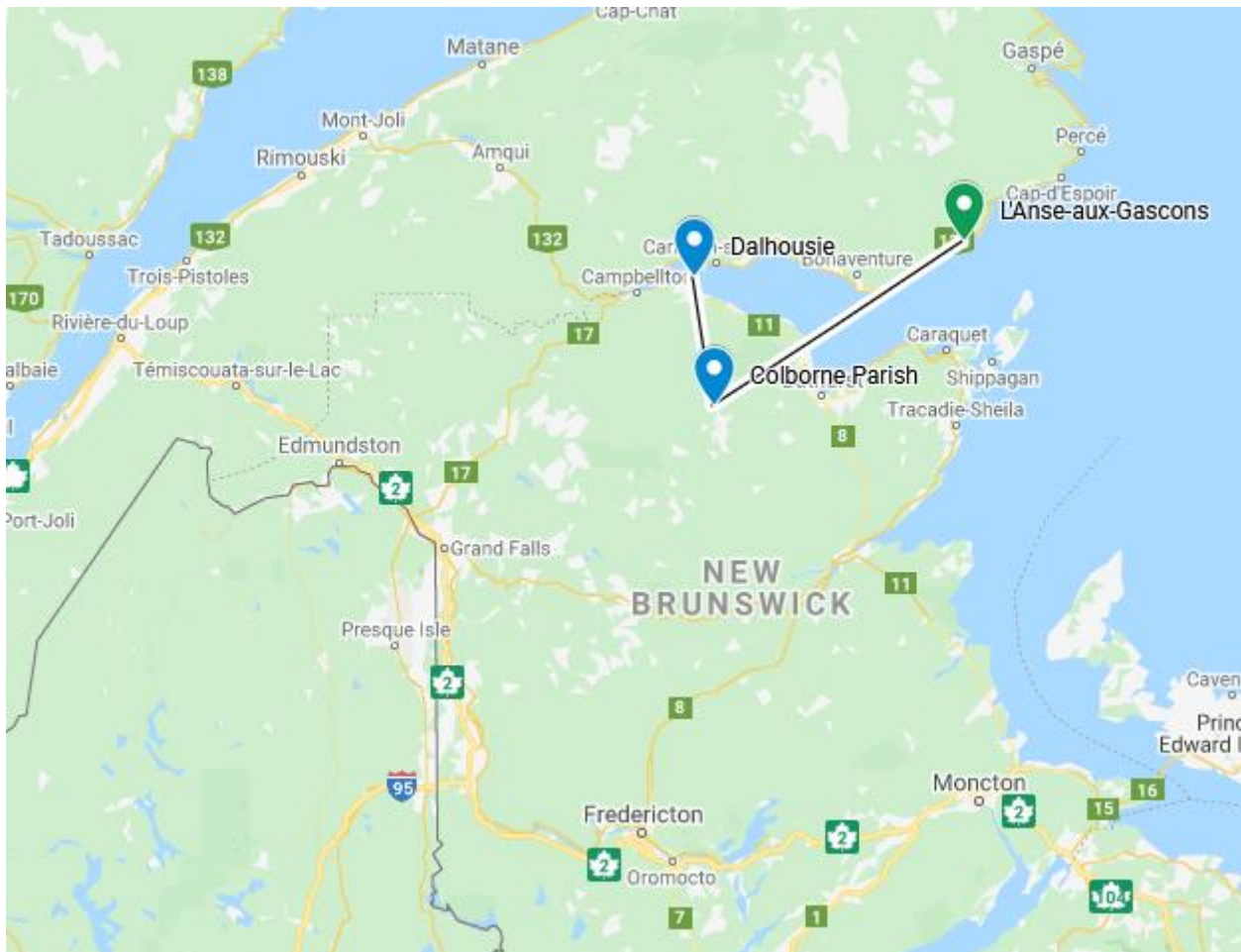
Daughter of [Alexander Chedore](#) (1830-1877) and [Maria Flowers](#) (1831-1903), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Wife of [Edward Bearisto](#) (1862-1936).

Mother of [Elva Beatrice Bearisto](#) (1888-1976).

Born 14 December 1862 in L'Anse aux Gascons, Bonaventure, Gaspé, Que., Canada.

Died 28 August 1904 in Dalhousie, New Brunswick, Canada.



She is baptised in 1863. She is married in 1887, at the age of 24. In 1891, she is living with her husband and two daughters in Colborne, Restigouche, New Brunswick. Her husband is a labourer. In 1901, she is living with her husband and four daughters. She belongs to the Church of England. She lived to be 41 years old.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KHRP-LBZ>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Chedore-23>

2.3.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/KHRP-LBZ>

- 1862
Age 0  **Birth** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
14 Dec 1862
Gascon, Quebec, Canada
- 1877
Age 14  **Death of Parent**
2 Feb 1877
📍 Gascons, Sainte-Germaine-de-l'Anse-aux-Gascons, Le Rocher-Percé, Quebec, Canada
 Alexander Chedore
1830–1877 • 29HC-6LK
- 1887
Age 24  **Marriage**
27 Jul 1887
Gascon, Quebec, Canada
 Edward Bearisto
1862–1936 • MS8F-RRX
- 1888
Age 25  **Birth of Child**
25 June 1888
📍 Charlo, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Elva Beatrice Bearisto
1888–1976 • LCCR-TY6
- 1895
Age 32  **Birth of Child**
1895
📍 Canada
 Edna May Baristo
1895–Deceased • L5ZX-BN3
- 1898
Age 35  **Birth of Child**
6 April 1898
📍 Charlo, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Ellen Nellie Bearisto
1898–1990 • L8MC-ZW8
- 1903
Age 40  **Death of Parent**
22 June 1903
Port Daniel, Bonaventure Co., Quebec, Canada
 Maria Flowers
1831–1903 • 2SXQ-PP6
- 1904
Age 41  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
28 August 1904
Dalhousie, New Brunswick, Canada

2.3.2 Baptism (1863)

<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/13902788/person/18042290911/media/b2b57494-49ce-4a88-98cd-a1ea3b369820>

Chedore } Martha Isabella, Daughter of Alexander Chedore of Ance
Baptism } au Gascon Farmer & Maria Flowers his wife, born on the
fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred & sixty two, was baptized on
the thirtieth day of August one thousand eight hundred
& sixty three, the Sponsors being Philip Le Gallais
Junr & Rebecca his wife & the Mother of the Child, - the
Father not present.

Maria Chedore
Philip Le Gallais
Rebecca Le Gallais

By Me George Mihic M.A.
Rural Dean

2.3.3 Marriage Registration (1887)

[See](#) Edward Bearisto (1862-1936).

2.3.4 Canada Census (1891)

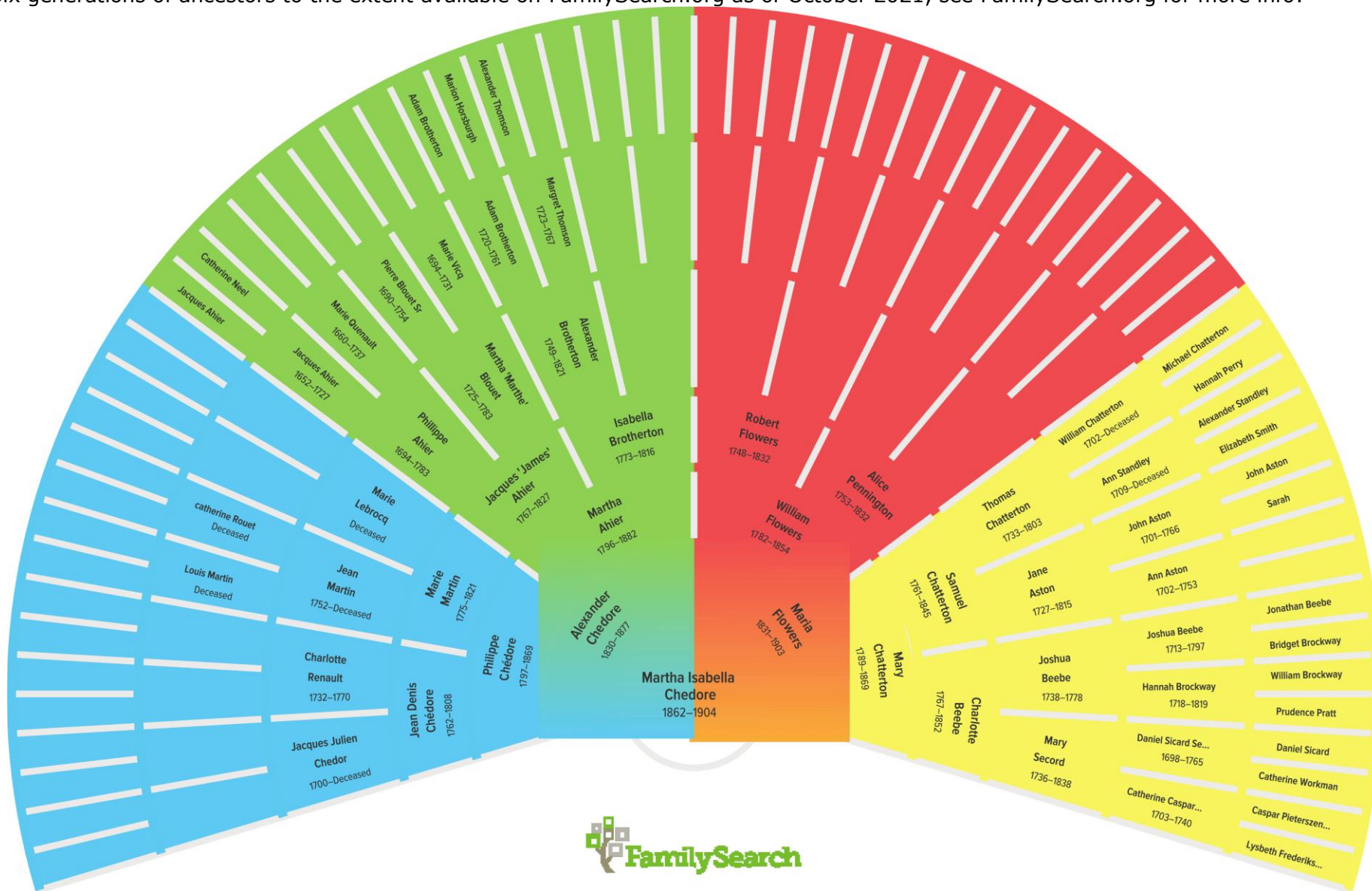
[See](#) Edward Bearisto (1862-1936).

2.3.5 Canada Census (1901)

[See](#) Edward Bearisto (1862-1936).

2.3.6 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.4 Galbraith, Elizabeth (1847-1940)

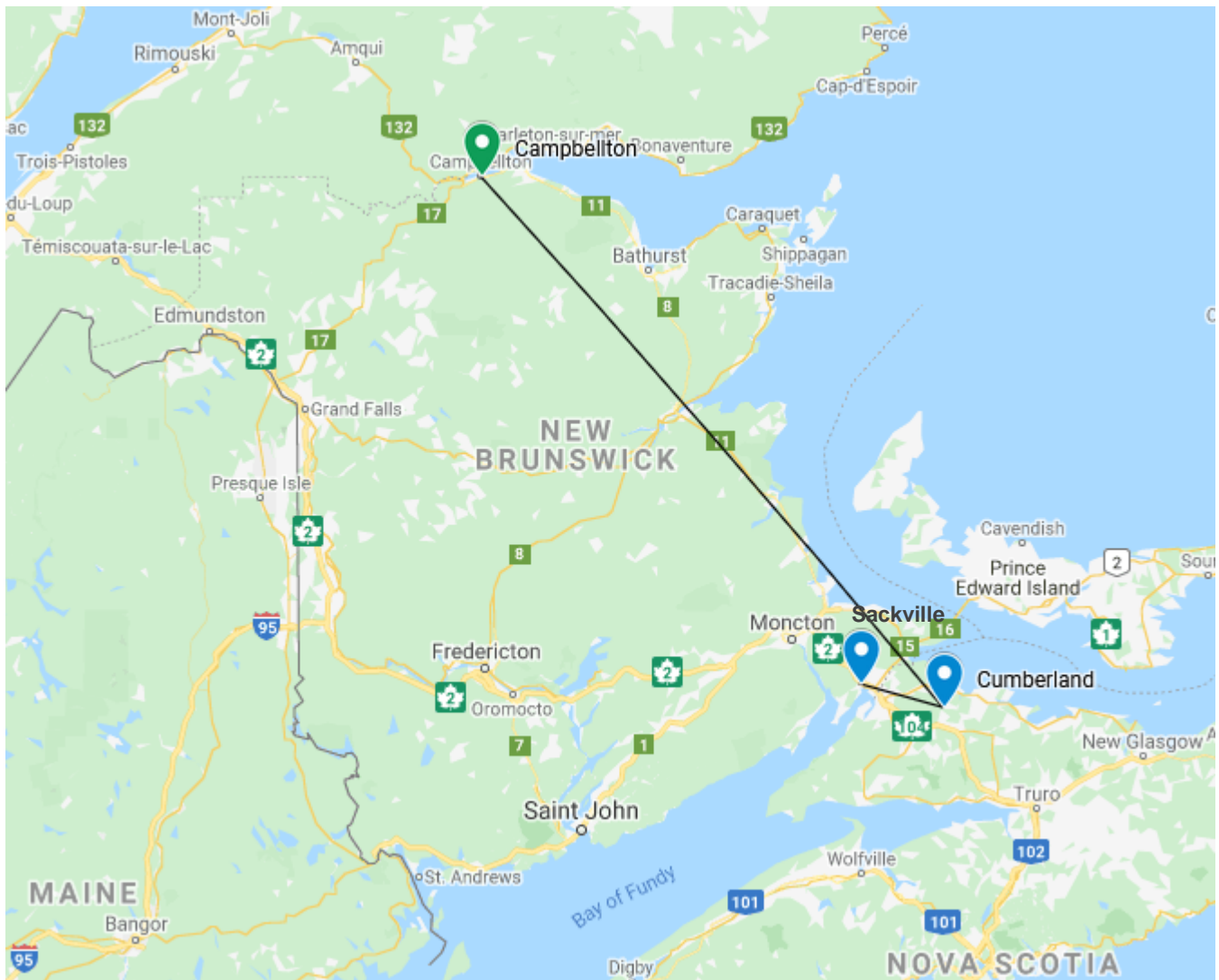
Daughter of [John Galbraith](#) (Before 1832-Deceased) and [Elizabeth Vaughn](#) (Deceased), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Wife of [John Henderson](#) (1836-1921).

Mother of [Harriet Elizabeth Henderson](#) (1872-1948).

Born 24 February 1847 in Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 1 January 1940 in Sackville, Westmorland, New Brunswick, Canada.



Her father was born in Scotland. In 1881, she is living with her husband and three daughters in Campbellton, Addington, Restigouche, New Brunswick. She is Presbyterian. Her husband is a merchant. In 1911, she is living with her husband and two daughters in Cumberland, Nova Scotia. In 1921, she is living with two daughters in Sackville, New Brunswick. She lived to be 92 years old.

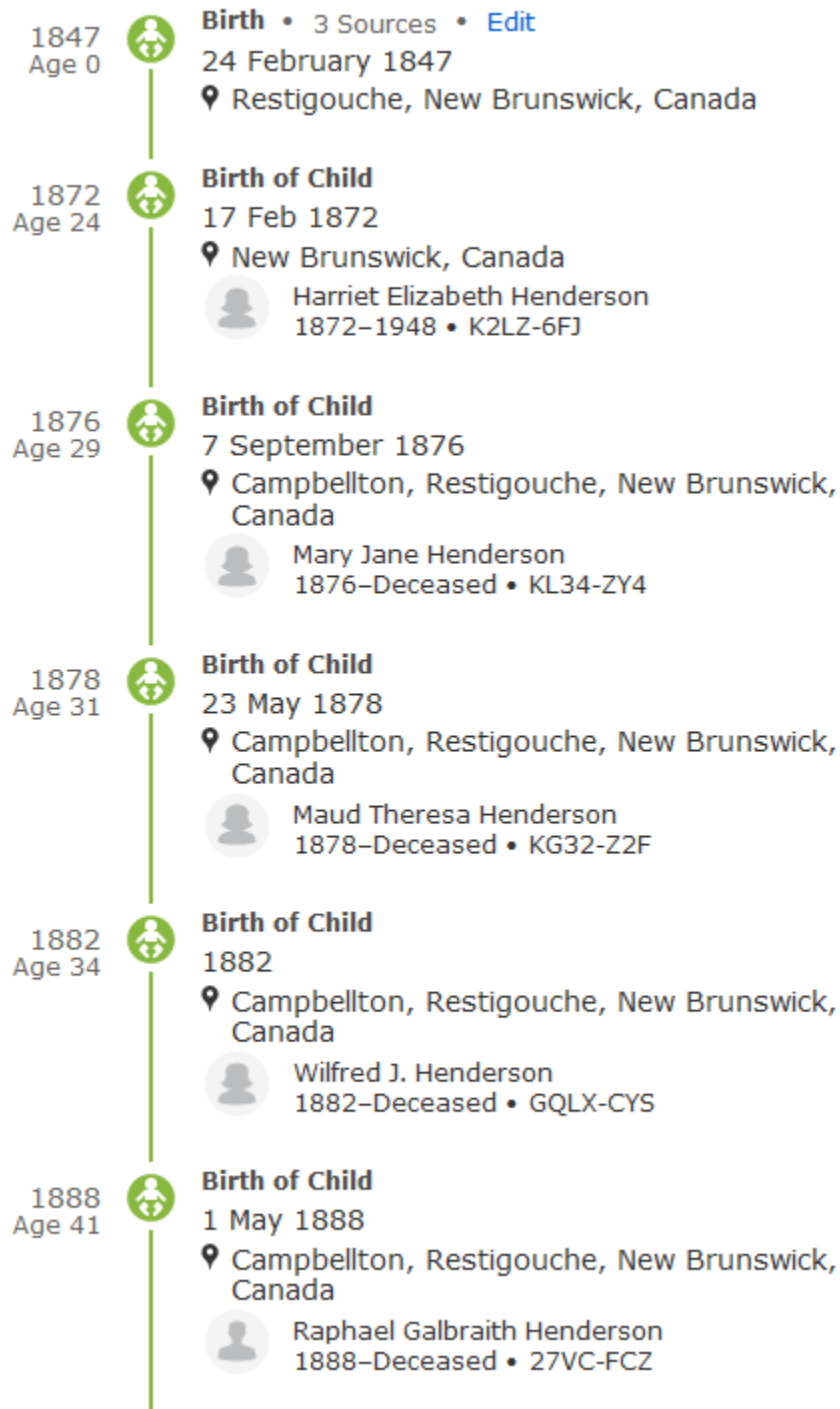
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K22X-QHS>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Galbraith-2026>

2.4.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/K22X-QHS>



1901
Age 54  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
31 Mar 1901
📍 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada

1911
Age 63  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Cumberland Sub-Districts 1-45, Nova Scotia, Canada

1921
Age 74  **Death of Spouse**
27 February 1921
📍 Sackville, Westmorland, New Brunswick, Canada
 John Henderson
1836-1921 • K22X-QH9

1940
Age 92  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
1 January 1940
📍 Sackville, Westmorland, New Brunswick, Canada

2.4.2 Canada Census (1881)

[See](#) John Henderson (1836-1921)

2.4.3 Canada Census (1901)

[See](#) John Henderson (1836-1921)

2.4.4 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) John Henderson (1836-1921)

2.4.5 Canada Census (1921)

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_038-E002900974

FORM 1.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE.

SIXTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1921.

SIXIEME RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1921.

POPULATION.

"B"

Province *New Brunswick* District No. *49* Enumeration Sub-District No. *37* in *Laskerville* (City, town, village, township or parish).

Page *7*

Enumerated by *W. M. Patton*

Enumerateur.

Page *2*

NAME AND RESIDENCE	SEX AND CLASS OF BIRTH	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP			RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION			EDUCATION			PROFESSION, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT		
			PERSON	FATHER	MOTHER	Year of arrival	Year of naturalization	Year of birth in Canada	Year of birth in Province	Year of birth in Country	Year of birth in Province	Year of birth in Country	Year of birth in Province	Year of birth in Country	Year of birth in Province	Year of birth in Country	Year of birth in Province
<i>Joseph, Fred</i> <i>Wagoner</i> <i>Wagoner</i> <i>Wagoner</i> <i>Wagoner</i>	<i>M</i> <i>M</i> <i>M</i> <i>M</i>	<i>08-3-0</i> <i>08-3-0</i> <i>08-3-0</i> <i>08-3-0</i>	<i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>
<i>Robert, James</i> <i>Wagoner</i> <i>Wagoner</i> <i>Wagoner</i>	<i>M</i> <i>M</i> <i>M</i> <i>M</i>	<i>08-3-0</i> <i>08-3-0</i> <i>08-3-0</i> <i>08-3-0</i>	<i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>
<i>William, Elizabeth</i> <i>Wagoner</i> <i>Wagoner</i> <i>Wagoner</i>	<i>F</i> <i>F</i> <i>F</i> <i>F</i>	<i>08-3-0</i> <i>08-3-0</i> <i>08-3-0</i> <i>08-3-0</i>	<i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i>	<i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i> <i>Canada</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i> <i>1870</i>

2.4.6 Death Certificate (1940)

https://archives.gnb.ca/Search/VISSE/141C5.aspx?culture=en-CA&guid=fa60250e-588b-4afc-960f-fd56f22ef4db

FORM C-3

FEB 7 1940 *Dr Barnhill* 25402

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics-Free, penalty for improper use 5300," and properly addressed will pass through the mail "FREE"

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

1. PLACE OF DEATH (Sub-Health District: *Westmorland*) Area (City, Town or Civil Parish): *Sackville Town*
 If in City, Town or Village: *Sackville* (Name) Street: *Albion Avenue* House No. _____
 (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the name instead of street and number)

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in years, months and days)
 (a) In City, Town or Civil Parish where death occurred: *29 yrs* (b) In Province: *92 yrs* (c) In Canada (if immigrant): _____

3. NAME OF DECEASED: *Elizabeth Henderson* (Surname) (Given name or names)
 RESIDENCE No. _____ Street: *Albion Avenue* Town, Village or Civil Parish: *Sackville* Province: *N.B.*
 (Residence means usual place of abode. Post Office Address for residents in rural parts not sufficient)

4. Sex	5. Nationality (Citizenship)	6. Racial Origin	7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (Write the word)
<i>Female</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>widowed</i>

8. BIRTHPLACE: *Restigouche N.B.* (Province or Country)

9. DATE OF BIRTH: *Feb* (Month) *24* (Day) *1849* (Year)

10. AGE in: Years *92* Months *10* Days *8* If less than one day old hrs. or min.

11. Trade, profession or kind of work as spinner, teamster, office clerk, etc.: *Housewife*

12. Kind of industry or business, as cotton-mill, lumbering, bank, etc.: _____

13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation: *Jan 1939*

14. Total years spent in this occupation: _____

15. If married give name of wife or husband of deceased: _____

FATHER: 16. NAME: *John Galbraith*
 17. BIRTHPLACE: *Scotland* (Province or Country)

MOTHER: 18. MAIDEN NAME: *Elizabeth Vaughan*
 19. BIRTHPLACE: *St. Matthews N.B.* (Province or Country)

20. Name of informant: *R.G. Henderson*
 Address: *Sackville N.B.*
 Relationship to deceased: *Son*

21. Place of Burial, Cremation or Removal: *Sackville Cemetery*
 Date of burial or removal: *Jan 3rd 1940*

22. UNDERTAKER: *Geo. Campbell Sons & Co* (Name and address)
G. R. L.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

23. DATE OF DEATH: *Jan* (Month) *1st* (Day) *1940* (Year)

24. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from: *Dec 27* 1897 to *Jan 1* 1940 and last saw her alive on: *Jan 1* 1940

CAUSE OF DEATH

i. Immediate cause: *Congested Heart Failure*
 Give disease, injury or complication which caused death, not the mode of dying, such as heart failure, apoplexy, asphyxia, etc.
 due to _____

Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to immediate cause (stated in order proceeding backwards from immediate cause):
 (b) *Hypertension*
 due to _____
 (c) *with arteriosclerosis*

ii. Other morbid conditions (if important) contributing to death but not causally related to immediate cause: _____

25. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy? _____

26. Was there a surgical operation? _____ Date of operation: _____ 19____
 State findings: _____ Was there an autopsy? _____

27. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:—
 Accident, suicide or homicide? _____ Date of injury: _____ 19____
 Manner of injury: _____ (State which)
 Nature of injury: _____ (How sustained)
 Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place: _____

Signed by: *Dr Barnhill* M.D.
 Address: *Sackville* Date: *Jan 4* 1940

28. S.D.R. No.: *178*

29. Filed: *Jan 5* 1940 *J. M. Gaudet* (Sub-Deputy Registrar)

VITAL STATISTICS, REGULATION 20, MAKES IT THE DUTY OF THE UNDERTAKER OR PERSON ACTING AS UNDERTAKER TO OBTAIN ALL THE PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN THE "CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH" AND TO FILE THE SAME WITH THE SUB-DEPUTY REGISTRAR WHO SHALL ISSUE THE BURIAL PERMIT. WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. (See reverse side for instructions.)

2.4.7 Grave & Gravestone (1940)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/128476233/elizabeth-henderson>

Elizabeth Galbraith Henderson

Birth 1847

Death 1940 (aged 92-93)

Burial

Sackville Rural Cemetery

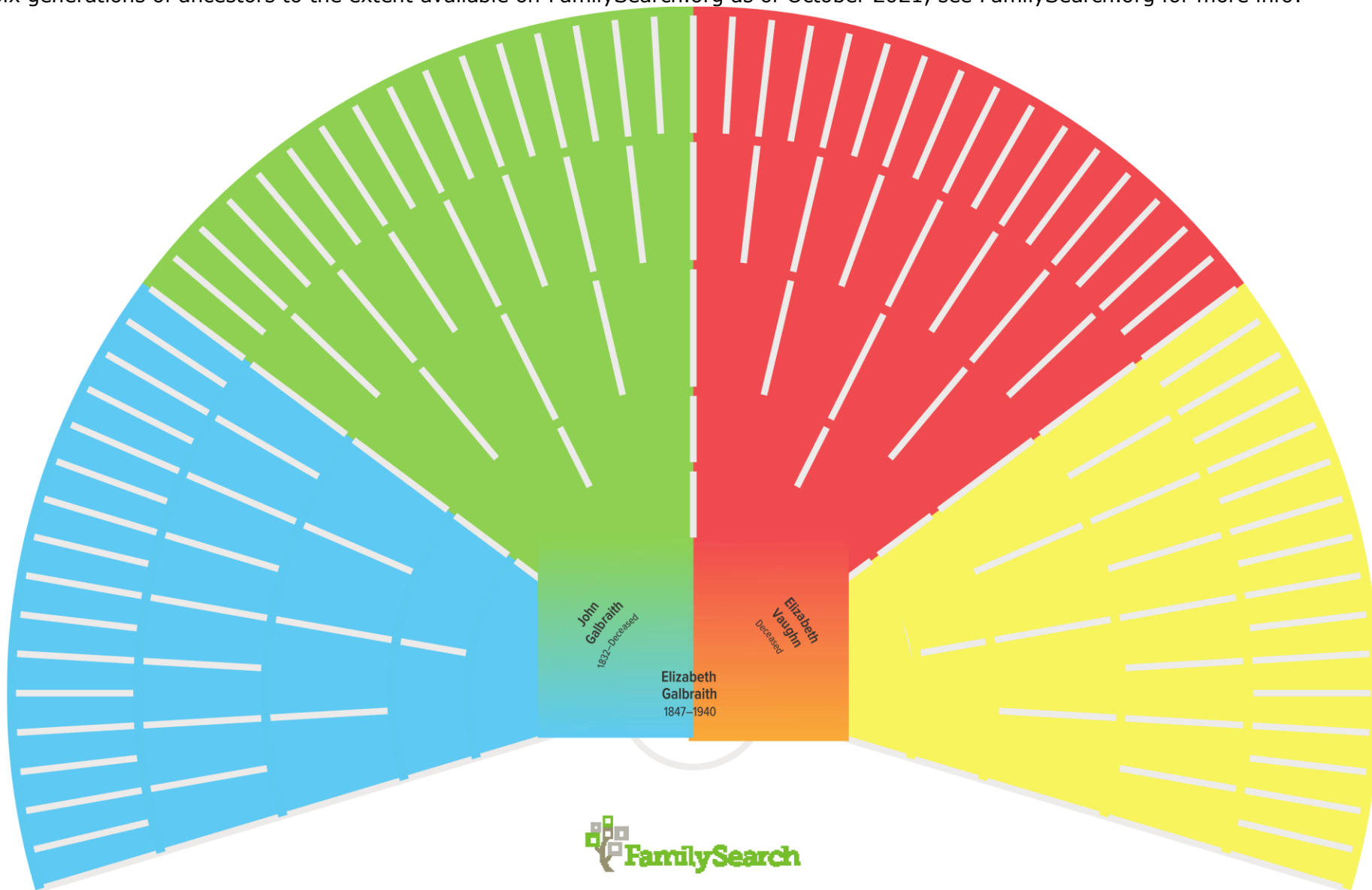
Sackville, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, Canada

Memorial ID 128476233 · View Source

[See](#) gravestone for John Henderson (1836-1921).

2.4.8 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.5 Henderson, Harriet Elizabeth (1872-1948)

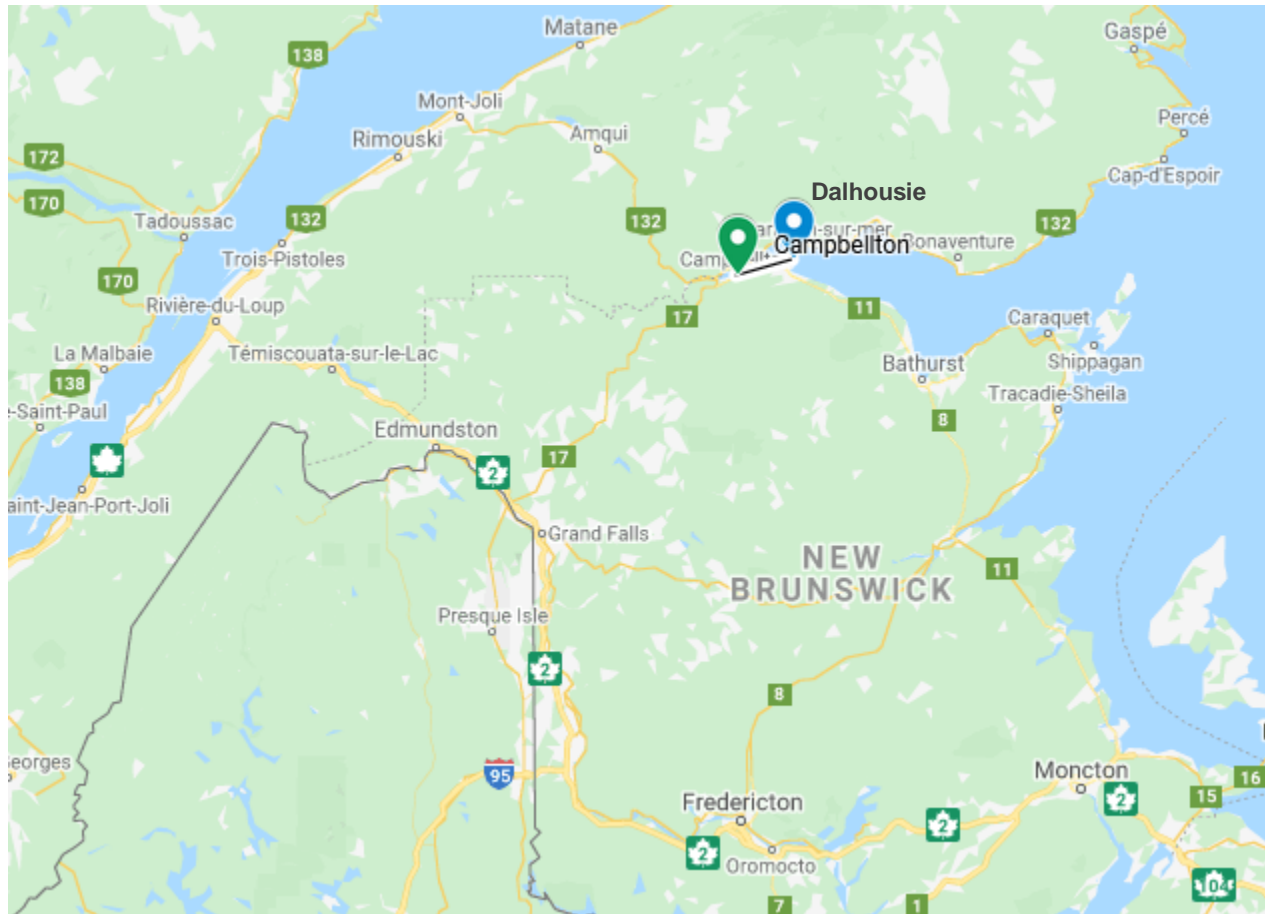
Daughter of [John Henderson](#) (1837-1921) and [Elizabeth Galbraith](#) (1847-Deceased).

Wife of [William Albert Mott](#) (1864-1911).

Mother of [Walter Stewart Mott](#) (1909-1961).

Born 17 February 1872 in Campbellton, Restigouche Co., NB, Canada.

Died 1948 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.



Her father was born in Scotland, and a merchant. In 1881, she is living with her parents and two sisters in Campbellton, New Brunswick, and is called "Hattie". She is Presbyterian. She is married in 1894, at the age of 22. In 1901, she is living with her husband, mother-in-law, and son. Her husband is a lawyer, former mayor of Campbellton, and member of the NB Legislature. In 1911, she is living with her husband, mother-in-law, four children, and a "domestic servant", in Dalhousie, New Brunswick. In 1921, she is widowed and living with two children. Her occupation is Register of Deeds for the Government, with annual earnings of \$1400. She lived to be 76 years old.

William Albert Mott [history](#):

Harriet Elizabeth Henderson Mott later became Registrar of Deeds for Restigouche County and remained so for many many years.

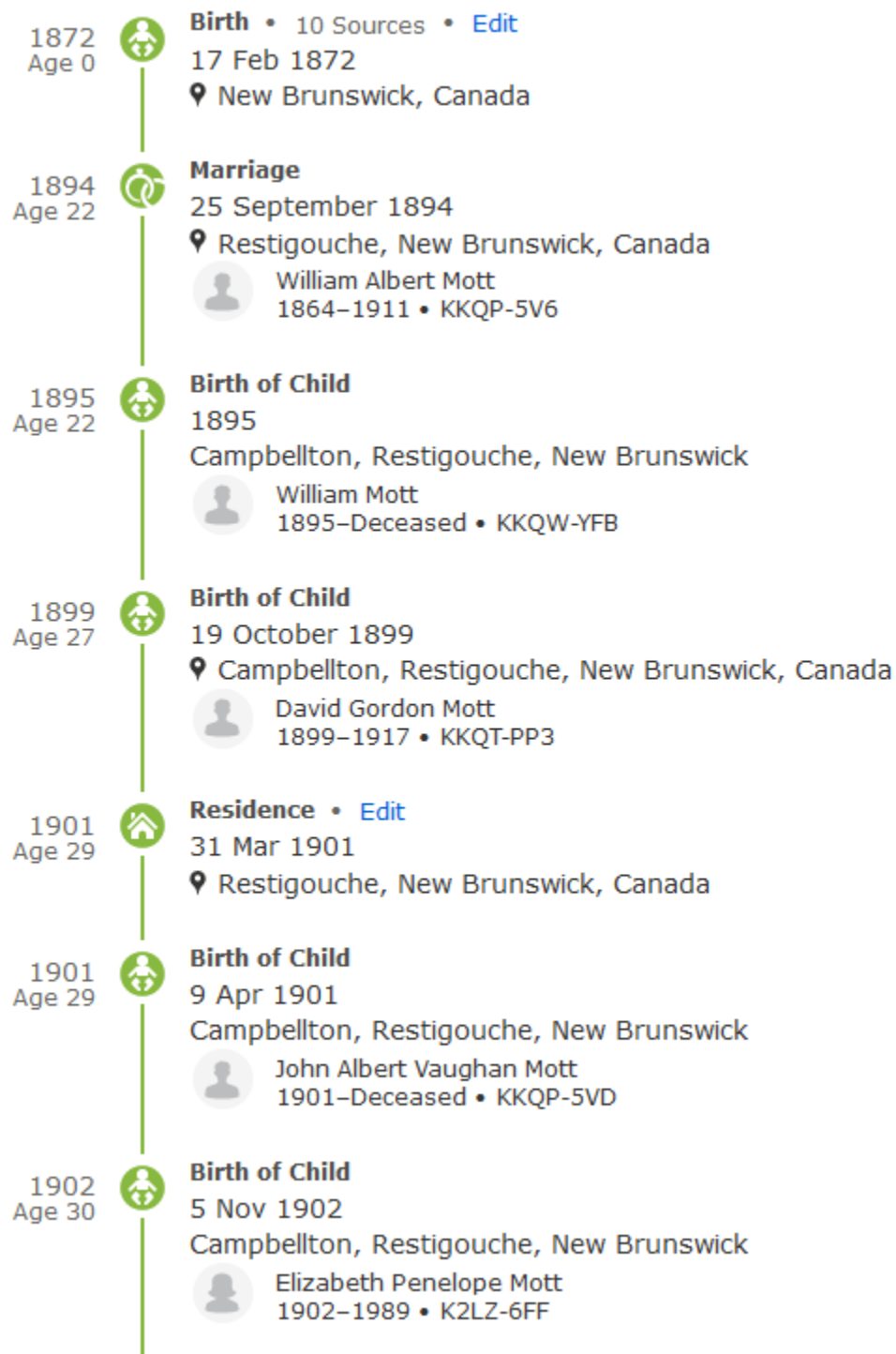
Genealogy websites:













<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K2LZ-6FJ>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Henderson-23277>

2.5.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/K2LZ-6FJ>



- 1909
Age 37  **Birth of Child**
4 August 1909
📍 Campbellton, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Walter Stewart Mott
1909–1961 • L8QJ-6YK
- 1911
Age 38  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Restigouche Sub-Districts 1-13, New Brunswick,
Canada
- 1911
Age 39  **Death of Spouse**
1 December 1911
📍 Saint John, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada
 William Albert Mott
1864–1911 • KKQP-5V6
- 1917
Age 45  **Death of Child**
27 December 1917
📍 Fort Worth, Tarrant, Texas, United States
 David Gordon Mott
1899–1917 • KKQT-PP3
- 1921
Age 49  **Death of Parent**
27 February 1921
📍 Sackville, Westmorland, New Brunswick, Canada
 John Henderson
1836–1921 • K22X-QH9
- 1940
Age 67  **Death of Parent**
1 January 1940
📍 Sackville, Westmorland, New Brunswick, Canada
 Elizabeth Galbraith
1847–1940 • K22X-QHS
- 1948
Age 75  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
1948

2.5.2 Birth Certificate (1872)

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F2DW-TD9

He-713

This form if placed in an envelope, marked " Dominion Statistics—Free, penalty for improper use \$300." and properly addressed to the District Registrar, will pass through the Mail "FREE."

FORM C-1.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Registered No. NEW BRUNSWICK
RECEIVED
JUN 23 1929
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTH.
(BY PARENT OR GUARDIAN)

1. (PLACE OF BIRTH)
Sub-Health District of Restigouche Sub-Deputy Registrar area of Campbellton, N.B.
If in City, Town or Village Campbellton, N.B. Street _____ House No. _____
(Name) (If birth occurred in a hospital, give its name instead of Street and Number)

2. FULL NAME OF CHILD Henderson, Garret Elizabeth
(Surname) (Given name)

3. Sex of child <u>F</u>	4. Single, twin, triplet or other? <u>S.</u>	5. Was the child born alive? <u>Yes</u> <small>Answer, yes or no.</small>	6. Are parents married? <u>Yes</u> <small>Answer, yes or no.</small>
-----------------------------	---	---	--

7. Date of birth? February 17th 1872
month, day, year.

FATHER		MOTHER	
8. Full Name <u>John Henderson</u>	14. Full Maiden Name <u>Elizabeth Galbraith</u>	9. Residence <u>Campbellton, N.B.</u> <small>(Usual place of abode.) If non-resident, give place and province.</small>	15. Residence <u>Campbellton, N.B.</u> <small>(Usual place of abode.) If non-resident, give place and province.</small>
10. Racial origin <u>Scotch</u>	11. Age last birthday _____ years	16. Racial origin <u>Scotch</u>	17. Age last birthday _____ years
12. Birthplace _____ <small>(City or place, province or country.)</small>	13. Occupation:— (a) Trade or profession <u>Merchant</u> (b) Business in which employed _____	18. Birthplace _____ <small>(City or place, province or country.)</small>	19. Children of this mother (including this birth.) Number born alive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number now living <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number stillborn (born dead) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
21. Name of Doctor, Nurse or other person in attendance at birth <u>Dr John McIvor & Mr Roland Fraser</u>		20. Was this a premature birth? <u>No</u>	

I certify the foregoing to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Given under my hand at Sackville this 2nd day of April 1929
Elizabeth Galbraith Henderson
Signature of Informant. (mother)

I hereby certify that the above return was made to me at Campbellton, N.B.
on the MAY - 8 1929 day of _____ 19____
Schedule C Births A. McI. McDonald Secy.
Sub-Deputy Registration No. _____
Page 49. No 1109
RESTIGOUCHE SUB-DISTRICT BOARD OF HEALTH

Margin reserved for binding. Write plainly with unfading ink. This is a Permanent Record. N. B.—In case of more than one child at a birth, a Separate Return must be made for each, and the number of each, in order of birth, stated. RACIAL ORIGIN will be described by stating to what people or tongue each of the parents belongs, whether English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, Russian, Ruthenian, Slovak, Galician, etc. The words "Canadian" or "American" should not be used, as they express nationality or citizenship but not a race or people.

2.5.3 Canada Census (1881)

[See](#) John Henderson (1836-1921)

2.5.4 Marriage Certificate (1894)

[See](#) William Albert Mott (1864-1911).

2.5.5 Canada Census (1901)

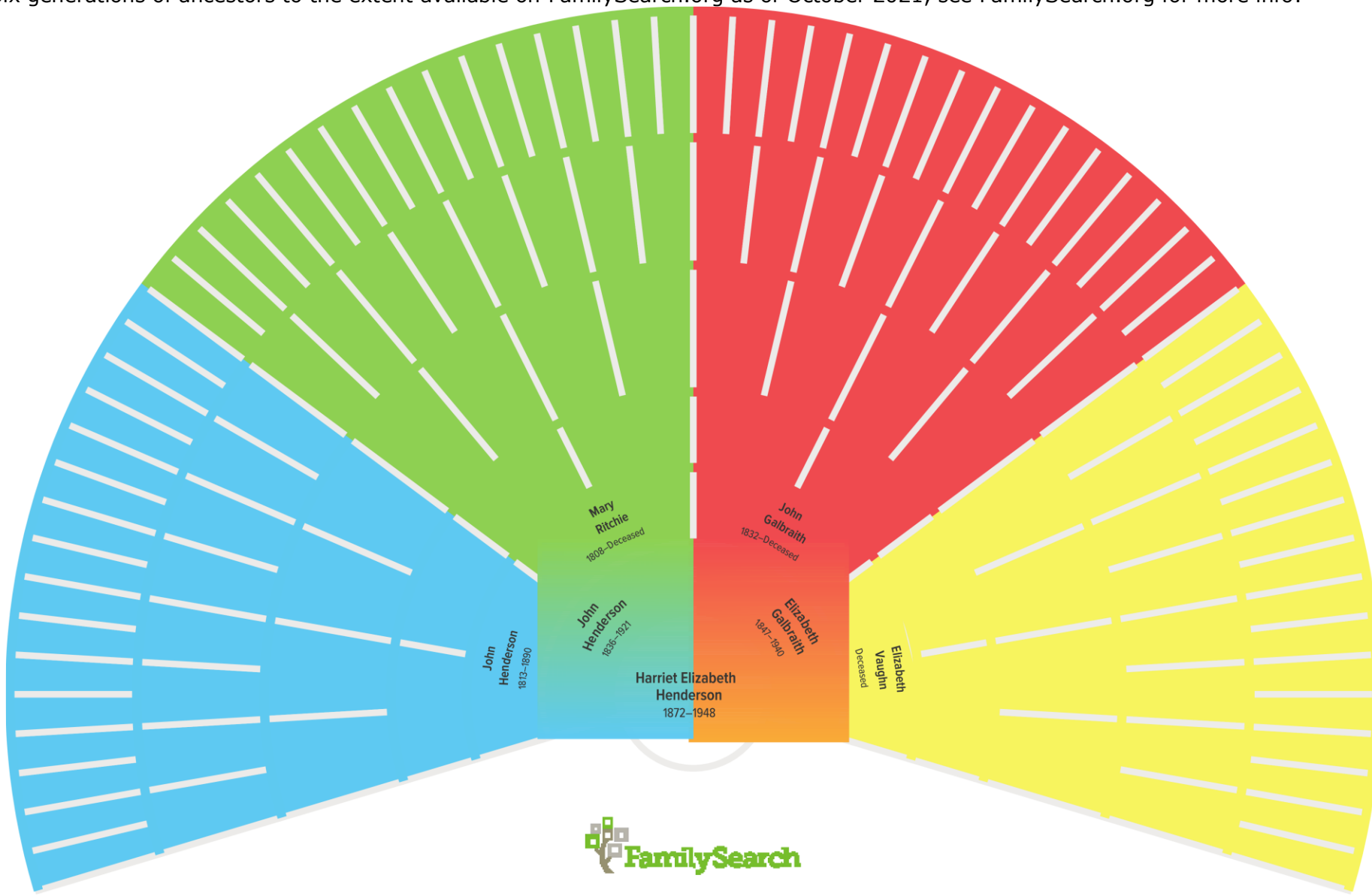
[See](#) Penelope Stewart (1838-1926)

2.5.6 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) William Albert Mott (1864-1911).

2.5.9 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.6 Henderson, John (1836-1921)

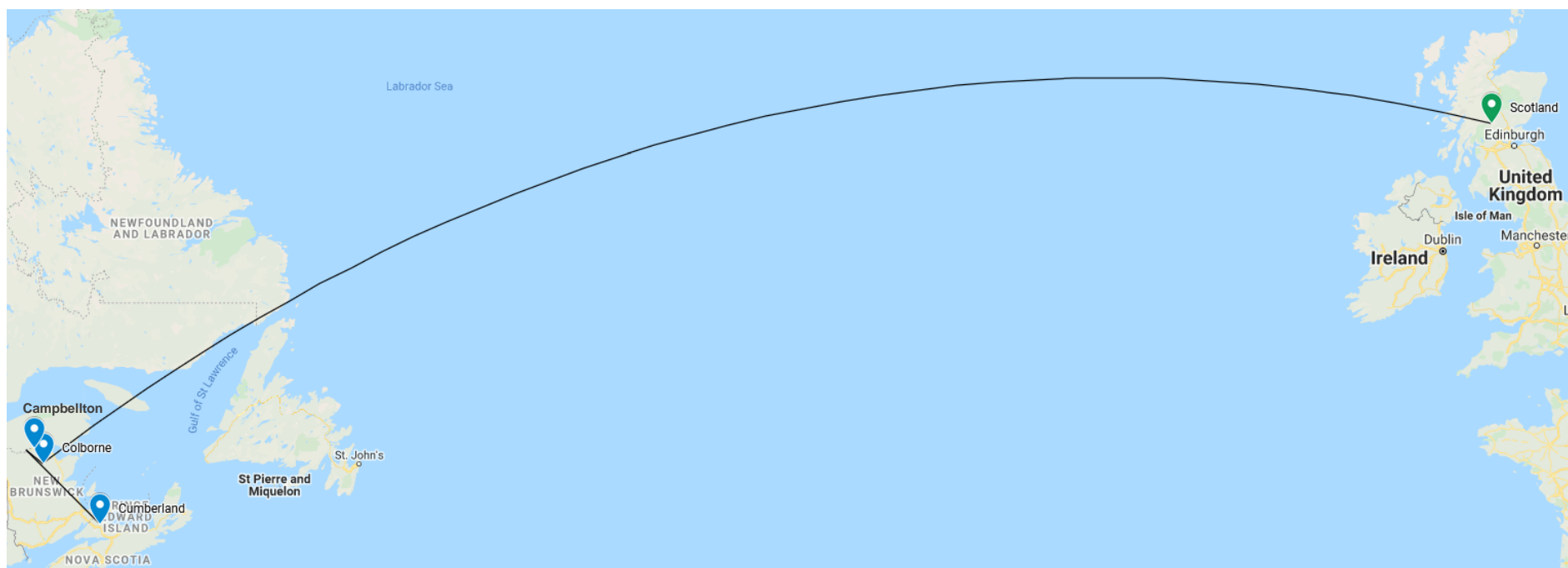
Son of [John Henderson](#) (1813-1890) and [Mary Ritchie](#) (1808-Deceased), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Wife of [Elizabeth Galbraith](#) (1847-1940).

Father of [Harriet Elizabeth Henderson](#) (1872-1948).

Born 1836 in Scotland.

Died 1921 in Canada.



He was born in Scotland. In 1851, he is living with his parents and six siblings in Colborne, Restigouche, New Brunswick. His father is a farmer. Both parents are recorded as Scottish, with the year of immigration for his father of 1842 and his mother of 1843. In 1881, he is living with his wife and three children in Campbellton, Addington, Restigouche, New Brunswick. He is a merchant. In 1901, he is living with his wife and four children and a servant. He is Presbyterian. He is still a merchant, with annual earnings of \$800. In 1911, he is living with his wife and two daughters in Cumberland, Nova Scotia. He lived to be 85 years old.

Genealogy websites:


<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K22X-QH9>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Henderson-23520>

2.6.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/K22X-QH9>



1890
Age 54  **Death of Parent**
1890
 John Henderson
1813–1890 • G82Y-59T

1901
Age 65  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
31 Mar 1901
 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada

1911
Age 75  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Cumberland Sub-Districts 1-45, Nova Scotia,
Canada

1921
Age 85  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
27 February 1921
 Sackville, Westmorland, New Brunswick, Canada

2.6.2 Canada Census (1851)

In the household of his father [John Henderson](#) and mother [Mary Ritchie](#), not yet included in this genealogy document.

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1061/images/e092-e002294062>

Population Returns Under Act 11 Vict cap 29 & 12 Vict cap 45
Schedule 1.

19 - 19

Dwelling	Name	Sex	Relationship	Age	Race	Rank or Occupation	Date of entering the colony	Sick or Infirm	Remarks
81 House	James Hamilton	M	H	40	Scotch	Farmer	1830		
	Margaret Hamilton	F	W	38	"		1835		
	John Hamilton	M	S	11			Birth		
	James Hamilton	M	S	8			"		
	Mary Hamilton	F	D	7			"		
	George Hamilton	M	S	5			"		
	Agnes Hamilton	F	D	4			"		
	Robert Hamilton	M	S	2			"		
	Peter Hamilton	M	S	1			"		
81 House	James Hamilton	M	H	77	Scotch	Peor or Occupation	1830	Sick & Infirm	Died since this was copied
	Margaret Cunningham	F	W	77	"		"	"	
82 House	John Henderson	M	H	44	Scotch	Farmer	1842		
	Mary Ritchie	F	W	44	"		1843		
	Donald Henderson	M	S	23			"		
	Archibald Henderson	M	S	19			"		
	John Henderson	M	S	14			"		
	Alexander Henderson	M	S	13			"		
	Thomas Henderson	M	S	11			"		
	John Henderson	F	D	7			Birth		
	William Henderson	M	S	9			1843		

2.6.3 Canada Census (1881)

With wife [Elizabeth Galbraith](#) (1847-1940) and daughter [Harriet Elizabeth Henderson](#) (1872-1948).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1577/images/31229_C_13186-00620

CENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT.

Province of *New Brunswick*

District No. *37*

S. District *6 Division*

PAGE *12*

James Ritchie - Enumerator

SCHEDULE No. 1 - Nominal Return of the Living.

TABLEAU No. 1 - Dénombrement des Vivants.

NUMBERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION.						NAMES	SEX	AGE	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of birth.	RELIGION.	ORIGIN.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or Widowed.	Instruction.
Vessels.	Shanties.	Houses in construction.	Houses quite habitable.	Houses in habitable.	Families.										
NUMÉRÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES.						NOMS	SEXES	AGE.	Nés dans les douze derniers mois.	Pays ou Province de naissance.	RELIGION.	ORIGINE.	Profession ou métier.	Mariés ou veuves.	Allant à l'école.
Bâtimens.	Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons in-habitées.	Maisons habitées.	Familles.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						<i>McKenzie George</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>Do. ✓</i>	<i>Presb. ✓</i>	<i>Scotch ✓</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>✓</i>
						<i>" Elizabeth</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>N.B. ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>✓</i>
						<i>" John B.</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>" ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
						<i>" James B.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>" ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
				<i>53</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>Henderson John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Merchant ✓</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>✓</i>
						<i>" Elizabeth</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>N.B. ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>✓</i>
						<i>" Hattie E.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>" ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>✓</i>
						<i>" Minnie J.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>" ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>✓</i>
						<i>" Maud J.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>" ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

2.6.4 Canada Census (1901)

Including his wife Elizabeth Galbraith (1847-1940).

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000028730>

1901 CENSUS CANADA, 1901. SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION.

Province New Brunswick District No. 10 Restigouche S. District No. a Polling sub-division No. 3 in addington dans Campbellton town

Page 10 Nominal Return of Living Persons by James Chung Enumerator, 5-10

Numbered in the order of visitation.		Personal Description.						Citizenship, Nationality and Religion.					Principal Profession or Trade.				Wage Earns.				Education and Literacy.										
Dwelling House	Family Household	Name of each person in family or household on 31st March, 1901.	Sex.	Colour.	Relationship to head of family or household.	Month and date of birth.	Year of birth.	Age at last birthday.	Country or place of birth.	Year of immigration to Canada.	Year of naturalization.	Racial or Tribal origin.	Nationality.	Religion.	Profession, occupation, trade or means of living of each person.	Living on own means.	Employer.	Employee.	Working on own account.	Working at trade in factory or in home.	Months employed at trade in factory.	Months employed at trade in home.	Months employed in other occupation than trade in factory or home.	Earnings from occupation or trade in year.	Extra earnings from other than occupation or trade in year.	Months at school in year.	Can read.	Can write.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
77	53	James Wilson	M	W	Head	6 July	1846	4	Scotland			Scottish	Canadian	Protestant																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	11 June	1848	12	Scotland				"	"																	
		John	M	W	Head	2 July	1800	16	Scotland				"	"	Merchant								800								
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	2 July	1827	54	Scotland				"	"																	
		James	M	W	Son	23 May	1877	23	Scotland				"	"																	
		Robert	M	W	Son	6 July	1881	19	Scotland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	23 May	1877	23	Scotland				"	"																	
		John	M	W	Son	1 May	1888	12	Scotland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	6 July	1881	19	Scotland				"	"																	
		William	M	W	Head	14 Oct	1849	46	Ireland				Irish	Canadian	Protestant																
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	7 Dec	1862	37	Ireland				"	"																	
		James	M	W	Son	29 Sept	1887	13	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	13 June	1878	22	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	19 Dec	1877	23	Ireland				"	"	Servant																
		John	M	W	Head	14 Oct	1849	46	Ireland				Irish	Canadian	Protestant																
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	7 Dec	1862	37	Ireland				"	"																	
		James	M	W	Son	29 Sept	1887	13	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	13 June	1878	22	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	19 Dec	1877	23	Ireland				"	"	Servant																
		John	M	W	Head	14 Oct	1849	46	Ireland				Irish	Canadian	Protestant																
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	7 Dec	1862	37	Ireland				"	"																	
		James	M	W	Son	29 Sept	1887	13	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	13 June	1878	22	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	19 Dec	1877	23	Ireland				"	"	Servant																
		William	M	W	Head	14 Oct	1849	46	Ireland				Irish	Canadian	Protestant																
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	7 Dec	1862	37	Ireland				"	"																	
		James	M	W	Son	29 Sept	1887	13	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	13 June	1878	22	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	19 Dec	1877	23	Ireland				"	"	Servant																
		John	M	W	Head	14 Oct	1849	46	Ireland				Irish	Canadian	Protestant																
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	7 Dec	1862	37	Ireland				"	"																	
		James	M	W	Son	29 Sept	1887	13	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	13 June	1878	22	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	19 Dec	1877	23	Ireland				"	"	Servant																
		William	M	W	Head	14 Oct	1849	46	Ireland				Irish	Canadian	Protestant																
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	7 Dec	1862	37	Ireland				"	"																	
		James	M	W	Son	29 Sept	1887	13	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	13 June	1878	22	Ireland				"	"																	
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	19 Dec	1877	23	Ireland				"	"	Servant																

2.6.5 Canada Census (1911)

With wife [Elizabeth Galbraith](#) (1847-1940).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV9R-W4GP>

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911. SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC. POPULATION - NOM, RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS, ETC.

Province: New Brunswick District No. 42 Cumberland S. District No. 3 Enumeration District No. 3 (in date) Part of Town of Grand (City, town, village, hamlet, etc.)

Page 24 Nominal return of living persons by J. J. Claphy Enumerator June 19

NUMEROS IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION		RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION								CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND BELIEF						PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, TRADE OR BRANCH OF LIVELIHOOD					WAGES AND ETC.				INSURANCE EXPIRED AT DATE			EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3</																																	

2.6.6 Death Certificate (1921)

Same John Henderson, since wife Elizabeth Galbraith Henderson (1847-1940) with two of her daughters is shown in the Canada Census (2021) having moved from Restigouche to Sackville and is now widowed.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61512/images/FS_004529794_01071

FORM C.-3. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—NEW BRUNSWICK
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH—
 Sub-Health District *Westmorland Co* Sub-Deputy Registrar area of *Sackville, N.B.* Registered No. *447014*
 If in City or Town..... Street..... House No. *111*
 (Name) (Name)

If in hospital or institution, give name.....

2 NAME OF DECEASED *John Henderson*
 Residence *Sackville, N.B.* (Usual place of abode)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

3 SEX *Male* 4 RACIAL ORIGIN *British* 5 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced *Married*
 (Write the words)

6 BIRTHPLACE (Province or Country) *Scotland*
 7 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day and year) *Dec 9 1836*
 8 AGE Years *84* Months *2* Days *18* If less than one day, hrs. or min.

9 LAST OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
 (a) *Retired Sawmill* (Kind of industry) *1*
 (c) From..... to..... (Date from which to which so employed) *70*

10 FORMER OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
 (a) *Mill hand* (b) *70*
 (Trade or occupation or kind of work) (Kind of industry)
 (c) From *13th* to..... (Date from which to which so employed) *1*

11 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (In years and months)
 (a) At place of death *9 yrs* (b) In province *77 yrs*
 (c) In Canada (if an immigrant) *20*

12 Name of father *John Henderson*
 13 Birthplace of father *Scotland*
 (Province or Country)
 14 Maiden name of mother *Mary Galbraith*
 15 Birthplace of mother *Westmorland*
 (Province or Country)

16 Informant's name *E. Henderson*
 Address *Sackville*
 17 Relationship to deceased *Son*

18 Place of burial, cremation or removal *Sackville* Date of burial *March 1 1921*

19 Undertaker *Gay Campbell Sons*
 (Name and Address)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

20 Date of death *Feb 27* 19*21*
 (Month, day and year)

21 I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from *July* 19*18* to *January 20* 19*21* that I last saw him alive on *January 20* 19*21* and that death occurred on the date stated above, at *12.20* p.m.

The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:
Myocardial Infarction 2
 (duration) *3* yrs. *0* mos. *0* dys.

CONTRIBUTORY *None* 1
 (Secondary) (duration) *0* yrs. *0* mos. *0* dys.

22 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? *00*

Did an operation precede death? *No* Date of..... *0*
 Was there an autopsy? *No* *02*

(Signed) *J. H. Wheeler* M.D.
 Address *Sackville N.B.*
 Date.....

State the Disease causing Death, or in death from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

23 Filed *July 28* 19*21* *J. H. Wheeler*
April 27 1921 Sub-Deputy Registrar

Vital Statistics, Reg. 210 makes it the duty of the Undertaker or person acting as Undertaker to obtain all the particulars required in the "Certificate of Registration of Death" and to file the same with the Sub-Deputy Registrar who shall issue the burial permit.

(OVER)

N.B.—WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should STATE CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. RACIAL ORIGIN will be described by stating to what people or tongue the parents belong, whether English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, etc. The terms "American" or "Canadian" must not be used, as they express citizenship but not a race or people. See instructions on back of Certificate.

2.6.7 Grave & Gravestone (1921)

With wife [Elizabeth Galbraith](#) (1847-1940).

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/128476342/john-henderson>

John Henderson

Birth 1836

Death 1921 (aged 84-85)

Burial

Sackville Rural Cemetery

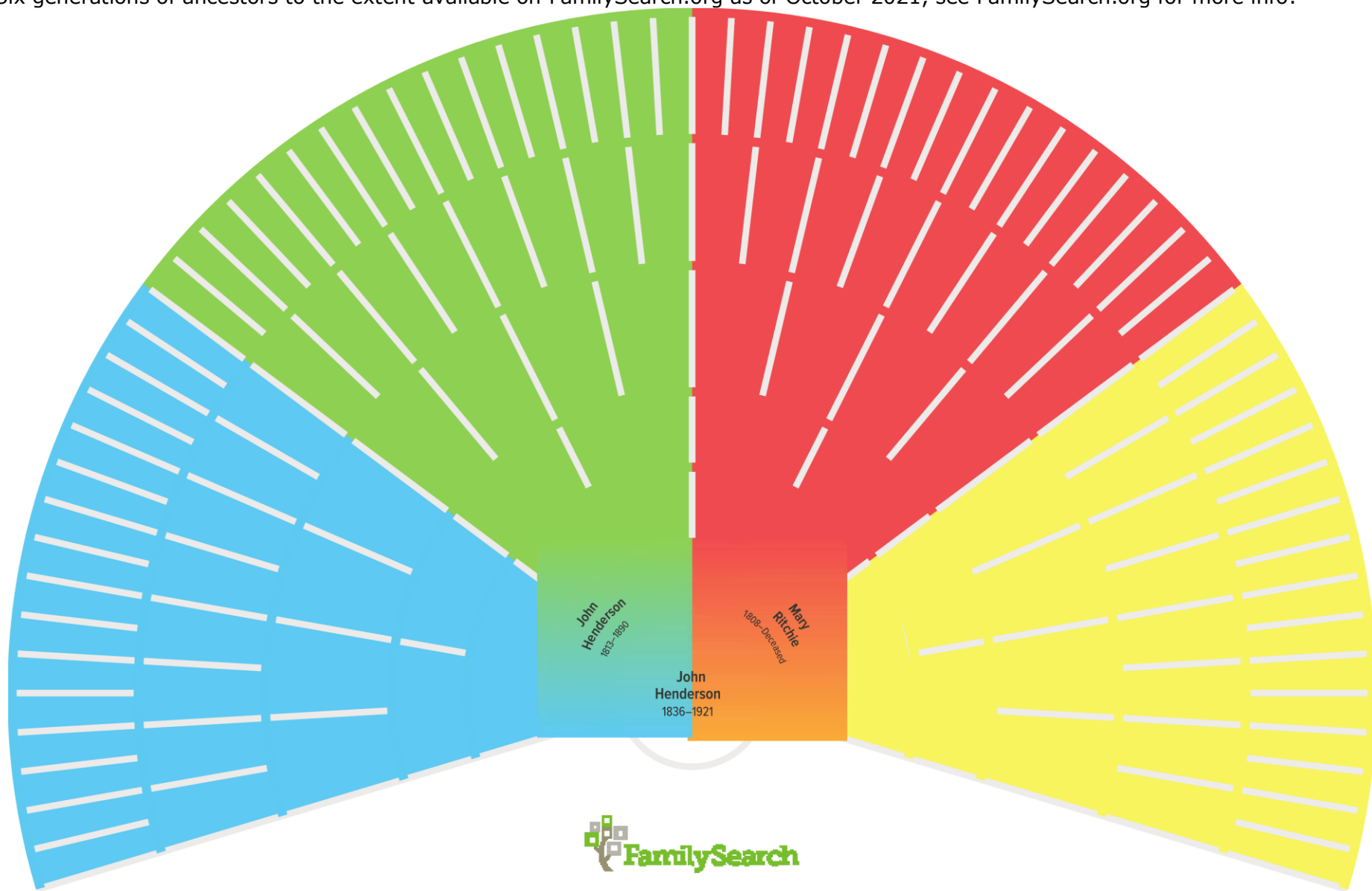
Sackville, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, Canada

Memorial ID 128476342 · View Source



2.6.8 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.7 McKillop, Janet (1845 -1931)

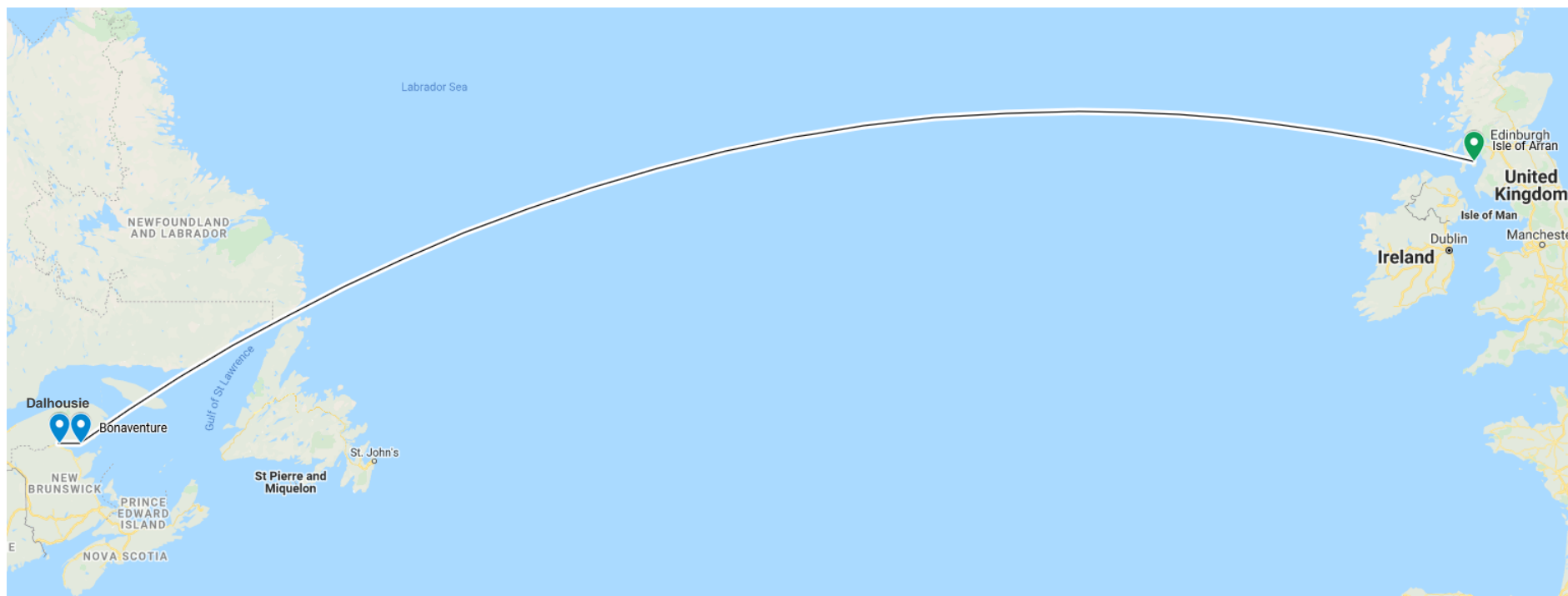
Daughter of [John McKillop](#) (1798-1876) and [Janet Shaw](#) (1811-After 1891), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Wife of [Robert McNeill](#) (1842-1914).

Mother of [Neil McKillop McNeill](#) (1887-1935).

Born 25 October 1845 in Arran, Bute, Scotland.

Died 11 July 1931 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.



Both her parents were born in Scotland, as was she. In 1861, she is living with her parents and six siblings in Bonaventure, Quebec, in a log house. Her religion is "F. C.", likely Free Christian Baptist. Her father is a farmer. In 1881, she is living with her husband and four children in Dalhousie, New Brunswick. She is Presbyterian. Her husband is a river pilot. In 1891, she is living with her husband and five children. In 1901, she is living with her husband and three children. Her year of immigration to Canada is recorded as 1852. In 1911, she is living with her husband, next door to her son and his family. She lived to be 85 years old.

Recollection of her grandson Ralph McNeil (personal letter from Ralph to his niece [Harriett Annabelle Mott](#) (1941):

I lived with my grandmother since I was about 5. She used to tell me about her trip from Scotland in a small boat, and she spent half the time bailing out the boat. Landed in Dalhousie, and had Indians for neighbors. Then she would swing into Gaelic, and what a chance I had to learn that rare language.

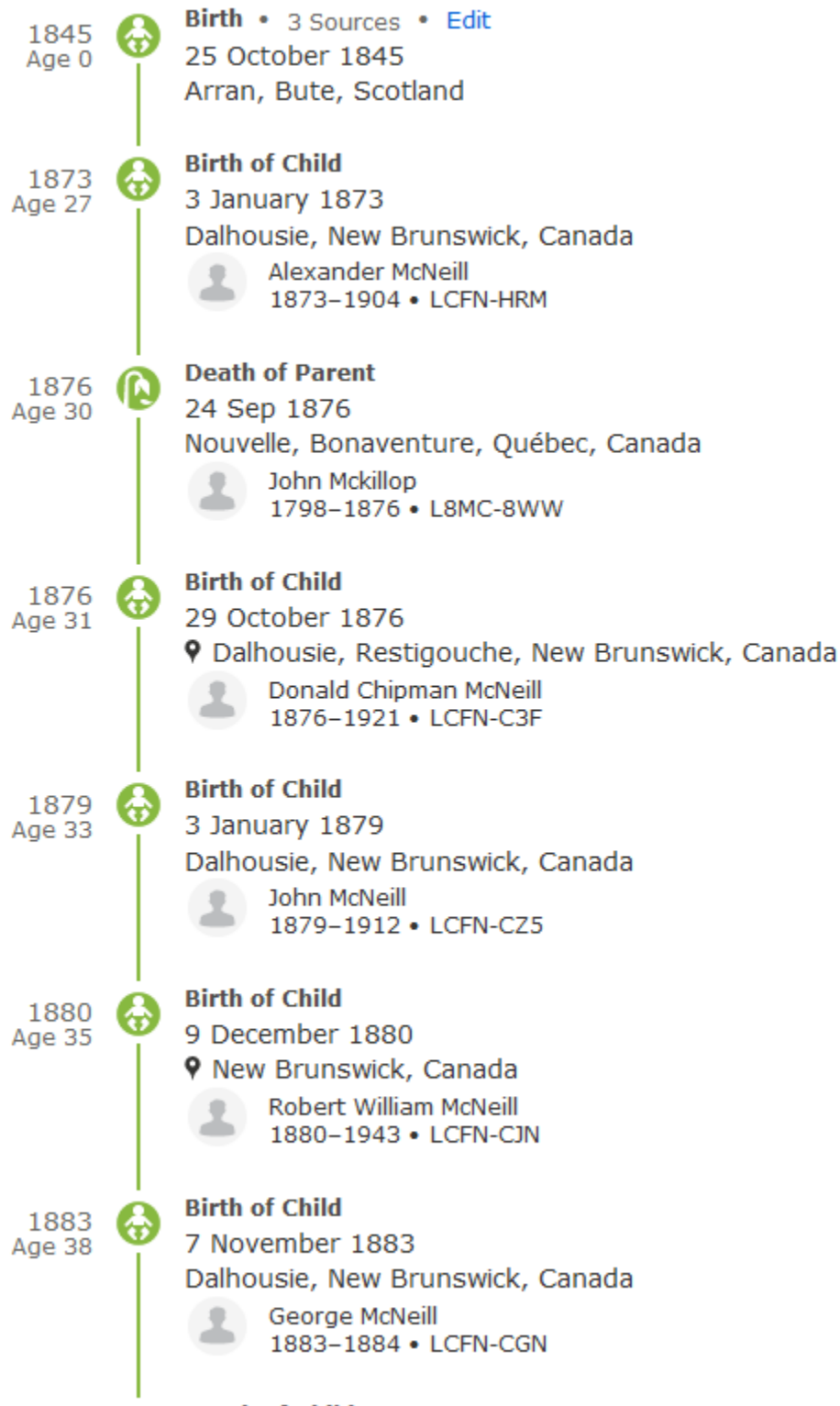
Genealogy websites:

















<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/LCF8-L6D>

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Janet_McKillop-1

2.7.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LCF8-L6D>



- 1884
Age 38  **Death of Child**
7 June 1884
 George McNeill
1883-1884 • LCFN-CGN
- 1887
Age 41  **Birth of Child**
17 July 1887
📍 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Neil McKillop McNeill
1887-1935 • K2P5-BDR
- 1891
Age 45  **Death of Parent**
after 1891
 Janet Shaw
1811-1891 • 9M1L-5CB
- 1904
Age 58  **Death of Child**
11 September 1904
 Alexander McNeill
1873-1904 • LCFN-HRM
- 1911
Age 65  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Restigouche Sub-Districts 1-13, New Brunswick,
Canada
- 1912
Age 66  **Death of Child**
12 April 1912
 John McNeill
1879-1912 • LCFN-CZ5
- 1914
Age 69  **Death of Spouse**
29 December 1914
 Robert McNeill
1842-1914 • LCF8-L71
- 1921
Age 75  **Death of Child**
23 May 1921
 Donald Chipman McNeill
1876-1921 • LCFN-C3F
- 1931
Age 85  **Death** • 1 Source • [Edit](#)
11 July 1931
📍 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada

2.7.3 Canada Census (1881)

[See](#) Robert McNeill (1842-1914).

2.7.4 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Robert McNeill (1842-1914).

2.7.5 Canada Census (1901)

[See](#) Robert McNeill (1842-1914).

2.7.6 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) Robert McNeill (1842-1914).

2.7.7 Death Certificate (1911)

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:YGZR-7NR

N.B.—WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should STATE CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. RACIAL ORIGIN will be described by stating to what people or tongue the deceased person belonged, whether English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, etc. The terms "American" or "Canadian" should not be used, as they express citizenship but not a race or people. See instructions on back of Certificate.

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics—Free, penalty for improper use \$300," and properly addressed to the Sub-Deputy Registrar will pass through the Mail "FREE."

FORM C.-3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—NEW BRUNSWICK 074465

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

Registered No. 28

1 PLACE OF DEATH Sub-Health District Restigouche Sub-Deputy Registrar area of Dalhousie Town
 If in City or Town Dalhousie Street Adelaide House No. _____
 (Name) (Name)

If in hospital or institution, give name _____

2 NAME OF DECEASED Janet McNeill
 Residence Dalhousie, N. B. (Usual place of abode)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION					MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
3 SEX <u>Female</u>	4 RACIAL ORIGIN <u>Scotch</u>	5 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (Write the word) <u>Widow</u>			20 Date of death <u>July 11</u> 19 <u>31</u>	
6 BIRTHPLACE (Province or Country) <u>Arran Scotland</u>					21 I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from <u>June 1929</u> to <u>July 1931</u> , that I last saw her alive on <u>July 10th</u> 19 <u>31</u> , and that death occurred on the date stated above, at <u>10:30 P. M.</u> (hour p.m. or a.m.)	
7 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day and year) <u>Oct 25 - 1841</u>					The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: <u>Senile debility.</u>	
8 AGE IN Years Months Days If less than one day, hrs. or min. <u>89</u> <u>8</u> <u>16</u>					CONTRIBUTORY <u>age.</u>	
9 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) <u>Other (Housekeeper)</u> (Trade or occupation or kind of work) (b) _____ (Kind of industry)					22 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? _____	
10 If married give name of wife or husband of deceased <u>husband deceased</u>					Did an operation precede death? <u>no</u> Date of _____	
11 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in years and months) (a) At place of death <u>63</u> (b) In province <u>63</u> (c) In Canada (if an immigrant) <u>81</u>					Nature of operation <u>no</u>	
12 Name of father <u>John McNeill</u>					Was there an autopsy? <u>no</u>	
13 Birthplace of father <u>Arran, Scotland</u> (Province or country)					(Signed) <u>J. B. Dueson</u> M.D.	
14 Maiden name of mother <u>Janet Shaw</u>					Address <u>Dalhousie</u>	
15 Birthplace of mother <u>Arran, Scotland</u> (Province or country)					Date <u>July 12, 1931</u>	
16 Informant's name <u>M. M. McNeill</u> Address <u>Dalhousie N. B.</u>					State the Disease causing death or in death from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.	
17 Relationship to deceased <u>son</u>					23 Filed <u>July 26th</u> 19 <u>31</u> <u>Eliza Gould</u> Sub-Deputy Registrar	
18 Place of burial, cremation or removal <u>Dalhousie, N. B.</u> Date of burial <u>July 13</u> 19 <u>31</u>						
19 Undertaker <u>J. A. Le Couffe, Dalhousie, N. B.</u> (Name and address)						

Vital Statistics, Reg. 210, makes it the duty of the Undertaker or person acting as Undertaker to obtain all the particulars required in the "Certificate of Registration of Death" and to file the same with the Sub-Deputy Registrar who shall issue the burial permit.

2.7.8 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.8 McNeill, Alice Martha (1909-1994)



1 - Alice Martha McNeil

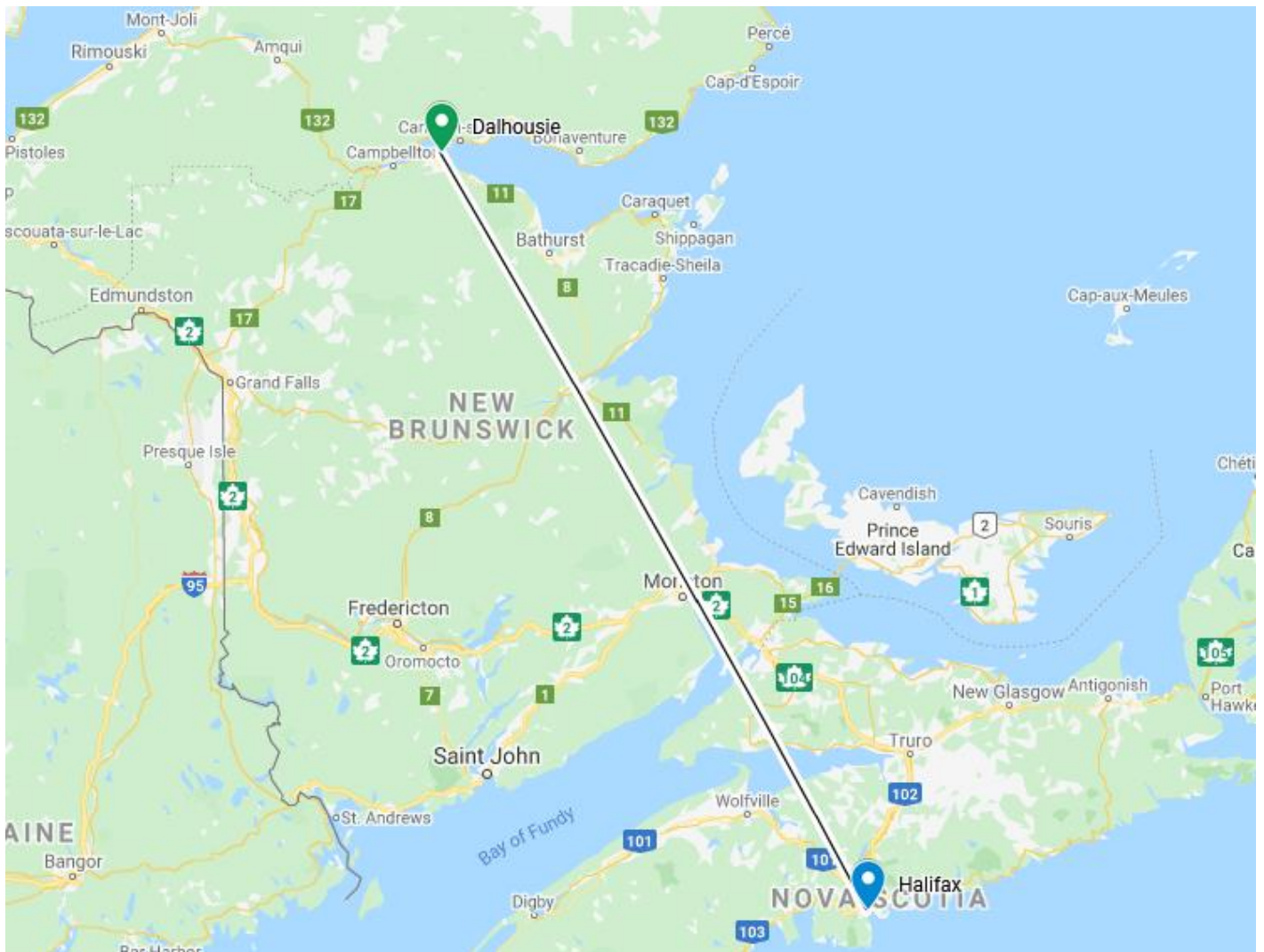
Daughter of [Neil McKillop McNeill](#) (1887-1935) and [Elva Beatrice Bearisto](#) (1888-1976).

Wife of [Walter Stewart Mott](#) (1909-1961).

Mother of [Harriet Annabelle Mott](#) (1941).

Born 29 August 1909 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 19 March 1994 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.



In 1911, she is living with her parents and three siblings in Dalhousie, New Brunswick, and is Presbyterian. Her father is a carpenter that builds houses. In 1921, she is living with parents, six siblings, maternal uncle, paternal grandmother, and maternal grandfather. She is married in 1930, and a student nurse. Her husband is a river pilot, and crane operator and foreman at the local paper mill. She lived to be 83 years old.

Recollection of her daughter [Harriett Annabelle Mott](#) (1941):

Worked as a nurse. Because she had scarlet fever as a child, was able to treat those with the disease safely in the hospital. She went back into nursing after her husband died. She kept a boarding house, lodging up to five people at a time.

She was a registered nursing assistant and worked at Soldier's Memorial Hospital, Campbellton, N.B. She was a member of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Dalhousie and past matron of the [Order of the Eastern Star](#). She had a lifetime membership in the [Women's Institute](#) and [Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire](#). While her children were in school, she was a staunch member of the Home and School.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZYF-VM1>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/McNeil-3237>

2.8.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LZYF-VM1>



2.8.2 Birth Registration (1909)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F28L-SVL>

Schedule A.—Births.						Registration Division of _____ County			
No.	NAME.	WHERE BORN.	WHEN BORN.	SEX.	NAME OF FATHER.	OCCUPATION OF FATHER.	NAME AND MAIDEN SURNAME OF MOTHER.	NAME, RESIDENCE, AND OCCUPATION OF INFORMANT.	NAME OF ACCOUICHEUR.
164									
1909.									
250	George Nichol Hurdston Sumner	"	27 th March 1909	m	George Sumner	"	Ida Good		
251	George Fisher Reid	Paul's Quay	12 June 1909	m	Robert Reid Jr.	Railroad man	Margaret E. Miller	Rev. J. Howe Kirk Dalhousie Sts.	J. Ferguson
252	Lilice Maitland McNeill	Dalhousie	29 July 1909	f	Neil McNeill Jr.	Confector	Elva Kerrison		J. Ferguson
253	Sarah Caldwell Hoagwood	"	31 July 1909	f	Herbert Ledger Hoagwood	Dealer	Winna Kurlidge Stewart		J. Ferguson
254	William Frederick Gordin	Deveree	3 rd March 1909	m	Frederick Paul Gordin	Farmer	Margaret Emma Smith		J. Ferguson

<https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/tree/108940648/person/340076996162/Photo/f9e91a08-4cc4-45a7-8e07-30ca872633fd>

09 03 ~~0000~~

004925

[Schedule A.]

BIRTHS.

Information from Pictou County Records Feb 4/74 J.M.S

Registration Division of _____

RETURN OF PHYSICIAN, PARENT OR OTHER PERSON TO DIVISION REGISTRAR.

When Born Aug 29th 1909

Where Born, (Street and Number) Dalhousie N.B.

Name and Sex, Alice Martha (McNeil) Female

Name of Father, Neil McKillop (McNeil) McNeil

Occupation, Carpenter

Maiden Name of Mother, Elva Barriato

Name of Physician or Nurse, Dr Desbrow

Signature of Parent, Physician or other Person, and Post Office Address. J.H. Kirk
Dalhousie N.B.

NOTE.—The above return is to be filled in carefully and accurately by Physician, Parent or other person, and forwarded within 30 days, to Division Registrar.

2.8.3 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) Neil McKillop McNeill (1886-1935).

2.8.4 Canada Census (1921)

[See](#) Neil McKillop McNeill (1886-1935).

2.8.5 Marriage Certificate (1930)

[See](#) Walter Stewart Mott (1909-1961).

2.8.6 Canada Voter Lists (1935)

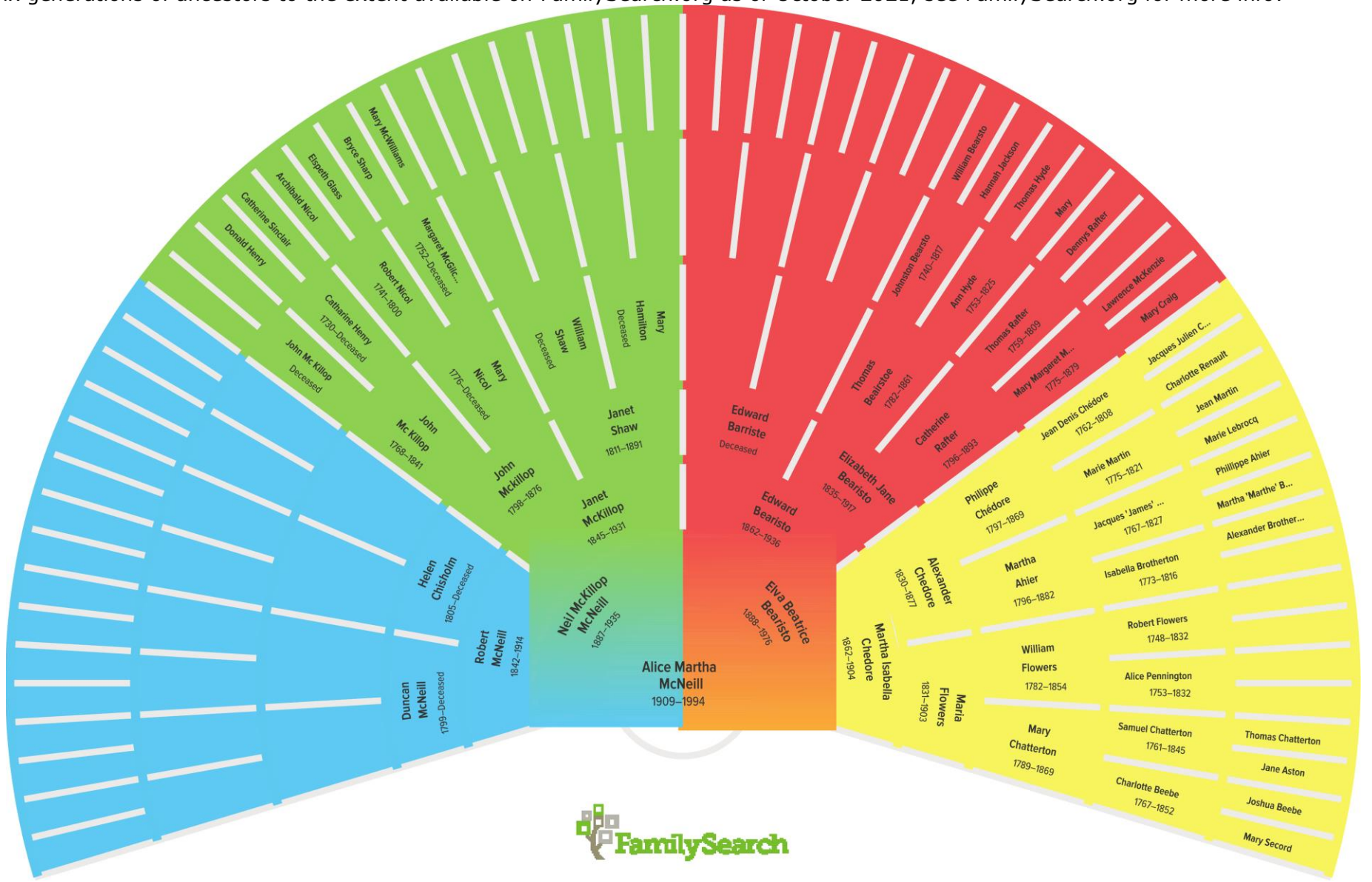
[See](#) Walter Stewart Mott (1909-1961).

2.8.7 Canada Voter Lists (1953)

[See](#) Walter Stewart Mott (1909-1953).

2.8.8 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.9 McNeill, Neil McKillop (1886-1935)

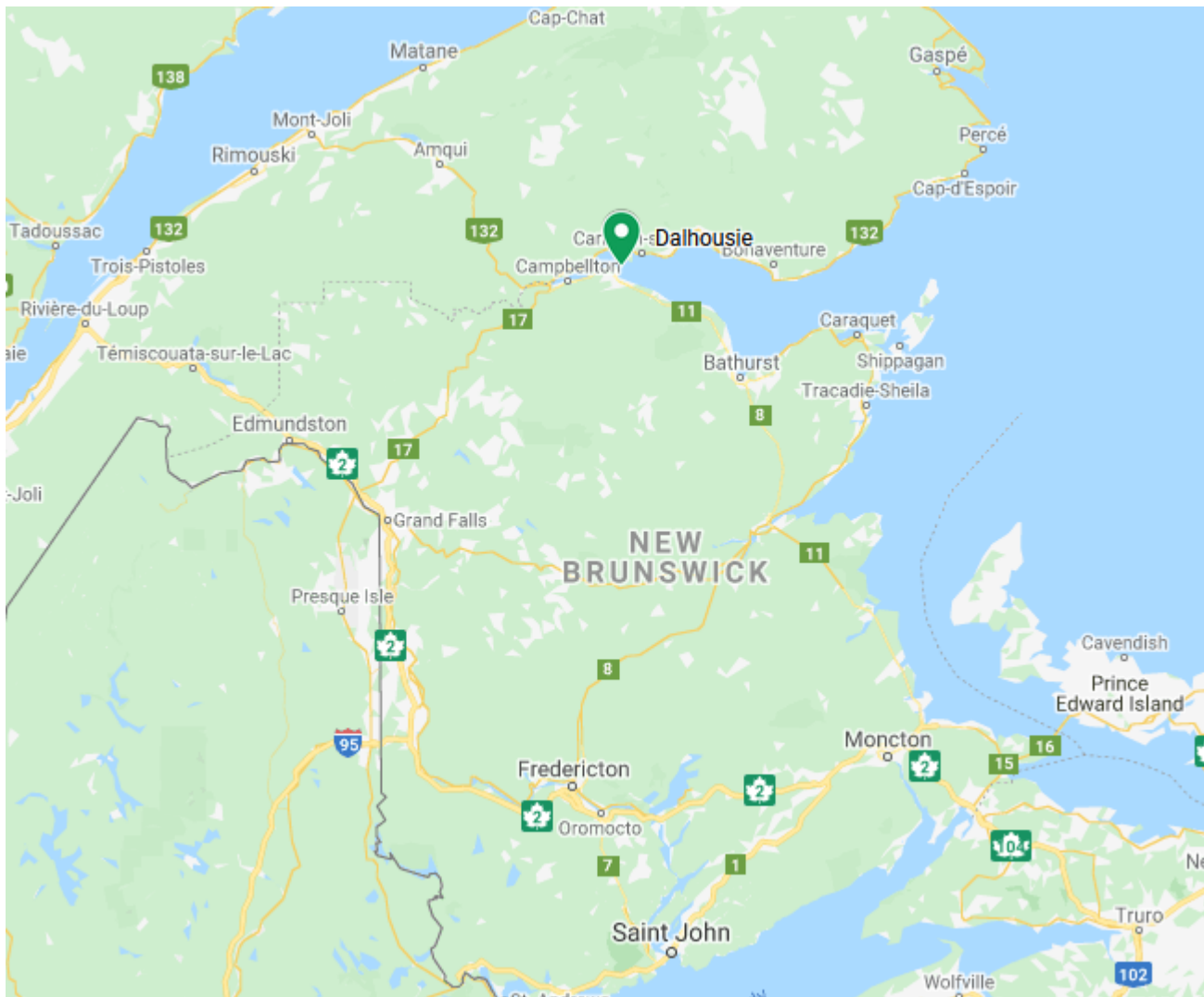
Son of Captain [Robert McNeill](#) (1842-1914) and [Janet McKillop](#) (1845-1931).

Husband of [Elva Beatrice Bearisto](#) (1888-1976).

Father of [Alice Martha McNeill](#) (1909-1994).

Born 17 July 1886 in Dalhousie, Restigouche Co., New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 4 May 1935 in Dalhousie, Restigouche Co., New Brunswick, Canada.



His mother immigrated from Scotland in 1852. In 1891, he is living with his parents and four older brothers in Dalhousie, New Brunswick. He is Presbyterian. His father is a river pilot. In 1901, he is living with his parents and two older brothers. He is married in 1907, at the age of 21. His marriage certificate shows they were married with the consent of "themselves" :-). In 1911, he is living with his wife and three children, next door to his parents. He is a carpenter that builds houses, with an annual income of \$300. In 1921, he is living with his wife, seven children, mother, and father-in-law. He is still a carpenter, with an annual income of \$850. He lived to be 48 years old.

Recollection of granddaughter [Harriet Annabelle Mott](#) (1941):

He was a member of the Masonic Lodge and chairman of the school board for several terms. Carpenter by trade. Built the house that my mother Alice Martha McNeill (1909-1994) lived in and I grew up in.

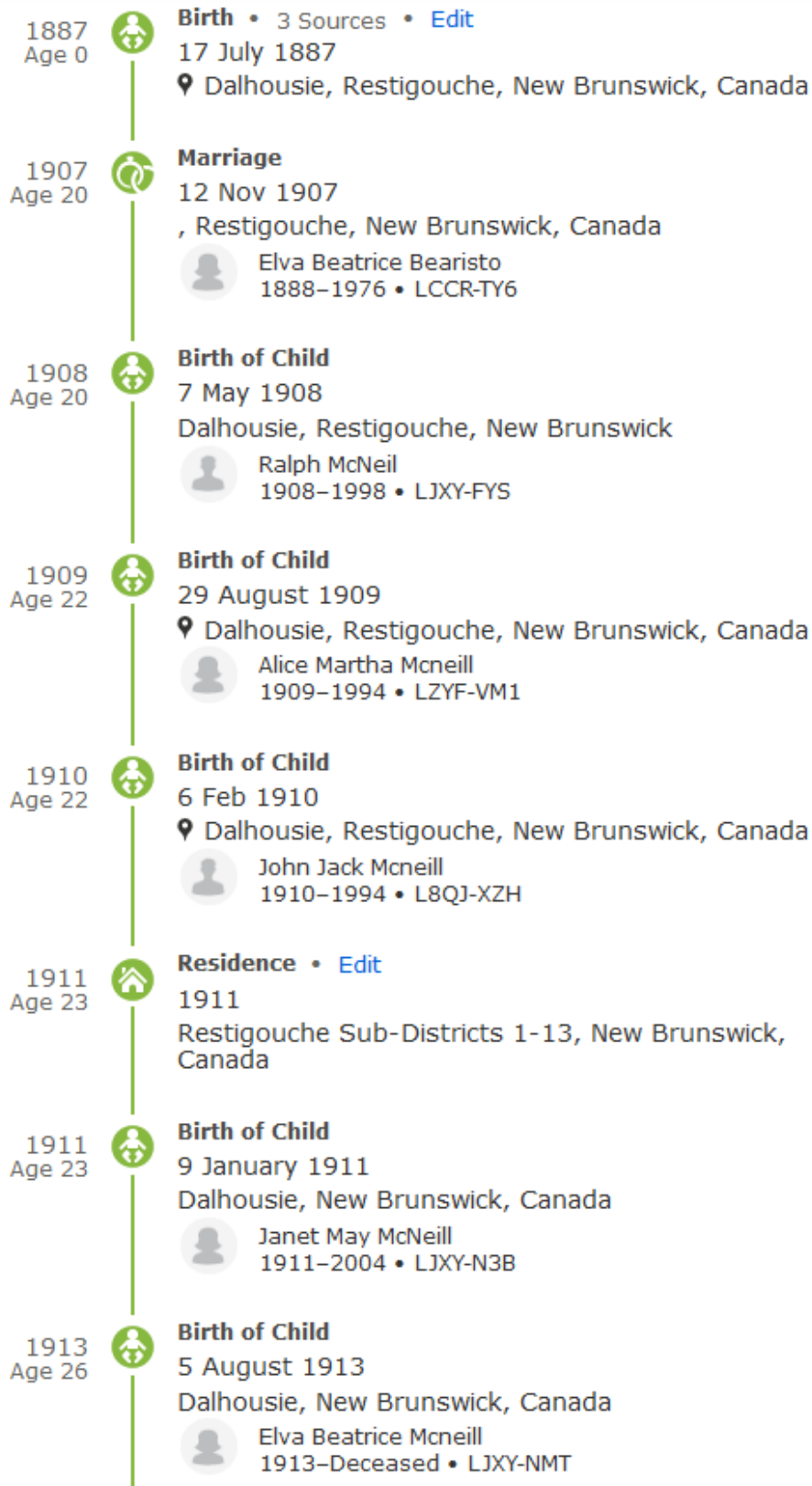
Genealogy websites:

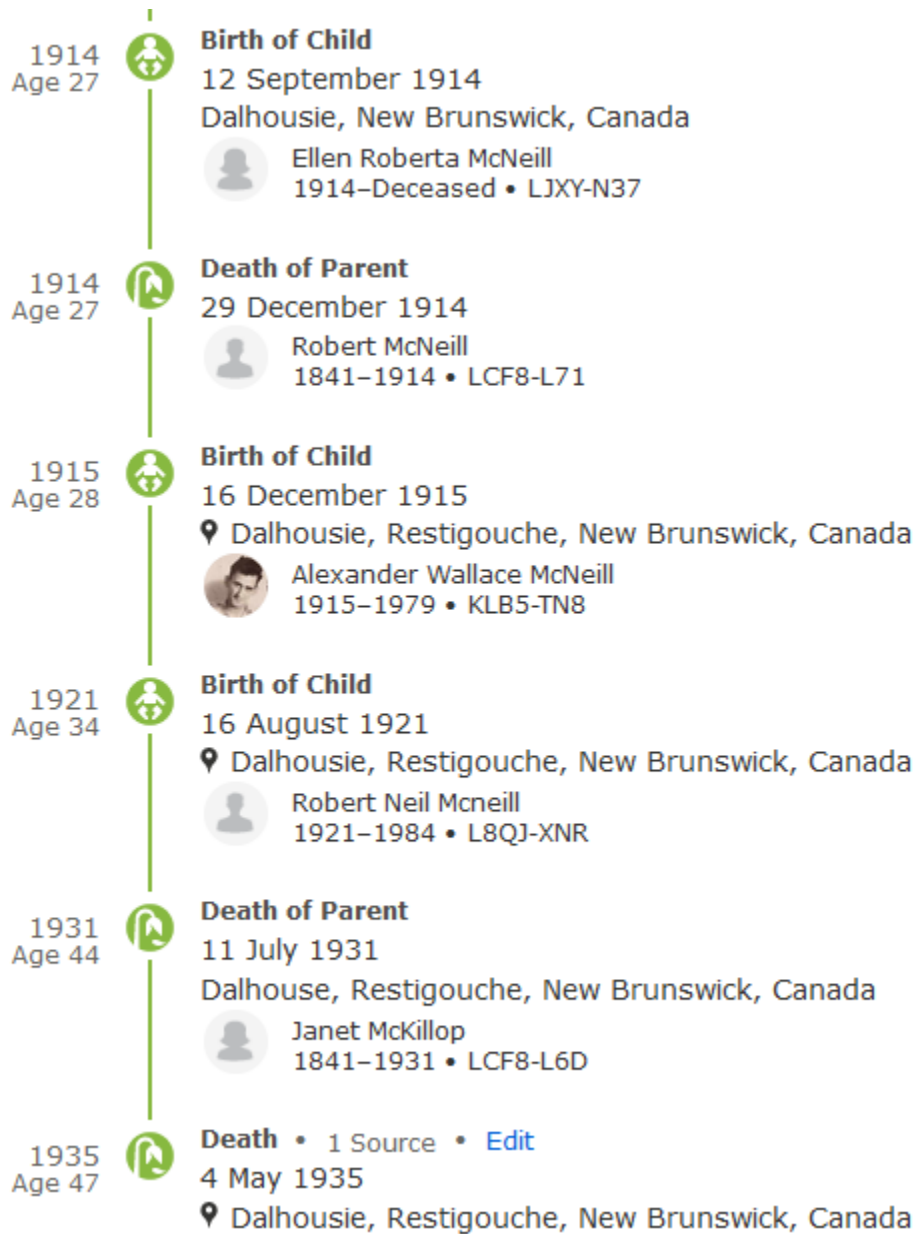
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K2P5-BDR>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/McNeill-2421>

2.9.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/K2P5-BDR>





2.9.2 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Robert McNeill (1842-1914). For some reason first name is given as Robert at the age of 4.

2.9.3 Canada Census (1901)

[See](#) Robert McNeill (1842-1914).

2.9.4 Marriage Certificate & Registration (1907)

With his wife [Elva Beatrice Bearisto](#) (1888-1976).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVBF-HVWT>

[Schedule B.]

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

Neil McKillop McNeill of Dalhousie
of the County of Restigouche
and Elva Bearisto of Charlottetown
of the County of Restigouche
were married by License
with consent of themselves
at the town of Campbellton
this 12th day of November A. D. 1907

By me,
A. J. Carr

This Marriage was Solemnized }
between us } Neil McKillop McNeill
Elva Bearisto

In the presence of }
Mrs L. Poley
Mrs A. J. Carr

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVBF-HVW5>

[Schedule B.]

002562

MARRIAGE.

Registration Division of Restigouche County.

Bridegroom.

His Name and Age, *Mr Neil McKillop McNeill - aged 21 Years*

Residence, *Dalhousie*

Place of Birth, *Dalhousie*

Bachelor or Widower, *B.*

Occupation, *Carpenter*

Religious Denomination, *Presbyterian*

Name of Parents, *Robert McNeill & Janet McKillop*

Bride.

Her Name and Age, *Elva Bearish - aged 20 years -*

Residence, *Charlo Restigouche Co -*

Place of Birth, *Charlo*

Spinster or Widow, *S.*

Religious Denomination, *Presbyterian*

Name of Parents, *Edward Bearish & Martha Chittore*

Names and Residences of Witnesses, *Mrs Polley, Campbellton*

Mrs A. Carr

Date of Marriage, *Monday 12th November 1907*

By whom Married, *Rd A. Carr*

By License or Banns, *By license*

Signature and P. O. Address of Clergyman, *Rd A. Carr*

Note.—The above Form is to be filled in fully and accurately by the Clergyman solemnizing the Marriage and forwarded to Division Registrar, as Required by Act of Assembly 50th Vic., Cap. V., intituled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages."

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1110/images/d13p_31350665

51

1907

Schedule B.—Marriages.

BRIDEGROOM.							BRIDE.						
No.	His Name.	Age.	Residence When Married.	Place of Birth.	Bachelor or Widower.	Rank or Profession.	Name of Parents.	Her Name.	Age.	Residence When Married.	Place of Birth.	Spinster or Widow.	Name of Parents.
18	Francis F. McCreesh	25	London Ave. N.S.	London N.S.	✓	Engineer	Wm. Kelly & Susan Kelly	Mattie D. Tait	19	Loggville N.S.	Loggville N.S.	✓	Wm. Kelly & Susan Kelly
19	Neil M. Kelly McNeil	21	Dalhousie	Dalhousie	✓	Carpenter	Wm. McNeil & Janet McNeil	Maudie G. Johnson	32	Campbellton	St. John's N.S.	✓	Wm. Kelly & Susan Kelly
20	Charles F. C. Ferguson	29	London	London	✓	Clerk	Wm. Ferguson & Rebecca Ferguson	Edna Beardie	20	Charlottetown	Charlottetown	✓	Wm. Kelly & Susan Kelly
21	Verley E. Chayton	21	Campbellton	Port de la Reine	✓	Printer	Wm. Chayton & Rebecca Chayton	Effie R. Johnson	28	Campbellton	St. John's	✓	Wm. Kelly & Susan Kelly

2.9.5 Canada Census (1911)

With his wife [Elva Beatrice Bearisto](#) (1888-1976) and daughter [Alice Martha McNeill](#) (1909-1994), living next door to his father [Robert McNeill](#) (1842-1914) and mother [Janet McKillop](#) (1845-1931).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV95-TZDK>

31-13

SCHEDULE No. 1. POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC.
TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION - NOM, RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS, ETC.

Province New Brunswick District No. 21 Westmorland Co & District No. 5 Enumeration District No. 31 in Fredericton Town (City, town, village, or other place)

Page 9-3601 Nominal return of living persons by Clayman Watson Recorder. June 8 and 9

NUMBERED BY THE ORDER OF VISITATION		RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION						CITIZENSHIP NATIONALITY AND RELIGION						PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, TRADE OR MEANS OF LIVING						WAGE-EARNERS						INSURANCE HELD AT DATE						REMARKS				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
60	66	Blundell Thomas	Wife	Head	Mr	Oct.	1848	70	70.13.	English Canadian	Protestant	Freeman	5.3.01	Wage	Boone	26	60	460																		
		" Mary	Wife	Wife	Ms	April	1841	70	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
61	67	Wallace Alexander	"	Head	Mr	May	1861	51	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	Blacksmith	6.0.20	Wage	Shop	40	100																			
		" Malvina	"	Wife	Ms	July	1870	40	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Andrew J.	"	Son	Ms	July	1893	16	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Eliza C.	"	Daughter	Ms	May	1876	35	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Marshall G.	"	Son	Ms	June	1878	33	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Jessie Louisa	"	Daughter	Ms	April	1880	31	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Ellen Elizabeth	"	Daughter	Ms	April	1882	29	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	Domestic	2.2.0.9	Wage	House	50	10	50																		
		" Wallace James	"	Daughter	Ms	May	1883	28	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	Merchant	1.0.2.7	Wage	Store	100																				
62	68	McNeill McKillop	Wife	Head	Ms	July	1858	52	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	Carpenter	1.0.0.2	Wage	House building	26	60	300																		
		" Elva	Wife	Wife	Ms	June	1888	22	70.13.	English Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Ralphie	"	Son	Ms	May	1900	11	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Alice	"	Daughter	Ms	Aug.	1909	1	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" May	"	Daughter	Ms	May	1911	0	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
63	69	McNeill Robert	"	Head	Ms	Dec.	1840	69	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	Pilot	11.0.2.0	Wage	Fredericton	26	80	700																		
		" Janet	"	Wife	Ms	Oct.	1849	66	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
64	70	McGee Simon	"	Head	Ms	July	1853	57	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	Coachman	11.0.2.0	Wage	Pilot																					
		" Donald	"	Son	Ms	Nov.	1883	27	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	Coal Miner	1.0.2.4	Wage	Fredericton	26																				
		" Kate	"	Daughter	Ms	Oct.	1883	27	70.13.	Scottish Canadian	Protestant	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

OCG

2.9.6 Canada Census (1921)

With his wife Elva Beatrice Bearisto (1888-1976), daughter Alice Martha McNeill (1909-1994), father-in-law Edward Bearisto (1860-1936), and mother Janet McKillop (1845-1931).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_034-F002896698

FORM 1.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE.

SIXTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1921.

SIXIEME RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1921

POPULATION.

Province New Brunswick District No. Twenty Five Enumeration Sub-District No. Twenty Two in Town of Dalhousie (City, town, village or parish), (Cité, ville, village, canton ou paroisse).

Enumerated by James Barthe Enumeurateur.

Page 24

Table with columns for Name, Place of Birth, Tenure and Class of Home, Personal Description, Nativity, Citizenship, Race, Language and Religion, Education, Profession, Occupation and Employment. Includes handwritten entries for Hubert Harry, Blanche Maryson, Elizabeth, etc.

2.9.7 Death Certificate (1935)

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:YG87-SYF

FORM C-3

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics—Free, penalty for improper use \$300," and properly addressed will pass through the mail "FREE"

JUN-6 '35

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH 1818

1. PLACE OF DEATH { Sub-Health District *Restigouche* Area (City, Town or Civil Parish) *Dalhousie Town*
 If in City, Town or Village *Dalhousie* Street _____ House No. _____
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the name instead of street and number)

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in years, months and days)
 (a) In City, Town or Civil Parish where death occurred *Lifetime* (b) In Province *Lifetime* (c) In Canada (if immigrant) _____

3. NAME OF DECEASED *Neil McKillop McNeill*
(Surname) (Given name or names)

RESIDENCE *Dalhousie* Street *Adelaide* City, Town, Village or Civil Parish *Dalhousie* Province *N.B. Restigouche*
(Residence means usual place of abode. Post Office Address for residents in rural parts not sufficient)

4. Sex <i>male</i>	5. Nationality (Citizenship) <i>Canadian</i> <i>Scotch</i>	6. Racial Origin <i>Scotch</i>	7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (write the word) <i>married</i>
-----------------------	--	-----------------------------------	--

8. BIRTHPLACE *Dalhousie N.B.*
(Province or Country)

9. DATE OF BIRTH *July 17th 1887*
(Month) (Day) (Year)

10. AGE in { Years *48* Months *9* Days *17* If less than one day old hrs. or mins.

11. Trade, profession or kind of work as spinner, teamster, office clerk, etc. *Carpenter*

12. Kind of industry or business, as cotton-mill, lumbering, bank, etc. *building*

13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation *February 14/35* Total yrs. spent in this occupation *30 yrs.*

15. If married give name of wife or husband of deceased *Mrs Neil Neil McNeill*

FATHER

16. NAME *Robert McNeill*

17. BIRTHPLACE *Chalo N.B.*
(Province or Country)

MOTHER

18. MAIDEN NAME *Janet McKillop*

19. BIRTHPLACE *Scotland*
(Province or Country)

20. Name of informant *Mrs W.S. Mott*
 Address *Dalhousie N.B.*
 Relationship to deceased *daughter*

21. Place of Burial, Cremation or Removal *Riverdale Cem. Dalhousie N.B.*
 Date of burial or removal *May 5th 1935*

22. UNDERTAKER *A.A. Steiner Campbellton N.B.*
(Name and address)

VITAL STATISTICS, REGULATION 210, MAKES IT THE DUTY OF THE UNDERTAKER OR PERSON ACTING AS UNDERTAKER TO OBTAIN ALL THE PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN THE "CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH" AND TO FILE THE SAME WITH THE SUB-DEPUTY REGISTRAR WHO SHALL ISSUE THE BURIAL PERMIT. WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. (See reverse side for instructions.)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

23. DATE OF DEATH *May 4 1935*
(Month) (Day) (Year)

24. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from: *September 1934* to *May 4 1935*
 and last saw h. *in* alive on *May 1 1935*

CAUSE OF DEATH

I Immediate cause (a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*
 Give disease, injury or complication which caused death, not the mode of dying, such as heart failure, apoplexy, asthenia, etc. due to

Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to immediate cause (stated in order proceeding backwards from immediate cause). (b) _____ due to (c) _____

II Other morbid conditions (if important) contributing to death but not causally related to immediate cause. _____

25. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy? _____

26. Was there a surgical operation? *no* Date of operation _____ 19____
 State findings _____ Was there an autopsy? *no*

27. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:—
 Accident, suicide or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19____
 Manner of injury _____ (State which) _____
 Nature of injury _____ (How sustained) _____
 Specify whether injury occurred in **Industry**, in **home**, or in **public place** _____

Signed by *W.W. Fleck* M.D.
 Address *Dalhousie N.B.* Date *May 13 1935*

28. S.D.R. No. *90*

29. Filed *May 16th 1935* *Eliza Gould*
(Sub-Deputy Registrar)

2.9.8 Gravestone (1935)

With his wife [Elva Beatrice Bearisto](#) (1888-1976).

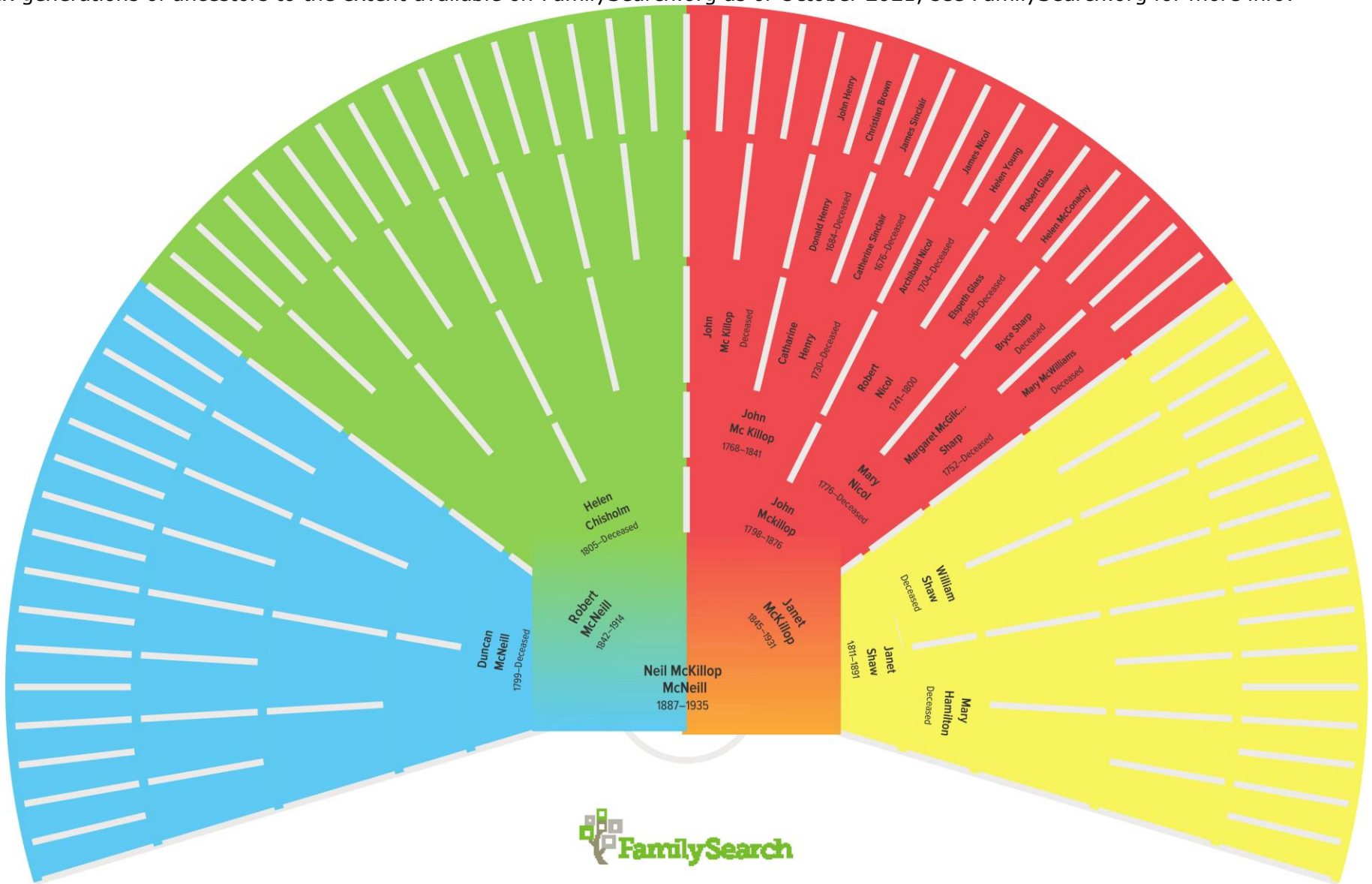
Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick

<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/10274008/person/342324461778/media/e32958a5-3823-470f-8e79-1eee80ed5d0b>



2.9.9 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.10 McNeill, Captain Robert (1842-1914)

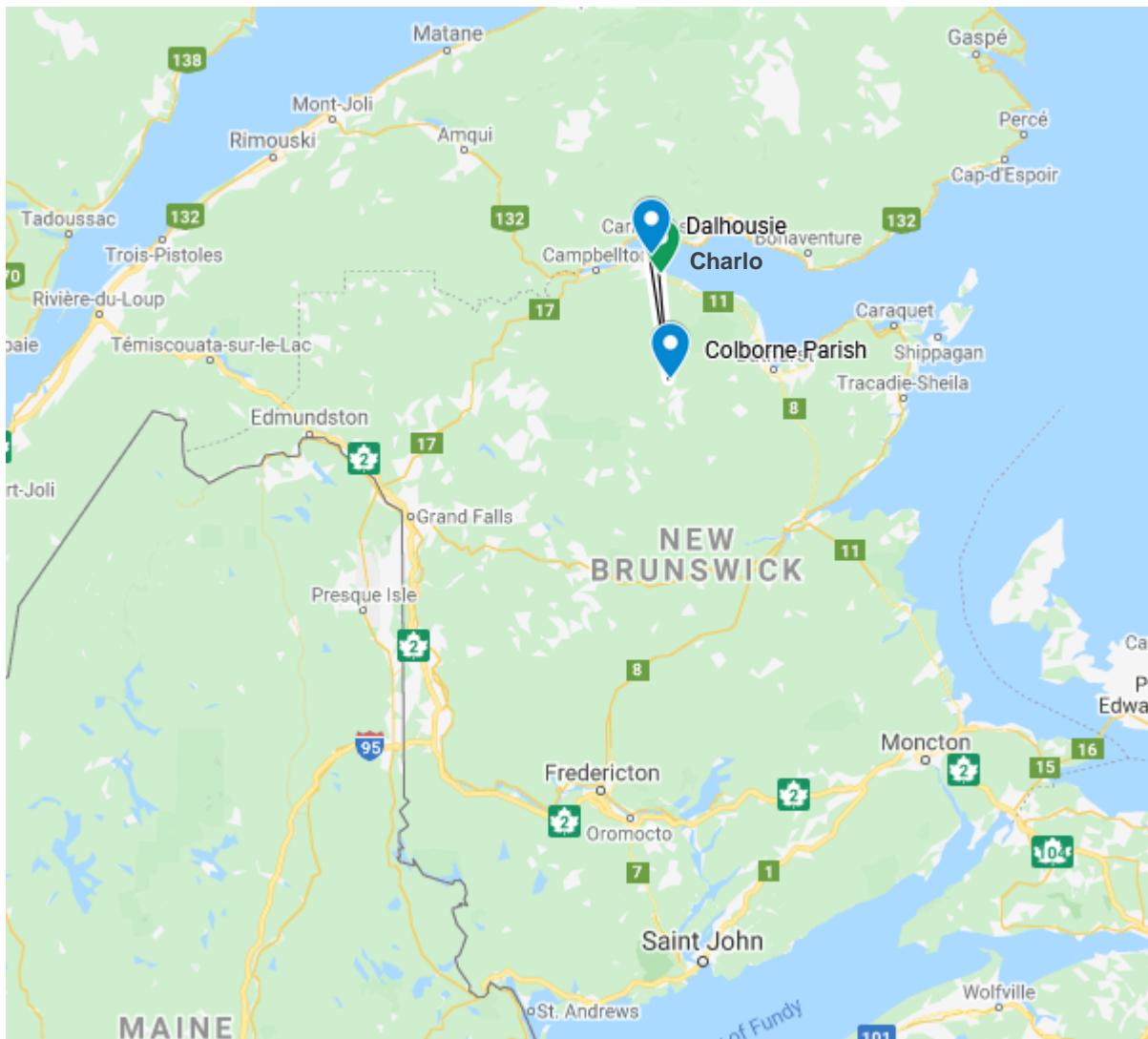
Son of [Duncan McNeill](#) (1799-1879) and [Helen Chisholm](#) (1805-1888), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Husband of [Janet McKillop](#) (1845-1931).

Father of [Neil McKillop McNeill](#) (1887-1935).

Born 27 December 1842 in Charlo, New Brunswick.

Died 29 December 1914 in New Brunswick, likely Dalhousie, New Brunswick.



His mother immigrated from Scotland in 1822. In 1851, he is living with his parents and seven siblings, in Colborne, Restigouche, New Brunswick. His father is a river pilot and farmer. In 1861, he is living with his parents and five siblings. His religion is Established Church of Scotland. He is a river pilot. In 1871, he is living with his parents and four brothers. Now his religion is Presbyterian. In 1881, he is living with his wife and four sons. In 1891, he is living with his wife and five sons. His occupation is still river pilot, with a notation that appears to be "Pilot-Govt". In 1901, he is living with his wife and three sons. He is a river pilot for eight months of the year (so when the river was not iced over), and with annual earnings of \$600. In 1911, he is living with his wife, next door to his son and family. He is a river pilot, now noted to be on the Restigouche River, with annual earnings of \$700. He lived to be 72 years old.

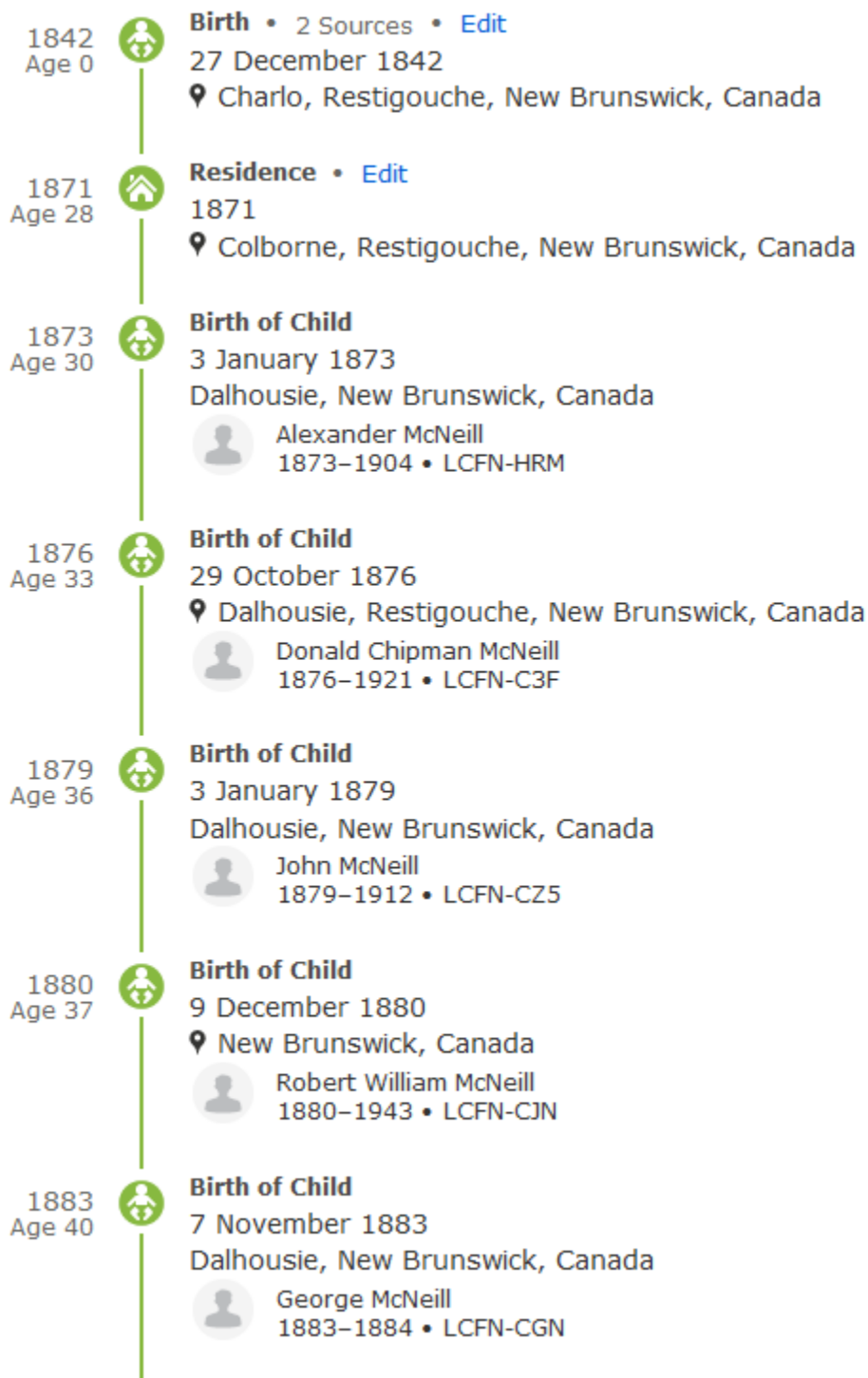
Genealogy websites:












<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LCF8-L71>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/McNeill-2422>

2.10.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LCF8-L71>



- 1884
Age 41  **Death of Child**
7 June 1884
 George McNeill
1883–1884 • LCFN-CGN
- 1887
Age 44  **Birth of Child**
17 July 1887
 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Neil McKillop McNeill
1887–1935 • K2P5-BDR
- 1904
Age 61  **Death of Child**
11 September 1904
 Alexander McNeill
1873–1904 • LCFN-HRM
- 1911
Age 68  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Restigouche Sub-Districts 1-13, New Brunswick,
Canada
- 1912
Age 69  **Death of Child**
12 April 1912
 John McNeill
1879–1912 • LCFN-CZ5
- 1914
Age 72  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
29 December 1914

2.10.2 Canada Census (1851)

Includes father [Duncan McNeill](#) and mother [Helen Chisholm](#), not yet included in this genealogy document.

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1061/images/e092-e002294048>

6

Population Returns Under Acts 11 Vict. Cap 27 & 1.
Schedule I.

Dwelling	Names	Sex	Relationship	Age	Race	Rank or Occupation	Date of entering the colony	S.
	Duncan McNeill	M	H	52	Scotch	Pilot & Farmer	Birth	
	Helen Chisholm	F	W	46	"		1822	
	Nancy McNeill	F	D	20			"	
House	Paul McNeill	M	S	18			"	
	Donald McNeill	M	S	15			"	
	Chapman McNeill	M	S	13			"	
	Robert McNeill	M	S	11			"	
	Jane McNeill	F	D	9			"	
	Duncan McNeill	M	S	6			"	
	David McNeill	M	S	3			"	

2.10.3 Canada Census (1861)

Includes father [Duncan McNeill](#) and mother [Helen Chisholm](#), not yet included in this genealogy document.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1570/images/4108521_00073

District— *Parrish of Colborne Northwich Co.*

SCHEDULE I.—POPULATION.

Number.	Names of Inhabitants.	Sex.	Relationship to head of family.	Age.	Race and where born.	Rank or Occupation.	Religious Profession.	Children at School within the Year.
	<i>Junges M. Guire</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>Head of Family</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Seaman</i>	<i>Roman Catholic</i>	
	<i>Archibald McIntyre</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>Head of Family</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>Scotch</i>	<i>Farmer & Merchant</i>	<i>Free Church of Scotland</i>	
	<i>Martha</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>Native</i>		<i>do</i>	
	<i>Janet</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>do</i>	
	<i>John</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>do</i>	
	<i>Katherine Hamilton</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>Servant</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>do</i>	
	<i>Duncan McNeill</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>Head of Family</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>Nova Scotian</i>	<i>Pilot</i>	<i>East Church Scotland</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Ellen</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>Scotch</i>		<i>do</i>	
	<i>Donald</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Native</i>	<i>Pilot</i>	<i>do</i>	
	<i>Chapman</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Sailor</i>	<i>do</i>	
	<i>Robert</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Pilot</i>	<i>do</i>	
	<i>Ann</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>daughter</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Domestic Servant</i>	<i>do</i>	
	<i>Duncan</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>do</i>	
	<i>David</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Schooler</i>	<i>do</i>	

2.10.4 Census Canada (1871)

In the household of his father [Duncan McNeill](#) and mother [Helen Chisholm](#), not yet included in this genealogy document.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1578/images/4396275_00396

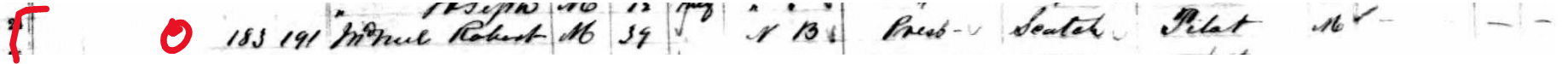
Page 21 } Province of *New Brunswick* District No. 182 *Pestigoche* Sub-District *d. Colborne being 1st*
Census of 1871. }
Schedule No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living.

Numbered in the order of visitation.						Names.	Sex.	Age.	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	Religion.	Origin.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or widowed.	Married within last twelve months.	Instruction.			
Vessels.	Shanties.	Dwelling houses in construction.	Dwelling houses un-inhabited.	Dwelling houses inhabited.	Families.											Going to school.	Over 20 unable to read.	Over 20 unable to write.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
				64	65	<i>Marvail</i>	<i>Sheophilus</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>67</i>		<i>N. B.</i>	<i>R. Catholic</i>	<i>Scotch</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
							<i>Nancy</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>48</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
							<i>Sheophilus</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>26</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
							<i>Alexander</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				
							<i>William</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>16</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				
							<i>Joseph</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>15</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				
							<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>12</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				
							<i>Christy Ann</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>22</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
							<i>Nancy</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>20</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				
				65	68	<i>Bishaw</i>	<i>William</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>34</i>		<i>Canada</i>	<i>R. Catholic</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>
							<i>Nancy</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>N. B.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>M</i>				
							<i>George</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				
							<i>Mary</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>1/2</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				
				66	67	<i>McNeil</i>	<i>Duncan</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>71</i>		<i>N. S.</i>	<i>Presb.</i>	<i>Scotch</i>	<i>Pilot</i>	<i>M</i>				
							<i>Ellen</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>67</i>		<i>Scotland</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>M</i>				
							<i>Donald</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>34</i>		<i>N. B.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Pilot</i>	<i>—</i>				
							<i>Ship</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>32</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				
							<i>Robert</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>30</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				
							<i>Duncan</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>24</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				
							<i>David</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>21</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>				

2.10.5 Canada Census (1881)

Includes his wife Janet McKillop (1845-1931).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1577/images/31229_C_13186-00677



https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1577/images/31229_C_13186-00678

RECENSEMENT

CENSUS 1881—RECENSEMENT.

Province of *New Brunswick* District No. *37* S. District & Division *1 Occ*

PAGE *48* *J. M. Guller* Enumerator SCHEDULE No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living. TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants.

NUMERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION.						NAMES	SEX	AGE	Marr within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	RELIGION	ORIGIN	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or Widowed.	INSTRUCTION			
Vessels.	Shanties.	Houses in construction.	Houses built & habitable.	Houses built & uninhabited.	Families.										Grand School.	First School.	Read.	Unread.
NUMÉRÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES.						NOMS	SEX	AGE	Né dans les douze derniers mois.	Pays ou Province de naissance.	RELIGION	ORIGINE	Profession, Occupation ou Industrie.	Marié ou veuf.	INSTRUCTION			
Bâtimens.	Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons bâties & habitées.	Maisons bâties & inhabitées.	Familles.										Alphab. l'école.	Sciences.	Arithm.	Alphab. l'école.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						<i>McNeil Robert</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>36</i>		<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Presb</i>	<i>Scotch</i>		<i>Mc</i>				
						<i>" Alex</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>N.B.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>			<i>1</i>			
						<i>" Samuel</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>5</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>						
						<i>" John</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>						
						<i>" Robert</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>7 1/2</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>						
		<i>1</i>			<i>184 192</i>	<i>Arceum Joseph</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>46</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Mc</i>				
						<i>" Ann</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>35</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>Mc</i>				
						<i>" Alex</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>9</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>			<i>1</i>			
						<i>" Jane</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>14</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>			<i>1</i>			
						<i>" Margt</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>12</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>			<i>1</i>			
						<i>" Eliza</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>7</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>						
						<i>" James</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>5</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>						
						<i>" William</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>						
						<i>" Matthew</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>						

2.10.6 Canada Census (1891)

Includes his wife Janet McKillop (1845-1931) and son Neil McKillop McNeill (1887-1935) for some reason here listed as "Robert".

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1274/images/30953_148105-00188

ENSUS OF CANADA, 1891.

RECENSEMENT DU

Province New Brunswick District No. 19 Restigouche S. District Le Parish of Dalhousie

PAGE 34

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 1 day of May 1891.

TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi ce 1 jour de May 1891. John W. Barber Enumerator.

Numbered in the Order of Visitation.					NAMES.	Sex.	Age.	Married or Widowed.	Relation to Head of Family.	Country or Province of Birth.	French Canadian.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Employer.	Wage Earner.	Unemployed during week preceding Census.	Employer in same business during year.	Instruction.		
Vessels and Shanties.	Houses in construction.	Houses inhabited.	Houses uninhabited.	Families.																Read.	Write.	
Nominés dans l'Ordre des Visites.					NOMS.	Sexe.	Age.	Marié ou en Veuvage.	Lieu de parenté avec le Chef de Famille.	Pays ou Province de Naissance.	Canadiens Français.	Lieu de Naissance du Père.	Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION.	Profession ou Métier.	Patron.	Employé.	Sans emploi durant la semaine précédant le recensement.	Nombre de personnes employées par le patron durant l'année.	Sachant lire.	Sachant écrire.	
Bâtiments et Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons habitées.	Maisons inhabitées.	Familles.																1	2	21
					Balfour Sarah	F	24	W	W	P. Q.	-	Ireland	Ireland	R. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Oberg Clement	M	62	M	-	"	-	England	P. Q.	"	Wittman	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
					" Lucy	F	40	M	W	R. B.	-	R. B.	R. B.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					" John	M	14	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					Hache Philomen	F	45	W	-	"	-	"	"	"	House Keeper	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
					" John	M	11	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					McNeil Robert	M	50	M	-	"	-	R. S.	R. S.	C. Prot.	Plot Govt	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
					" Janet	F	48	M	W	Scotland	-	Scotland	Scotland	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Alexander	M	18	-	S	R. B.	-	R. B.	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Donald	M	15	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" John	M	12	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" William	M	10	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Robert	M	4	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					Levesque Mercier	M	38	M	-	P. Q.	+	P. Q.	R. B.	R. C.	Carpenter	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
					" Elizabeth	F	36	M	W	R. B.	1	R. B.	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Mary	F	15	-	Sl	"	1	P. Q.	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Mary E	F	13	-	Sl	"	1	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Alexander	M	11	-	S	"	1	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

2.10.7 Canada Census (1901)

Includes his wife Janet McKillop (1845-1931) and son Neil McKillop McNeill (1887-1935).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000029028

1901 CENSUS CANADA, 1901. SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION. QUATRIÈME DU

Province New Brunswick District No. Westmorland S. District No. 1 Polling sub-division / Subdivision de votation No. 2 in / dans Delmonie Parish (City, town, village, township / (Cité, ville, village, canton ou

Page 21 Nominal Return of Living Persons by / Dénombrement des Vivants par John Nolan Enumerator. / Énumérateur.

Numbered in the order of Visitation.		Personal Description.						Citizenship, Nationality and Religion.						Principal Profession or Trade.				Wage Earner.				Education and Language of each person five years of age and over.											
Male	Female	Name of each person in family or household on 31st March, 1901.	Sex.	Color.	Relationship to head of family or household.	Single, married, widowed or divorced.	Month and date of birth.	Year of birth.	Age at last birthday.	Country or place of birth. (If in Canada specify Province or Territory, and the "C" or "T" as the case may be.)	Year of immigration to Canada.	Year of naturalization.	Racial or Tribal origin.	Nationality.	Religion.	Profession, occupation, trade or means of living of each person. (If person has no fixed home, specify "for road or other trade," and "for street," as the case may be.)	Living on own account.	Employer.	Employed.	Working on own account.	Working at trade in factory or in home.	Employed by "C" for home, or "T" for home, or both, as the case may be.	Months employed in trade in factory.	Months employed in home.	Months employed in other occupations than trade in factory or in home.	Months employed in other occupations than trade in factory or in home.	Earnings from agriculture, stock raising, or other occupation or trade.	Months school in year.	Can read.	Can write.	Can speak English.	Can speak French.	Mother tongue. (If spoken.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	

190	148	Willet Benjamin	M		Head		11 Sept 1821	1821	78	Scot																											
		Mrs. Mabel Willet	F		Wife		27 Oct 1845	1845	56	Scotland	1852																										
		" Janet	F		Daughter		25 Oct 1845	1845	56	Scotland	1852																										
		" John	M		Son		3 Jan 1871	1871	30	Scot																											
		" William	M		Son		9 Dec 1871	1871	30	Scot																											
		" Philip	M		Son		17 July 1871	1871	30	Scot																											
191	149	Willet Benjamin	M		Head		3 Sept 1816	1816	85	Scot																											
		" Mabel	F		Wife		21 Oct 1822	1822	79	Scot																											
		" Rebecca	F		Daughter		24 Aug 1822	1822	79	Scot																											
		" Martha	F		Daughter		26 June 1822	1822	79	Scot																											
		" Henry	M		Son		27 Mar 1822	1822	79	Scot																											
		" Jean	F		Daughter		27 Mar 1822	1822	79	Scot																											
192	150	Blundell Thomas	M		Head		25 Oct 1840	1840	61	Scot																											
		" Mary	F		Wife		11 April 1842	1842	59	Scot																											
193	151	Willet Benjamin	M		Head		10 Sept 1822	1822	79	Scot			French																								
		" Louise	F		Wife		18 Nov 1823	1823	78	Scot																											
		" Thos	M		Son		6 July 1825	1825	76	Scot																											
194	152	Willet George	M		Head		21 Jan 1831	1831	70	Scot			Scotch																								
		" Nancy	F		Wife		18 Feb 1831	1831	70	Scot																											
194	200	Gilken Ada	F		Head		24 July 1822	1822	79	Vermont	1824		Irish																								
		" Mabel	F		Son		9 April 1872	1872	29	New Brunswick	1874																										
195	201	Barnett Charles	M		Head		1 Oct 1824	1824	77	Scot			English																								
		" Eliza	F		Wife		3 Oct 1826	1826	75	Scot																											
		" Allison	F		Son		15 Oct 1841	1841	60	Scot																											

2.10.8 Canada Census (1911)

Includes his wife Janet McKillop (1845-1931), living next door to his son Neil McKillop McNeill (1887-1935) and his wife Elva Beatrice Bearisto (1888-1976) and daughter Alice Martha McNeill (1909-1994).

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV95-TZDL

31-13

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911. SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC. POPULATION - NOM, RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS, ETC.

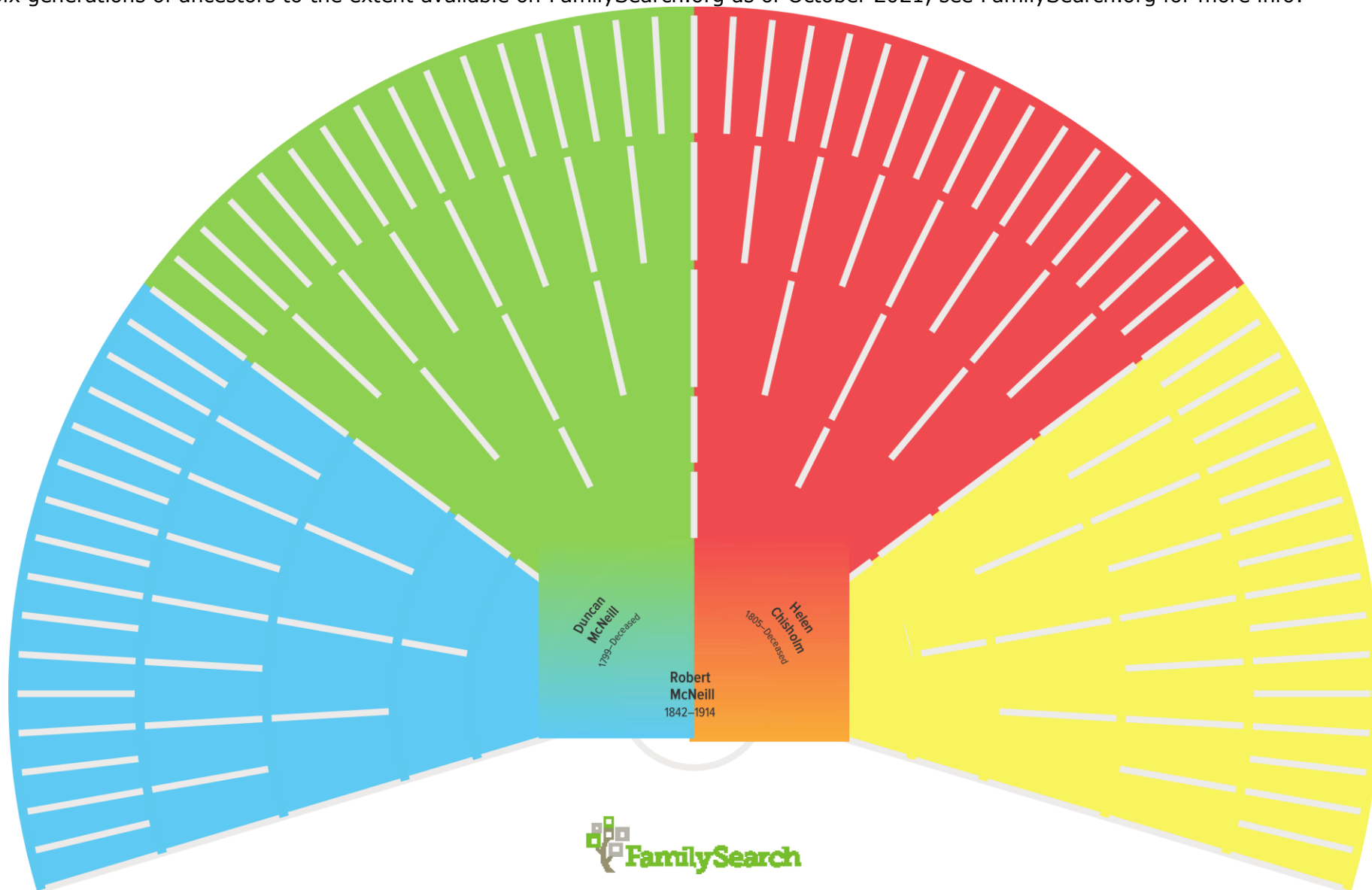
Province New Brunswick District No. 21 Westmorland Co. & District No. 5 Enumeration District No. 31 (in land) Dalhousie Town (City, town, village, township, etc., ville, village, canton, etc.)

Page 9-3611 Nominal return of living persons by Dénombrément des vivants par Chipman Bateman Enumerator. June 8 and 9 Recorder.

NUMBERS BY SEX AND ORDER OF VISITATION			RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION						CITIZENSHIP NATIONALITY AND RELIGION						PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, TRADE OR MEANS OF LIVING						WAGE EARNER						INSURANCE HELD AT DATE			REASON FOR AGE AND LANDHOLDERS PROPERTY THE YEAR OF AGE AT					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
60	66	Blondell Thomas	Head	M.	Head	Mr.	Oct.	1848	70	Sc.	English	Canadian	Presbyterian	Farmer	53.01	Propr.	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Mary	Wife	F.	Wife	Mrs.	April	1841	70	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
61	67	Wallace Malcolm	Head	M.	Head	Mr.	May	1860	51	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Blacksmith	6.0	Propr.	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Malvina	Wife	F.	Wife	Mrs.	July	1870	40	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Andrew	Son	M.	Son	Mr.	July	1893	16	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Eliza C.	Daughter	F.	Daughter	Mrs.	May	1876	35	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Merril W.	Son	M.	Son	Mr.	July	1870	40	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Jennie Elvira	Daughter	F.	Daughter	Mrs.	April	1860	51	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Elizabeth	Daughter	F.	Daughter	Mrs.	April	1871	40	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Wallace James	Son	M.	Son	Mr.	July	1875	36	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Domestic	2.2	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
		" Elva Beatrice	Daughter	F.	Daughter	Mrs.	July	1874	37	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Domestic	2.2	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Elva Beatrice	Daughter	F.	Daughter	Mrs.	July	1874	37	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Domestic	2.2	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Alice	Daughter	F.	Daughter	Mrs.	Aug.	1897	14	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" May	Daughter	F.	Daughter	Mrs.	July	1891	20	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
		" Robert	Son	M.	Son	Mr.	Dec.	1890	21	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Pilot	16.0	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
		" Janet	Wife	F.	Wife	Mrs.	Oct.	1844	66	Sc.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

2.10.9 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.11 Mott, Harriet Annabelle (1941)



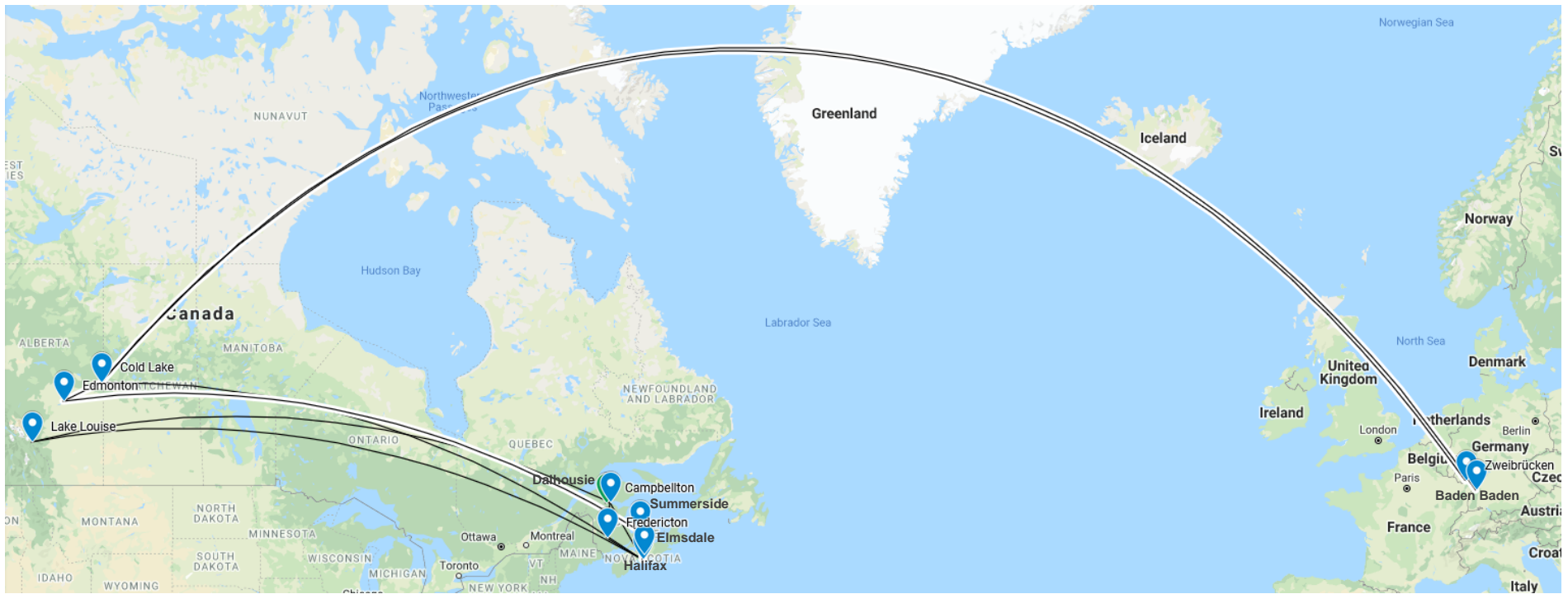
2 - Harriet Annabelle Mott

Daughter of [Walter Stewart Mott](#) (1909-1961) and [Alice Martha McNeill](#) (1909-1994).

Husband of [William Cameron Stewart](#) (1934-2013).

Mother of William Mott Stewart (1962) and Jennifer Lea Stewart (1966).

Born 22 August 1941 in Campbellton, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.



Personal recollection of Annabelle:

Annabelle grew up on Adelaide Street in Dalhousie, in a house built by her Grandfather Neil McKillop "Kaley" McNeill. She got 100% in her Grade 12 math. Her father was a river pilot, crane operator, and foreman at the local mill. Her mother was a nurse, and kept boarders in their home.

After graduating from high school, Annabelle went to Fredericton, New Brunswick, enrolled in the Atlantic Business College, and took secretarial studies.

She then moved to Halifax where she worked for CHNS radio, where she provided secretarial assistance, and "did a little bit of everything".

She then moved to Lake Louise, Alberta, where she worked as a telephone operator in the famous hotel there.

She married William Cameron Stewart in 1961, at the age of 20. She travelled with him through his postings with the Air Force, over the years living in Halifax, Nova Scotia; Cold Lake, Alberta; Zweibrücken, Germany; Baden-Baden, Germany; Cold Lake, Alberta; Edmonton, Alberta; and Summerside, PEI.

During her second stint in Cold Lake Alberta she visited the local first nations reserve, and for a time sold their deerskin coats. She also learned how to drive an off-road motorcycle, and spent many enjoyable hours driving around the local countryside, largely uninhabited for hundreds of miles around.

While living in Edmonton she worked as a teller in a local Credit Union. She often dreamt at night of balancing her till at the end of the day.

In Summerside, PEI, she had a local cable TV show called Morning Mosaic, on which she held interviews, sang, and worked with a co-host April.

In 1981, she went to university and earned a computer science degree from Dalhousie University in Halifax. She worked at several companies around Halifax, including an oil refinery, the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Litton Systems, and Dymaxion.

She married Martial Thiebaut in 1988. They bought 14 acres of land about 20 minutes from Elmsdale Nova Scotia, and built a wonderfully unique house in the shape of a hyperbolic cosine. At one time she had two gardens where she grew a variety of vegetables.

She was one of the leaders in a multi-year protest against the plans of Alton Gas to store natural gas in caverns next to the Shubenacadie river, which was ultimately successful.

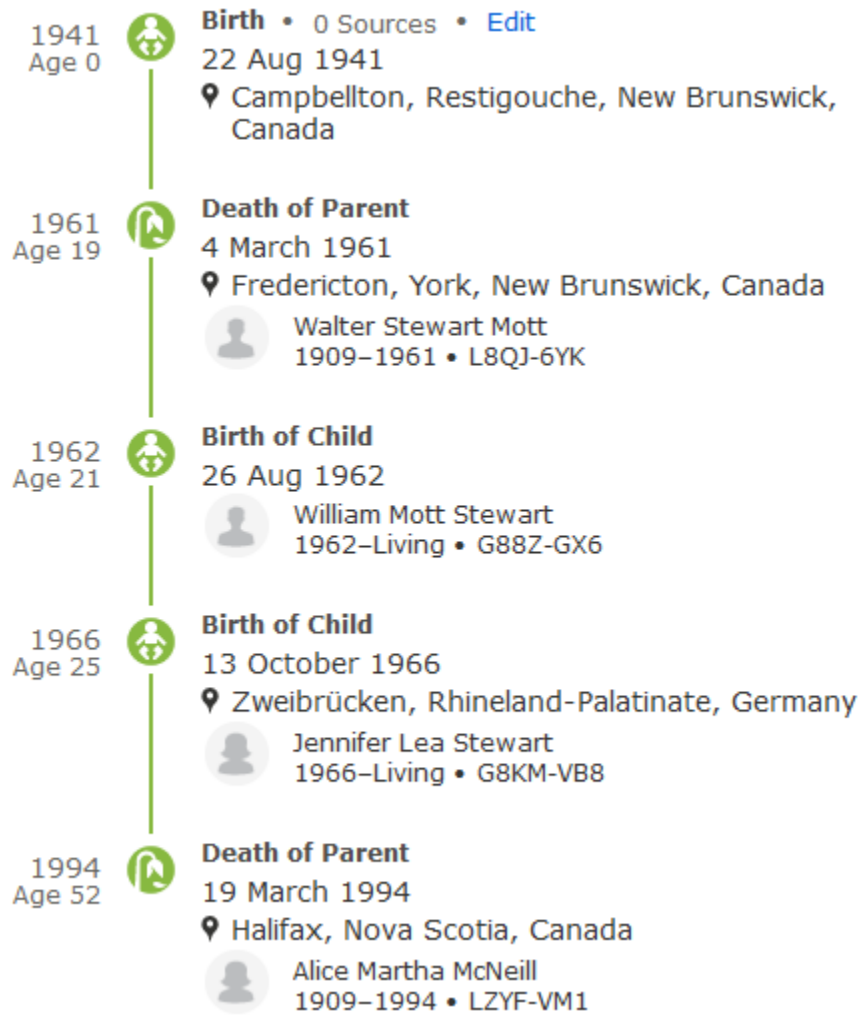
Genealogy websites (note that living people are not visible until you have an account on the site and have been given permission to access the page by the creator, in this case William Mott Stewart, or recreate the page under your own account):

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G88Z-BMT>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Mott-2942>

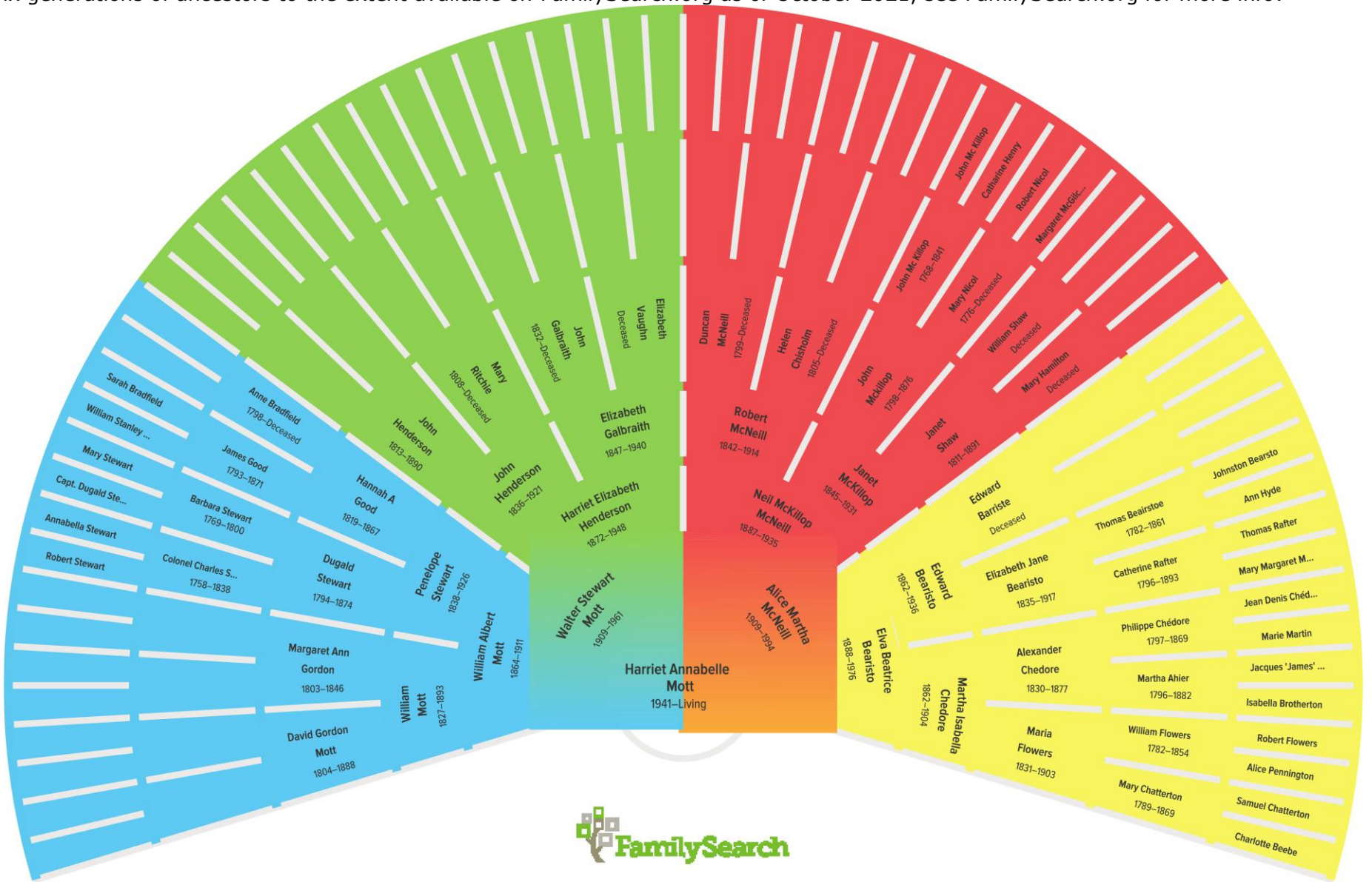
2.11.1 Timeline

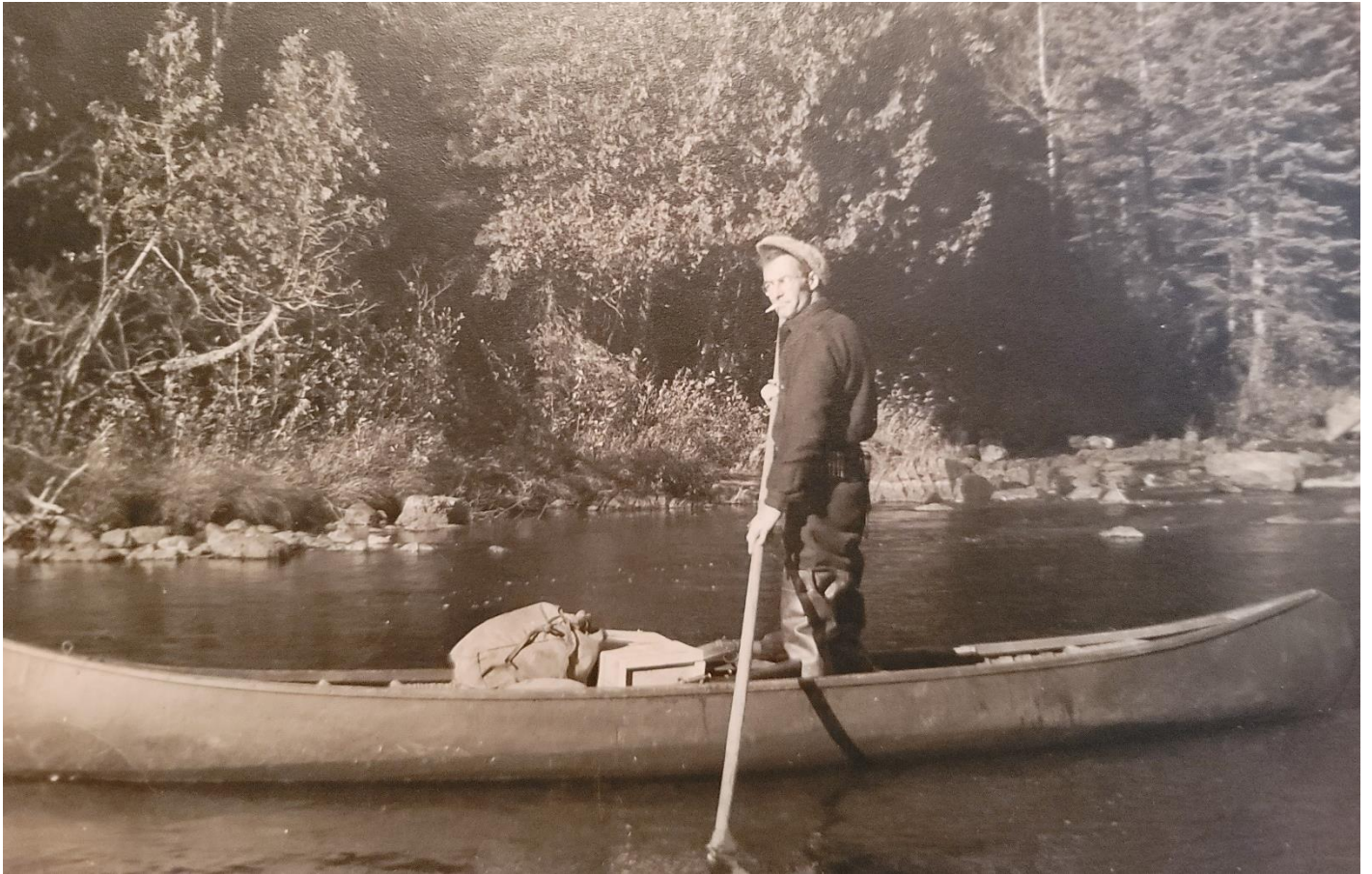
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G88Z-BMT>



2.11.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.12 Mott, Walter Stewart (1909-1961)

3 - Walter Stewart Mott

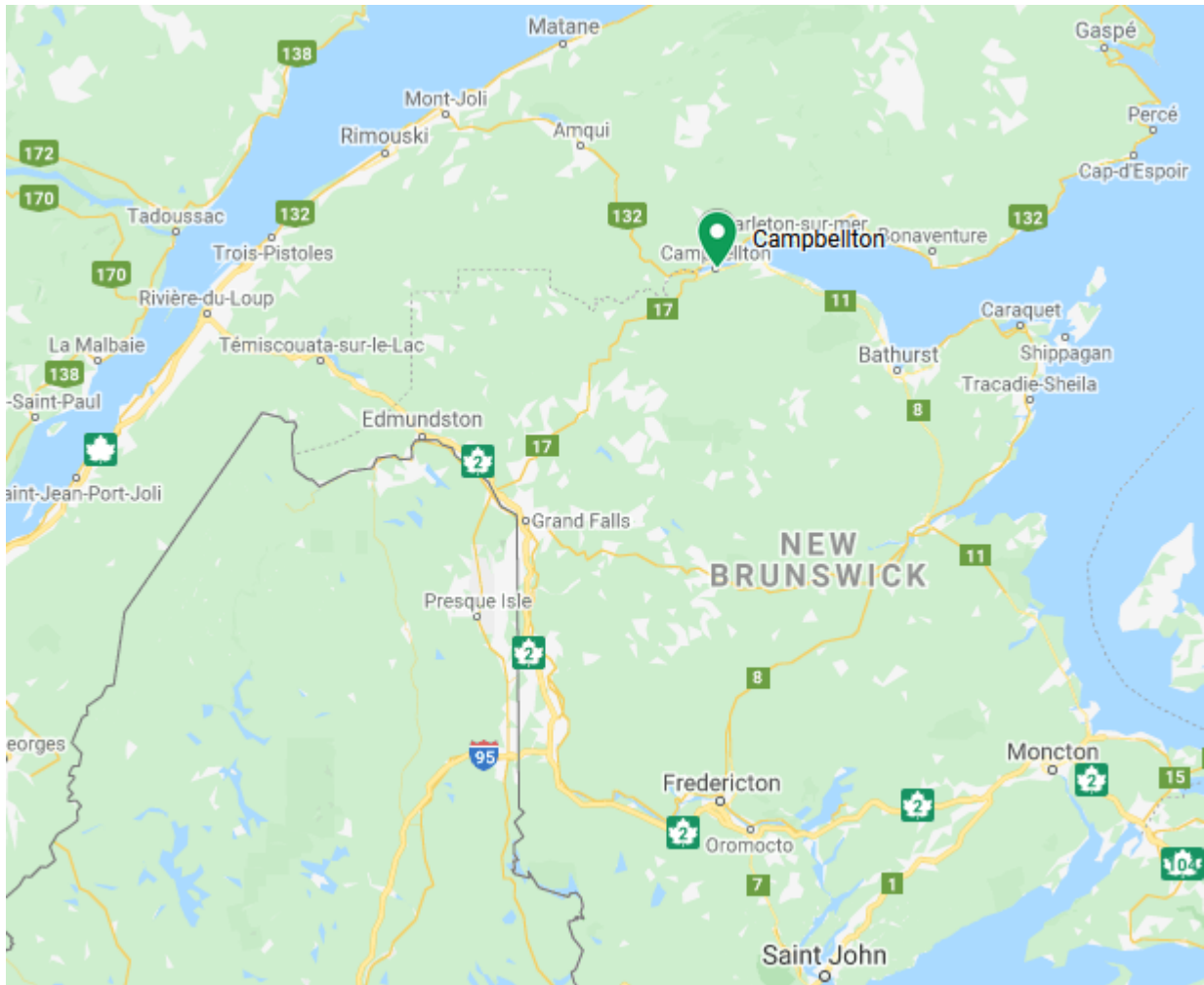
Son of [William Albert Mott](#) (1864-1911) and [Harriet Elizabeth Henderson](#) (1872-1948).

Husband of [Alice Martha McNeill](#) (1909-1994).

Father of [Harriet Annabelle Mott](#) (1941).

Born 4 August 1909 in Campbellton, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 4 March 1961 in Fredericton, York, New Brunswick, Canada.



In 1911, he is living with his parents and four siblings. He is Presbyterian. His father is a lawyer, former mayor of Campbellton, and three time member of the NB legislature. In 1921, he is living with his widowed mother and sister. He is married in 1930, at the age of 21. In 1935, he is a crane operator, lifting and piling wood for the local paper mill. In 1953, he is a foreman, in the shipping department of the local paper mill. He lived to be 51 years old.

Recollection of his son [Harriet Annabelle Mott](#) (1941):

Worked as a river pilot for Dalhousie, guiding the large ships safely to and from the local paper mill. As shown in the above picture, he would often pack up a canoe and head into the bush to hunt and fish. He said he was not a Christian, and that "my church is outdoors".

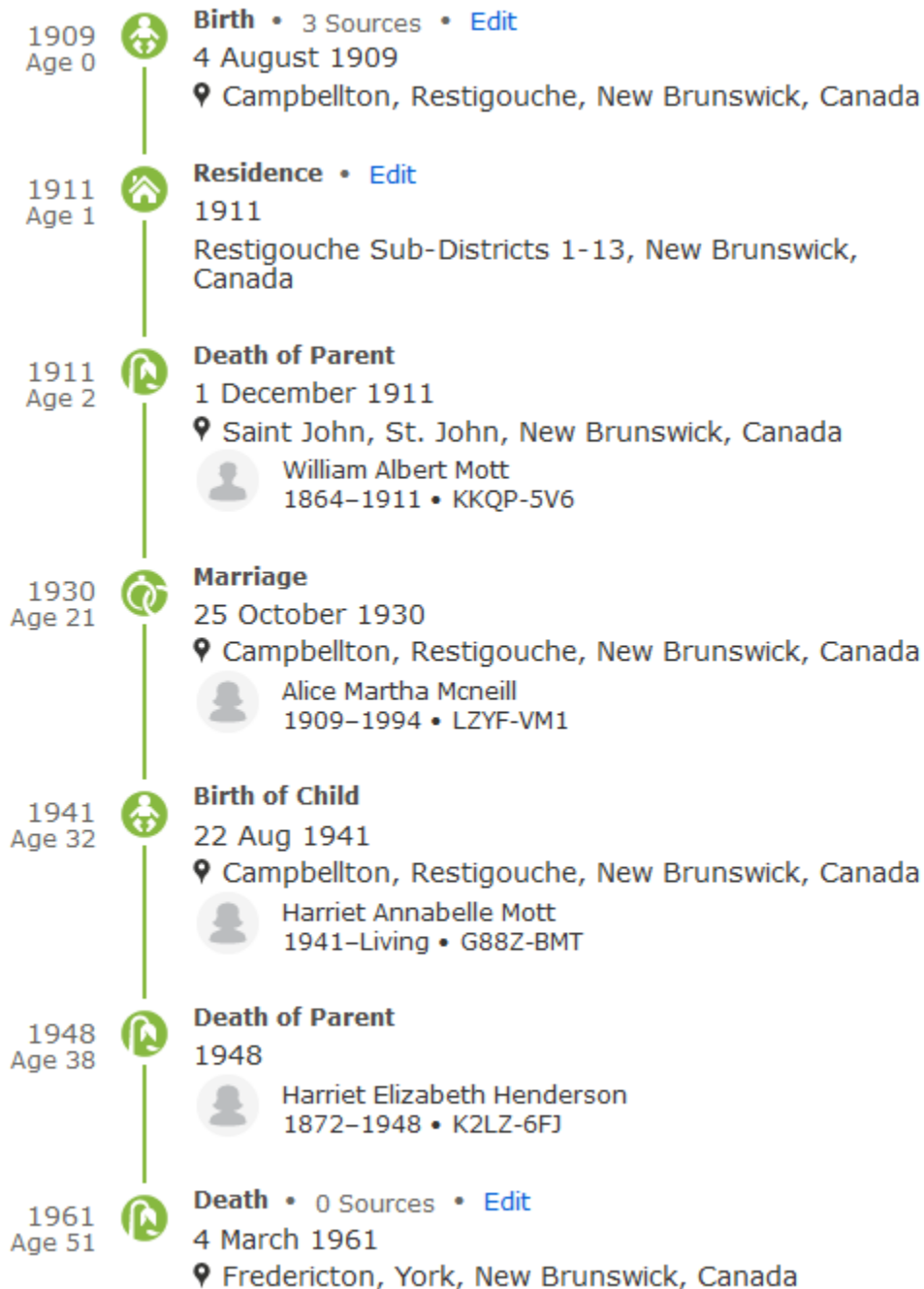
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L8QJ-6YK>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Mott-2943>

2.12.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/L8QJ-6YK>



2.12.2 Register of Birth (1909)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F28L-QVV>

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY - BIRTHS 1888 - 1912 (14-1)									
Schedule A.—Births.						Registration Division of Restigouche County.			
No.	NAME.	WHERE BORN.	WHEN BORN.	SEX.	NAME OF FATHER.	OCCUPATION OF FATHER.	NAME AND MAIDEN SURNAME OF MOTHER.	NAME, RESIDENCE, AND OCCUPATION OF INFORMANT.	NAME OF ACCOUCHEUR.
2	Isabel Jessie Wood	"	11 Dec 1910	F	William Walter Wood	Teacher	Agnes Mabel Hamilton	"	D. Rice
3	Catherine Cedra	"	9 Feb 1911	F	George Andrew Mance	Fireman	Margaret Ward	"	D. Murray
4	Margaret J. Mance	"	9 Feb 1911	F	George Andrew Mance	"	Margaret Ward	"	"
5	Minnie Myrtle (S)	Upstapitch NB	16 Feb 1909	F	Francis Kenneth Royce	Woodman	Barbara Harris	"	"
6	Freida Gilles	Campbellton	8 Aug 1909	F	Joseph Galley	"	Zella Tope	"	D. Doherty
7	John L. Taylor	"	8 Nov 1909	M	Joseph Hare Taylor	"	Mary Ann Dickie	"	D. Murray
8	John Percival Nicholl	"	26 Dec 1909	M	Harry Percival Nicholl	Machineist	Sarah Mittell	"	"
9	George Archibald	Charles N.B.	14 Sept 1910	M	Ernest Edouard Adams	Shipper	Larrieux M ^c Leppard	"	"
10	Margaret Pearl	Campbellton	25 Oct 1910	F	Joseph Cummings	Railroad mender	Elizabeth Jametta Montgomery	"	D. Rice
11	Miriam Lillian Smith	"	6 Oct 1909	F	Neil Smith	Car Inspector	Margaret Jane Hamilton	"	"
12	George Austin Harris	"	15 Aug 1911	M	John Gordon Harris	Fireman	Isabel Edith Harris	"	D. Poirier
13	James Tedward	"	19 March 1911	M	Charles Frederick Shaw	"	Christie Anne Harris	"	D. Rice
14	Margaret Lillian	"	11 March 1909	F	John P. Ward	Railroad man	Carrie Whitford	"	"
15	James Charles	Upstapitch NB	25 Nov 1911	M	Francis Kenneth Royce	Woodman	Barbara Harris	"	"
16	Thomas Alexander	Atford	15 Feb 1911	M	Thos. Edw. McLean	Labourer	Ellen Sarah Hill	"	D. Murray
17	Robert W. Taylor	Campbellton	13 Nov 1910	M	Joseph Hare Taylor	"	Mary Ann Dickie	"	"
18	Neil Leslie Smith	"	9 Dec 1910	M	Neil Smith	Car Inspector	Margaret Jane Hamilton	"	D. Rice
19	Melvin Howard Mott	"	11 Aug 1909	M	W. A. Mott	Att. at Law	Muriel Henderson	"	D. Rice
20	Denis	Jacquet-Novi N.B.	18 Dec 1911	M	Edmond Bastien	Labourer	Georgina Guitard	Wm. F. J. Fitzgerald Jacquet-Novi N.B.	"
21	Rebecca	"	27 Jan 1911	F	Joseph Bordin	Medicine	Ancie Deschamps	"	"
22	Leona Raphael	"	9 April 1911	F	Edward Kirby	Labourer	Frances DeFosse	"	"
23	David Michael Morrissey	"	25 Aug 1911	M	John Morrissey	"	Lucy DeFosse	"	D. R. Ellis

2.12.3 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) William Albert Mott (1864-1911).

2.12.4 Canada Census (1921)

[See](#) Harriet Elizabeth Henderson (1872-1948)

2.12.5 Marriage Certificate (1930)

With his wife [Alice Martha McNeill](#) (1909-1994).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVBN-3F9Q>

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics-Free," penalty for improper use \$300, and properly addressed will pass through the Mail "FREE."

FORM C.-2.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NOV - 6 1930
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF MARRIAGE

REGISTERED No. 8296
(For use of Registrar General only.)

Health District of Restigouche Sub-Deputy Registrar area of Campbellton

BRIDEGROOM

1. Full name Mott, Walter Stewart
(Surname) (Given name)

2. Occupation mechanic

3. Bachelor, Widower or Divorced B

4. Age 21 5. Religious Denomination Presbyterian

6. Residence Dalhousie Restigouche Co. N.B.
(If in Canada, province, county and Post Office address. If foreign, state country.)

7. Place of birth Campbellton, Restigouche Co. N.B.
(If born in Canada, province, county. If foreign born, country.)

8. Name of father Albert Mott

9. Place of birth of father Campbellton, Restigouche Co. N.B.

10. Maiden name of mother Harriet Elizabeth Henderson

11. Can bridegroom read? yes Write? yes

BRIDE

12. Full name McNeill, Alice Martha
(Surname) (Given name)

13. Occupation student nurse

14. Spinster, Widow or Divorced spinster

15. Age 21 16. Religious Denomination Presbyterian

17. Residence Campbellton, Restigouche Co. N.B.
(If in Canada, province, county and Post Office address. If foreign, state country.)

18. Place of birth Dalhousie, Restigouche Co. N.B.
(If born in Canada, province, county. If foreign born, country.)

19. Name of father Neil McNeill

20. Place of birth of father Dalhousie, Restigouche Co. N.B.

21. Maiden name of mother Elna Beckett

22. Can bride read? yes Write? yes

23. When married twenty ninth day of October 1930
(Month) (Year)

24. Place of marriage Method Church House Campbellton
(Name of church or clergyman's residence or location of dwelling house)

25. By license or banns License No 15748
(If by license, give number)

26. Signature of Groom Walter Stewart Mott
Bride Alice Martha McNeill

27. Signatures of Witnesses
Name Arthur P. McNeil
Address Campbellton N.B.
Name John Cooling
Address Dalhousie N.B.

I certify the above stated particulars are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Clergyman F. H. McNeil
(Signature)
Address Campbellton N.B.
Religious Denomination Method Church of Canada

Registered No. _____ Filed at this office 29th day of October 1930
Signature of Sub-Deputy Registrar E. A. Oakes

NOTE.—This form must not be mutilated. All information asked for is to be given including full Christian and Surnames of all parties, and if for any reason this is impossible, the reason for the omission must be stated.

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

2.12.6 Canada Voter Lists (1935)

Including his wife [Alice Martha McNeill](#) (1909-1994).

New Brunswick, Restigouche-Madawaska, 1935.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/2983/images/33022_294100-01565

24992 Page 2

301 Letourneau, Mrs. George (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 302 Lerette, Miss Premillia (W), spinster, Dalhousie.
 303 Larocque, Charles, labourer, Dalhousie.
 304 Lamothe, Hercule, mill worker, Dalhousie.
 305 McIntyre, Miss Teresa (W), nurse, Dalhousie.
 306 McConnor, Charles, scaler, Dalhousie.
 307 McCarthy, John, labourer, Dalhousie.
 308 Martin, Miss Molly (W), teacher, Dalhousie.
 309 Mott, Walter, crane operator, Dalhousie.
 310 Mott, Mrs. Walter (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 311 Mott, Mrs. Henrietta (W), register clerk, Dalhousie.
 312 MacKay, Murray, merchant, Dalhousie.
 313 MacKay, Mrs. Murray (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 314 Main, Philip, labourer, Dalhousie.
 315 Main, Mrs. Philip (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 316 MacDonald, Angus, electrician, Dalhousie.
 317 Moreau, Howard, pipe fitter, Dalhousie.
 318 Moreau, Mrs. Howard (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 319 Morin, James, labourer, Dalhousie.
 320 Morin, Mrs. James (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 321 Majeau, Emile, paper maker, Dalhousie.
 322 Majeau, Mrs. Emile (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 323 Michaud, Arthur, labourer, Dalhousie.
 324 Michaud, Mrs. Arthur (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 325 Method, Sandy, labourer, Dalhousie.
 326 Method, Mrs. Sandy (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 327 MacKay, Harold, labourer, Dalhousie.
 328 MacKay, Mrs. Mildred (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 329 Martell, Miss Philomene (W), spinster, Dalhousie.
 330 Nelson, Charles, timber inst., Dalhousie.
 331 Nelson, Mrs. Charles (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 332 Neilson, Neil, pilot, Dalhousie.
 333 Neilson, Mrs. Neil (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 334 Nadeau, Theophile sr., labourer, Dalhousie.
 335 Nadeau, Mrs. Alma (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 336 Norton, Sam, labourer, Dalhousie.
 337 Noel, Leon, labourer, Dalhousie.
 338 Noel, Mrs. Leon (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 339 Nelson, Wayne, office clerk, Dalhousie.
 340 Ouelette, Noel, labourer, Dalhousie.
 341 Ouelette, Mrs. Noel (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 342 Powell, Allison, pilot, Dalhousie.
 343 Powell, Mrs. Allison (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 344 Parent, Theodore, labourer, Dalhousie.
 345 Parent, Mrs. Theodore (W), married woman, Dalhousie.
 346 Parent, Mrs. Margaret (W), married woman, Dalhousie.

2.12.7 Canada Voters Lists (1953)

Including his wife [Alice Martha McNeill](#) (1909-1994).

List of electors for New Brunswick, Restigouche-Madawaska, 1953.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/2983/images/33022_302407-00635

<p style="text-align: center;">AFFIDAVITS OF OBJECTION</p> <p>On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 30th, 31st, and 22nd days of July, 1953, during the hours fixed by the revising officer for the revisal district in which the undermentioned urban polling division is comprised, any duly qualified elector of such revisal district may appear before the said revising officer to subscribe to an affidavit of objection attacking the qualifications as elector of a person whose name appears on this list of electors.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NOTICES TO ELECTORS SITTING FOR REVISION</p> <p>The sittings for the revision of the preliminary list, as printed hereunder, will be held at</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE COURT HOUSE</p> <p>between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning and between seven and ten o'clock in the evening (Standard time) of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of July, 1953, when all applications for changes in and additions to the said preliminary list will be dealt with by the revising officer.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LOCATION OF POLLING STATION</p> <p>The polling station will be located at or near</p> <p style="text-align: center;">J. P. Calvert's House</p> <p>for taking of the votes of the qualified electors at the pending federal election in the undermentioned urban polling division.</p>
<p>CERTIFICATE</p> <p>I hereby certify that the list printed hereunder is the preliminary list of electors for urban polling division No. 99 of the electoral district of Restigouche and Madawaska as prepared by the enumerators in connection with the pending federal election.</p> <p>Given under my hand at Dalhousie, N. B., this 29th. day of June, 1953.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PHILIBERT LeBLANC Returning officer</p> <p>NOTE—This list of electors should be preserved until after polling day at the pending election.</p>		

THE CANADA ELECTIONS ACT URBAN PRELIMINARY LIST OF ELECTORS

Electoral District of Restigouche-Madawaska, Town of Dalhousie Urban Polling Division No. 99

Comprising all that part of the Town of Dalhousie lying north of Victoria Street, east of Court and Ramsay Streets and west of Brunswick Street.

The following names have been enumerated during a recent house-to-house visitation in the above mentioned polling division by a pair of urban enumerators.

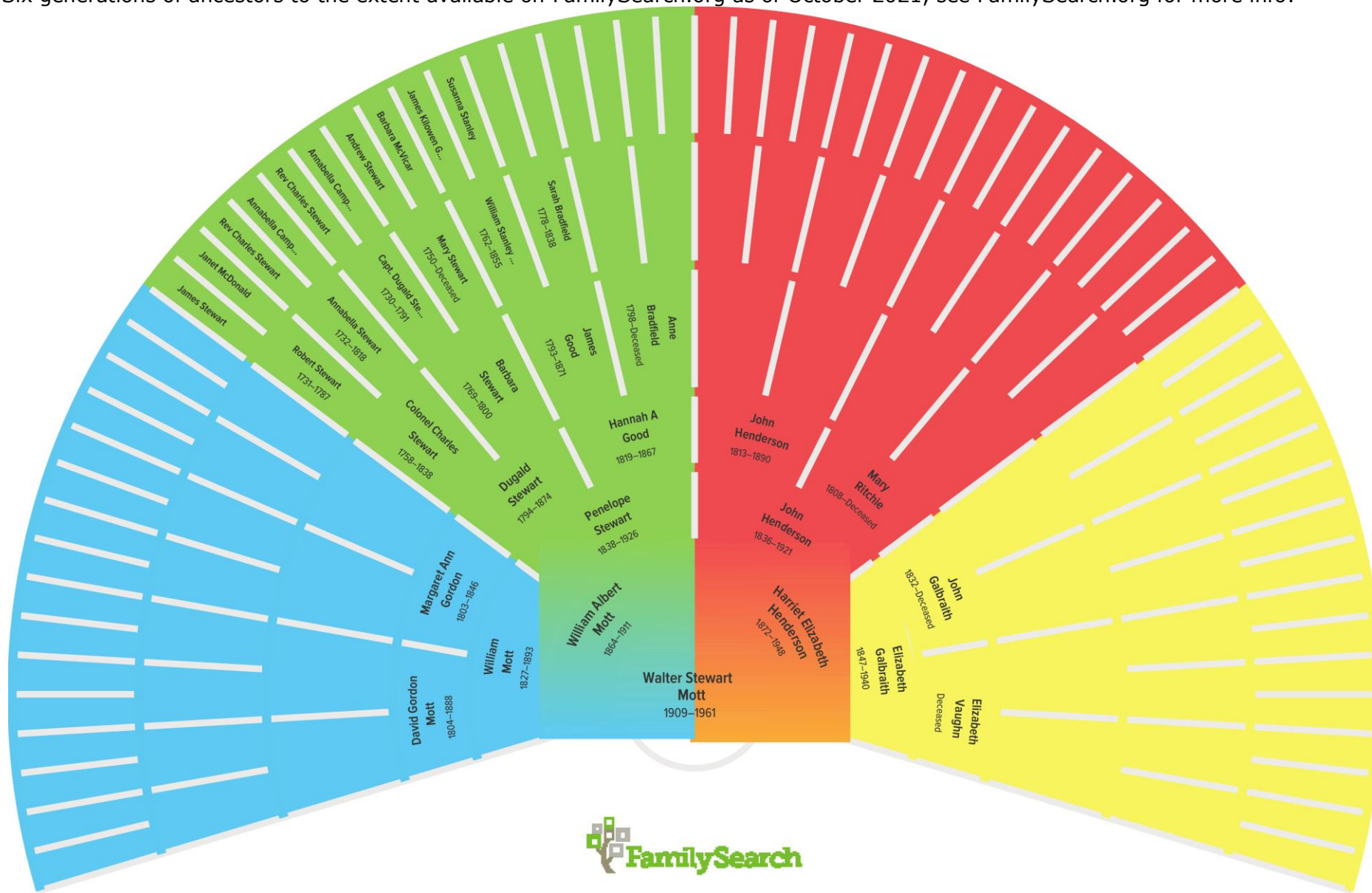
<p>ADELAIDE STREET</p> <p>401 Poirier, Lazare, labourer 1</p> <p>401 Poirier, Mrs. Lazare — 2</p> <p>401 Poirier, Miss Therese, spinster 3</p> <p>401 Poirier, Maurice, labourer 4</p> <p>401 Poirier, Arthur, labourer 5</p> <p>401 Poirier, George, labourer 6</p> <p>402 Cannon, Leo, office clerk 7</p> <p>402 Cannon, Mrs. Leo — 8</p> <p>402A Mullin, Robert, electrician 9</p> <p>402A Mullin, Mrs. Robert — 10</p> <p>408 Duncan, Arnold, engineer 11</p> <p>408 Duncan, Mrs. Arnold — 12</p> <p>415 Mott, Walter, foreman 13</p> <p>415 Mott, Mrs. Walter — 14</p> <p>415 Cook, Mrs. Vaughan — 15</p> <p>415 Henderson, Miss Elaine, secretary 16</p> <p>415 Henry, Stewart, chemist 17</p> <p>415 Dumville, Windston, store manager 18</p> <p>416 Cragg, William A., paper inspector 19</p> <p>416 Cragg, Mrs. William A. — 20</p> <p>416 Barthe, Alexander, finisher 21</p> <p>416 Barthe, Mrs. Alexander — 22</p>	<p>ADELAIDE STREET Con't.</p> <p>459 MacInnes, Charles O., clergyman 61</p> <p>459 MacInnes, Mrs. Charles O. — 62</p> <p>462 Gallop, Albert, retired 63</p> <p>462 Gallop, Mrs. Albert — 64</p> <p>462 Logan, Peter, teacher 65</p> <p>466 Monzello, Emmanuel, store clerk 66</p> <p>466 Monzello, Mrs. Emmanuel — 67</p> <p>474 MacKenzie, MacGregor, superintendent 68</p> <p>474 Frenette, Ernest, agent 69</p> <p>474 Frenette, Mrs. Ernest — 70</p> <p>BRUNSWICK STREET</p> <p>112 Doucett, Mrs. Narcisse, widow 71</p> <p>112 Giguere, Edgar, retired 72</p> <p>112 Gauthier, Richard, labourer 73</p> <p>112 Gauthier, Mrs. Richard — 74</p> <p>112A Lapointe, John, foreman 75</p> <p>112A Lapointe, Mrs. John — 76</p> <p>120 Theriault, Narcisse, retired 77</p> <p>120 Theriault, Mrs. Narcisse — 78</p> <p>128 McCurdy, Douglas, pipefitter 79</p> <p>128 McCurdy, Mrs. Douglas — 80</p> <p>140 Southern, John, barber 81</p>
--	---

2.12.8 Gravestone (1961)

[See](#) gravestone for William Albert Mott (1864-1911).

2.12.9 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.13 Mott, William (1829-1893)

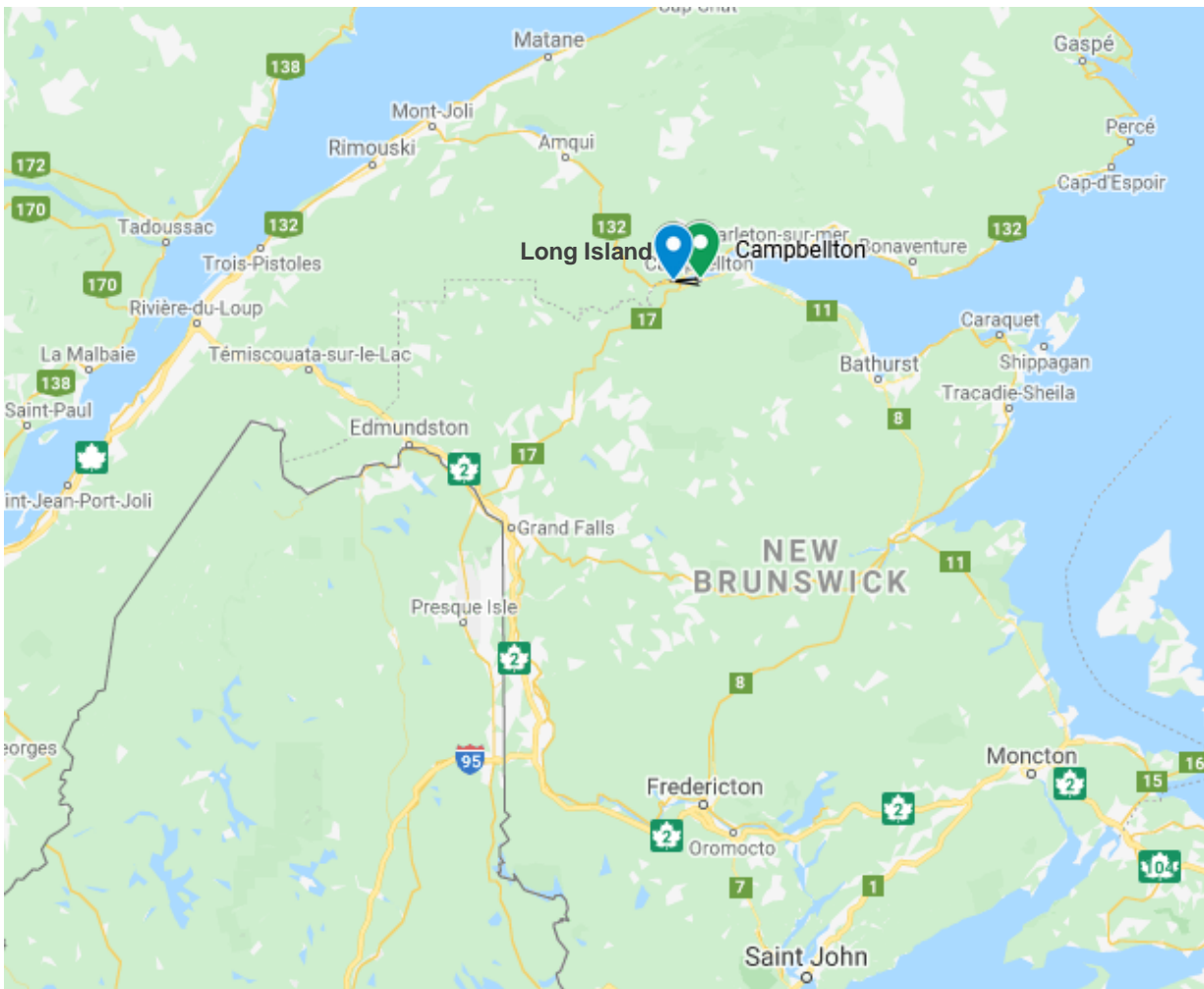
Son of [David Gordon Mott](#) (1804-1888) and [Margaret Ann Gordon](#) (1803-1846), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Husband of [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926).

Father of [William Albert Mott](#) (1864-1911).

Born 7 September 1827 in Nelson-Miramichi, Miramichi, New Brunswick.

Died 10 February 1893 likely in New Brunswick.



In 1851, he is living with his parents and six siblings in Campbellton, Addington, Restigouche, New Brunswick. His father is a farmer and lumberer, of Scotch origin, and immigrated in 1822. He is married in 1860, at the age of 31. In 1861, he is living with his wife and a servant. His religion is Presbyterian. He is a General Merchant. In 1871, he is living with his wife and two children. In 1881, he is living with his wife, three children, and two of his wife's relatives. His occupation is now Justice of the Peace and Court Commissioner. In 1891, he is living with his wife and son, and two other relatives of his wife. He is a Magistrate. He is also described as a Magistrate and Court Commissioner in [The Parliamentary Guide](#) and the [obituary](#) of his son William Albert Mott (1864-1911). He lived to be 65 years old.

Descendants of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell; Donald W. Lowe; 25 April 2009:

22 Feb 1893, Newcastle Union Advocate:

We regret to record the death of an old citizen of Campbellton (Rest. Co.), William Mott, Esq., which sad event occurred at Montreal on the 10th. Mr. Mott had been suffering from cancer and had gone to Montreal, accompanied by his wife and son, for the purpose of undergoing an operation, but the doctors concluded after making an exploratory incision that it was not advisable to attempt the removal of the cancer. No immediate danger was anticipated but internal heamorrhaging afterwards set in and death very quickly followed.

Deceased was the eldest son of the late David Mott, one of the pioneers of northern New Brunswick and was born in the parish of Nelson, Miramichi (North. Co.) on Sept. 3rd, 1827. He came to Restigouche with his father when ten years old and is said to have walked the greater portion of the distance. Shortly after this his father moved his family to Restigouche and settled on Long Island near Flatlands, making arrangements with the Indians who then claimed the Island for a transfer of their rights. Deceased was identified with the early lumber trade of Restigouche, first under the old firm of Arthur Ritchie & Co. and afterwards with the late Hon. John McMillan, but was best known throughout the county as a magistrate, being for a long time a member of the sessions under the old system and an acting justice and parish Court Commissioner up to the time of his death.

He is married on Dec. 6th, 1860 by Rev. James Steven to Penelope Stewart d/o late Donald (sic) Stewart, Esq. of Dalhousie and leaves surviving his wife and three children: D. Gordon Mott, Aspinwall, Mechanical Supt. Panama R.R.; W. Albert Mott, M.P.P. and Mrs. S.H. Lingle, Campbellton.

Burial Notes: 16 Feb 1893, Richibucto Review:

Campbellton (Rest. Co.) - The funeral of the late Wm MOTT took place this afternoon. 53 sleighs followed the remains to the cemetery.

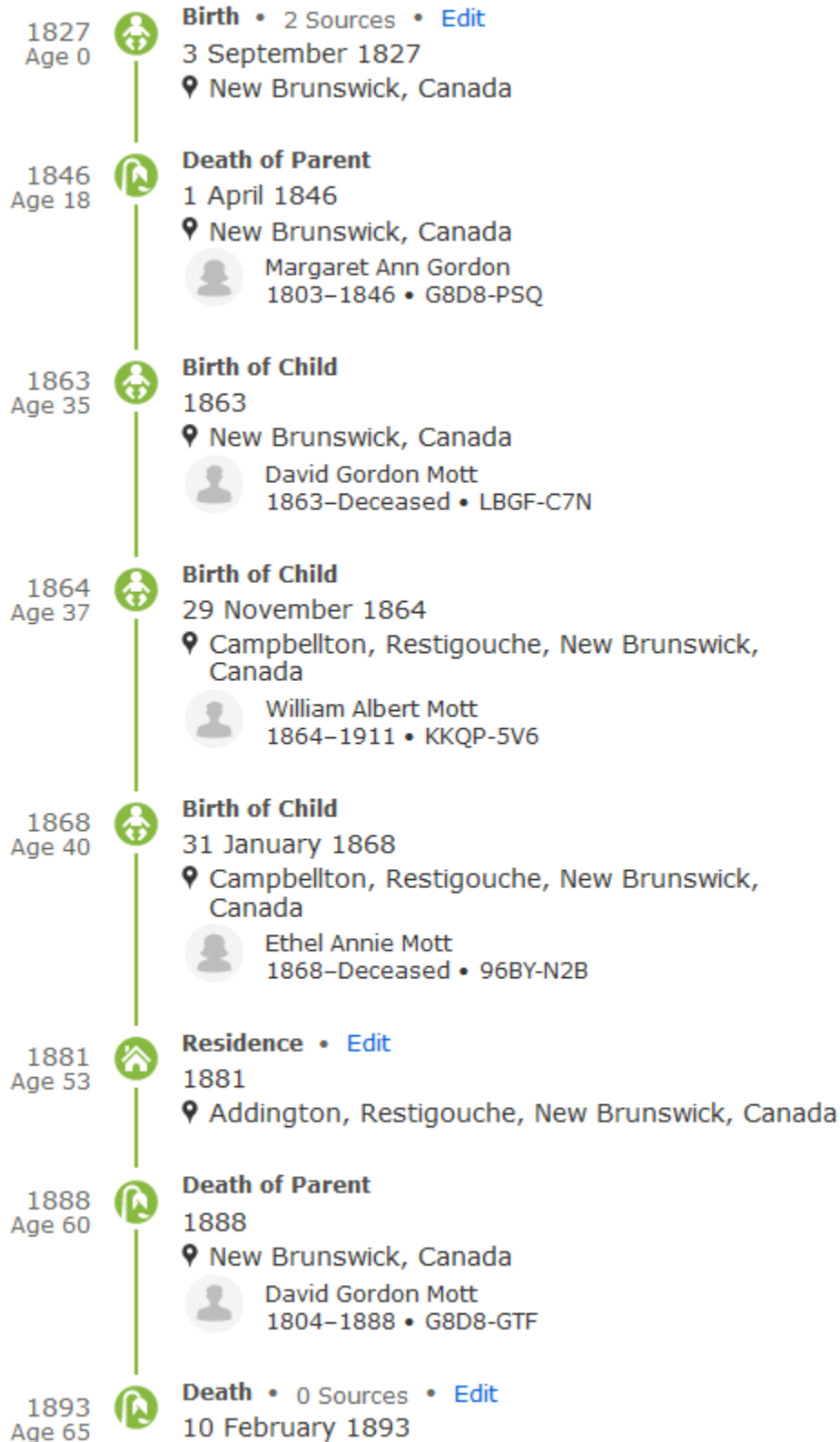
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/96BY-NL4>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Mott-2972>

2.13.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/96BY-NL4>



2.13.2 New Brunswick Census (1851)

In the household of his father [David Gordon Mott](#), not yet included in this genealogy document.

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1061/images/e092-e002294018>

Population Returns.

Under Acts 11 Victoria, Cap. 27, and 12 Victoria, Cap. 48.

7
7
Parish of Addington

Schedule I.

County of N.

Dwelling.	Name.	Sex.	Relationship.	Age.	Race.	Rank or Occupation.	Date of entering the Colony.
House	David Mott	Male	Widower	47	Scotch	Farmer Lumberer	1822
	Margaret	Female	Daughter	30			Birth
	Catherine	"	"	17			"
	Mary Ann	"	"	13	at school	at school	"
	William	Male	Son	24	(absent)		"
	John	"	"	21		Farmer	"
	David	"	"	15		do	"
	Adam	"	"	10		at school	"
	Arch Mott	"	"	8	at school	"	"
House	John Baptiste	Male	Husband	53	French	Farmer	Canadian Born
	Margaret	Female	Wife	50	"		"
	Margaret	"	Daughter	24		at home	"
	Christopher	Male	Son	19		"	"

2.13.3 Marriage (1860)

With [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926).

Descendants of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell; Donald W. Lowe; 25 April 2009:

Marriage Notes: 15 Dec 1860, Chatham, The Gleaner and Northumberland: m. At residence of bride's father, Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) 6th inst., by Rev. James Steven, William MOTT / Penelope STEWART second d/o Dougald STEWART, Esq.

2.13.4 Canada Census (1861)

Includes his wife [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1570/images/4108521_00013

Number.	Names of Inhabitants.	Sex.	Relationship to head of family.	Age.	Race and where born.	Rank or Occupation.	Religious Profession.	Children of Inhabitants within the Year.
337	James Do	M	Do	51	Do		Do	✓
338	Charlotte Maria Do	F	Daughter	3	Do		Do	✓
339	Francis Do	M	Son	1	Do		Do	✓
340	Hugh Sumner	M	Lodger	42	Scotch	Farm Labourer	Do	✓
341	Bridget Maguire	F	Do	20	Native	Housemaid	R. Catholic	✓
342	Silas Henry	M	Do	50	Black. Native born	F. Labourer	Presbyterian	✓
343	Rev. James Steven	M	Head of Family	54	Scotch	Clergyman	Presbyterian	✓
344	Margaret Do	F	Wife	51	S. Do.		Do	✓
345	Annabella Do	F	Daughter	33	Native		Do	✓
346	Mary Malcolm	F	Servant	44	S. Do.	Housemaid	Do	✓
347	Hannah Doherty	F	Do	33	Irish	do	R. Catholic	✓
348	David Duncan Junr.	M	Lodger	71	Native	Farm Labourer	Presbyterian	✓
349	William Mott	M	Head of Family	34	Do	General Merchant	Do	✓
350	Penelope do	F	Wife	22	S. Do.	Housemaid	Do	✓
351	Katherine Sawyer	F	Servant	19	S. Do.	Housemaid	Do	✓
352	Widow Whaling	F	Head of Family	50	Irish		Roman Catholic	✓
353	Bridget Gulligher	F	Daughter	33	Do		Do Do	✓
354	Richard Do	M	Son	19	S. Do.	Labourer	Do Do	✓

2.13.5 Canada Census (1871)

Includes his wife [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926) and son [William Albert Mott](#) (1864-1911).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1578/images/4396275_00221

Page 38. } Province of *New Brunswick*. District No. 182 *Rothesay* Sub-District *St. Andrew by Parish of Ales*
 Census of 1871. }
 Schedule No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living.

Numbered in the order of visitation.						Names.	Sex.	Age.	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	Religion.	Origin.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or widowed.	Married within last twelve months.	Instruction.			Infratim.			
Vessel.	Stations.	Dwell- ing house in con- struction.	Dwell- ing house unin- habited.	Dwell- ing house inhab- ited.	Fam- ily.											Going to school.	Over 20 unable to read.	Over 20 unable to write.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Un- sound mind.	
																						17
						<i>Edward Andrew</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>England</i>	<i>Ep. Eng.</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Labourer</i>									
						<i>Maebay Mary</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Ep. Scot.</i>	<i>England</i>										
						<i>Brownby Jane</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>30</i>		<i>W. B.</i>	<i>Robt.</i>	<i>Irish.</i>	<i>Weaver</i>									
						<i>" Ann</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>25</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Seamster</i>									
						<i>" Catherine</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>23</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>Macpherson Allan</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>52</i>		<i>P. S. I.</i>	<i>Weslyan</i>	<i>Scotl.</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" Elizabeth</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>48</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>" John</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>W. B.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Telegraph Operate</i>	<i>m</i>								
						<i>" James</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>12</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>" Susannah</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>15</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>" Albert</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>" Ida</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>6</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>" Charles</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>Macmillan Robert</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>W. B.</i>	<i>Ep. Scot.</i>	<i>Scotl.</i>										
						<i>" Elizabeth</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>24</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>" Allan</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>4 1/2</i>	<i>Infant</i>	<i>W. B.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>Mott William</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>41</i>		<i>W. B.</i>	<i>Presbyterian</i>	<i>Scotl.</i>										
						<i>" Penelope</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>31</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>" David</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										
						<i>" Albert</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>6</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>										

2.13.6 Canada Census (1881)

Includes his wife [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926) and son [William Albert Mott](#) (1864-1911).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MV6F-TZR>

ENSENMENT.

Province of *New Brunswick* District No. *37* S. District *6* *St. John's*

James Ritchie - Enumerator SCHEDULE No. 1 - Nominal Return of the Living. TABLEAU No. 1. - Dénombrement des Vivants.

VISITATION		NAMES	SEX	AGE	Born within last twelve months	Country or Province of Birth.	RELIGION.	ORIGIN.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or Widowed	Instruction.
Houses inhabited.	Families.										Going to School.
LES VISITES		NOMS	SEXE	AGE	Nés dans les douze derniers mois.	Pays ou Province de Naissance.	RELIGION.	ORIGINE	Profession, Occupation ou métier.	Mariés ou en Veuvage	Instruction.
Maisons habitées.	Familles.										Allant à l'École.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

<i>111</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>Mott William</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>N.B. ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Scotch ✓</i>	<i>St. John's Co. Comm. ✓</i>	<i>✓</i>	
		<i>Penelope</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>" ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>✓</i>	
		<i>David Jordan</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>" ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Master ✓</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
		<i>William Albert</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>" ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Clerk ✓</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
		<i>Ethel Anna</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>" ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>
		<i>Stewart Margaret Ann</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>" ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
		<i>Isabella</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>P.E.I. ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>

2.13.7 Canada Census (1891)

Includes his wife [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926) and son [William Albert Mott](#) (1864-1911). The William Stewart living with them is likely a relative of Penelope.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1274/images/30953_148105-00107

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891.

RECENS

Province New Brunswick District No. 19 Restigouche S. District A. Parish of Redding

PAGE 78

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 2nd day of April 1891.

TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi ce jour de 1891.

J. S. H. Lingley

NUMBERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION.					NAMES.	Sex.	Age.	Married or Widowed.	Relation to Head of Family.	Country or Province of Birth.	French Canadian.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Employers.	Wage Earned.	Unemployed during week preceding Census.	Employer in state average number of hands employed during year.
Vessels and Shanties.	Houses in construction.	Houses uninhabited.	Houses inhabited.	Families.															
NUMÉRÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES.					NOMS.	SEXE.	AGE.	Mariés ou en Veuvage.	Lien de parenté avec le Chef de Famille.	Pays ou Province de Naissance.	Canadiens Français.	Lieu de Naissance du Père.	Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation ou Métier.	Patrons.	Employés.	Sans emploi durant la semaine précédant le recensement.	Nombre de personnes employées par les patrons durant l'année.
Bâtiments et Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons inhabitées.	Maisons habitées.	Familles.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

2.13.8 Grave & Gravestone (1893)

Includes his wife [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926).

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/230756283/william-mott>

William Mott

Birth 3 Sep 1827

Death 10 Feb 1893 (aged 65)

Montreal, Montreal Region, Québec, Canada

Burial

Campbellton Rural Cemetery

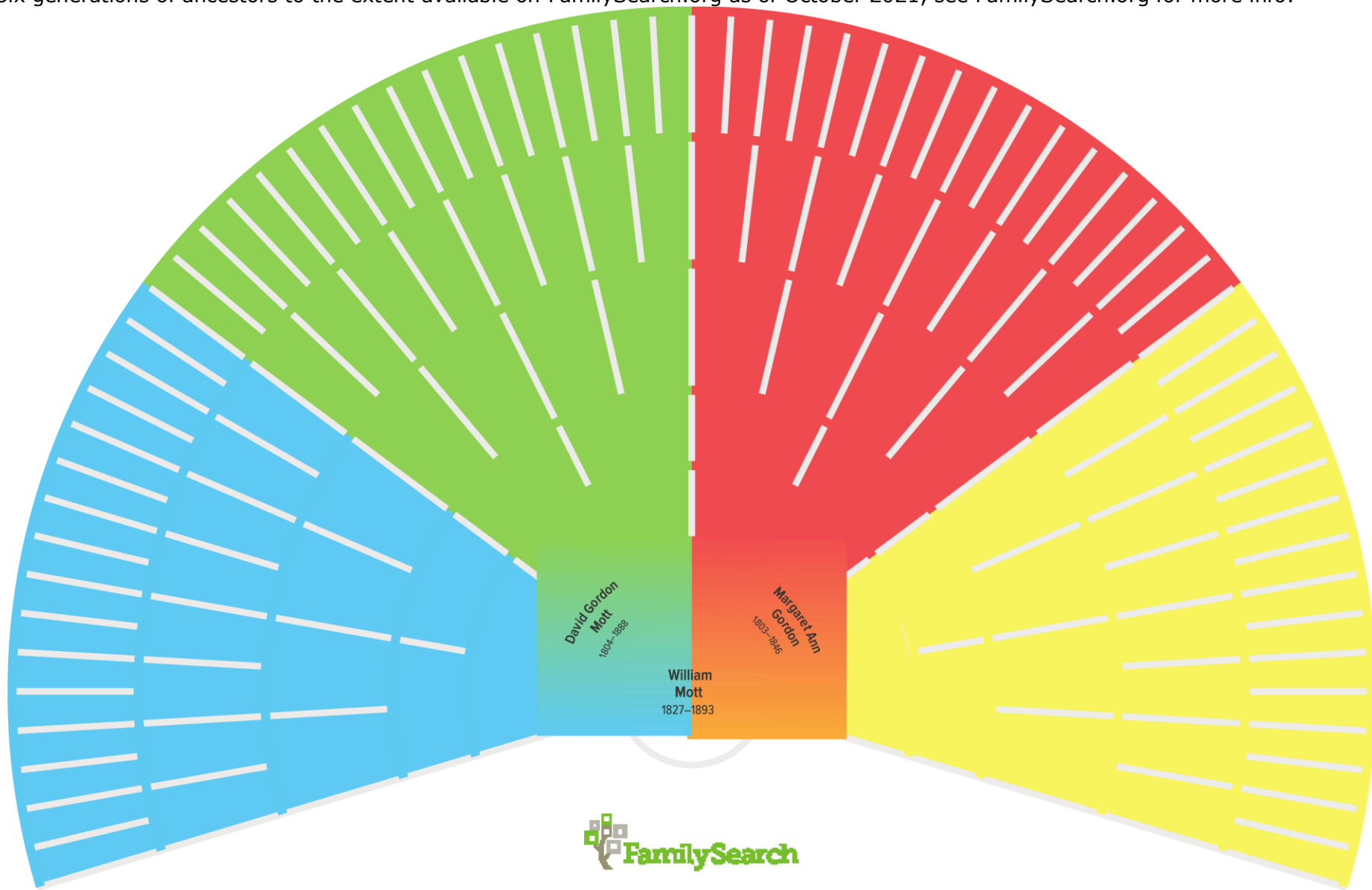
Campbellton, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

Memorial ID 230756283 · View Source



2.13.9 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.14 Mott, William Albert (1864-1911)

4 - William Albert Mott

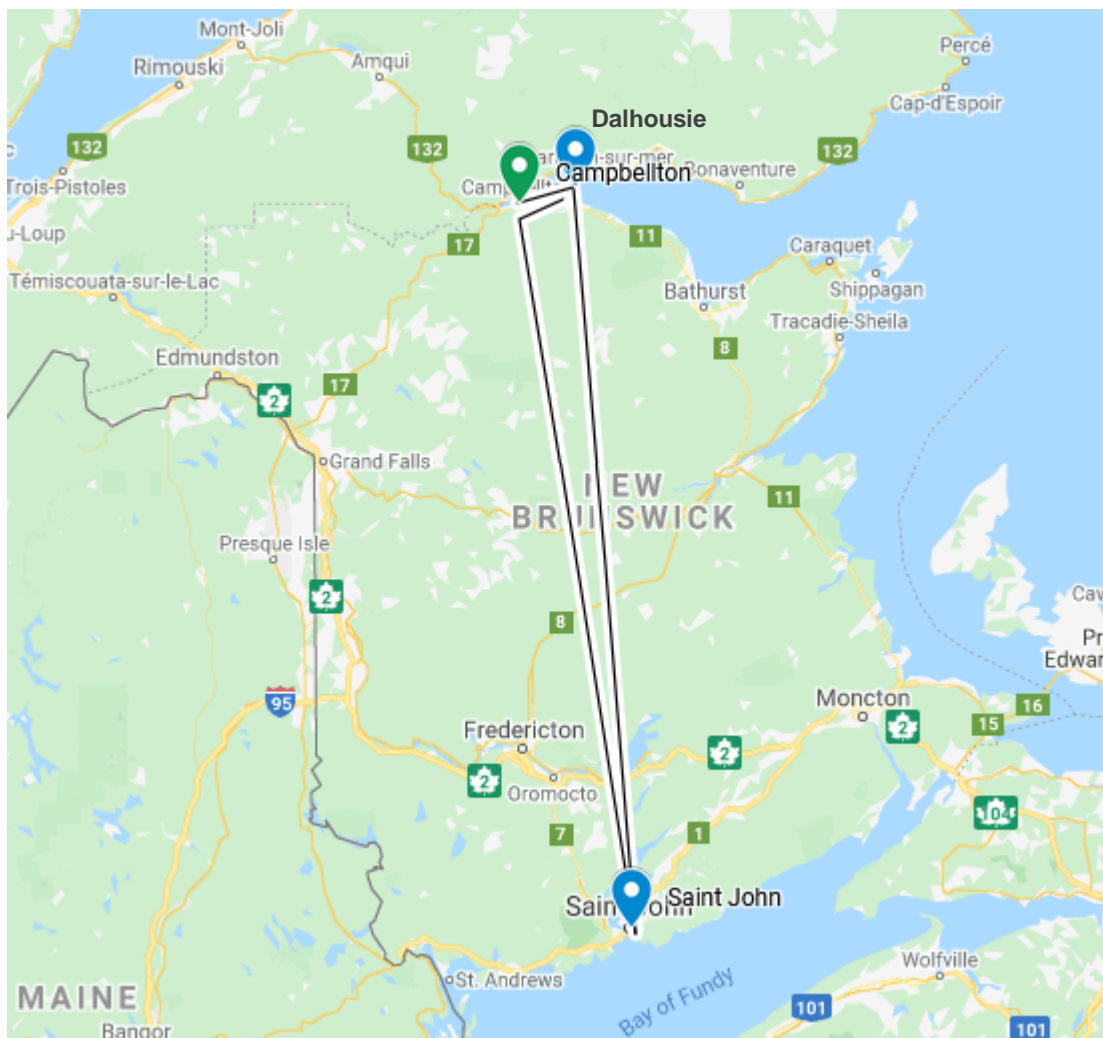
Son of [William Mott](#) (1829-Deceased) and [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926).

Husband of [Harriet Elizabeth Henderson](#) (1872-1948).

Father of [Walter Stewart Mott](#) (1909-1961).

Born 29 November 1864 in Campbellton, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 1 December 1911 in Saint John, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.



In 1871, he is living with his parents and older brother, in Campbellton, Addington, Restigouche, New Brunswick. He is Presbyterian. His father is a General Merchant, and sometime Justice of the Peace, Court Commissioner, and Magistrate. In 1881, he is living with his parents, brother, and sister. He is a clerk, possibly in the office of his father. In 1885, he is a student at law. In 1891, he is back living with his parents. He is now a lawyer. He is elected Mayor of Campbellton in 1892. He is then elected to the New Brunswick Legislature in 1892, and again in 1895 and 1899, for the Conservative party. He is married in 1894, at the age of 29. In 1896, he is with the firm of McAllister & Mott in Campbellton. He is also the Swedish Consul, for the port of Campbellton. In 1901, he is living with his wife, mother, son, and what appears to be a domestic servant. He is a barrister, with annual earnings of \$1500. In 1911, he is living with his wife, four children, and a "domestic", having moved to Dalhousie, New Brunswick after the Campbellton fire. His occupation is still barrister. An extensive [obituary and remembrance](#) is provided in a following section. He lived to be 47 years old.

New Brunswick Legislature Library profile:

Born on 29 Nov. 1864 in Campbellton, Restigouche County, NB. Of Scottish ancestry. After his early education at the Dalhousie Grammar School, Mott studied law in Saint John. He was admitted to the New Brunswick Bar in 1888, and entered into a law partnership with John McAllister (q.v.) in Campbellton. A successful lawyer, Mott was eventually named a Queen's Counsel. Becoming a prominent citizen of the community, Mott served on the Campbellton Town Council as an alderman, and then at only twenty-eight years of age, he became mayor in 1892. He also served as Swedish Consul for the Port of Campbellton. He entered provincial politics with

his election to the Legislature in 1892. He was re-elected in 1895 and 1899, but defeated at the polls in Feb. 1903. In political philosophy, Mott was a Conservative and was not an advocate of women's suffrage. Following his retirement from politics, Mott returned to his legal practice. He moved to Dalhousie in 1910 and continued to practice law until his death in 1911.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_A._Mott

William Albert Mott (November 29, 1864 - December 1, 1911) was a lawyer and political figure in New Brunswick, Canada. He represented Restigouche County in the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick from 1892 to 1903.

He was born in Campbellton, New Brunswick, the son of William Mott, and was educated in Dalhousie. He was called to the bar in 1888 and entered practice in partnership with John McAlister. He was mayor of Campbellton in 1892. In 1894, Mott married Harriet E. Henderson. He served as consul for Norway and Sweden.

Descendants of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell; Donald W. Lowe; 25 April 2009:

15 Mar 1893, Chatham, The World:

Albert MOTT was born at Campbellton (Rest. Co.) in 1864. He is a son of the late Wm MOTT, magistrate and court commissioner. Mr. Mott was educated at the Dalhousie grammar school and studied law with Messrs. Seely & McMillan in St. John. Returning to Campbellton he went into law partnership with John McALISTER, M.P. Mr. Mott is Swedish Consul at Campbellton. He was elected Mayor in April last and still hold the office. He is a bachelor and a Conservative.

Death Notes: 2 Dec 1911, Montreal Gazette:

St. John, N.B., December 1. -- W. Albert Mott, K.C., one of the most brilliant members of the New Brunswick Bar, died here tonight. He had come to St. John several months ago from his home in Campbellton for treatment. He was in the Legislature for several years, and in 1903 was candidate for Restigouche for the Commons, in the Conservative cause, being defeated.

General Notes: 15 Mar 1893, Chatham, The World:

Albert Mott was born at Campbellton (Rest. Co.) in 1864. He is a son of the late Wm Mott, magistrate and court commissioner. Mr. Mott was educated at the Dalhousie grammar school and studied law with Messrs. Seely & McMillan in St. John. Returning to Campbellton he went into law partnership with John McAlister, M.P. Mr. Mott is Swedish Consul at Campbellton. He was elected Mayor in April last and still hold the office. He is a bachelor and a Conservative.6

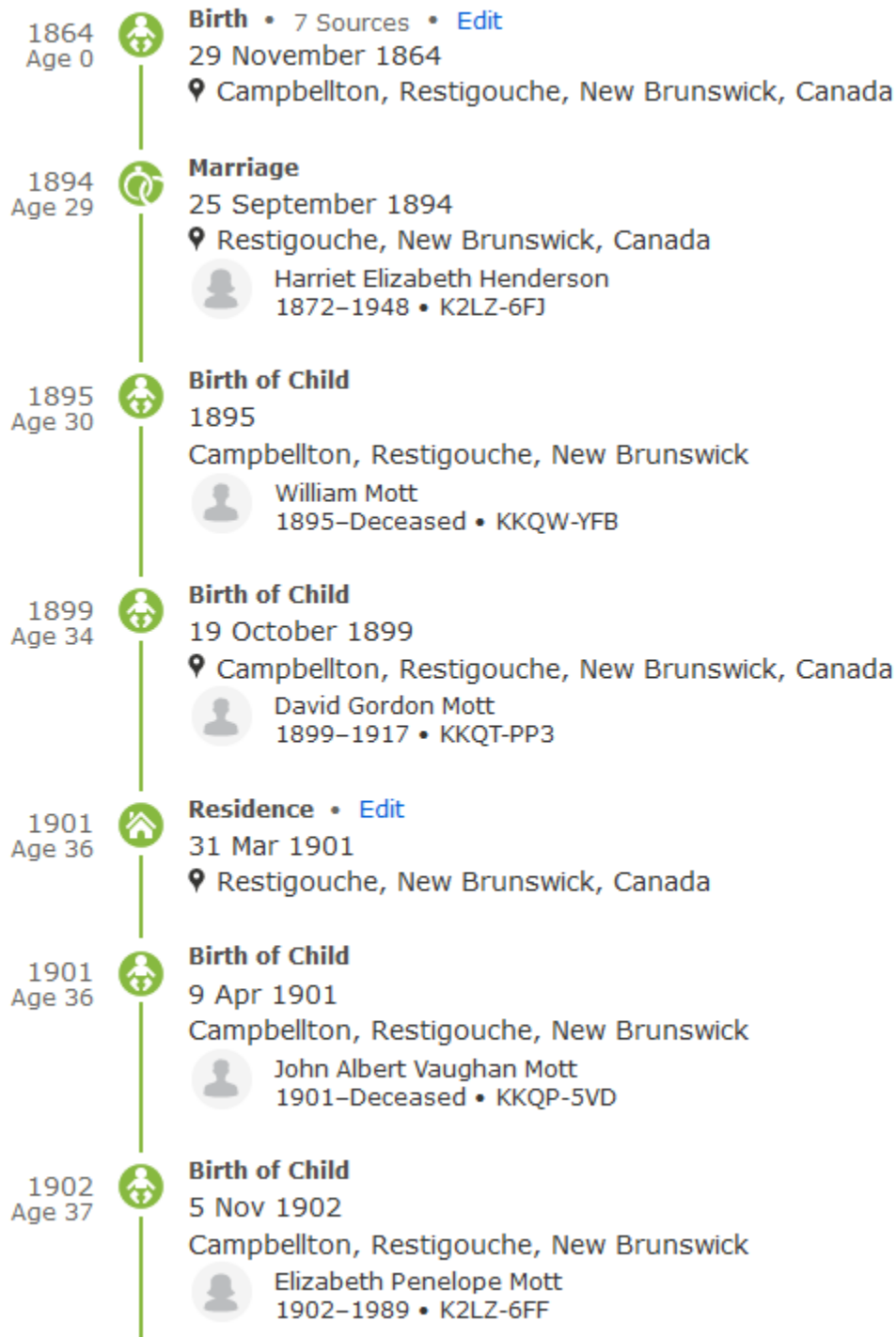
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KKQP-5V6>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Mott-2944>

2.14.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/KKQP-5V6>



- 1909
Age 44  **Birth of Child**
4 August 1909
📍 Campbellton, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Walter Stewart Mott
1909–1961 • L8QJ-6YK
- 1911
Age 46  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Restigouche Sub-Districts 1-13, New Brunswick, Canada
- 1911
Age 47  **Death** • 3 Sources • [Edit](#)
1 December 1911
📍 Saint John, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada
- 1911
Age 47  **Burial** • 1 Source • [Edit](#)
December 1911
📍 Campbellton Rural Cemetery, Campbellton, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada

2.14.2 Canada Census (1871)

[See](#) William Mott (1829-Deceased).

2.14.3 Canada Census (1881)

[See](#) William Mott (1829-Deceased).

2.14.4 McAlpine's Saint John and Portland City Directory (1885-1886)

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/3789/images/30819_103500_003-00106

ST. JOHN. 197

GEO. MORRISON, Jr.,
FLOUR, PROVISIONS, TEAS,
WEST INDIA GOODS, FISH, SALT, Etc
BEST AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL.
15 & 16 SOUTH WHARF, - ST. JOHN, N. B.
Good Teas a specialty.

MORRISON WILLIAM, grocer, 222-224 Brussels, h do
MORRISON W S. physician, 44 Coburg, h 42 do
Morton Alexander, capt salvation army, h 21 Garden
Morton George, com'l traveller, bds Continental hotel
Morton Geo F. clerk, h 24 Peters
Morton Lemuel R. of J J Christie & Co. h 207 King east
Morton Robert, seaman, h 24 Peters
Mosher George, baker, Duke, h do, Carleton
Mosher Ira, cooper, bds Ludlow, Carleton
Mosher Joseph, cooper, h Rodney, Carleton
Mosher Samuel T. surveyor, h Ludlow, Carleton
Mossman George L. drug clerk, bds 29 Germain
Mott Henry D. bookkeeper, h 275 Princess
MOTT HARRY H. of Dumaresq & Mott, h 137 Orange
MOTT T P. editor Trade Reporter, 61 Pr Wm. h 137 Orange
Mott Wm A. student at law, bds 29 Paddock
Moulson James, groceries, etc. 40 Water, h Wright, Portland
Mount Frederick W. electrician, bds Queen Hotel
Mourier James, blacksmith, h 286 Germain
Mourier Peter, laborer, h 286 Germain
Mowatt J. boot and shoe maker, 38 Sydney, h 174 Carmarthen
Mowatt Wm. drug clerk bds 174 Carmarthen
Moynehan D. boots and shoes, 55 Dock, h do
Moynehan Bartholomew, liquors, Union, h do, Carleton
Moynehan Patrick, shoemaker, h 31 Dock
Mudge James, carpenter, h 257 Charlotte
Mugo Emma, wid Robert, h Union Alley cor Union
Muhlig Henry, ship carpenter, h City road
Mulcahy Edward, of Satterfield & Mulcahy, bds Clifton house
Muldoon John, h Union
Muldoon Mary, wid Alexander, h City road, Carleton
Mulherrin Andrew, ship carpenter, h City road, Carleton
Mulherrin Catherine, wid George, h 287 Charlotte
Mulherrin Daniel, pilot, bds 220 Sydaey

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF Ask your Grocer for it.

2.14.5 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) William Mott (1829-Deceased).

2.14.6 Marriage Certificate (1894)

With his wife [Harriet Elizabeth Henderson](#) (1872-1948).

Marriage Notes: 3 Oct 1894, Newcastle Union Advocate: W.A. MOTT, M.P.P., Cambellton (Rest. Co.) was married Wednesday eve., at the residence of the bride's father, to Harriet E. HENDERSON, eldest d/o John HENDERSON, merchant, Campbellton.

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVBF-MDWM>

[Schedule B]

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

444
 William Robert Mott of the town of Campbellton
 of the County of Westchester N.B.,
 and Harriet E. Henderson of the town of Campbellton
 of the County of Westchester N.B.,
 were married by Rev. A. J. Carr
 with consent of Parents
 at the Town of Campbellton N.B.,
 this Twenty Fifth day of September A. D. 1894

By me,
 Arthur J. Carr, Minister of
 St. Andrew's Church Campbellton
 N.B.

This Marriage was solemnized
 between us, }
 W. R. Mott
 Harriet E. Henderson

In the presence of }
 A. J. Carr
 Margaret Harper

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61511/images/FS_005193011_01390

[Schedule B]

MARRIAGE.

002393

Registration Division of Restigouche County.

Bridegroom.

His Name and Age, William Albert Mott, aged 29 years
 Residence, Campbellton, Restigouche Co., N.B.
 Place of Birth, " " " "
 Bachelor or Widower, B.
 Occupation, Advocate
 Religious Denomination, Presbyterian
 Name of Parents, William Mott & Penelope Stuart

Bride.

Her Name and Age, Harriet E. Henderson - aged 22 years
 Residence, Campbellton, Restigouche Co., N.B.
 Place of Birth, Campbellton Restigouche Co., N.B.
 Spinster or Widow, S.
 Religious Denomination, Presbyterian
 Name of Parents, John Henderson & Elizabeth Galbraith

Names and Residences of Witnesses, Dr. Lumsden Campbellton N.B.
Margaret Harper, Bay Verte, N.B.

Date of Marriage, Twenty Fifth day of September A.D. 1894

By Whom Married, Rev. A. J. Carr, Minister of St. Andrew's Church
Campbellton N.B.

By License or Banns, By license

Signature and P. O. Address of Clergyman, Arthur J. Carr
Campbellton N.B.

NOTE.—The above Form is to be filled in fully and accurately by the Clergyman solemnizing the Marriage and forwarded to the Division Registrar, as required by Act of Assembly, 50th Vic., Cap. V., intitled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages."

2.14.7 McAlpine's New Brunswick Directory (1896)

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/3789/images/30819_103954_0011-00513

1022

CAMPBELLTON.

VISITORS to HALIFAX should visit **NOVA SCOTIA NURSERY,**
Lockman Street.

Miller William J, laborer
 Millican J J, machinist
 Mills Alfred, emp lumber
 Moore John, laborer
 Moores James H, general dealer
 Moores Malcolm, clerk
 Moores Nelson J, farmer, O
 Moores Stephen clerk
MORSE JAMES S, judge of probate
 Morton John, employe r r
 Mott Albert W, barrister
 Mott John, trader, O
 Mott Maxwell, clerk
 Mott William A, of McAllister & Mott
 Mowatt Alex, fish hatchery
 Mowatt John P, general dealer
 Mowatt William, laborer, O
 Murray Charles, laborer, O
 Murray Charles, U S Consul
 Murray Daniel, physician, O
MURRAY HENRY R, Prop Commercial Hotel,
See adv page 1015
 Murray James, grocer
 Murray James D, trader, O
 Murray & McLatchey, barristers
 Murray Michel, lumberman, O
 Murray William W, laborer
 Murray W, of Murray & McLatchey
 Myles Wesley, employe I C R
 Nash Andrew, farmer, O
 Nash Thomas, employe r r
 Nixon Samuel, tinsmith
 Noble Angus, laborer
 Noble Durcan, laborer
NORTHERN ENTERPRISE, THE T W Brown, proprietor
See adv page 1014.
 Oakland John, engineer r r, O
 Obey Nicholas, laborer
 O'Brien William, machinist
 O'Connell Andrew engineer r r
 O'Connell James, employe r r
 O'Connell Lawrence, baggage master
 O'Connell Robert, laborer
 O'Keefe Daniel, proprietor Intercolonial hotel
 O'Keefe Hugh, proprietor Queen hotel
 O'Keefe John, stevedore
O'LEARY PATRICK, wholesale liquors
 Ouellette Cyril, farmer, O
 Ouellette Francis, farmer, O
 Ouellette Louis, farmer, O
 Ouellette Thomas, farmer, O

2.14.8 The Canadian Parliamentary Companion (1897)

Page 339.

<https://www.canadiana.ca/view/ocohm.32962/356?r=0&s=1>***New Brunswick.*****339****MOTT, WILLIAM ALBERT (*Restigouche*).**

S. of the late Wm. Mott, Magistrate and Court Commr. B. at Campbellton, N.B., 29 Nov. 1864. Ed. at Dalhousie Grammar School. M., 25 Sept., 1894, Harriet E., dau. of John Henderson. Called to the Bar N.B., 1888, and is in partnership with John McAlister, M.P. Is Swedish and Norwegian Consul, and was Mayor of Campbellton in 1892. First returned to Ho. of Assem. at g. e., 1892, and re-elected at g. e., 1895. A Conservative.—*Campbellton, N.B.*

2.14.9 The Parliamentary Guide (1898-1899)

The Parliamentary Guide and Work of General Reference for Canada, the Provinces, Northwest Territories and Newfoundland: 1898-1899, pages 205-206.

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kGkSAAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>

MOTT, W. ALBERT (*Restigouche*). B. at Campbellton in 1864, and is s. of late William Mott, Magistrate and Court Commr. Ed. at Dalhousie gram. sch. and studied law in St. John. Returning to Campbellton he went into law partnership with John McAllister, M.P. Swedish Consul at Campbellton. Was

Digitized by

206

PARLIAMENTARY GUIDE

Mayor in 1892. M. d. of John Henderson, of Campbellton. In religion he is a Presbyterian. El. to Legis. at g. e., 1892, and again at g. e., 1895. A Conservative. Ministerialist.

2.14.10 Canada Census (1901)[See](#) Penelope Stewart (1838-1926)

2.14.11 Canada Census (1911)

Including his mother [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926), wife [Harriet Elizabeth Henderson](#) (1872-1948), and son [Walter Stewart Mott](#) (1909-1961).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV95-T892>

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911. SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC. (POPULATION - NOM, RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS, ETC.)

Province *New Brunswick* District No. *31. Restigouche Co.* & District No. *5* Enumeration District (District de recensement) No. *31* In (dans) *Dalhousie Town.* (City, town, village, township (Ville, ville, village, canton de

Page *20* National return of living persons by (Rassemblement des vivants par) *Chapman Pateman* Enumerator. (Énumérateur. *June 15*

ENUMERATED IN TEN ORDER OF PRESENTATION		RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION					CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND RELIGION					PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, TRADE OR BUSINESS OF LIVING					WARE-BARNER					INSURANCE HELD AT DATE			EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

141	163	Dallaire	Edward	M	Head	M	March	1870	41	Q	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	Millwright	36	15	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
		"	Clara	"	Wife	M	April	1858	26	20	13	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	None																						
		"	Alexander	"	Son	B	2nd	1891	19	Q	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	None																							
		"	Bernard	"	Son	B	May	1882	9	Q	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	None																							
		"	Antonette	"	Son	B	May	1887	14	Q	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	None																							
		"	Agnes	"	Son	B	Sept	1883	7	Q	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	None																							
		"	Constance	"	Son	B	March	1881	20	Q	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	None																							
		"	Amos	"	Son	B	June	1877	33	Q	English	Canadian	Anglican	Plumber	26	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
		"	"	"	Son	B	May	1879	32	Q	English	Canadian	Anglican	None																							
		"	"	"	Son	B	April	1880	1	Q	English	Canadian	Anglican	None																							
142	163	Myler	Walter	M	Head	M	June	1871	39	Q	Irish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Surveyor	26	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
		"	Janet	"	Wife	M	Sept	1861	29	P.E.I.	Scott	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Gordon	"	Son	B	Feb	1863	6	U.S.	Irish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Jennie	"	Son	B	K.C.	1864	6	U.S.	Irish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Leeward	"	Son	B	April	1867	4	U.S.	Irish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
143	164	Matt	William	M	Head	M	Nov	1863	48	Q	Scott	Canadian	Presbyterian	Farmer	20	0	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
		"	Harriet	"	Wife	M	July	1851	36	U.S.	Scott	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Leeward	"	Son	B	March	1851	73	U.S.	Scott	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Gordon	"	Son	B	Oct	1871	11	U.S.	Scott	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Langdon	"	Son	B	April	1861	10	U.S.	Scott	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Elizabeth	"	Son	B	Nov	1862	7	U.S.	Scott	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Walter	"	Son	B	Aug	1869	7	U.S.	Scott	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Leeward	"	Son	B	Dec	1872	16	U.S.	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	Farmer	20	0	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
144	165	Hamilton	James	M	Head	M	Oct	1855	55	Q	Scott	Canadian	Presbyterian	Farmer	20	0	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
		"	Beatrice	"	Wife	M	July	1855	25	U.S.	Scott	Canadian	Anglican	None																							
		"	Sullivan	"	Son	B	June	1852	28	U.S.	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	Farmer	20	0	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		"	Thomas	"	Son	B	June	1871	24	U.S.	Scott	Canadian	Anglican	None																							
		"	Charles	"	Son	B	Oct	1864	16	U.S.	Irish	Canadian	Anglican	None																							
		"	Maribel	"	Son	B	Nov	1868	3	U.S.	Irish	Canadian	Anglican	None																							
		"	Margaret	"	Son	B	Dec	1868	3	U.S.	Irish	Canadian	Anglican	None																							
145	167	Sheehan	Flora	M	Head	M	June	1879	31	Q	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	Millwright	30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

2.14.12 Death Certificate (1911)

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61512/images/FS_004530182_00579

874

[Schedule C.]

DEATHS.

002900

Registration Division of Saint John City and County.

RETURN OF CLERGYMAN, OCCUPIER, OR OTHER PERSON.

Name of Deceased *William Albert Mott*

Residence *Dalhousie N.B.*

When and Where Died *The Prov. Hospital, 10 Dec 1911*

Sex and Age *Male - 47*

Occupation *Barrister at Law*

Where Born *N.B.*

Religious Denomination *Presbyterian*

Cause of Death *Apoplexy*

Duration of Illness *about 5 months*

Physician Attending (if any) *Franklin*

Signature of Party making Return, *J. Franklin Med Supt.*

NOTE.—The above form is to be filled in fully and accurately by the clergyman, occupier or other person required by Act of Assembly, 50th Victoria, Cap. V, "An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages," and forwarded to JOHN B. JONES, Division Registrar, 140 Broad Street.

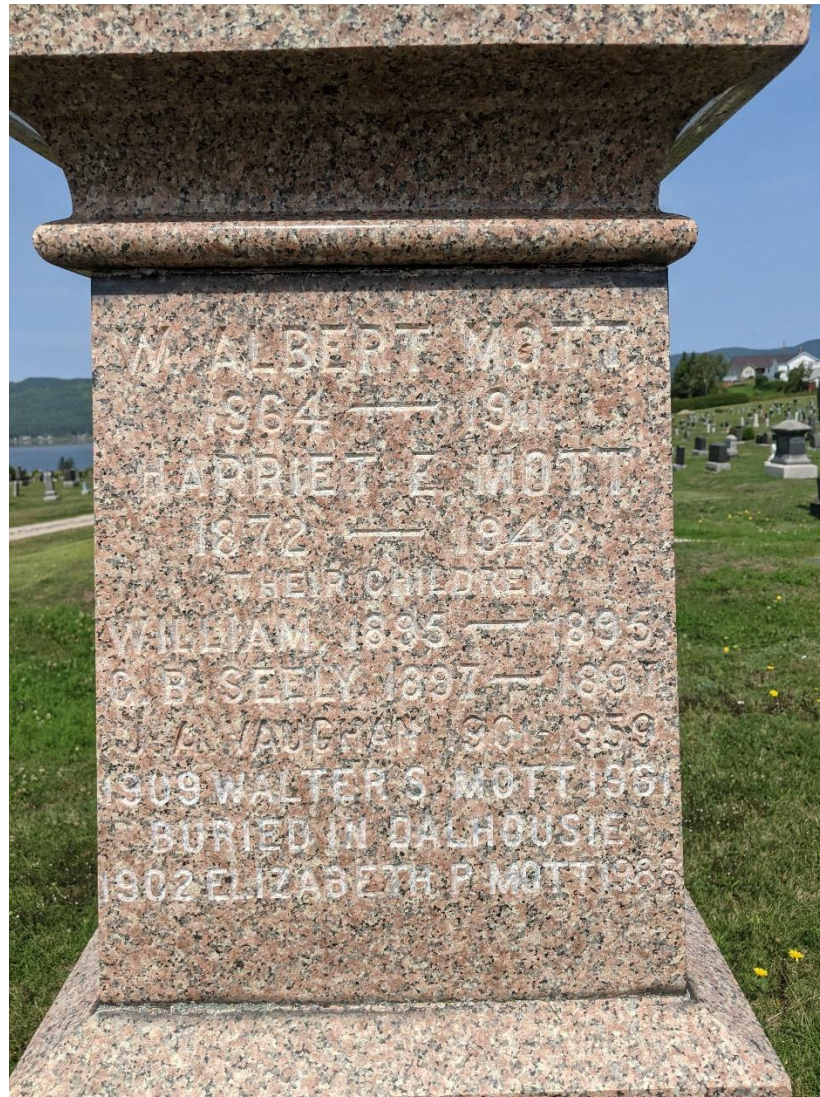
2.14.13 Grave & Gravestone (1911)

Including his wife [Harriet Elizabeth Henderson](#) (1872-1948) and son [Walter Stewart Mott](#) (1909-1961).

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/104925716/william-albert-mott>

William Albert Mott
Birth 1864
Campbellton, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada
Death 1 Dec 1911 (aged 46-47)
Saint John, Saint John County, New Brunswick, Canada
Burial
Campbellton Rural Cemetery
Campbellton, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada
Memorial ID 104925716 · View Source

https://images.findagrave.com/photos/2021/221/104925716_2c8a40bb-2d09-4a34-b91e-378f47b3ae07.jpeg



2.14.14 Obituary & Remembrance (1911)

The Union advocate : Vol. 45, No. 5 (December 13, 1911)

https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.N_00178_19111213/6?r=0&s=1

CAMPBELLTON LOSES RESPECTED CITIZEN

Not in years has Campbellton and in fact the whole Bay Chaleur county been so stirred as it was when the sudden death of W. Albert Mott, K⁹ C. was announced here Saturday morning.

Some months ago Mr. Mott suffered from a severe paralytic stroke, at St. John where he was undergoing treatment. He recovered somewhat from that stroke, but on Thursday of last week he suffered another severe one which ultimately caused his death. The body accompanied by St. John and Moncton friends was brought to

Campbellton Sunday morning and taken to the home of his brother in law S. H. Lingley, from whose residence the funeral took place on Monday at 3 o'clock.

William, Albert Mott, K. C. was born at Campbellton Nov. 29th 1864, a son of the late William Mott, Magistrate and Court Commissioner. He received his early education in the primary schools of that town. In 1888 he was called to the bar of New Brunswick and immediately entered into partnership with John McAilister, M. P.

His first entry into politics was made in 1892, when he ran for and was elected mayor. A forcible and eloquent speaker, he was not long in making his mark in the larger field of local politics, and on the same year on which he was elected mayor he was elected a member of the provincial house of assembly. He was reelected in 1895.

As a lawyer he was considered to be one of the ablest members of the profession in New Brunswick, and while actively engaged in practice he

was identified in some very important cases. He also served in the capacity of Swedish and Norwegian consul.

On September 25, 1894, he married Harriet E. daughter of John Henderson, of Campbellton who survives him. Four children survive.

In the general election for the House of Commons in 1908 he contested Restigouche county in the interests of the Conservatives but was defeated by a small majority.

His kindly disposition endeared him to the people of this community and many were the tributes paid his memory by friends here. Always willing and ready to assist in all ways those who needed his services he will be greatly missed.

In the recent fire he was a heavy loser. His valuable law library, said to be one of the best in the province, as well as his comfortable home, were destroyed. He removed to Dalhousie where he lived in the months succeeding the fire.

His wife, mother and four young children survive. He was 47 years of age.

The funeral was held from the residence of S. H. Lingley on Monday and was one of the largest ever witnessed here. Friends from far and near being present to pay the last mark of respect for one they loved.

The services at the house, which were very impressive, were conducted by Rev. T. P. Drumm assisted by Rev. Mr. Kirk of Dalhousie. The choir of St. Andrew's church sang "Lead Kindly Light" and "Nearer My God to Thee". The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Mr. Drumm.

The pall bearers were Robert Wilkins of St. John, D. A. Stewart, Dr. Lunan, Frank Blackhall, Frederick Kerr and George St. Onge.

Many floral tributes testified to the esteem of deceased. They were as follows:—

Wreaths—Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson Amherst Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. McKenzie, Vancouver, Dr. L. A. Currie, and R. J. Wilkins, St. John, D. A. Stewart.

Anchors—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Mac Kendrick, Campbellton, E. A. Mc Alpine, St. John.

Cut Flowers — Bruce Caldwell, St. John, Miss R. J. Wilkins, St. John, Clarence Ferguson, St. John.

Among those from outside who attended the funeral were R. J. Wilkins, St. John, Wm Humphrey, and J. Harris, Moncton, Arthur Culligan, and Daniel McAllister, Jacquet River, Hon. C. H. LaBillois, and Sheriff Stuart, and many other citizens from Dalhousie, a special train being run to accommodate them.

The community as a whole join with the Graphic in extending sympathy to the bereaved family.

Knowing that there had been an intimate acquaintance during several years between our late lamented and greatly esteemed fellow townsman, Honorable W. A. Mott, K. C. and Judge Theodosius Botkin, American Consul at Cambridgeport, the Graphic requested the latter to give to our readers his individual estimate of his late friend. The following memorial is Judge Botkin's response:

"I first met our friend in September 1907 soon after my becoming an official resident of this community. His office adjoined my own, and we frequently, in hours of dullness or weariness, called upon each other to engage in conversation or in a mutually interesting discussion concerning the practice of law. In that way or manner I had splendid opportunities to study and understand his methods as a practicing attorney and as counsellor, and to

be aware of the great scope of his learning in the law, of the remarkable depth and range of his talents, and of his loyal and zealous devotion to the interests of his clients. At times he would come in to lay before me some complications of facts and circumstances involved in litigation in which he was interested, and to have me discuss with him the probable application of the common law in such cases. In such instances it was a delight and an honor to watch him as he deftly strode to and fro in my desk and argumentatively grouped the bits of evidence for and against his cause, and when like an irrepressible logician turned upon them the search lights of legal principles. He impressed me with the conclusion that he was a close, careful and thorough student of his cases, and that before entering upon a trial he would be sure to know all the weak and dangerous points as well as all the

strong ones in his own client's cause. I must not dwell further upon these and other traits; but this much it was proper to say to justify my right to the opinion that Albert Mott was a barrister of a very high order of ability and attainments, with exalted pride in his profession, and with sincere devotion to whatever interests were confided to him. He had a very high respect for the courts, and when conversing about some unexpected and apparently strange ruling that had brought him further complications or defeat, I never heard a word fall from his lips that could be construed or distorted into a harsh criticism of the offending tribunal, but always he would seek for a reason to excuse or justify the decision. That is one of the loftiest characteristics of the self respecting, profession-loving lawyer.

On a number of occasions he narrated for my edification, and it was always interesting, the story of his political contests, of his successes and defeats. But I never heard him speak bitterly, or uncharitably, or maliciously of any who had opposed his ambitions, and particularly of those who had accomplished his defeats. I could only attribute that fact, that resentment, to a nobility of heart and a heart that were full of a warm, genuine charity that "endureth things and is kind."

I had some personal knowledge of his bearing and attitude toward those who needed his advice and service and were unable to pay a fee. One instance is typical and sufficient. Of a certain person he said to me, "The poor devil has no means and neither have his people; but he has a righteous cause, and is being imposed on, and I'm going to defend him for the satisfaction there'll be in it". It is not necessary to predict that that

utterance emanated from a soul full of kindness, from a manly bosom filled with a noble saving sympathy for the distressed.

It was because of traits in his character like those mentioned, as well as others equally admirable, that I soon learned to like and esteem him, and to confide in him as a sincere disinterested friend; and thus it happens that in his death I, too, have felt a deep and keen sense of personal loss.

He was in the full flush of manhood's maturity when

He heard great footsteps in the shade

Draw nigher still and nigher:

And voices called like that which bade

The prophet come up higher

Campbellton, the Rescigouche valley, and the Province of New Brunswick have lost, in his misfortune and death, one who possessed all the elements of civic greatness. His kindly voice, his genial face, his stalwart form are vanished: but the memory of these will last as long as there shall survive one of those who knew him.

May he who wept in divine sympathy for the heart broken sisters of Bethany, sustain and support, soothe and comfort the sorrow laden family, kith and kin, of our departed neighbor and friend. "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted."

2.14.15 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



2.15 Stewart, Penelope (1838-1926)



5 - Penelope Stewart

<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/31660925/person/18093320907/media/a60f7a1d-5e0e-4995-bb52-6238647cb2ad>



6 - Penelope Stewart & Relatives

Front row: Matthew Stewart and Penelope (Stewart) Mott

Back row: Charles Stewart, Elizabeth (Stewart) Hutchison

<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/110875314/person/320084882865/media/581441f1-40cc-4234-ae82-1957fa60b280>

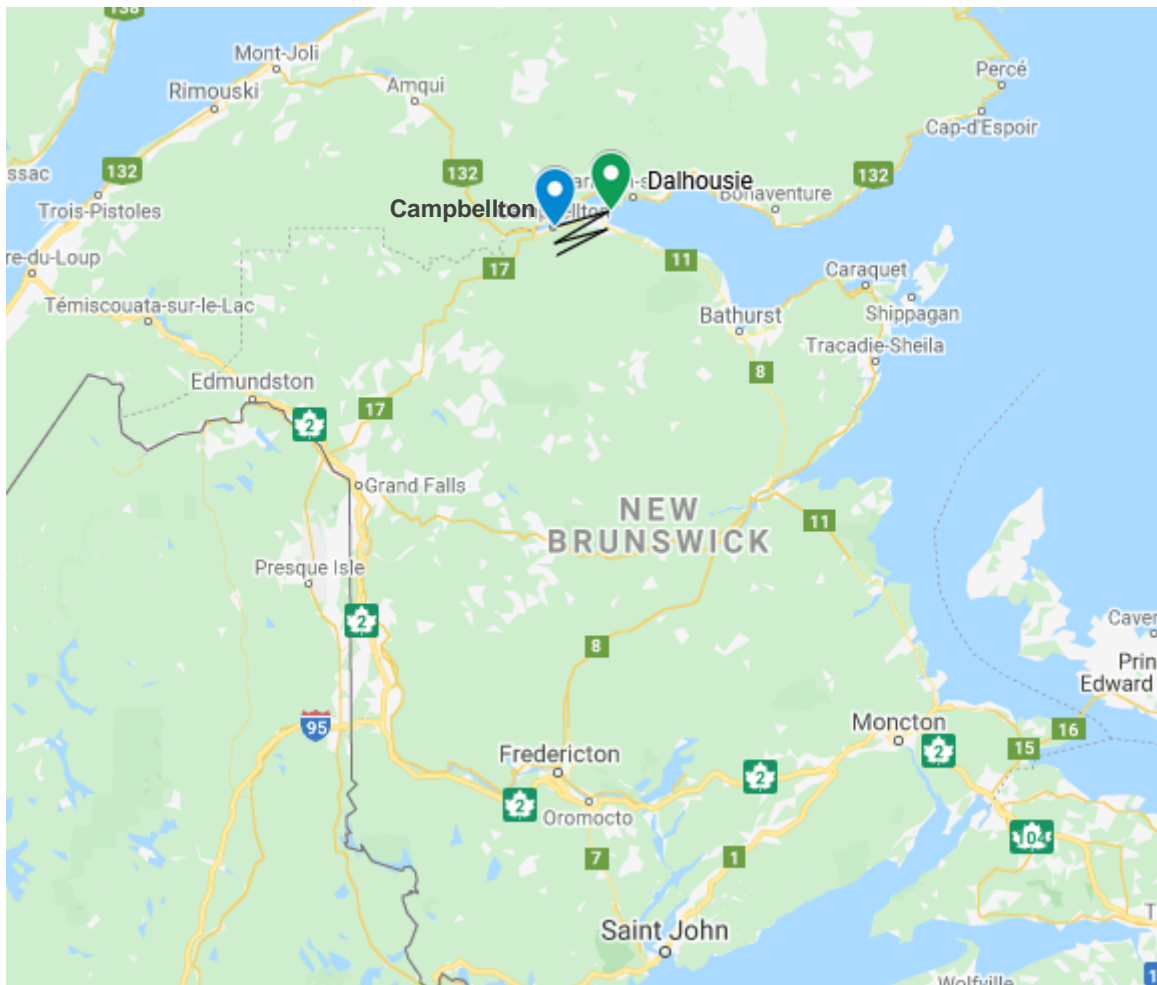
Daughter of [Dugald Stewart](#) (1794-1874) and [Hannah A. Good](#) (1819-1867).

Wife of [William Mott](#) (1829-1893).

Mother of [William Albert Mott](#) (1864-1911).

Born 26 March 1838 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 25 September 1926 in Campbellton, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.



In 1851, she is living with her parents and seven siblings in Dalhousie, New Brunswick. Her father is a farmer and proprietor, Scotch, having "entered the colony" in 1825. Her mother is Irish, having entered the colony in 1830. She is married in 1860, at the age of 22. Her husband is a General Merchant, and later a Justice of the Peace, Court Commissioner, and Magistrate. In 1861, she is living with her husband and a domestic servant. She is Presbyterian. In 1871, she is living with her husband and two sons. In 1881, she is living with her husband and three children, and two other Stewart relatives. In 1891, she is living with her husband and son, and two different Stewart relatives. In 1911, she is living with her son and his family in Dalhousie, New Brunswick. In 1921, she is living with her daughter's family in Campbellton, New Brunswick. She lived to be 88 years old.

Recollections of granddaughter Harriet Annabelle Mott:

Was a good embroiderer. Lived with her son William Albert Mott, and children were not allowed in her room because of all the colourful embroidery material.

William Albert Mott would cover his face with a handkerchief in church so he could sleep during the sermon. She embroidered a handkerchief for him with a pair of pants on it.

5 Oct 1926, The Charlottetown Guardian:

The Campbellton, N. B., Tribune of Sept. 29th records the passing of Mrs. Penelope Mott of that town. Mrs. Mott was a sister of the late Mr. Robert Stewart of this place and there are many who will recall with pleasure her frequent visits here in years gone by, and all will join in extending their deep sympathy to her daughter, Mrs. S. H. Lingley and family. The following is a clipping from the Tribune:

The community was deeply grieved on Saturday evening on learning of the death of Mrs. Penelope Mott, widow of the late William Mott, which occurred at four o'clock that afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. H. Lingley after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude.

The deceased lady who had attained the ripe old age of 87 years and six months, was born in Dalhousie, N.B., in 1839, one of a family of 14, daughter of the late Dougald Stewart, Esq., removing to Campbellton at the time of her marriage 65 years ago, where she has since resided, and made a host of friends, being held in the highest esteem by all with whom she came in contact.

Pre-deceased by her husband, 33 years ago she made her home with her son, the late W. Albert Mott, and at his death in 1911 with her daughter, Mrs. S. H. Lingley. The late Mrs. Mott was a consistent member of St. Andrew's United Church, and in her younger days took a deep interest in the work of the Church. She was a most remarkable woman for her advanced age, retaining her faculties in a marked degree and taking a deep interest in all public affairs. In the summer months she passed a great deal of her time in gardening, a work she took a particular delight in and the fine and beautiful grounds surrounding her daughter's residence are largely due to her untiring efforts in this direction. She was a good conversationalist and her company was always pleasing. Some few months ago she had the misfortune to break her arm while turning in bed, since which time it was only too apparent to her friends she was rapidly failing, death on Saturday terminating a most useful life.

The deceased leaves to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother, one daughter, Mrs. S. H. Lingley of Campbellton, with whom she made her home, and to whom the heartfelt sympathy of the community is extended in the loss of her beloved and respected one.

She is also survived by two brothers, Charles Stewart of Dalhousie, and James E. Stewart of Keene, N.H.

The funeral services which were held yesterday afternoon, Rev. W. W. McNairn, M.A., officiating, were largely attended, friends from far and near being in attendance to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed.

The floral tributes were many and most beautiful testifying to the general high esteem in which the deceased lady was held.

The pall-bearers were:-- Archibald Ferguson, Alfred Fraser, Dougald Stewart, A. A. Andrew, W.F. Napier and R.B. Rossborough

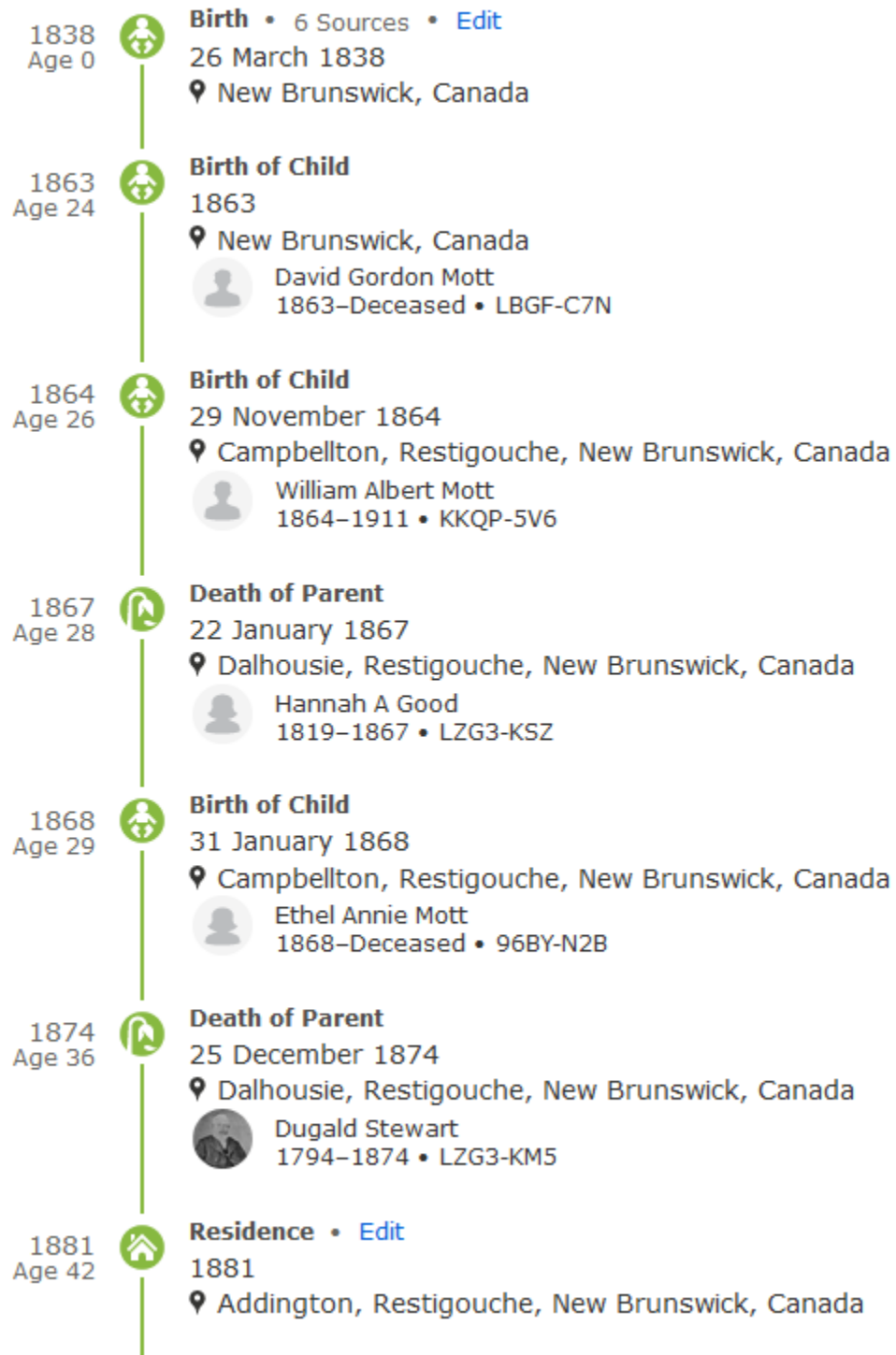
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/96BY-NLX>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-45504>

2.15.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/96BY-NLX>





2.15.2 New Brunswick Census (1851)

[See](#) Dugald Stewart (1794-1874)

2.15.3 Marriage (1860)

[See](#) William Mott (1829-1893).

2.15.4 Canada Census (1861)

[See](#) William Mott (1829-Deceased).

2.15.5 Canada Census (1871)

[See](#) William Mott (1829-Deceased).

2.15.6 Canada Census (1881)

[See](#) William Mott (1829-Deceased).

2.15.7 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) William Mott (1829-Deceased).

2.15.8 Canada Census (1901)

Including her son of [William Albert Mott](#) (1864-1911) and his wife [Harriet Elizabeth Henderson](#) (1872-1948), with their son David.
<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000028771>

Numbered in the order of visitation		Personal Description							Citizenship, Nationality and Religion					Principal Profession or Trade				Wage Earner				Education and Language									
Traveling Home	Family or Household	Name of each person in family or household on 26th March, 1901	Sex	Colour	Relationship to head of family or household	Single, married, widowed or divorced	Month and date of birth	Year of birth	Age at last birthday	Country or place of birth	Year of immigration to Canada	Year of naturalization	Racial or Tribal origin	Nationality	Religion	Profession, occupation, trade or means of living of each person	Living on own farm	Employer	Employed	Wages on own account	Working at trade in home	Working at trade in factory	Months employed at trade in factory	Months employed at trade in home	Earnings from occupation or trade \$	Extra earnings from other than chief occupation or trade \$	Months at school in year	Can read	Can write	Can speak English	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
195	1140	J. G. ...	M	W	Head		12 Jan 1857	44	UK																						
196	1141	Elizabeth	F	W	Wife		30 Jan 1867	34	UK																						
197	1142	Edward	M	W	Son		12 Sept 1881	16	UK																						
198	1143	Harriet	F	W	Daughter		13 Sept 1891	9	UK																						
199	1144	James	M	W	Son		14 Feb 1893	8	UK																						
200	1145	Wm. Mott	M	W	Son		29 Oct 1896	4	UK																						
201	1146	Edith	F	W	Daughter		29 March 1898	3	UK																						
202	1147	William	M	W	Son		27 Oct 1899	2	UK																						
203	1148	Marie	F	W	Daughter		20 April 1893	7	UK																						
204	1149	Mrs. Elizabeth	F	W	Wife		26 March 1839	62	UK																						
205	1150	William	M	W	Son		29 Oct 1864	36	UK																						
206	1151	Harriet	F	W	Wife		17 July 1872	29	UK																						
207	1152	David	M	W	Son		19 Oct 1879	1	UK																						
208	1153	William	M	W	Son		11 Aug 1880	20	UK																						
209	1154	William	M	W	Son		29 Aug 1882	18	UK																						
210	1155	William	M	W	Son		12 Feb 1860	40	UK																						
211	1156	William	M	W	Son		15 Oct 1881	19	UK																						
212	1157	James	M	W	Son		17 Jan 1883	17	UK																						
213	1158	William	M	W	Son		27 July 1847	53	UK																						
214	1159	William	M	W	Son		1 Sept 1861	39	UK																						

2.15.9 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) William Albert Mott (1864-1911).

2.15.10 Canada Census (1921)

Living in household of daughter Ethel Annie Mott (Lingley).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_034-F002896614

FORM 1. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE. SIXTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1921. SIXIÈME RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1921.

POPULATION.

Province New Brunswick District No. Forty Five Enumeration Sub-District Sous-district de recensement No. Twenty in Sum of Campbellton (City, town, village, township or parish). (Cité, ville, village, canton ou paroisse).

Enumerated by J. H. Lingley Enumerator. J. H. Lingley

Page 33

NAME AND RESIDENCE.		PLACE OF BIRTH.	SEX AND AGE.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.	RELIGION.	CITIZENSHIP.	RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION.	EDUCATION.	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT.	
NOM ET RÉSIDENCE.		LIEU DE NAISSANCE.	SEXE ET ÂGE.	DESCRIPTION PERSONNELLE.	RELIGION.	CITIZENNETÉ.	RACE, LANGUE ET RELIGION.	INSTRUCTION.	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION OU MOYEN D'EXISTENCE.	
1	Matheson, Maud	Central St. Antigonish	Wife	40	M.B.	1881	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
2	" George	"	Daughter	11	M.B.	1910	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
3	" Eleanor Louise	"	Daughter	22	M.B.	1899	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
4	" Jean William & Patricia H. Anne	"	Wife	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
5	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
6	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
7	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
8	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
9	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
10	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
11	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
12	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
13	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
14	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
15	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
16	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
17	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
18	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
19	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
20	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
21	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
22	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
23	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
24	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
25	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
26	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
27	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
28	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
29	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
30	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
31	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar
32	" Maud	"	Daughter	21	M.B.	1900	Scotch	yes	9	Scholar

2.15.11 Death Certificate (1926)

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61512/images/FS_004529744_00180

FORM C-3. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—NEW BRUNSWICK 029166

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH—
 Sub-Health District Restigouche Sub-Deputy Registrar area of Campbellton
 If in City or Town Campbellton Street _____ House No. _____

If in hospital or institution, give name _____

2 NAME OF DECEASED Penelope Mott
 Residence Campbellton N.B.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION					MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
3 SEX <u>Female</u>	4 RACIAL ORIGIN <u>White</u>	5 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (Write the word) <u>Widowed</u>			20 Date of death <u>September 25</u> 19 <u>26</u>	
6 BIRTHPLACE (Province or Country) <u>N.B.</u>					21 I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from 19 <u>24</u> to 19 <u>26</u> that I last saw her alive on <u>Sept 24</u> 19 <u>26</u> and that death occurred on the date stated above, at <u>about 3:30 p.m.</u>	
7 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day and year) <u>1839</u>					The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: <u>Senility</u>	
8 AGE Years <u>87</u> Months <u>6</u> Days _____	9 LAST OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) <u>Housewife (extinct)</u> (b) _____ (c) From <u>1847</u> to _____				CONTRIBUTORY <u>Fibroid of uterus</u>	
10 FORMER OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) From _____ to _____					(duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ dys.	
11 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (In years and months) (a) At place of death <u>65</u> (b) In province <u>87</u> (c) In Canada (if an immigrant) _____					22 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? <u>at place of death</u>	
12 Name of father <u>David Stanger</u>					Did an operation precede death? <u>no</u> Date of _____	
13 Birthplace of father <u>Scotland</u>					Was there an autopsy? <u>no</u>	
14 Maiden name of mother <u>Ann Good</u>					(Signed) <u>H. J. Hume</u> M.D.	
15 Birthplace of mother <u>Ireland</u>					Address <u>Campbellton N.B.</u>	
16 Informant's name <u>Mrs. S. H. Kingly</u>					Date <u>September 27</u> 19 <u>26</u>	
Address <u>Campbellton</u>					State the Disease causing Death, or in death from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.	
17 Relationship to deceased <u>Daughter</u>					23 Filed <u>Sept 25</u> 19 <u>26</u> <u>G. E. H. Keen</u> Sub-Deputy Registrar	
18 Place of burial, cremation or removal <u>Royal Cemetery</u> Date of burial <u>Sept 27</u>						
19 Undertaker <u>J. H. Keen</u> <u>Campbellton</u>						

Vital Statistics, Reg. 210 makes it the duty of the Undertaker or person acting as Undertaker to obtain all the particulars required in the "Certificate of Registration of Death" and to file the same with the Sub-Deputy Registrar who shall issue the burial permit.

(OVER)

2.15.12 Grave & Gravestone (1926)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/230756309/penelope-mott>

Penelope Stewart Mott

Birth 1839

Death 25 Sep 1926 (aged 86-87)

Campbellton, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

Burial

Campbellton Rural Cemetery

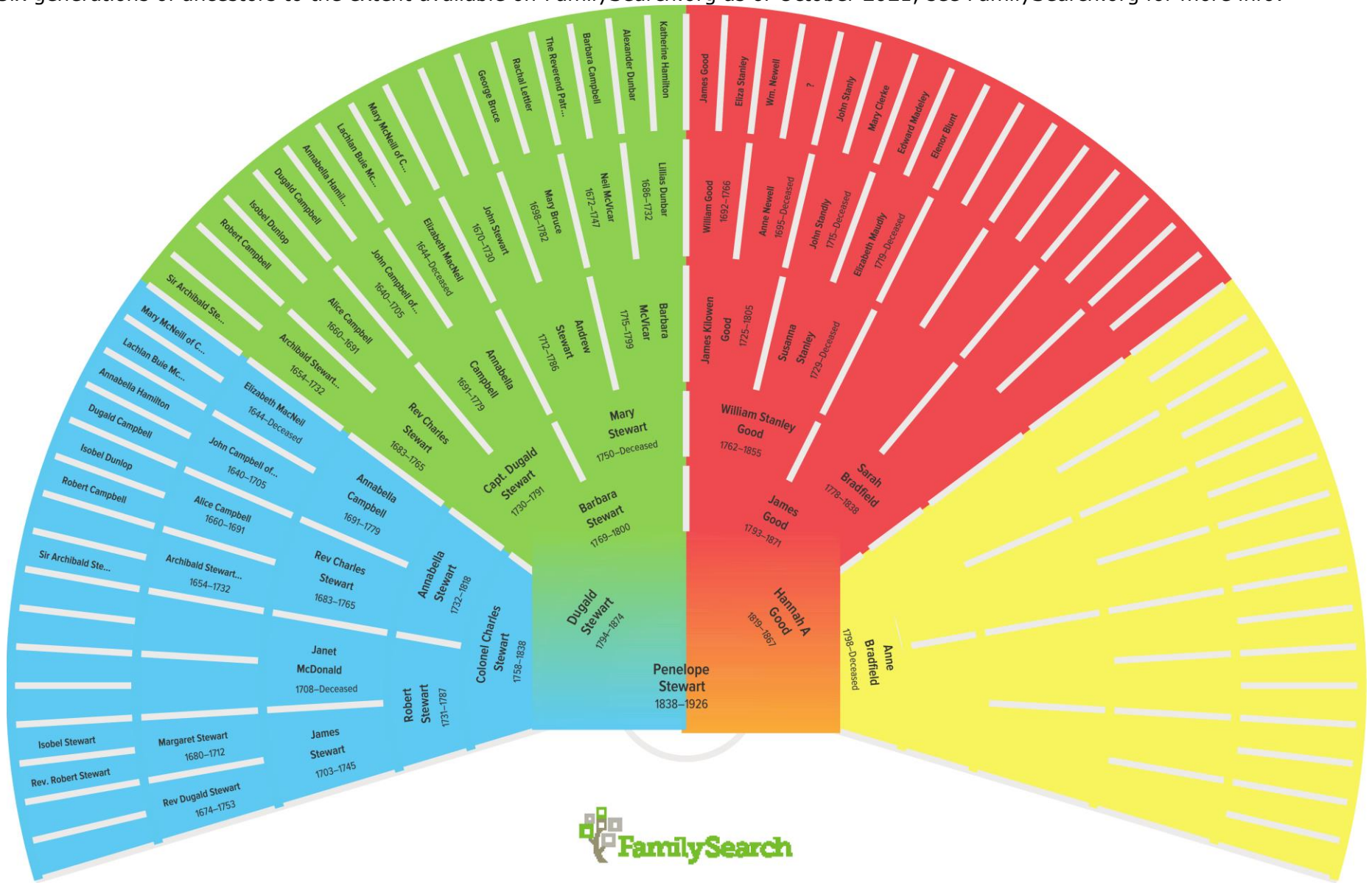
Campbellton, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

Memorial ID 230756309 · View Source

[See](#) gravestone for William Mott (1829-1893).

2.15.13 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3. **Mott - Royal Stewart Ancestry**

This section extends the lineage of the Mott line from the ancestors of [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926) to Robert II King of Scots, and through him then to the original Great Stewards of Scotland. Additional information on the historical record passed down through various branches of the family, the genetic confirmation of the link, and various other references can be found in the section [Mott - Royal Stewart Connection](#).

Profiles of the Great Stewards of Scotland can be found in Section [7. Great Stewards of Scotland](#).

The lineage is shown on the following page. There are dotted lines where we are not yet sure if the father of Archibald Stewart of Drum was the 12th, 13th, or 14th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan, as further described [here](#). The fan charts in the Ancestors sections assume the most likely lineage, showing the father of Archibald on the Drum as being the 14th Laird. There is also a branch in the lineage where Colonel Charles Stewart (1758-1838) and Barbara Stewart (1769-1800) were cousins.

I have updated as many of the profiles as I could for the Lairds of the House of Blackhall and Ardgowan on FamilySearch.org and Wikitree.com with the information found in the following sections.

Interestingly, while their profiles have not been included in this document, our lineage also extends from Penelope Stewart through [Princess Marjorie Bruce](#) (1296-1316), the wife of [Walter Stewart, 6th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (1292-1327), to her father [Robert I King of Scotland](#) (1274-1329), better known as [Robert the Bruce](#), who first achieved Scottish independence from England. His 1314 victory over the English at Bannockburn cemented his claim as the rightful king of Scotland, after which he then obtained recognition of Scotland's full independence from both the Pope and King Edward III of England.⁶

⁶ It is an interesting comment on the interrelatedness of life that it was a project begun in 2013 by the [University of Strathclyde](#) to track the genetic descents of participants in this 1314 battle, called [The Battle of Bannockburn Family History Project](#), that led to the confirmation of the genetic link (marker ZZ52) that links [Reverend Charles Stewart](#) (1683-1765) to the royal Stewarts, as described in a [later section](#).

Lineage From The Original Great Stewards of Scotland



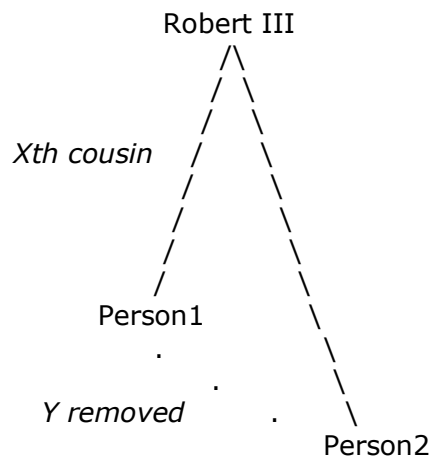
The connection from our common ancestor Robert III King of Scots to the current royal house of Great Britain is as follows.



More information on the family trees of the royal houses of Britain and Scotland can be found at the following links:

- [Family tree of Scottish monarchs](#)
- [Family tree of the British royal family](#)
- [Family tree of British monarchs](#)
- [Queen Elizabeth II and Scotland](#)

To determine if you are the “Xth cousin Yth times removed” of a member of the royal family, count the number of generations you and they are from your common ancestor Robert III King of Scots. The smaller number is the X, and the bigger number minus the smaller number is Y.

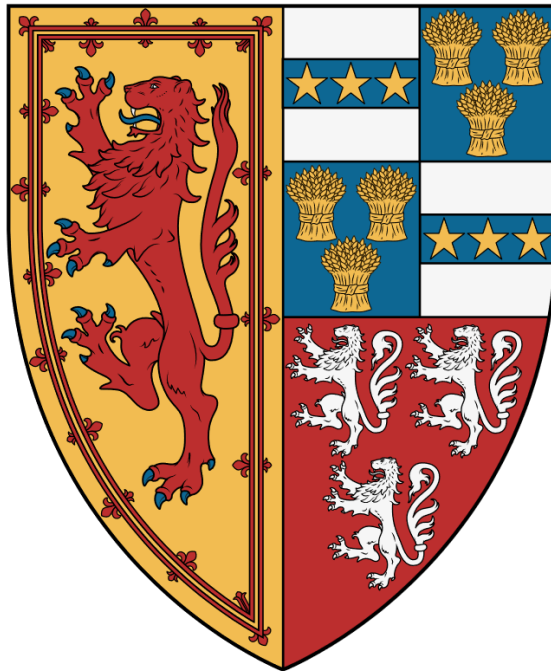


For example, Queen Elizabeth II is 19 generations from King Robert III. Assuming that the correct father of Archibald on the Drum is Sir Archibald the 14th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan, then Harriet Annabelle Mott (1941) is 21 generations from King Robert III. Therefore, Harriet Annabelle Mott is the 19th cousin twice removed of Queen Elizabeth II, the 20th cousin once removed of Prince Charles, the 21st cousin of Prince William, and the 21st cousin once removed of Prince George.

William Mott Stewart (1962) is 22 generations from King Robert III. Therefore, he is the 19th cousin three times removed of Queen Elizabeth II, the 20th cousin twice removed of Prince Charles, the 21st cousin once removed of Prince William, and the 22nd cousin of Prince George.

Livia Myriam Stewart (1999) & William Julien Stewart (2003) are 23 generations from King Robert III. Therefore, they are the 19th cousin four times removed of Queen Elizabeth II, the 20th cousin three times removed of Prince Charles, the 21st cousin twice removed of Prince William, and the 22nd cousin once removed of Prince George.

3.1 Stewart, Robert II King of Scots (1316-1390)



7 - Robert II King of Scots Coat of Arms

Profiles of Robert II's father and the rest of the Great Stewards of Scotland can be found in Section [7. Great Stewards of Scotland](#).

Son of [Walter Stewart, 6th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (1292-1327) and [Marjorie Bruce](#) (c. 1296-c. 1317), eldest daughter of [Robert the Bruce King of Scots](#).

Husband of [Elizabeth Muir](#).

Father of [Robert Stewart III, King of Scots](#) (1337-1406).

Born 2 March 1316 in Scotland.

Died 19 April 1390 in Dundonald, Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1287.

ROBERT II, KING OF SCOTS, b. 2 March 1315/6, s. his father as 7th Great Steward of Scotland 1327, fought at Halidon Hill 1333, commanded the retreat of the Scottish army after THE KING was captured at Nevill's Cross, 1346, was Regent or Guardian of Scotland 1346-57, s. his uncle KING DAVID II on the throne, 1370/1, and d. 19 April 1390. He m. 1stly (Papal dispensation 22 Nov. 1347), Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Adam Muir of Rowallan, and by her had issue JOHN, who s. him as King Robert III.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_II_of_Scotland

Heir presumptive

Robert Stewart, born in 1316, was the only child of Walter Stewart, High Steward of Scotland, and King Robert I's daughter Marjorie Bruce. Robert had the upbringing of a Gaelic noble on the Stewart lands in Bute, Clydeside, and in Renfrew.

In 1315 parliament revoked Marjorie Bruce's right as heir to her father in favour of her uncle, Edward Bruce. Then Edward was killed at the Battle of Faughart, near Dundalk on 14 October 1318, resulting in a hastily arranged Parliament in December to enact a new entail naming Marjorie's son, Robert, as heir should the king die without a successor.

The birth of a son, afterwards David II, to King Robert on 5 March 1324 cancelled Robert Stewart's position as heir presumptive. However a Parliament at Cambuskenneth in July 1326 later restored him in the line of succession should David die without an heir. This reinstatement of his status was accompanied by the gift of lands in Argyll, Roxburghshire and the Lothians.

High Steward of Scotland

Renewed war for independence

The first war of Scottish independence began in the reign of King John Balliol. His short reign was bedeviled by Edward I's insistence on his overlordship of Scotland. The Scottish leadership concluded that only war could release the country from the English king's continued weakening of Balliol's sovereignty, and so finalised a treaty of reciprocal assistance with France in October 1295. The Scots forayed into England in March 1296. This incursion together with the French treaty angered the English king and provoked an invasion of Scotland taking Berwick on 30 March before defeating the Scots army at Dunbar on 27 April.

John Balliol submitted to Edward and resigned the throne to him before being sent to London as a prisoner. Despite this, resistance to the English led by William Wallace and Andrew Moray had emerged in the name of King John Balliol. On their deaths, Robert the Bruce continued to resist the English and eventually succeeded in defeating the forces of Edward II of England and gained the Scottish throne for himself.

David Bruce, aged five, became king on 7 June 1329 on the death of his father Robert. Walter the Steward had died earlier on 9 April 1327, and the orphaned eleven-year-old Robert was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Sir James Stewart of Durrisdere, who along with Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, and William Lindsey, Archdeacon of St Andrews were appointed as joint Guardians of the kingdom. David's accession kindled the second independence war which threatened Robert's position as heir.

In 1332 Edward Balliol, son of the deposed John Balliol, spearheaded an attack on the Bruce sovereignty with the tacit support of King Edward III of England and the explicit endorsement of 'the disinherited'. Edward Balliol's forces delivered heavy defeats on the Bruce supporters at Dupplin Moor on 11 August 1332 and again at Halidon Hill on 19 July 1333, at which the 17-year-old Robert participated. Robert's estates were overrun by Balliol, who granted them to David Strathbogie, titular earl of Atholl, but Robert evaded capture and gained protection at Dumbarton Castle where King David was also taking refuge. Very few other strongholds remained in Scottish hands in the winter of 1333—only the castles of Kildrummy (held by Christina Bruce, elder sister of Robert I and wife of Andrew Murray of Bothwell), Loch Leven, Loch Doon, and Urquhart held out against Balliol forces.

In May 1334, the situation looked dire for the house of Bruce, and David II gained safety in France. Robert set about winning back his lands in the west of Scotland. Strathbogie came over to the Bruce interest after disagreements with his fellow 'disinherited', but his fierce opposition to Randolph came to a head at a Parliament held at Dairsie Castle in early 1335 when Strathbogie received the support of Robert. Strathbogie once again changed sides and submitted to the English king in August and was made Warden of Scotland. It seems that Strathbogie may also have persuaded Robert to submit to Edward and Balliol—Sir Thomas Gray, in his *Scalacronica* claimed that he had actually done so—and may explain his removal as Guardian around this time.

The Bruce resistance to Balliol may have been verging on collapse in 1335, but a turn-round in its fortunes began with the appearance of Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell as a potent war leader at the Battle of Culblean. Murray had been captured in 1332, ransomed himself in 1334, and immediately sped north to lay siege to Dundarg Castle in Buchan held by Sir Henry de Beaumont, with the castle falling on 23 December 1334. Murray was appointed Guardian at Dunfermline during the winter of 1335-6 while he was besieging Cupar Castle in Fife. He died at his castle in Avoch in 1338 and Robert resumed the Guardianship.

Murray's campaign put an end to any chance of Edward III having full lasting control over the south of Scotland, and Edward's failure in the six-month siege of Dunbar Castle confirmed this. Balliol lost many of his major supporters to the Bruce side, and the main English garrisons began to fall to the Scots—Cupar in the spring or summer of 1339, Perth taken by Robert also in 1339 and Edinburgh by William, Earl of Douglas in April 1341.

John Randolph, released from English custody in a prisoner-exchange in 1341, visited David II in Normandy before returning to Scotland. Just as Randolph was a favourite of the king, David II mistrusted Robert Stewart with his powerful positions of heir presumptive and Guardian of Scotland. At the beginning of June 1341, the kingdom appeared sufficiently stable to allow the king to return to a land where his nobles, while fighting for the Bruce cause, had considerably increased their own power bases. On 17 October 1346, Robert accompanied David into battle at Neville's Cross, where many Scottish nobles including Randolph, died. David II was wounded and captured, while Robert and Patrick, earl of March, had apparently fled the field.

King David's captivity

With the king now imprisoned in England and Randolph dead, the Guardianship once again fell to Robert. In 1347 he took the important step of ensuring the legitimization of his four sons, John, Earl of Carrick (the future King Robert III), Walter, Lord of Fife, Robert (the future Duke of Albany) and Alexander, Lord of Badenoch (and future Earl of Buchan), and six daughters by petitioning Pope Clement VI to allow a canon law marriage to Elizabeth Mure.

Even though an English prisoner, David retained influence in Scotland, and Robert had his Guardianship removed by parliament and given jointly to the earls of Mar and Ross and the lord of Douglas. This did not last, and Robert was once again appointed Guardian by the Parliament of February 1352. The paroled David attended this Parliament to present to Robert and the members of the Three Estates the conditions for his release. These contained no ransom demand but required the Scots to name the English prince John of Gaunt as heir presumptive. The Council rejected these terms, with Robert opposed to a proposal that threatened his right of succession. The king had no option but to return to captivity. The English chronicler Henry Knighton wrote of the event:

"... the Scots refused to have their King unless he entirely renounced the influence of the English, and similarly refused to submit themselves to them. And they warned him that they would neither ransom him nor allow him to be ransomed unless he pardoned them for all their acts and injuries that they had done, and all the offences that they had committed during the time of captivity, and he should give them security for that, or otherwise they threatened to choose another king to rule them."

By 1354, ongoing negotiations for the king's release reached the stage where a proposal of a straight ransom payment of 90,000 marks to be repaid over nine years, guaranteed by the provision of 20 high-ranking hostages, was agreed. This understanding was destroyed by Robert when he bound the Scots to a French action against the English in 1355. The capture of Berwick, together with the presence of the French on English soil, jolted Edward III into moving against the Scots. In January 1356, Edward led his forces into the south-east of Scotland and

burned Edinburgh and Haddington and much of the Lothians in a campaign that became known as the 'Burnt Candlemas'.

After Edward's victory over France in September, the Scots resumed negotiations for David's release, ending in October 1357 with the Treaty of Berwick. Its terms were that in turn for David's freedom, a ransom of 100,000 marks would be paid in annual installments over ten years. Only the first two payments were completed initially and nothing further until 1366. This failure to honour the conditions of the Berwick treaty allowed Edward to continue to press for a Plantagenet successor to David, terms that were totally rejected by the Scottish Council and probably by Robert himself. This may have been the cause of a brief rebellion in 1363 by Robert and the earls of Douglas and March. Later French inducements could not bring David to their aid, and the country remained at peace with England during his reign.

King of Scots

Consolidation of Stewart power and personal rule

David died childless on 22 February 1371, and was succeeded by Robert II. David was buried at Holyrood Abbey almost immediately, but an armed protest by William, Earl of Douglas delayed Robert II's coronation until 26 March 1371. It was resolved by Robert giving his daughter Isabella in marriage to Douglas's son, James and with Douglas replacing Erskine as Justiciar south of the Forth.

The Stewarts greatly increased their holdings in the west, in Atholl, and in the far north: the earldoms of Fife and Menteith went to Robert II's second surviving son, Robert; the earldoms of Buchan and Ross (along with the lordship of Badenoch) to his fourth son, Alexander; and the earldoms of Strathearn and Caithness to the eldest son of his second marriage, David. Robert's sons John, Earl of Carrick, the king's heir, and Robert, Earl of Fife, were made keepers of the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling respectively, while Alexander, Lord of Badenoch and Ross, and afterwards Earl of Buchan, became the king's Justiciar and lieutenant in the north of the Kingdom.

This build-up of the Stewart family power did not appear to cause resentment among the senior magnates. The king generally did not threaten their territories or local rule, and where titles were transferred to his sons the individuals affected were usually very well rewarded. This style of kingship was very different from his predecessor's. David tried to dominate his nobles, whereas Robert's strategy was to delegate authority to his powerful sons and earls, and this generally worked for the first decade of his reign. Robert II was to have influence over eight of the fifteen earldoms either through his sons directly or by strategic marriages of his daughters to powerful lords.

In 1373, Robert ensured the future security of the Stewart dynasty by having Parliament pass entailments regarding the succession. At this time, none of his sons had heirs so it became necessary for a system to be devised to define precisely the circumstances in which each of his sons could inherit the crown—none of this would take precedence over normal succession by Primogeniture. By 1375, the king had commissioned John Barbour to write the poem, *The Brus*, a history intended to bolster the public image of the Stewarts as the genuine heirs of Robert I. It described the patriotic acts of both Sir James, the Black Douglas and Walter the Steward, the king's father, in their support of Bruce.

Robert II's rule during the 1370s saw the country's finances stabilised and greatly improved due in part to the flourishing wool trade, reduced calls on the public purse and by the halting of his predecessor's ransom money on the death of Edward III of England. Robert II—unlike David II whose kingship was predominantly Lothian and therefore lowland based—did not restrict his attention to one sector of his kingdom, but frequently visited the more remote areas of the north and west among his Gaelic lords.

Robert II ruled over a country that continued to have English enclaves within its borders and Scots who gave their allegiance to the king of England. The important castles of Berwick, Jedburgh, Lochmaben and Roxburgh had English garrisons and controlled southern Berwickshire, Teviotdale and large areas in Annandale and Tweeddale. In June 1371, Robert agreed to a defensive treaty with the French, and although there were no outright hostilities during 1372, the English garrisons were reinforced and placed under an increased state of vigilance. Attacks on the English held zones, with the near-certain backing of Robert, began in 1373 and accelerated in the years 1375-7. This indicated that a central decision had probably been taken for the escalation of conflict rather than the previous small-scale marauding attacks by the border barons.

In his dealings with Edward III, Robert blamed his border magnates for the escalating attacks on the English zones, but regardless of this, the Scots retained the recaptured lands that were often portioned out among minor lords, so securing their interest in preventing English re-possession. Despite Robert's further condemnations of his border lords, all the signs were that Robert backed the growing successful Scottish militancy following Edward III's death in 1377. In a charter dated 25 July 1378, the king decreed that Coldingham Priory would no longer be a daughter house of the English Durham Priory, but was to be attached to Dunfermline Abbey.

In early February the Scots—apparently unaware of the conclusion of an Anglo-French truce on 26 January 1384 that included the Scots in the cease-fire—conducted an all-out attack on the English zones winning back Lochmaben Castle and Teviotdale. John of Gaunt led a reciprocal English attack that took him as far as Edinburgh, where he was bought off by the burgesses, but destroyed Haddington. Carrick and James, Earl of Douglas, wanted a retaliatory strike for the Gaunt raid. Robert may have concluded that as the French had reneged on a previous agreement to send assistance in 1383 and then having entered into a truce with England, that any military action would have been met with retaliation and exclusion from the forthcoming Boulogne peace talks. On 2 June 1384, Robert resolved to send Walter Wardlaw, Bishop of Glasgow to the Anglo-French peace talks, yet Carrick ignored this and allowed raids into the north of England to take place. Despite this, by 26 July, the Scots were part of the truce that would expire in October. Robert called a Council in September, probably for working out how to proceed when the truce concluded, and to decide how the war was to proceed thereafter.

Loss of authority and death

Robert's son, John, Earl of Carrick, had become the foremost Stewart magnate south of the Forth just as Alexander, Earl of Buchan was in the north. Alexander's activities and methods of royal administration, enforced by Gaelic mercenaries, drew criticism from northern earls and bishops and from his younger half-brother David, Earl of Strathearn. These complaints damaged the king's standing within the Council, leading to criticism of his ability to curb Buchan's activities.

Robert's differences with the Carrick affinity regarding the conduct of the war and his continued failure or unwillingness to deal with Buchan in the north led to the political convulsion of November 1384 when the Council removed the king's authority to govern and appointed Carrick as lieutenant of the kingdom—a coup d'état had taken place. With Robert sidelined, there was now no impediment in the way of war. In June 1385, a force of 1200 French soldiers joined the Scots in a campaign that involved the Earl of Douglas and two of Robert's sons, John, Earl of Carrick and Robert, Earl of Fife. The skirmishes saw small gains but a quarrel between the French and Scottish commanders saw the abandonment of an attack on the important castle of Roxburgh.

The victory of the Scots over the English at the Battle of Otterburn in Northumberland in August 1388 set in motion Carrick's fall from power. One of the Scottish casualties was Carrick's close ally James, Earl of Douglas. Douglas died without an heir, which led to various claims upon the

title and estate. Carrick backed Malcolm Drummond, the husband of Douglas's sister, while Fife sided with the successful appellant, Sir Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway who possessed an entail on the Douglas estates. Fife, now with his powerful Douglas ally, and those who supported the king ensured a countercoup at the December Council meeting when the guardianship of Scotland passed from Carrick (who had recently been badly injured from a horse-kick) to Fife. Many had also approved of Fife's intention to properly resolve the situation of lawlessness in the north and in particular the activities of his younger brother, Buchan.

Fife relieved Buchan of his offices of lieutenant of the north and justiciar north of the Forth. The latter role was given to Fife's son, Murdoch Stewart. Robert II toured the north-east of the kingdom in late January 1390, perhaps to reinforce the changed political scene in the north following Buchan's removal from authority. In March, Robert returned to Dundonald Castle in Ayrshire where he died on 19 April and was buried at Scone on 25 April.

Marriages and issue

In 1336, he first married Elizabeth Mure (died 1355), daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan. The marriage was criticized for being uncanonical, so he remarried her in 1349 after receiving a papal dispensation in 1347. From this union, ten children reached adulthood, including John, who became King of Scotland as Robert III, married Anabella Drummond.

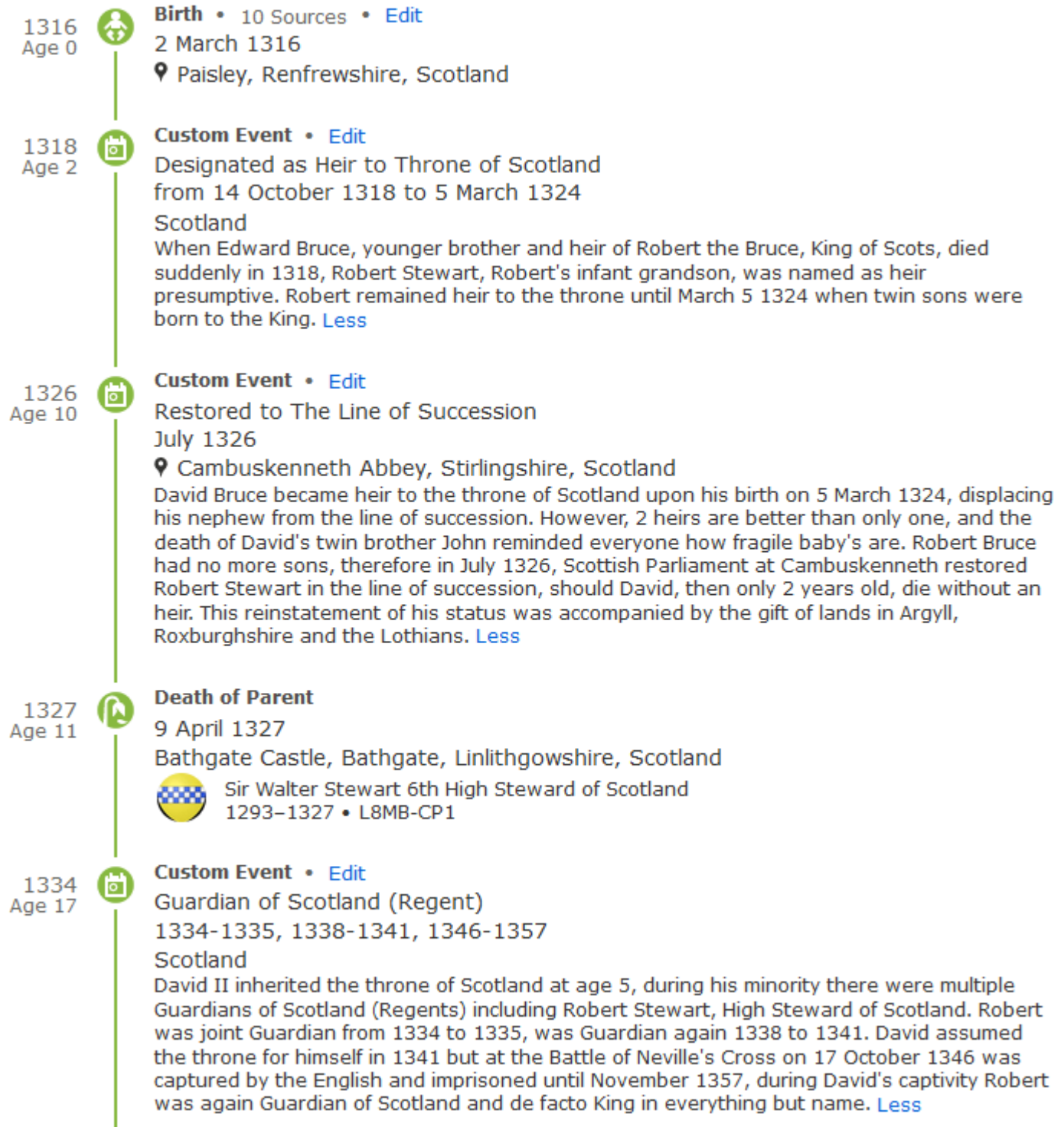
Genealogy websites:

















<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L89H-F4P>

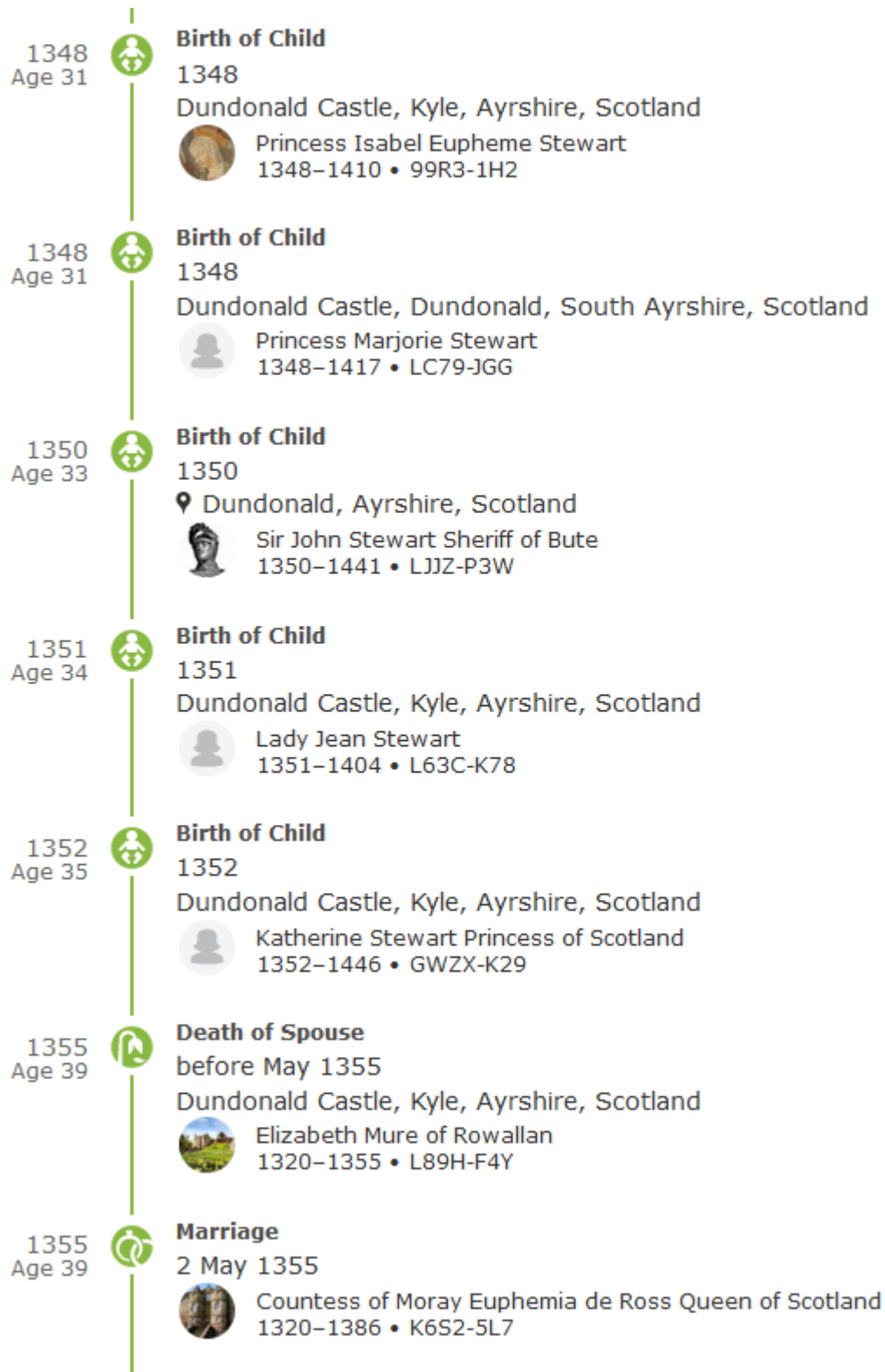
<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-1001>

3.1.1 Timeline









<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/L89H-F4P>



- 1335
Age 19  **Marriage**
22 November 1335
Dispensation, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan
1320–1355 • L89H-F4Y
- 1336
Age 19  **Birth of Child**
1336
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Lady Margaret Stewart Princess of Scotland
1336–1410 • LHJT-J64
- 1337
Age 20  **Birth of Child**
about 1337
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Robert III King of Scotland
1337–1406 • LZ86-T6V
- 1338
Age 21  **Birth of Child**
1338
 Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Sir Walter Stewart Earl of Fife
1338–1362 • M93G-8Y5
- 1340
Age 24  **Birth of Child**
1 July 1340
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Sir Robert Stewart 1st Duke of Albany
1340–1420 • LDQR-M69
- 1343
Age 27  **Birth of Child**
14 June 1343
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Alexander Stewart 1st Earl of Buchan
1343–1405 • L89H-F4V
- 1346
Age 29  **Birth of Child**
1346
 Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Elizabeth Stewart Princess of Scotland
1346–1389 • L89H-FHD

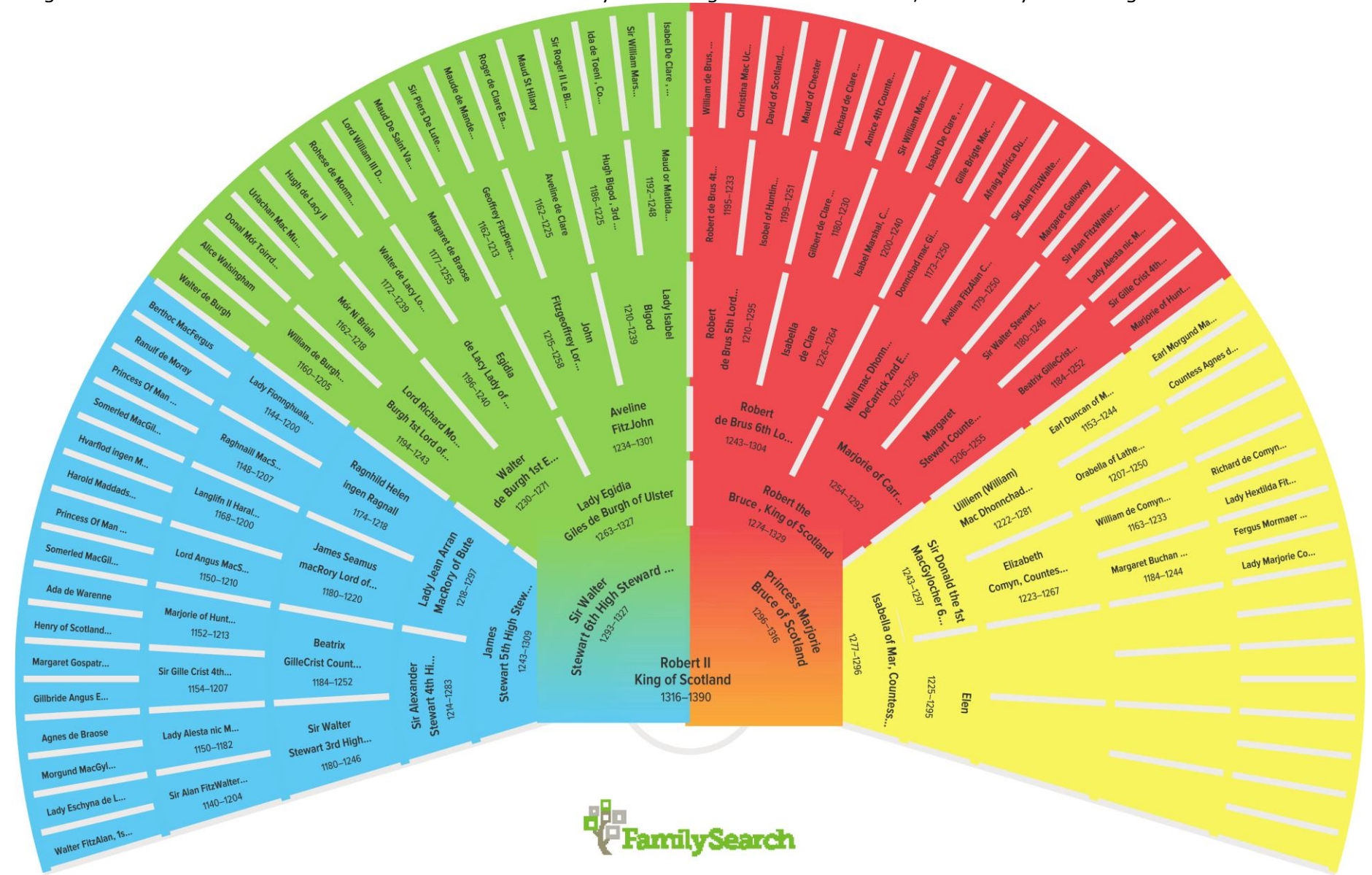


- 1356
Age 39  **Birth of Child**
1356
Dundonald Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 David Stewart Prince of Scotland, Earl of Strathearn
1356–1389 • G8NW-KRR
- 1356
Age 39  **Death of Spouse**
1356
Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 Moira de Leche
1320–1356 • LZ6F-GY1
- 1362
Age 45  **Birth of Child**
Jan 1362
Dundonald Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Princess Elizabeth Catherine Stewart of Scotland
1362–1446 • GH2Z-QS2
- 1362
Age 46  **Death of Child**
22 August 1362
Stirling Castle, Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland
 Sir Walter Stewart Earl of Fife
1338–1362 • M93G-8Y5
- 1365
Age 48  **Birth of Child**
1365
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Walter Stewart Lord of Brechin, Earl of Atholl, Earl of Caithness
1365–1437 • L5TT-PL5
- 1368
Age 51  **Birth of Child**
1368
Dundonald Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Princess Egidia Stewart of Lounane
1368–1398 • LTG9-2SR
- 1371
Age 55  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
19 YEAR REIGN AS KING OF SCOTLAND
from 22 February 1371 to 19 April 1390

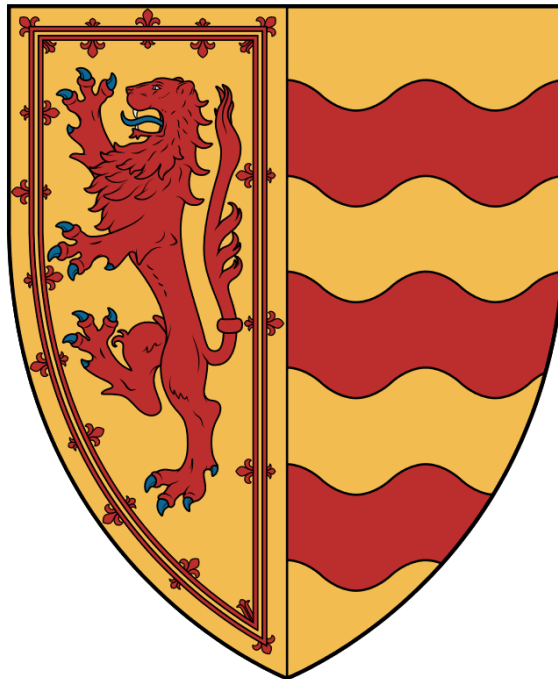
- 1371
Age 55  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
Coronation
26 Mar 1371
Scone, Perthshire, Scotland
- 1386
Age 69  **Death of Spouse**
1386
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Countess of Moray Euphemia de Ross Queen of Scotland
1320–1386 • K6S2-5L7
- 1389
Age 72  **Death of Child**
1389
Kinnoul Castle, Perth, Perthshire, Scotland
 Elizabeth Stewart Princess of Scotland
1346–1389 • L89H-FHD
- 1389
Age 73  **Death of Child**
05 Mar 1389
Strathearn, Perthshire, Scotland
 David Stewart Prince of Scotland, Earl of Strathearn
1356–1389 • G8NW-KRR
- 1390
Age 74  **Death** • 14 Sources • [Edit](#)
19 April 1390
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
- 1390
Age 74  **Burial** • 8 Sources • [Edit](#)
24 April 1390
📍 Scone Priory, Old Scone, Perthshire, Scotland

3.1.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.2 Stewart, Robert III King of Scots (1337-1406)



8 - Robert III King of Scots Coat of Arms

Son of [Robert Stewart II, King of Scots](#) (1316-1390) and [Elizabeth Muir](#).

Wife of Robert III and mother of Sir John Stewart 1st Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1355-c. 1413) unknown.

Father of [Sir John Stewart, 1st Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1355-c. 1413).

Born 1337 in Scotland.

Died 4 April 1406 in Rothesay, Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1287.

ROBERT III, KING OF SCOTS, b. ca. 1337, was Earl of Carrick from 1368, was crowned at Scone, 1390, and d. an invalid, 4 April 1406...

King Robert III also had two natural sons, James, of Kilbride, and Sir John, of Ardgowan and Blackhall, ancestor of the Shaw Stewarts, Baronets since 1667, who still hold Ardgowan.

"The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchingowan Part One", Jared L. Olar, [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#) (JAMS), 1997 XIV; pp. 44-45.:

Robert III, King of Scots, second member of the Stewart dynasty to wear the Scottish crown. About 1337, Robert was born to King Robert II, founder of the Royal Stewart line, and was given the name of John. Before his father's death, he was known as John of Kyle, or John, Earl of Carrick. But England's King John made that name seem unlucky for English kings, and the reign of John Balliol had done the same for Scottish kings. (King John Balliol will forever be linked to King Edward's attempts to reduce Scotland to the status of an English province.) And indeed, the superstitious might find evidence of bad luck in the very life of John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, for on the verge of adulthood he was crippled at a tournament by the kick of a Douglas horse.

This injury would determine the remaining course of his life, because, though the throne was his by law and by birth, his disability would make it impossible for him effectively to govern his realm, and to keep his kinsmen and nobles in check. He would be another of those monarchs who 'reigned but did not rule.'

John married only once that we know of, to his distant cousin Annabella Drummond, and though their kinship cannot now be traced, it is attested by the fact that they had to obtain a papal dispensation in order to marry. Their dispensation is dated 13 March 1365/6, so they must have married circa 1366, when John was about 29. John and Annabella had three sons and four daughters. That is, all of John of Kyle's legitimate issue came from his marriage to Annabella.

John succeeded his father Robert II in 1390, being crowned on 14 August of that year at Scone, in accordance with the ancient Scoto-Pictish royal inauguration customs. Upon ascending the throne, he changed his name to Robert, perhaps hoping to bring to mind the successful career and reign of his great grandfather King Robert the Bruce rather than the failed reign of King John Balliol. For most of his reign, the real ruler of Scotland was King Robert III's younger brother Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, who might be said to have been King of Scots in all but title. Robert III watched helplessly as his family and nobles strove with each other for power, a struggle which claimed the life of his son and heir, the crown prince David, Duke of Rothesay. He is said once to have cried out in despair to his wife Annabella that when he died, "the only epitaph she need put above him was 'Here lies the worst of kings and the saddest of men.'"

Poor King Robert died at in Rothesay Castle on the Isle of Bute 4 April 1406, at about the very same time that his only surviving legitimate son James was captured by the English. Only after several more years would his ransom be paid, so that he could ascend the throne as James I, King of Scots. From him the later monarchs of Scotland, England, and the United Kingdom are descended. But while Robert III indeed seems to have been the only Stewart king ever to have remained faithful to his wife, all the same this king is known to have had two illegitimate sons, born in the years prior to his marriage to Queen Annabella.

The Early Stewart Kings—Robert II and Robert III 1371-1406; Stephen I. Boardman; Tuckwell Press Ltd.; East Linton, East Lothian, Scotland, 1996, 1997; p. 303.

As a consolation for Robert III's patent failure as a ruler of men, Bower allows the king the virtue of humility, a virtue demonstrated in the King's oft-quoted reply to his wife's perhaps rather impatient enquiry as to the monument and epitaph her useless spouse desired after his death: '... let these men who strive in this world for the pleasures of honour have shining monuments. I on the other hand should prefer to be buried at the bottom of a midden, so that my soul may be saved in the Day of the Lord. Bury me therefore, I beg you, in a midden, and write for my epitaph: "Here lies the worst of kings and the most wretched of men in the whole kingdom.'"

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_III_of_Scotland

John Stewart was born around the year 1337 to Robert, Steward of Scotland and heir presumptive to the throne, and his wife Elizabeth Mure. Robert's mother Marjorie and her half-brother, David II, were the children of the first Bruce king, Robert I. He was known primarily as the Earl of Carrick, before ascending the throne aged around 53 years.

Also styled Lord of Kyle, John is first recorded in the 1350s as the commander of a campaign in the Lordship of Annandale to re-establish Scottish control over English occupied territory. In 1363, he joined his father along with the earls of Douglas and March in a failed insurrection against Robert's uncle, David II. The dissension between the King and the Stewarts looked to have been settled before the end of spring 1367.

Blason of John, Earl of Carrick

On 31 May, the Steward resigned the earldom of Atholl to John, who by this time was already married to Annabella Drummond, the daughter of the queen's deceased brother, Sir John Drummond. David II reinforced the position of John and Annabella by providing them with the Earldom of Carrick on 22 June 1368.

On 22 February 1371, David II unexpectedly died. Robert II was crowned at Scone Abbey on 27 March 1371. Before this date, he had given his son John, now styled Steward of Scotland, the ancestral lands surrounding the Firth of Clyde. Robert II quickly moved to ensure the succession of John when the general council attending his coronation officially named Carrick as heir. In 1373 the Stewart succession was further strengthened when parliament passed entails defining the manner in which each of the king's sons could inherit the crown.

Guardianship—and its collapse

Robert II's policy of building up Stewart domination in Scotland through the advancement of his sons saw the emergence of Carrick as the pre-eminent Stewart magnate south of the Forth-Clyde line, just as his younger brother Alexander, Earl of Buchan, Lord of Badenoch and Ross had become in the north.

Prior to 1384, persistent objections regarding Robert II's application of the law were brought to the attention of the council. Some of these grievances maintained that the King had acted unlawfully by deliberately disregarding charges regarding his personal conduct. Buchan's use of ceteran supporters drew criticism from Northern nobles and prelates and demonstrated Robert II's inability or reluctance to control his son Alexander, Earl of Buchan. The king's failure to take a leading role in prosecuting the war with England, and Buchan's abuse of royal power in the north, was the backdrop to the general council meeting at Holyrood Abbey in November 1384, where the decision was taken to sideline the king and provide the ruling powers to his son John, Earl of Carrick, as Guardian of Scotland.

Within weeks Carrick's actions signaled changes in the direction of crown strategy where the Carrick-Douglas affinity was, by far, the largest group to benefit from crown patronage. On 13 March 1385, it emerged that an unauthorised payment of £700 in bullion, a huge amount, had been taken by the guardian from the customs of Edinburgh. It transpired that Fife, also Chamberlain of Scotland, had been struggling to check Carrick's misuse of the Crown finances during 1384-5.

In April 1385, the general council sharply condemned Buchan's behaviour and sat with the intention of maneuvering Carrick into firmly intervening in the north. In July, under Carrick's guardianship, a Scottish army that included a French force commanded by Admiral Jean de Vienne penetrated into the north of England without any serious gains but provoked a damaging retaliatory attack by Richard II. Yet in the north, Carrick did not bring Buchan under control and many of the Guardian's supporters although pleased at the resumption of hostilities with England were unhappy at the continued northern lawlessness. Carrick had been made Guardian partly on the need to curb Buchan's excesses, yet despite this by February 1387 Buchan had become even more powerful and influential when he was appointed Justiciar north of the Forth.

Battle of Otterburn

The war with England was halted by a series of truces, but on 19 April 1388, English envoys sent to Scotland to again extend the ceasefire returned to Richard's court empty-handed. By 29 April, Robert II was conducting a council in Edinburgh to authorise renewed conflict with England. Although the Scots army defeated the English at the Battle of Otterburn in Northumberland in August 1388, its leader, the Earl of Douglas, was killed. Douglas died childless, triggering a series of claims on his estate. Carrick backed his brother-in-law Malcolm Drummond, the husband of Douglas's sister, while Carrick's brother, Fife, took the side of Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, who ultimately succeeded to the earldom. Fife, with his new powerful Douglas ally,

together with those loyal to the king, ensured at the December 1388 council meeting that the guardianship of Scotland would pass from Carrick to his brother Fife.

There was general approval of Fife's intention to properly resolve the situation of lawlessness in the north and in particular the activities of Buchan his younger brother. Buchan was stripped of his position of justiciar, which would soon be given to Fife's son, Murdoch Stewart. In January 1390, Robert II was in the north-east, perhaps to strengthen the now changed political outlook in the north of the kingdom. He returned to Dundonald Castle in Ayrshire in March where he died on 19 April and was buried at Scone on 25 April.

In May 1390 parliament granted John permission to change his regnal name to Robert, probably in part to maintain the link back to Robert I, but also to disassociate himself from King John Balliol. The four-month delay in the crowning of Robert III can be seen as a period when the three brothers maneuvered, with Fife and his affinity seeking to ensure their future positions, and with Buchan's opportunistic attack on Elgin Cathedral, settling an old score with the Bishop of Moray.

Rothsay's lieutenancy

In 1392, Robert III strengthened the position of his son David, now Earl of Carrick, when he endowed him with a large annuity that allowed the young prince to build up his household and affinity. In 1393, Robert regained his right to direct rule when the general council decided that Fife's lieutenancy should end and that David, Earl of Carrick, now of age, should assist his father.

The king appears to have also taken over the conduct of foreign affairs, preserving the peace with Richard II and managing to increase the power of the Red Douglas Earl of Angus in the southeast of the country as a counterbalance to Fife's Black Douglas ally. He further showed his authority when in an attempt to reduce inter-clan feuding and lawlessness, he arranged and oversaw a gladiatorial limited combat between the clans of Kay and Quhele (Clan Chattan) in Perth on 28 April 1396.

Falkland Palace built close to the site of Falkland Castle

The king was increasingly blamed for the failure to pacify the Gaelic areas in the west and north. The general council held in Perth in April 1398 criticised the king's governance, and empowered his brother Robert and his son David—now respectively the Dukes of Albany and Rothsay—to lead an army against Donald, Lord of the Isles, and his brothers. In November 1398, an influential group of magnates and prelates met at Falkland Castle that included Albany, Rothsay, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Albany's son Murdoch, justiciar North of the Forth along with the bishops Walter of St Andrews and Gilbert of Aberdeen. The outcome of this meeting manifested itself at the council meeting held in January 1399 when the king was forced to surrender power to Rothsay for a period of three years.

In 1401, Rothsay took on a more assertive and autonomous attitude, circumventing proper procedures, unjustifiably appropriating sums from the customs of the burghs on the east coast, before provoking further animosity when he confiscated the revenues of the temporalities of the vacant bishopric of St Andrews. As soon his lieutenancy expired in 1402, Rothsay was arrested and imprisoned in Albany's Falkland Castle where he died in March 1402.

Albany's lieutenancy

Following Rothsay's death, and with the restoration of the lieutenancy to Albany and the Scottish defeat at the battle of Humbleton, Robert III experienced almost total exclusion from political authority and was limited to his lands in the west. By late 1404, Robert, with the aid of his close councillors Henry Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, Sir David Fleming and Henry Wardlaw, had succeeded in re-establishing himself and intervened in favour of Alexander Stewart, the Earl of Buchan's

illegitimate son, who was in dispute with Albany over the earldom of Mar. Robert III again exhibited his new resolve when in December 1404 he created a new regality in the Stewartry for his sole remaining son and heir, James, now Earl of Carrick—an act designed to prevent these lands falling into Albany's hands.

By 28 October 1405 Robert III had returned to Dundonald Castle in Ayrshire. With the king's health failing, it was decided in the winter of 1405-6 to send young prince James to France out of the reach of Albany. Despite this, the manner of James's flight from Scotland was unplanned. In February 1406, James together with Orkney and Fleming, at the head of a large group of followers left the safety of Bishop Wardlaw's protection in St Andrews and journeyed through the hostile Douglas territories of east Lothian. Events went seriously wrong for James and he had to escape to the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth along with the Earl of Orkney after his escorts were attacked by James Douglas of Balvenie, and which resulted in Sir David Fleming's death. Their confinement on the rock was to last for over a month before a ship from Danzig, en route for France, picked them up. On 22 March 1406, the ship was taken by English pirates off Flamborough Head, who delivered James to King Henry IV of England. Robert III had moved to Rothesay Castle where, after hearing of his son's captivity, he died 4 April 1406, and was buried in Paisley Abbey, which had been founded by the Stewarts.

Family and issue

King Robert III married Anabella Drummond, the daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall and Mary Montifex, daughter of Sir William Montifex, in c.1366/7. They had seven children, including the future James I Stewart, King of Scots. He also had at least two older illegitimate children, including John Stewart of Ardgowan and Blackhall.

Genealogy websites:














<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZ86-T6V>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-972>

3.2.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LZ86-T6V>



- 1370
Age 33  **Birth of Child**
1370
📍 Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland
 Margaret Stewart Lady of Galloway
1370-1451 • G8C8-C1N
- 1371
Age 34  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
HEIR APPARENT OF SCOTLAND
22 February 1371
On 22 February 1371, John's father became King Robert II of Scotland and John Stewart became Heir Apparent.
- 1373
Age 36  **Birth of Child**
3 November 1373
Dunfermline Palace, Fife, Scotland
 Elizabeth Stewart, Princess of Scotland, Baroness Dalkeith, Countess of Morton
1373-1411 • K6HS-Q5N
- 1374
Age 37  **Marriage**
Abt 1374
Ayrshire, Scotland
 Annabella Drummond Queen Consort Of Scotland
1350-1401 • LZPK-KKT
- 1375
Age 38  **Birth of Child**
about 1375
Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland
 Prince Robert Stewart
1375-1388 • LYSP-WCD
- 1378
Age 41  **Birth of Child**
24 October 1378
Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland
 David Stewart Duke of Rothesay
1378-1402 • 9HMJ-JPT
- 1380
Age 43  **Birth of Child**
1 January 1380
📍 Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland
 Mary Stewart Princess of Scotland, Countess of Angus
1380-1458 • LTVF-MNF

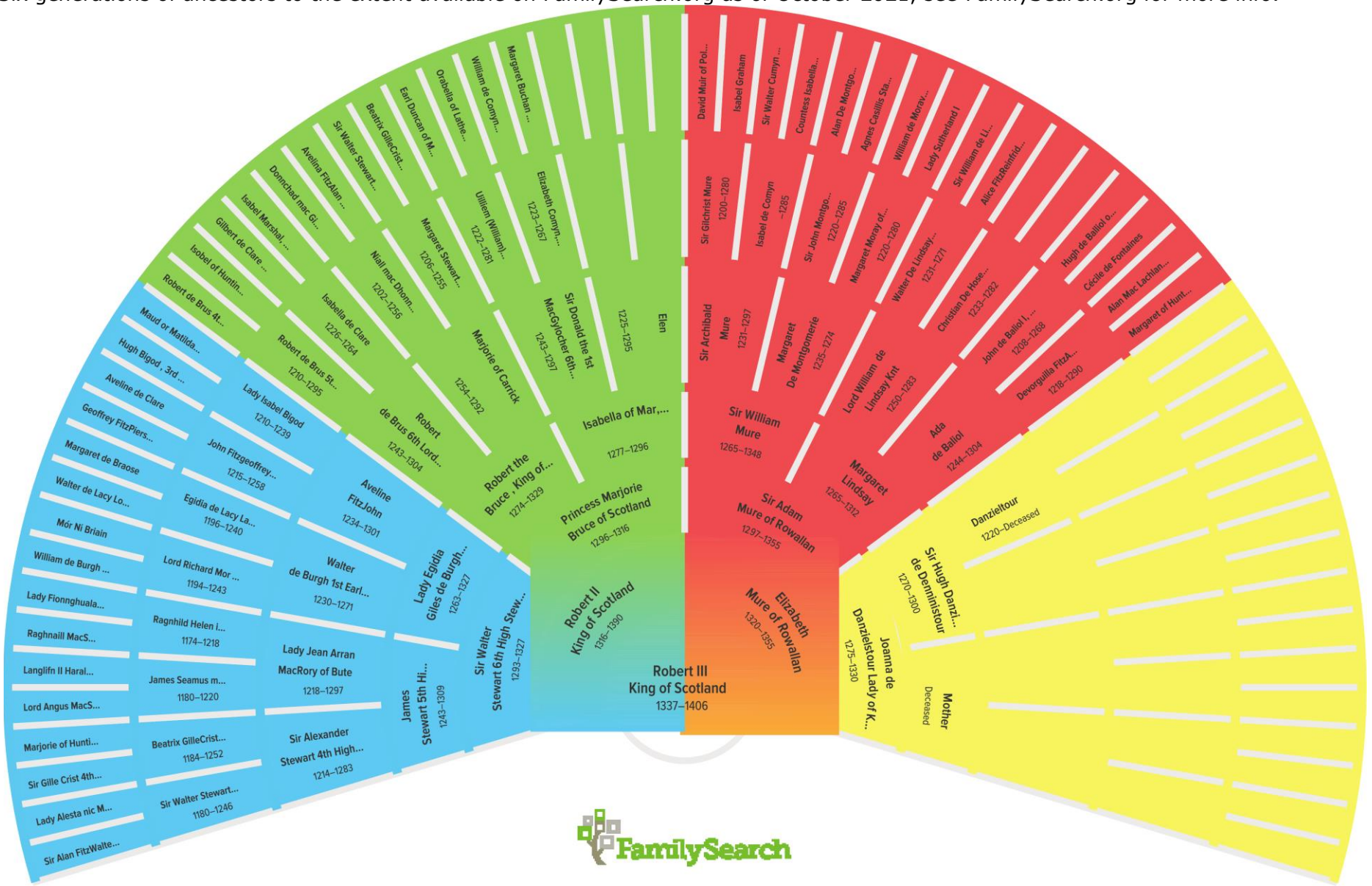
- 1382
Age 45  **Birth of Child**
1382
📍 Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland
 Egidia Stewart
1382–1404 • MVR2-JWW
- 1388
Age 51  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
Lame due to injury during a Tournament
1388
Scotland
- 1388
Age 51  **Death of Child**
Abt 1388
Verneuil, Nièvre, Bourgogne, France
 Prince Robert Stewart
1375–1388 • LYSP-WCD
- 1390
Age 53  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
Reigned
From 1390 to 1406
📍 Scotland, United Kingdom
King
- 1390
Age 53  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
SUCCESSION TO THRONE OF SCOTLAND AND CORONATION
19 April 1390
📍 Old Scone, Perthshire, Scotland
John Stewart succeeded to the throne of Scotland on April 19, 1390, upon the death of his father Robert II. He assumed the regnal name of Robert III in May 1390 and was crowned at Scone on 14 August 1390. [Less](#)
- 1390
Age 53  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
JOHN STEWART BECAME KING ROBERT III
19 April 1390
📍 Scotland, United Kingdom
On 19 April 1390, Robert II died and was succeeded by John, Earl of Carrick. Because of the bad press associated with the only King John that Scotland had ever had, John Balliol, becoming "John II" was thought politically undesirable, so the Earl of Carrick became Robert III of Scotland instead. [Less](#)

- 1390
Age 53  **Death of Parent**
19 April 1390
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Robert II King of Scotland
1316–1390 • L89H-F4P
- 1390
Age 53  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
REGINAL NAME APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT
May 1390
📍 Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland
In May 1390 parliament granted John permission to change his regnal name to Robert, probably in part to maintain the link back to Robert I but also to disassociate himself from King John Balliol. [Less](#)
- 1390
Age 53  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
Crowned
14 August 1390
📍 Old Scone, Perthshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
- 1394
Age 57  **Birth of Child**
possibly 25 July 1394
Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland
 James I King of Scotland
1394–1437 • LZ6T-WZ8
- 1401
Age 64  **Death of Spouse**
Oct 1401
📍 Scone Palace, Perthshire, Scotland
 Annabella Drummond Queen Consort Of Scotland
1350–1401 • LZPK-KKT
- 1402
Age 65  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
ELDEST SON DAVID, DIED UNDER "MYSTRIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES"
26 March 1402
Falkland Palace, Fife, Scotland
In February 1402 David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay (King Robert III's oldest son and heir to the throne) was arrested under contrived pretexts and imprisoned. David starved to death on 26 March 1402 at Falkland Palace, while in the custody of his Uncle Robert, the Duke of Albany. [Less](#)

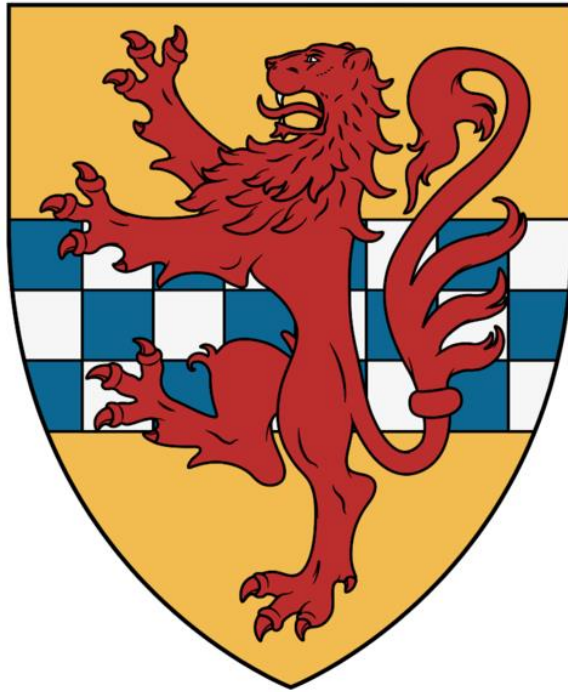
- 1402
Age 65  **Death of Child**
26 March 1402
Falkland Castle, Fife, Scotland
 David Stewart Duke of Rothesay
1378–1402 • 9HMJ-JPT
- 1404
Age 67  **Death of Child**
1404
Dunduff Castle, Dunure, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Egidia Stewart
1382–1404 • MVR2-JWW
- 1406
Age 69  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
first-communion
1406
Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
- 1406
Age 69  **Burial** • 2 Sources • [Edit](#)
1406
Paisley Abbey, Renfrewshire, Scotland
- 1406
Age 69  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
JAMES CAPTURED BY THE ENGLISH
22 March 1406
📍 English Channel, At Sea
Wanting him out of reach of his brother Robert, Duke of Albany, King Robert III sent his only remaining son James to safety in France, Unfortunately James was intercepted by the English and taken hostage by King Henry IV. [Less](#)
- 1406
Age 69  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
DIED OF DESPAIR
4 April 1406
Rothesay Castle, Rothesay, Isle of Bute, Scotland
Shortly after learning of his son James capture by the English, King Robert III died on 4 April 1406, some say of despair.
- 1406
Age 69  **Death** • 5 Sources • [Edit](#)
4 April 1406
Rothesay Castle, Isle of Bute, Scotland

3.2.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.3 Stewart, Sir John 1st Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1355-c. 1413)



9 - Stewarts of Blackhall Coat of Arms

<https://web.archive.org/web/20071021154307/https://www.baronage.co.uk/bphtm-03/stewart3.html>

Mottos:

Spero meliora - "I hope for better things"

Integritate stabit ingenuus - "The honest man will stand upright"

First Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [Robert Stewart III, King of Scots](#) (1337-1406) and mother uncertain.

Husband of wife uncertain.

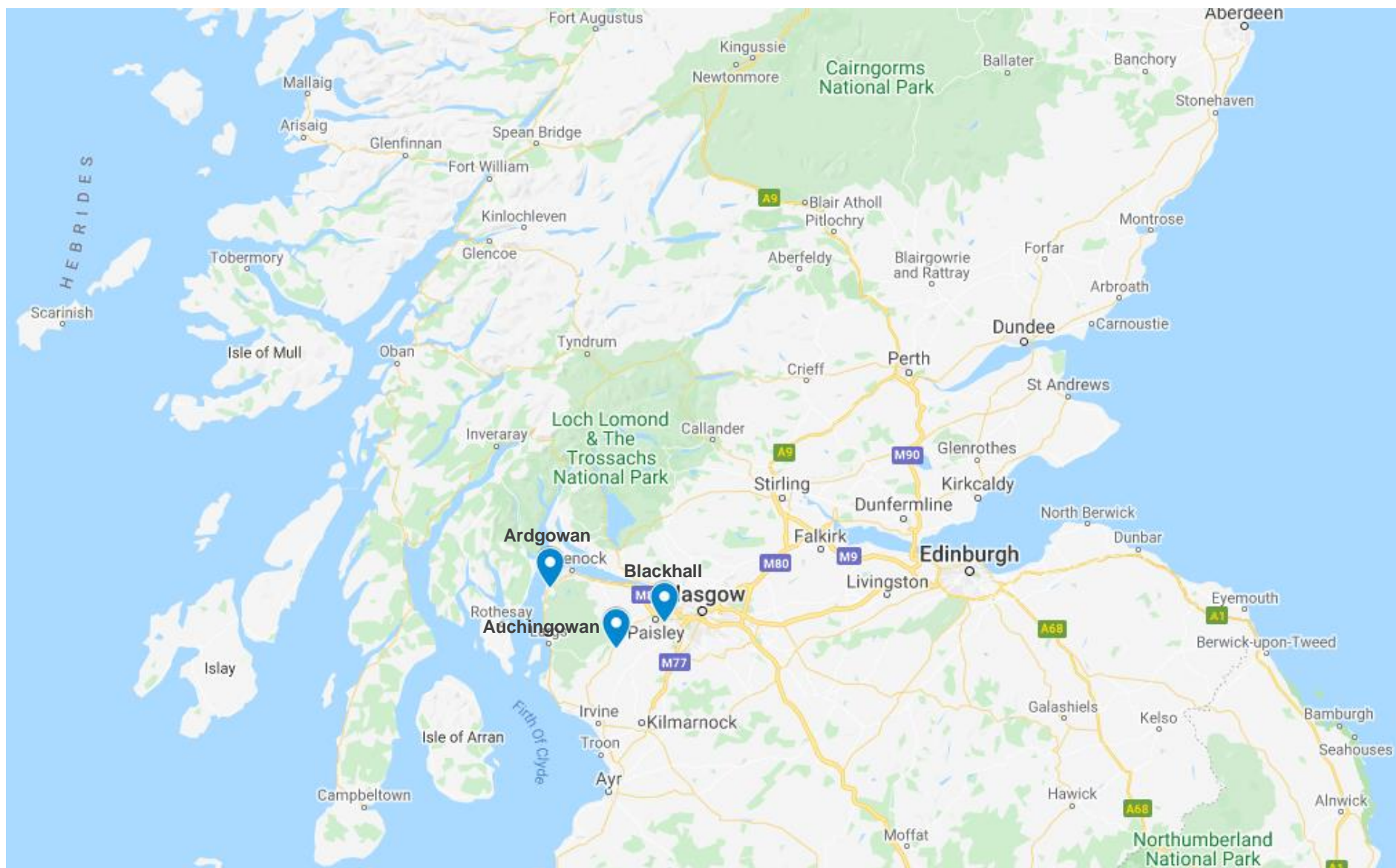
Father of [John Stewart, 2nd Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1386-1442).

Born c. 1355 in Scotland.

Died c. 1413, in Scotland.

Lands of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchingowan





[Burke's](#) Peerage 107th Edition 2003; page 3589:

Sir JOHN STEWART OF BLACKHALL AND ARDGOWAN; had charters from his father of the lands of Auchingoun 1390, Blackhall 1395 and Ardgowan 1403, all in Renfrewshire.

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(1) Sir John Stewart of Auchengowan 1390, Blackhall 1395-6, Ardgowan 1404. Married a Campbell-son John Stewart

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchingowan Part One; Jared L. Olar; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#) (JAMS); 1997 XIV; pp. 45-46.:

Robert III's illegitimate sons were named James Stewart of Kilbride (from whom the Stewarts of Shawtoun were said to have descended) and Sir John Stewart of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchingowan. Since James and John both seem to have been older by about ten years than King Robert III's lawful issue, they must have been born to Robert III in his younger days, when he was still named John, and not unlikely before a horse's kick took the use of his legs. Thus, James and John would have been born about 1355 or so.

Nothing certain is known of the mother of James and John, but there is an old tradition that she was an otherwise unknown daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochow... All we may certainly know is that young John, Earl of Carrick, afterwards King Robert III, had a mistress when he was in his late teens who bore him two sons. As far as we know, there is no trace of their mother in any surviving records. As Robert III had no other known or acknowledged bastards, his relationship with the mother of James and John had apparently ended by the time of his marriage to Queen Annabella. Whether she was dead or in some other way out of the picture is impossible to tell.

Not long after ascending the throne, King Robert III provided for his illegitimate son John, granting him the lands of Auchingowan in Renfrewshire by a royal charter dated 20 May 1390. Five years later, he granted John the lands of Blackhall, in the barony of Renfrew and Lanark, by a royal charter signed at Dundonald 12 December 1395. It is from the lands of Blackhall that the family has denominated itself--though others have also called them by the name of Stewart of Ardgowan, which has always been the location of the family's chief residence. A third royal charter, witnessed and dated at Rothesay Castle 5 May 1403/4, gave John (styled therein "Lord of Inverkip in the barony of Renfrew") the lands of Ardgowan. These three charters are still preserved by the Shaw Stewarts at Ardgowan House, Inverkip. In addition to these and other lands, Robert also bestowed a knighthood upon his son John.

The identity of Sir John Stewart's wife is a matter of great uncertainty... but he was married by the year 1383 (when Sir John might have been as old as 26). This date is determined by the fact that his oldest known child, his daughter Margaret, was born circa 1384. His other known child was his son and heir John, who was born circa 1386. Sir John Stewart, 1st. of Blackhall and Ardgowan, died circa 1413, about seven years after the death of his father, and his estates passed to his son.

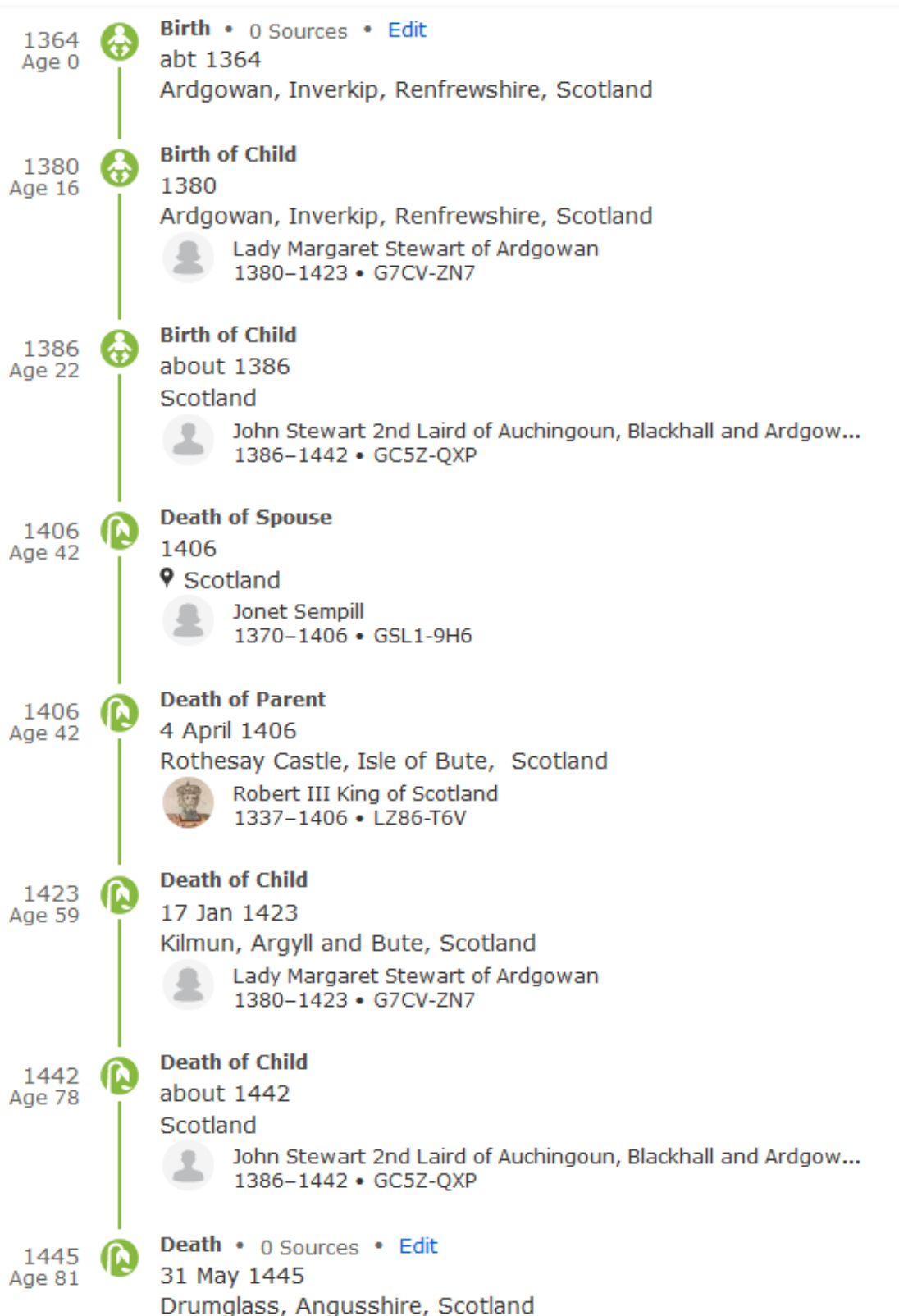
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GQQD-V7H>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-1721>

3.3.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/GQQD-V7H>



3.3.2 Blackhall Manor

The house on the Blackhall estate where the Lairds of Blackhall lived, off and on, for several hundred years.

<https://www.stewartociety.org/history-of-the-stewarts.cfm?section=castles-and-buildings&subcatid=7&histid=532>



10 - Blackhall Manor

Although a modest manor house Blackhall has a history which stretches back 850 years. Walter Fitzalan built what was probably the first Blackhall, before he founded Paisley Abbey in about 1163. This "hall" is mentioned in the foundation charter for the Abbey, where it is described as having been built upon a rock. Walter died in 1177, to be succeeded by his son Alan, who confirmed all his father's grants to Paisley Abbey, mentioning the "hall" which his father had built.

There is relatively little evidence of Blackhall's status in this period. Work seems to have begun on the castle at Renfrew some time in the late 13th century, however, and its completion may have led to some diminution in Blackhall's importance. As late as 1298, however, James, the fifth High Steward, was signing documents at Blackhall, although the Ragman Roll of 1296 lists a "Thos le Wright" of Blackhall, presumably a steward or tenant.

Although its owners had done well for themselves, little of this success rubbed off on Blackhall. The dearth of references to it during the 14th century presumably reflect its humble status. In 1396, however, Robert III gave it to his natural son Sir John Stewart, who had already received the lands of Auchingoun in 1390 and was to receive the lands of Ardgowan in 1403. Thereafter, successive lairds seem to have used the titles Ardgowan and Blackhall to describe themselves without differentiating between the two properties. Perhaps the two places were used equally, with the latter giving access to the expanding settlement of Paisley. Barony courts seemed to have been held at Blackhall regularly during the 16th century, according to the Barony Court book which was in the Ardgowan papers in the 19th century. In the first years of the century, the young laird, John's son James, was a favourite of James IV and regularly attended the royal court. After Flodden (1513) John's brother James was in charge of the king's ships in Dumbarton harbour. By 1539 another James inherited the lands, despite the fact that he was a minor. He was confirmed in the lands of Ardgowan with its tower house and Blackhall with its "place".

The Stewarts continued to live at Blackhall, at least periodically, throughout the 16th and most of the 17th centuries. In 1613, the property was inherited by Archibald Stewart, a brilliant advocate who was knighted by Charles I and made a member of the Privy Council. He was succeeded by his grandson Archibald, who, in 1667, became the first Baronet of Blackhall, when Charles II created him a Baronet of Nova Scotia. Just how Blackhall developed over this period is unclear and a matter for considerable speculation. It was probably improved periodically, as the family's circumstances allowed. It is unclear as to when the family stopped living in Blackhall but, in the Poll Tax records of 1695, the "place" is inhabited by a James Maxwell, his family and servants. A contemporary account states that "the Laird of Blackhall (resides) at Ardgowan and (Blackhall) is less regarded.....by him". About this time it is recorded that a new house was being built at Ardgowan. The Stewart (subsequently Shaw-Stewart) family continued to style themselves as being "of Ardgowan (or Greenock) and Blackhall" until gifting the latter to the Burgh of Paisley in 1940. The house itself entered a period of decline. In 1710, Blackhall is described as having gardens to the east of it. Much of the land had been enclosed, with farming the main activity. When Sir Archibald Stewart, the second Baronet of Blackhall, died in April 1724, aged 19, to be succeeded by his brother Michael, the Barony appears to have comprised 24 families, in addition to which there was a lime-work, with water taken from the quarry by a windmill, and a cloth bleach-field carried on by a William King (who may be the "W King" whose name is engraved on a stone in the back wall of the house). It would appear, however, that Blackhall was still used for administrative purposes; in the 1780's, tenants had to bring their rents in cash and kind to the house.

About 1842 work was begun on a new house for the farmer, immediately adjacent. When the farmer moved out of Blackhall, the roof was removed to avoid tax. The house was then used as a cattle shed and store. By 1936 it was being used as a coal shed. In 1940 the Shaw-Stewart family gifted Blackhall and a surrounding 2.8 acres to "the Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the Burgh of Paisley and their successors in office" on condition that it "shall be held and

administered... in all time coming as an open space for behoof of the inhabitants of the Burgh of Paisley and shall be maintained in good order and condition..." and that "the Old Manor House of Blackhall... shall be preserved and maintained...". There was a call to demolish it, in view of its dangerous condition Blackhall lay neglected from that time, except by adventurous children and vandals, until 1978 when there was a call to demolish it, in view of its dangerous condition. The council considered this option but the public outcry was such that the order was given to shore-up the building and brick-up the windows against further damage. In 1982, Alex Strachan acquired the property and immediately set about the gargantuan task of restoring it. Leith and Rachel Stuart bought Blackhall in 1990.

Also see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blackhall_Manor

3.3.3 Inverkip Castle

Situated on the Adgowan estate (greatly [extended](#) in the 1800's), Inverkip castle was the seat of the Stewart family in the Ardgowan area, and played a part in several historic events as described on the following page.

http://www.ardgowan.co.uk/Uploads/users/gcanata/1418q9pf8bk96pim9bege5ijn0/2015/12/09/l_XPtDRnrd_history-castle.jpg



11 - Inverkip Castle

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ardgowan_Castle

Inverkip Castle featured in what was later called the [First War of Scottish Independence](#). In 1301, king [Edward I of England](#) sent two armies into Scotland, with the plan that they would meet up at Inverkip. The main force under his own command struck through the east of Scotland, while his son [Edward, Prince of Wales](#), commanded a western army which captured [Turnberry Castle](#) and [Bothwell Castle](#), but the armies then met at [Linlithgow](#) to overwinter.

In 1302 [Robert the Bruce](#), Earl of Carrick, submitted [homage](#) to Edward of England, and on 12 May 1303 Bruce provided forces to a muster at [Roxburgh](#). While Edward invaded the east of Scotland, in July he ordered a contingent including Bruce and [Aymer de Valence](#) to press up through [Clydesdale](#), and meet a large seaborne force led by Bruce's father-in-law the [Earl of Ulster](#) which attacked [Rothesay Castle](#) then besieged Inverkip Castle.

By early September the joint force had taken both fortresses. Bruce is said to have taken part in the fight to seize Inverkip Castle, and then had the task of getting the [siege engines](#) north for the English assault on [Stirling Castle](#): on 16 April 1304 Edward wrote to thank Bruce, referring in particular to the problem of finding "a waggon fit to carry the frame" of "the great engine of Inverkip".

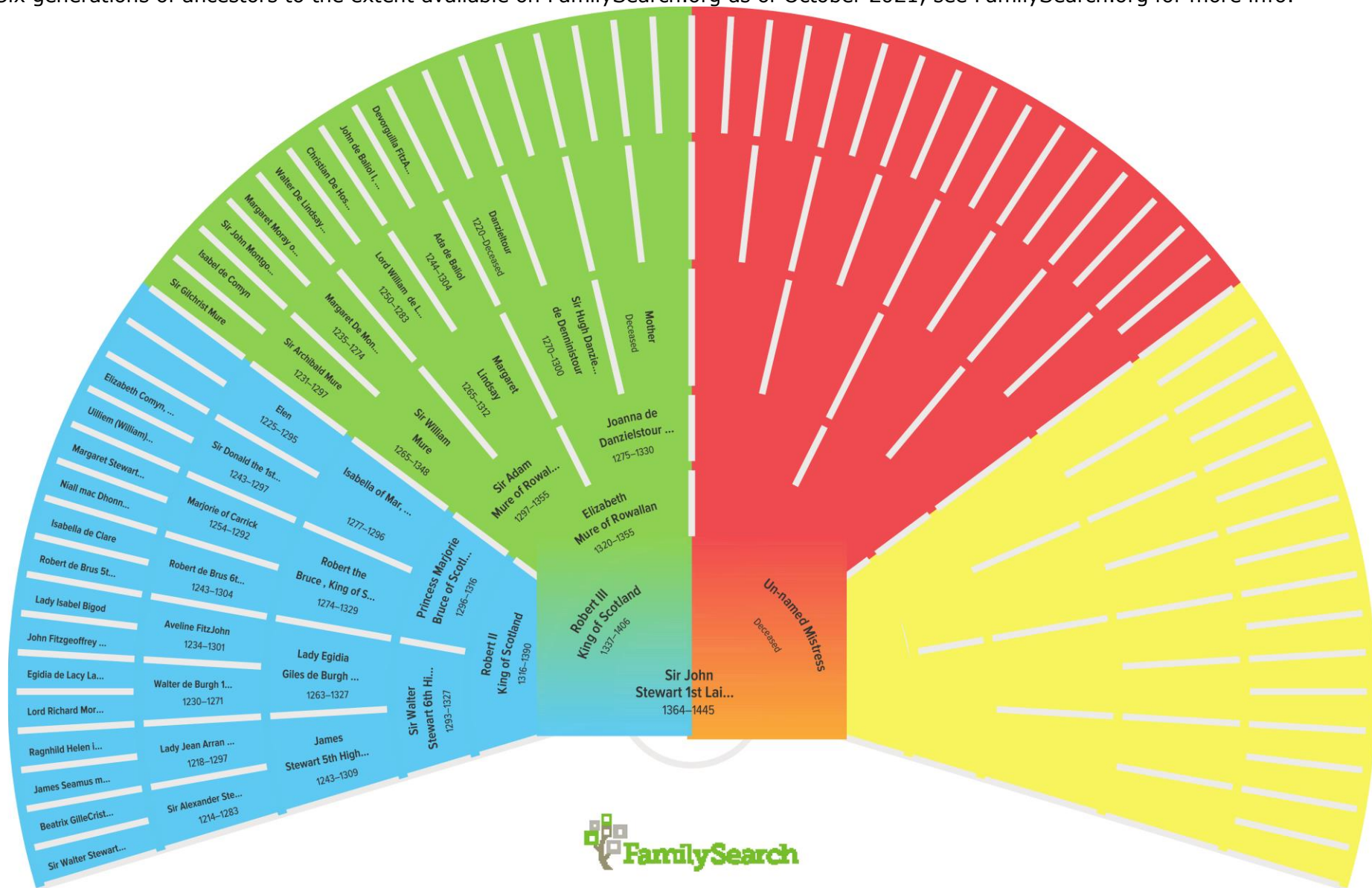
In 1306, Inverkip was held for Edward by the Lothian Scot [Sir Adam Gordon](#). Around mid March the castle was besieged by supporters of King Robert the Bruce, led by Robert Boyd of Cunningham. On 24 July 1306, after Bruce's defeat at the [Battle of Methven](#), Edward gave orders that [Sir Thomas Randolph](#) was to be held prisoner in Inverkip castle, supervised by Gordon, with no option of bail: by September of 1307 he had apparently been freed.

When Bruce's ally [Sir James Douglas](#) defeated Sir [Philip Mowbray](#) in 1307, Sir Philip left his forces and escaped to Inverkip Castle, as described in [John Barbour's *The Brus*](#):

Sync throu the Largis, him allane
Till Ennerkip the way he tane,
Rigcht to the castell that wes then
Stuffyt all with Ingless men,
That him resaiffyt in daynte.
The English men later escaped from the castle by sea

3.3.4 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.4 Stewart, John 2nd Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1386-1442)

Second Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [Sir John Stewart, 1st Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1355-c. 1413) and mother uncertain.

Husband of wife uncertain.

Father of [Sir James Stewart, 3rd Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1414-1445).

Born c. 1386 in Scotland.

Died 1442 in Scotland.

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(2) John Stewart Infeft c. 1414. Died c. 1442 succeeded by son

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchingowan Part One; Jared L. Olar; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#) (JAMS); 1997 XIV; p. 49.:

Sir John Stewart, 1st. of Blackhall and Ardgowan, died about 1413. This date is determined by the fact that his son and heir John was infeft in the family estates about 1414, while James I was in exile and Scotland was under the regency of the Duke of Albany.

Very little is known of John Stewart, 2nd. of Blackhall and Ardgowan. He had a son named James, born circa 1414, who succeeded upon his father's death. John probably died about 1442. Again, this date is known from the date of the infeftment of James.

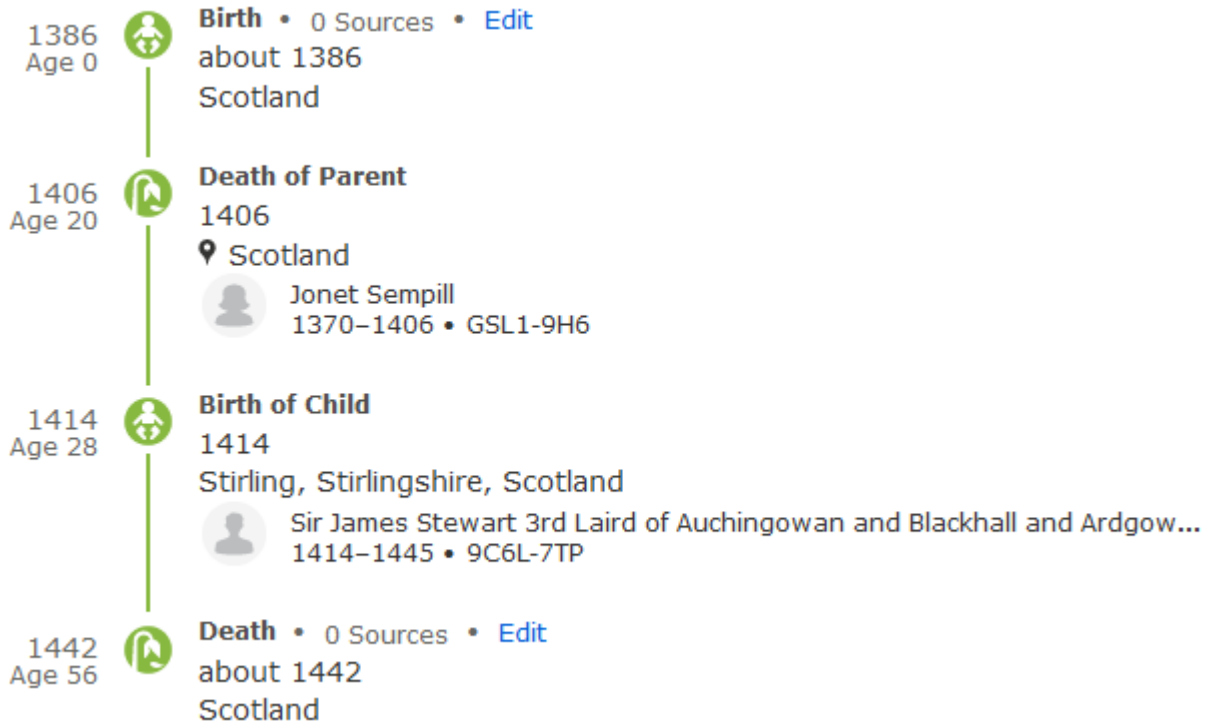
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GC5Z-QXP>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-19589>

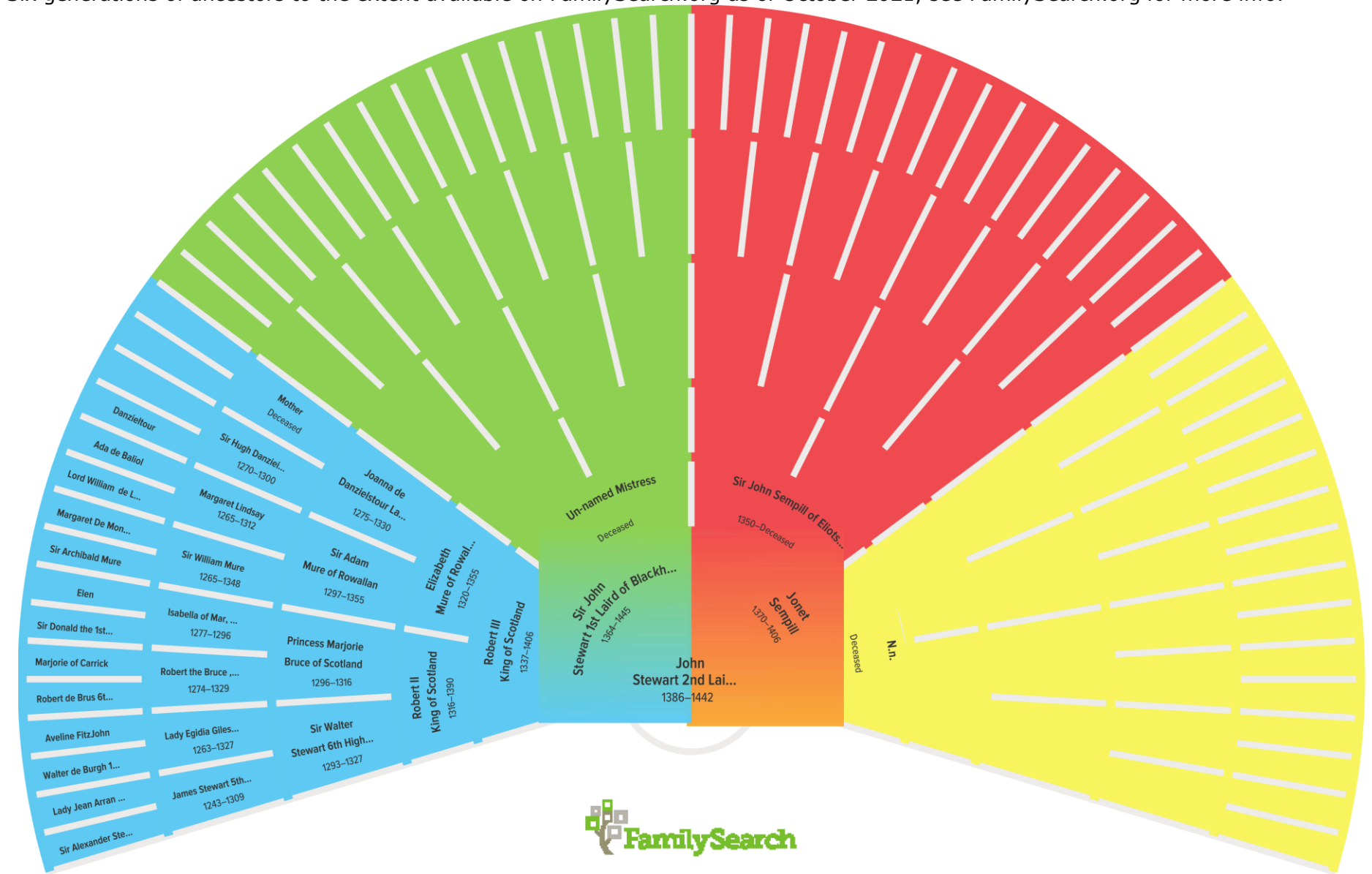
3.4.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/GC5Z-QXP>



3.4.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.5 Stewart, Sir James 3rd Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1414-1445)

Third Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [John Stewart, 2nd Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1386-1442) and mother unknown.

Husband of wife uncertain.

Father of [John Stewart, 4th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1443-c. 1493).

Born c. 1414 in Scotland.

Died 31 May 1445 in Scotland.

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(3) James Stewart Infeft c. 1443 murdered 1445 succeeded by son

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Two; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 1998 XV; pp. 27-28.:

Around the time that James Stewart, 3rd of Blackhall and Ardgowan, succeeded his father, his cousin King James II was then a minor in the custody of the Earl of Douglas. In the years since the murder of James I, Scotland had begun to fall into a period of civil unrest and violence. These dangerous conditions afflicting the Scottish realm when its monarch was yet in his minority came very close to bringing about the extinction of this family when it had barely begun.

When Janet S. Bolton wrote of the life of James Stewart, she quoted extracts from The Auchinleck Chronicles. According to Bolton, this source says that James was "slaughtered by the Boyds of Duchal and their men ... on the last day of May, 1445." Here are Bolton's extracts from The Auchinleck Chronicles, rendered by her into modern English...:

"... the year of God, 1445, the last day of May, Sir James Stewart of Auchingowan and one with him were slain at Drumglas beside Kirkpatrick by this Laird of Duchal [Robert Boyd] and Alexander the Lyle and their children, and buried in the Kirk of Dumbarton. And that same time Robert Boyd sent Sir Alexander Cunningham, Chaplain to Robin Callendar, to the Kirk of Cardross, to Sir James' wife, after he had come from the slaughter of her husband, and bade her come to the castle [Dumbarton] and said they would send her home [to Blackhall?] in a boat and warned her, for they spoke her true, there were men waiting for her on horse and foot to take her and shortly, through Sir Alexander's fair language and promises she went with him and soon ... within six days after ... illness took her in childbirth and she was delivered before her time nine weeks of a male child that lived not an hour and was buried beside his father in the same church."

From this source, we see that Sir James Stewart and an unnamed companion fell victim to an ambush set by two prominent families of Duchal in Kilmacolm, the Boyds and the Lyles. In addition, apparently within a week, their crime precipitated the deaths of James' widow and unborn son. It is a miserable tale, and it makes one wonder just why the Boyds and Lyles conspired against the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan in this manner.

Though we cannot be sure there was any connection, it is noteworthy that a feud between the Boyds of Kilmarnock and the Stewarts of Darnley had broken out into a something of a minor war in 1439. In that year, Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, Bailie of Duchal, had slain Sir Alan

Stewart of Darnley. In revenge, Sir Alan's younger brother Alexander Stewart raised two hundred men, and on 9 July 1439 attacked Sir Thomas Boyd and his smaller force at Craighnaught Hill in Renfrewshire. It is said that while Alexander and Sir Thomas were engaged in single combat, one of Alexander's men stabbed Sir Thomas in the back with a dagger.

It was the son of this Sir Thomas Boyd who was involved in the brutal murder of Sir James Stewart of Blackhall. There is simply not enough evidence to determine Robert Boyd's motives for murdering Sir James Stewart. It could have been a continuation of the abovementioned Boyd/Stewart feud. Indeed, the death of his father at Craighnaught Hill probably had not done much to endear Robert Boyd to the Stewart families of Renfrewshire. On the other hand, it may only have been a scheme to seize the lands of the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan. (Of course, in this instance the sins of avarice and hereditary hatred may well have been working hand-in-hand.)

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/9C6L-7TP>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-19590>

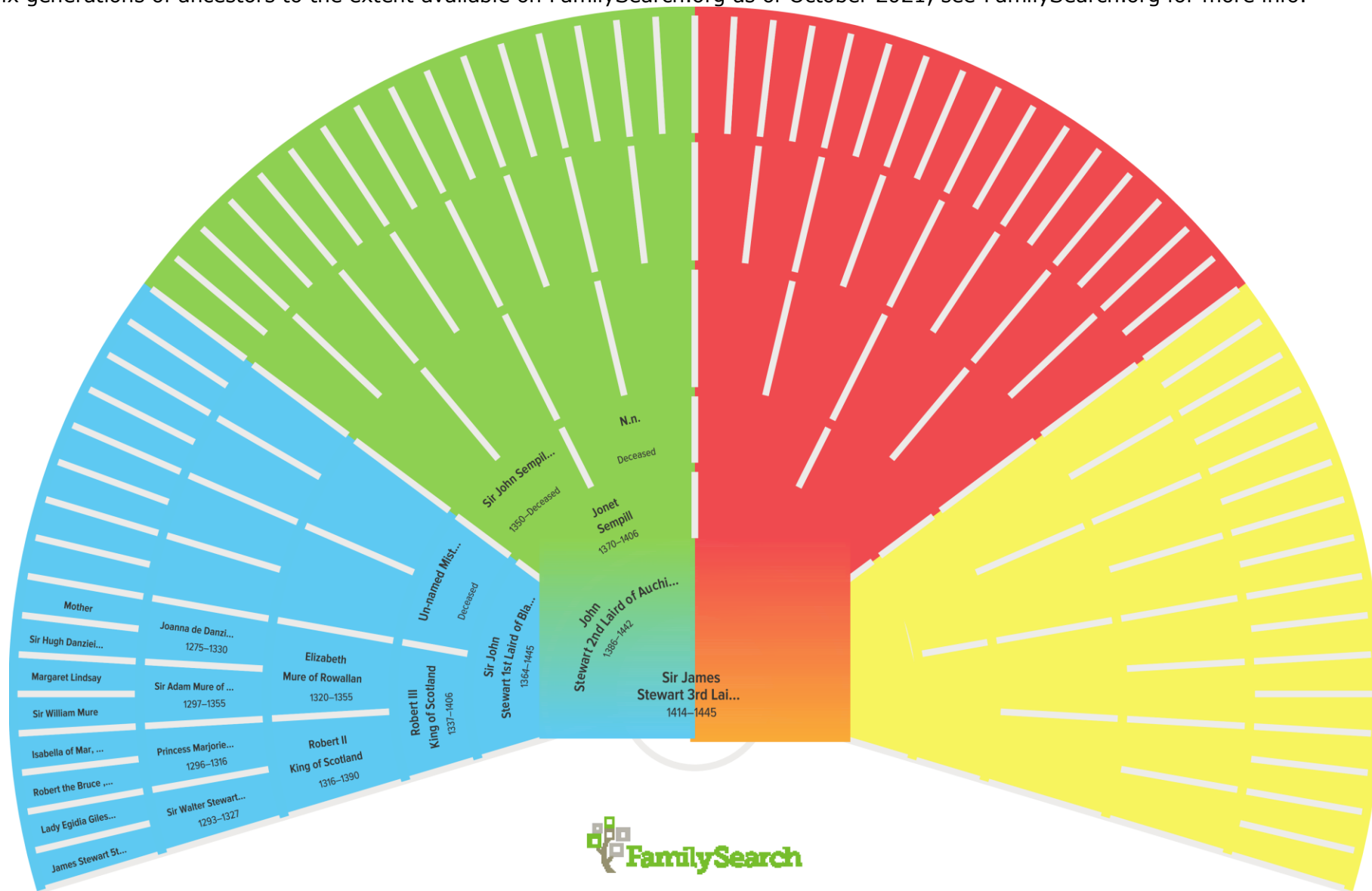
3.5.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/9C6L-7TP>



3.5.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.6 Stewart, John 4th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1443-c. 1493)

Fourth Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [Sir James Stewart, 3rd Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1414-1445) and mother uncertain.

Husband of [Elizabeth Lyle](#).

Father of [John Stewart, 5th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1467-c. 1513).

Born c. 1443 in Scotland.

Died c. 1493 in Scotland.

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(4) John Stewart Infekt (?). Married Eliz. Lyle, 2 sons John Stewart of Ardgowan and James Stewart of Blackhall. Died c. 1493.

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Two; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 1998 XV; pp. 28-29.:

Based on the evidence which has managed to survive to the present day, we may justly surmise that when Robert Boyd and Alexander Lyle had disposed of Sir James, of his wife, and of his unborn son, they seized the heir. This was the only surviving child of Sir James, John Stewart, who must have been a very young child at the time of his parents' deaths. There are two reasons for this hypothesis: First, Alexander Lyle was closely related in some way to the Lyles of Duchal. Second, the sole heir John Stewart married Elizabeth Lyle, daughter of Robert Lyle of Duchal, 1st Lord Lyle.

It seems highly likely that John was given over into the custody of the Lyles following the murder of his parents. In any event, once Robert Boyd's fortunes took their turn for the best, his duties and responsibilities certainly show that he did not continue to hold young John Stewart as a ward, assuming he ever had. That John ended up married to the daughter of the 1st Lord Lyle is a good indication that Boyd let the Lyles have the wardship of the sole heir of the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan--and of all the Lyles, it may well have been the representative of the senior line who ended up with John's wardship. For John to marry a daughter of Lord Lyle when still in his minority indicates that this orphaned heir had one of the Lyles as his guardian, very likely Lord Lyle himself. This wardship would have brought the revenues of the Stewart estates into the coffers of the Lyles. Indeed, as suggested above, this may have been one of the reasons, or perhaps the sole reason, for the attack on Sir James by Boyd and Lyle and their sons.

...

John Stewart, 4th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, is known to have had two sons by his wife Elizabeth Lyle. The elder, born about 1467 or so, was named John Stewart. The younger son was named James Stewart, who was born about 1469. Though the elder son was heir-of-line, during the lifetime of his father the younger son seems to have been granted part of the estate subject to his elder brother. This is apparent from the fact that John the elder was styled "of Ardgowan," while James the younger was styled "of Blackhall."

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Two; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 1998 XV; p. 34.:

The 1st Lord Lyle was the son of Sir Robert Lyle of Duchal by his wife Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Castlemilk. Sir Robert was a descendant (chronology indicates grandson) of the younger daughter of Sir John Menteith and Ellen of Mar. As such, Sir Robert claimed a moiety of the Earldom of Mar as descendant of the junior coheirress... Through this illustrious ancestry, Elizabeth Lyle's marriage to John Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan brought more of the blood of the ancient Earls of Mar into the lineage of these Stewarts (in addition to the Mar descent through Robert the Bruce's first wife).

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Parts One and Two, Addenda, Errata, et Corrigenda; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 2000 XVII; p. 9.:

Edson refers to a charter of 1472 granted by King James III to his cousin John, granting to him "the crownary of Arran, by the resignation of John MacLowie".

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GC5C-1C6>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-19591>

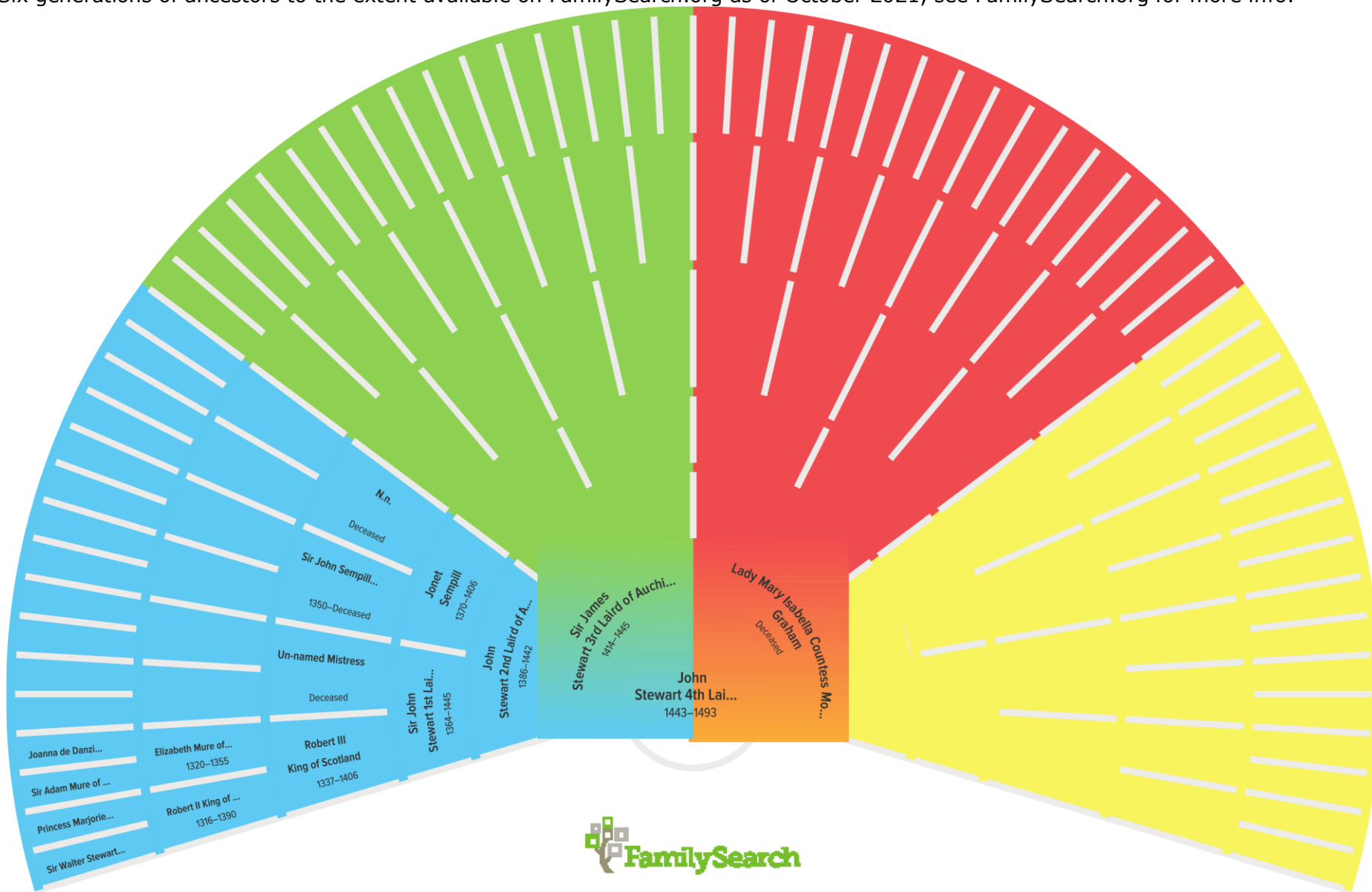
3.6.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/GC5C-1C6>



3.6.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.7 Stewart, John 5th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1467-c. 1513)

Fifth Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [John Stewart, 4th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1443-c. 1493) and [Elizabeth Lyle](#).

Husband of [Marion Mure](#).

Father of [James Stewart, 6th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1491-c. 1553).

Born c. 1467 in Scotland.

Died 9 September 1513 in Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Peerage 107th Edition 2003; page 3589:

JOHN STEWART OF AUCHINGOUN OF BLACKHALL AND ARDGOWAN; got royal charter 1508 confirming earlier charters.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010, page 1268, notes the royal charter was received from [King James IV](#).

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(5) John Stewart Infert c. 1494 Married Marion Mure. Died Flodden 1513

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Two; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 1998 XV; p. 29.:

About 1490, John the heir married Marion Mure, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Caldwell... John, 4th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, died about 1493, when his eldest son and heir John Stewart of Ardgowan succeeded him in the family estates.

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Three; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 2000 XVII; pp. 10-11.:

John and his wife Marion appear in several documents that have survived. For instance, there is a Crown Charter dated 17 May 1494 which names them both. This charter is a precept of the lands of Auchingowan, resigned by John [of Auchingowan], and was issued in favor of John Stewart of Ardgowan and Marion Mure his spouse.

Also, in 1503 the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan became entangled in a dispute with George Stewart, laird of Barskub and Sausserhill. The dispute had something to do with the grazing of cattle on Blackhall land. In the document related to this disagreement, John is referred to as "lord of Blakhall," while his wife appeared as witness, being named as "Marion Mur, lady of Blakhall."

In the same year as the cattle-grazing dispute, John Stewart of "Argowan and Blakhaw" purchased the lands of Nether Pollok from John Maxwell. These lands were later recognised into the hands of the King, who gave them back to Maxwell of Pollok in 1506 along with the lands of Mearns. Then in 1512, John Stewart purchased from John Stewart of Kirkpennyland the "5 lib. 10 shilling lands of Kirkpennyland in the Lordship of Achinfour and Parish of Innerkip." John Stewart of Ardgowan was infert in these lands by instrument of sasine dated 8 May 1512.

And that is the last that we hear of him. He and his wife Marion are known to have had at least one child, a son named James Stewart who first appears on record in 1511. James was infeft in the family estates as heir to his father in 1514, almost two years after his father had been infeft in the lands of Kirkpennyland. These facts strongly indicate that James' father John was one of many, many Scottish noblemen who lost their lives on 9 September 1513 at the terrible [catastrophe of Flodden Field](#), at which King James IV was slain. That would make John the second member of this family to die a violent death.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G35Q-LVB>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-19592>

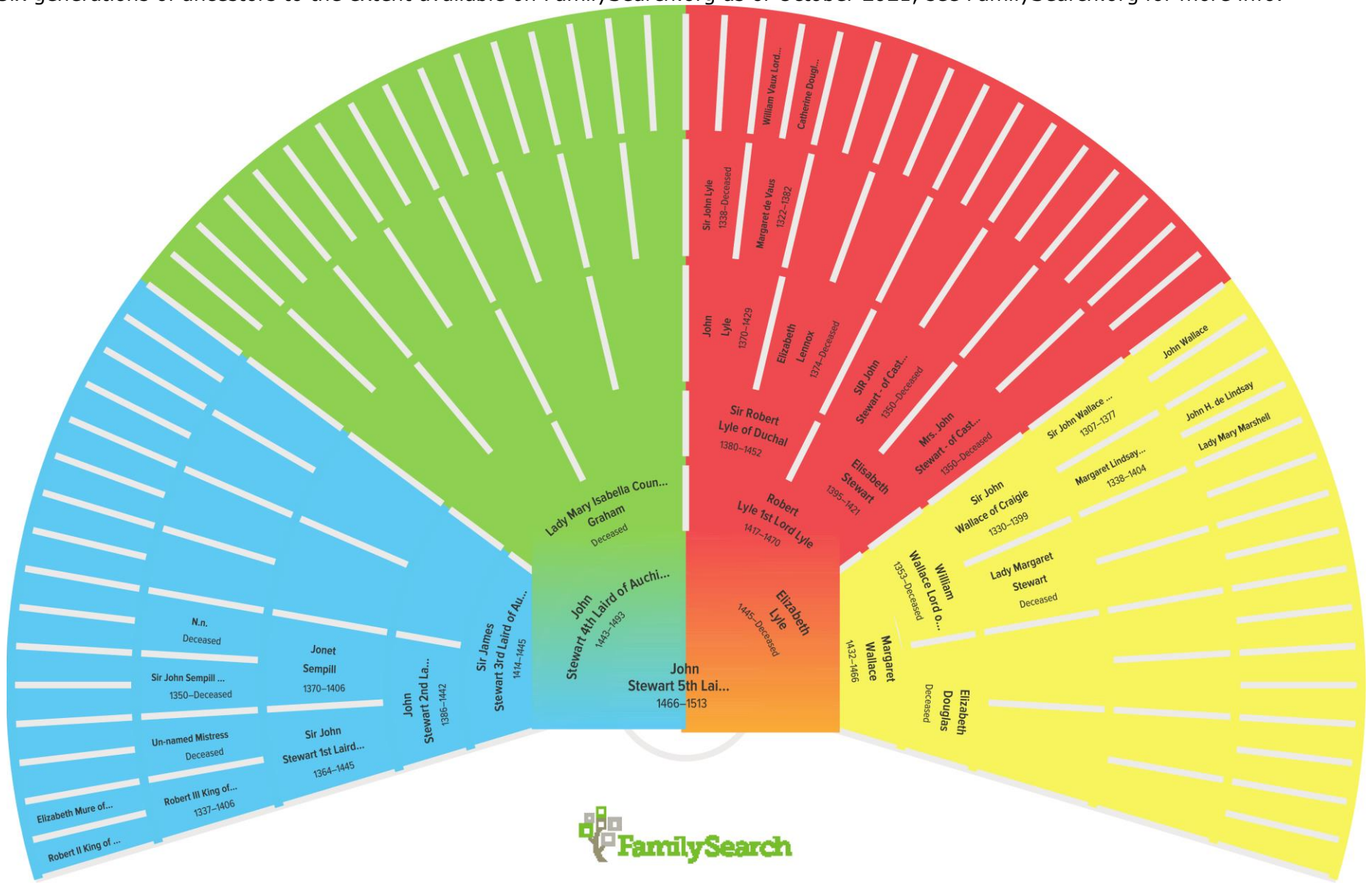
3.7.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G35Q-LVB>



3.7.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.8 Stewart, James 6th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1491-c. 1553)

Sixth Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [John Stewart, 5th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1467-c. 1513) and [Marion Mure](#).

Husband of [Janet Kennedy](#).

Father of [James Stewart, 7th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1521-c. 1579).

Born c. 1491 in Scotland.

Died c. 1553 in Scotland.

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(6) James Stewart Infeft c. 1514 Married Janet Kennedy 3 sons 1 daughter. Died c. 1553.

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Three; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 2000 XVII; pp. 11-12.:

It was during the lifetime of James Stewart, the son and heir of John Stewart and Marion Mure, that the fortunes of the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan had very noticeably begun to rise. James was apparently a courtier and companion of his distant cousin King James IV. This is shown from an entry in the Treasury Accounts from the year 1511, which reads, ". . . sum paid to James Stewart, the young laird of Ardgowan, to bye him a Jack because ye King had 'spot' his Jack in playing." James was probably born about 1491, so he would have been about 22 years old in 1511, while the King was aged about 38.

Two years later King James IV tragically fell on the field of Flodden, leaving Scotland once more with a child king, James V. As has just been mentioned, John Stewart, 5th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, probably also died in that awful battle. The family estates therefore passed to John's son James, who was infeft in 1514.

James' previous connection to the Royal Court may account for his selection in 1519 by the Scottish Council (which governed the realm during the minority of James V) to lead a military expedition intended to aid Christian II, King of Denmark, against his enemies. In a letter to the Danish king, the Scottish Council names James Stewart as "Jacobus Stewart de Ardgowan, Capitaneus noster cum auxiliariis peditum" ("James Stewart of Ardgowan, our Captain, with auxiliary foot soldiers"). The expedition set out from Leith in May 1519, in a ship that belonged to a Leith trader named Robert Bertone (who in return for his help was afterwards appointed Keeper of the Rolls). According to Bolton, Christian II had promised to cover all of the expenses incurred by the Scots, but never honored that promise.

It seems to have been in the following year, 1520, that James Stewart took a wife, a woman named Janet Kennedy. The timing of their marriage is an inference from a charter dated 8 July 1521, which names both James and Janet as husband and wife. By that charter, the lands of Finnock were transferred to James from his distant cousin William Stewart of Finnock, as a reward for James' role in the Danish expedition.

Many years later, James received a special honor from King James V: by a charter that is dated 17 February 1539, his landed possessions "extending in whole to 20 lib. land of old extent" (including the lands of Auchingowan, Ardgowan, Blackhall, and Finnock) were erected into a Free Barony, to be known as the Barony of Ardgowan.

James Stewart and his wife Janet Kennedy are known to have had at least four children: three sons—James (the heir, born circa 1521), Archibald, and Andrew—and a daughter named Isabella. Through Archibald and Isabella, the Renfrewshire family of Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan came to be related to the Cowal family of Lamont of Innermyne.

James Stewart, 6th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, was dead by the late Spring of 1553, at which time his son and heir James was served heir to his deceased father.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G8D1-991>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-19593>

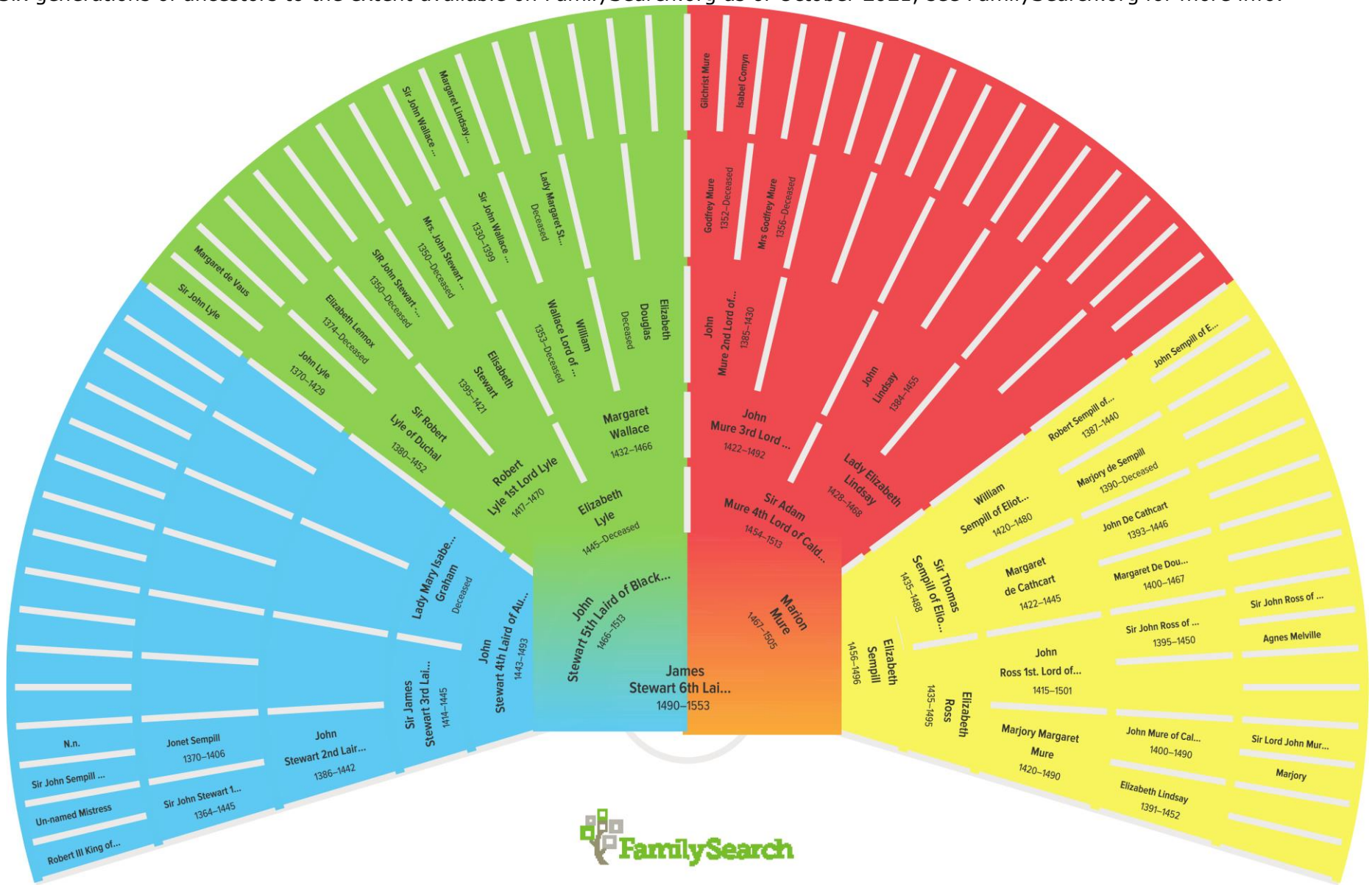
3.8.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G8D1-991>



3.8.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.9 Stewart, James 7th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1521-c. 1579)

Seventh Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [James Stewart, 6th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1491-c. 1553) and [Janet Kennedy](#).

Husband of [Janet Maxwell](#).

Father of [James Stewart, 8th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1535-1589).

Born c. 1521 in Scotland.

Died c. 1579 in Scotland.

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(7) James Stewart Infeft c. 1553 married Janet Maxwell of Newark 5 sons 3 daughters. Died c. 1579.

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Three; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 2000 XVII; pp. 12-13.:

In 1542 the army of King James V was defeated by a much smaller English force at the Battle of Solway Moss. Not long afterwards the King, suffering from an illness that would soon take his life, received word that his kingdom would pass to a daughter, Mary, rather than a son. Thus the legitimate male line of the Royal Stewarts was extinguished. However, several illegitimate branches of the Royal Stewarts continued on, including the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

About the same year that King James V died, the eldest son and heir of James Stewart and Janet Kennedy, also named James Stewart, made the first of several marital alliances between the Maxwells and the Stewarts of Blackhall. His wife was named Janet Maxwell, and she bore him at least five sons and three daughters. Thus the continuance of the Blackhall line was ensured at a time when their cousins the legitimate line of the Royal Stewarts died out.

The names of the daughters are unknown, but we do know that one of them married Archibald Kelso of Kelso, another one married ... Wallace of Johnstoun, and the third one married Hugh Brisbane of Bishopston... The five sons were apparently born one each year from about 1544 to 1548. They were named James (the heir), Robert, Archibald, Dugald, and William.

By a Precept of Chancery dated 20 May 1553, James Stewart, 7th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, was served and retoured heir to his father, who had therefore died sometime prior to that date. James continued to administer the family estates until 21 May 1574, which is the date of a charter by which James Stewart and his wife Janet Maxwell entrusted the control of the family's estates of Ardgowan, Blackhall, Auchingowan, Lochwinnoch, and Finnock to their son and heir James, the eighth head of his line. It is remarkable that they took this extraordinary measure of granting their heir his inheritance in the lifetime of his father. Whether this was done because of some infirmity that afflicted the elder James, as a loving gift to a devoted son, or to resolve sibling rivalry among the five brothers, we cannot tell. It may even have been a protective measure taken in view of the terrible upheavals that had come upon Scotland as a consequence of external conflicts with England, and of internal religious conflicts—the result of decades of fanatical activities of the followers of (then recently deceased) John Knox, founder of the Presbyterian religion. James the elder survived for a few years after handing the estates over to his son, and probably died some time in 1579 (or no later than early 1580).

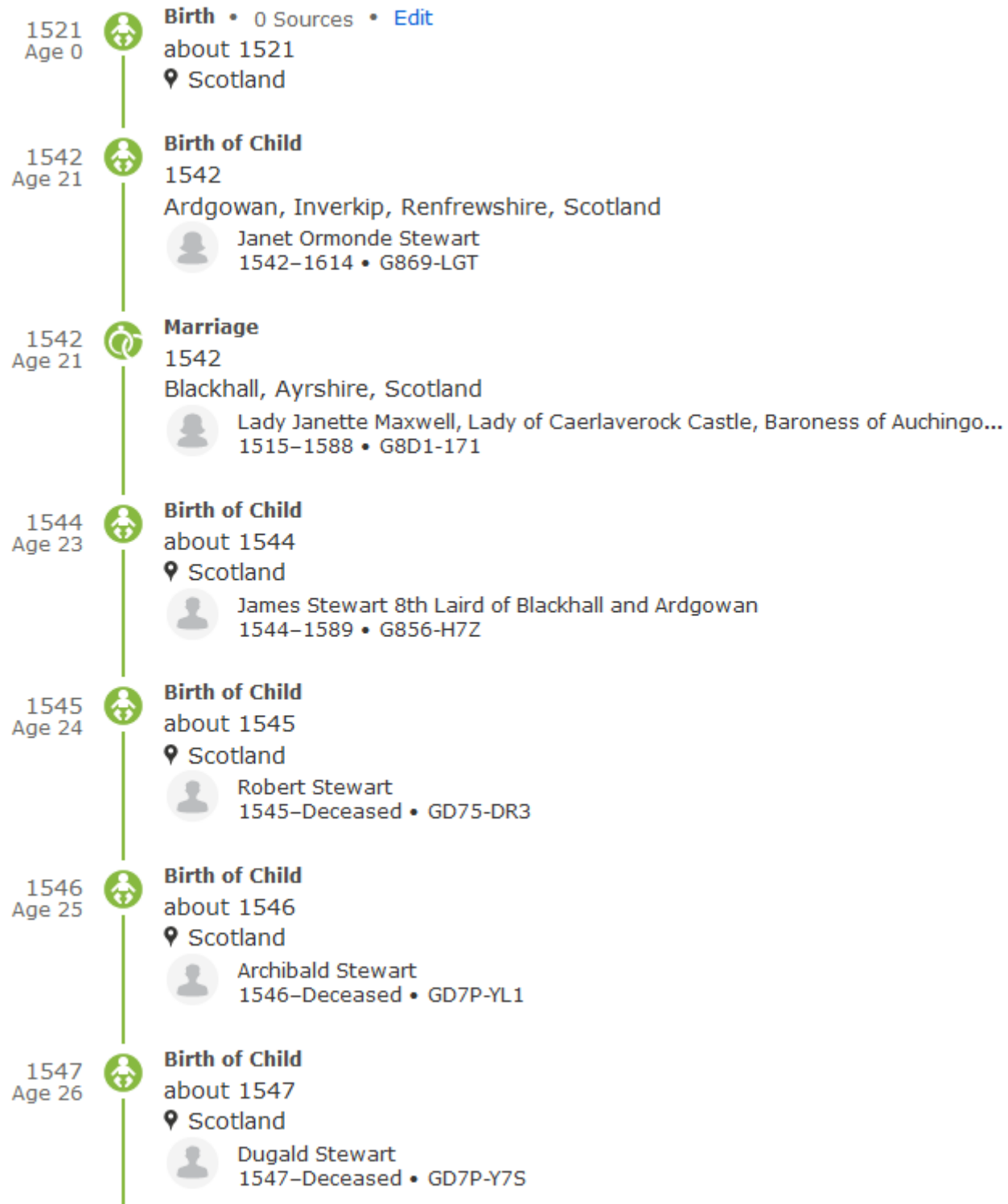
Genealogy websites:








<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G8K2-9BW>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-19788>

3.9.1 Timeline

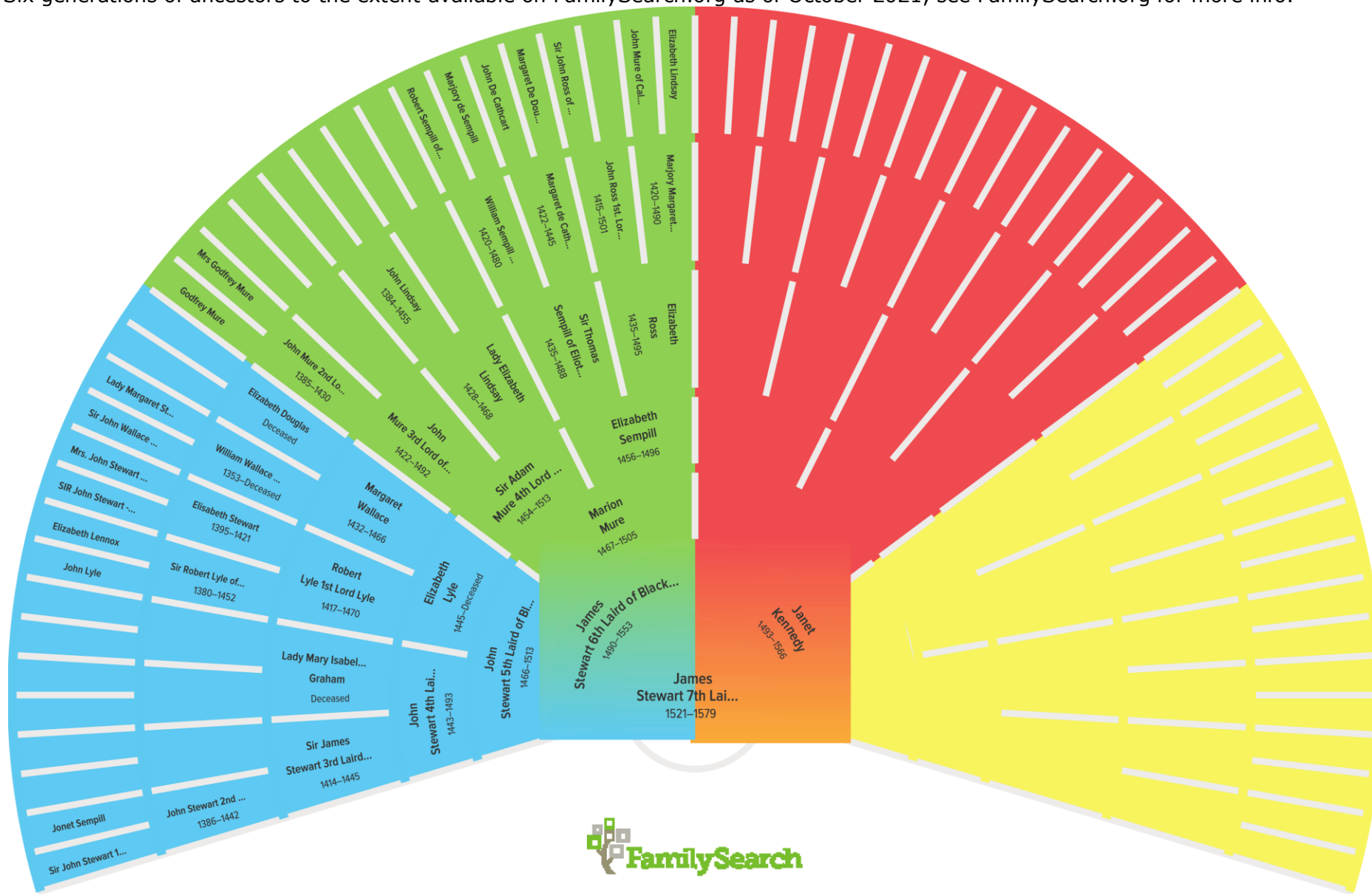
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G8K2-9BW>



- 1548
Age 27  **Birth of Child**
about 1548
📍 Scotland
 William Stewart
1548–Deceased • GD7P-YG4
- 1553
Age 32  **Death of Parent**
Abt. 1553
Blackhall Castle, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 James Stewart 6th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan
1490–1553 • G8D1-991
- 1566
Age 45  **Death of Parent**
08 Jun 1566
Wigtown, Wigtownshire, Scotland
 Janet Kennedy
1493–1566 • GZ6X-K6Q
- 1579
Age 58  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
1579
📍 Scotland

3.9.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.10 Stewart, James 8th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1535-1589)

Eighth Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [James Stewart, 7th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1521-c. 1579) and [Janet Maxwell](#).

Husband of [Margaret Wallace](#).

Father of [John Stewart, 9th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1566-c. 1597)

Born c. 1535 in Scotland.

Died 1589 in Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Peerage 107th Edition 2003; page 3589:

JAMES STEWART OF ARDGOWAN; got royal charter 1579 confirming his lands of Auchingoun, Blackhall and Ardgowan into a (territorial) Barony; married Margaret, daughter of William Wallace of Johnston.⁷

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010, page 1268 notes the above royal charter was received from [King James VI](#).

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(8) James Stewart Infeft c. 1574 Married Margaret Wallace 4 sons. Died 1589

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Three; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 2000 XVII; pp. 13-14.:

James Stewart, 8th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, came into his inheritance during the lifetime of his father, in 1574. After his father's death the settlement of 1574 was confirmed by a charter of King James VI, dated 16 July 1579. On the same date, James also received a royal charter that erected the entirety of his family's estates into the Free Barony of Ardgowan.

James had married circa 1565 Margaret Wallace, daughter of Sir William Wallace of Johnstoun... James and Margaret are known to have had four sons, apparently born one a year from about 1566 to about 1569. They were named John (the heir), James, Patrick, and Archibald.

Although not much is known of the three younger sons, what is known provides us with some important information about junior branches of the family. For instance, the second son James Stuart was the "Tutor of Blackhall." About 1593 he took a wife named Marie Maxwell, and they are known to have had two daughters, Elizabeth and Anna. In his Testament dated 11 May 1618, James nominated his younger brothers Patrick and Archibald as his Trustees. His daughter Elizabeth Stuart married John Maxwell of Auldhouse and bore her husband two sons, George and Zacharias. This marriage was the origin of the blood kinship of Stewart of Blackhall and Maxwell of Pollok, of which we will hear more below. James' younger daughter Anna Stuart married her cousin Walter Stewart circa 1642 (of whom see below), but died without issue just a few years later. Finally, the fourth son Archibald seems to have owned some land, as he was known as "Archibald of Orchard." In addition to his 1618 appearance in the Testament of his older brother James, Archibald also shows up as a witness to his nephew Archibald's sasine in 1613.

⁷ Corrections to date and confirmation added from [Jared Olar](#).

James Stewart, 8th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, died about 1589 and was succeeded by his oldest son and heir John.

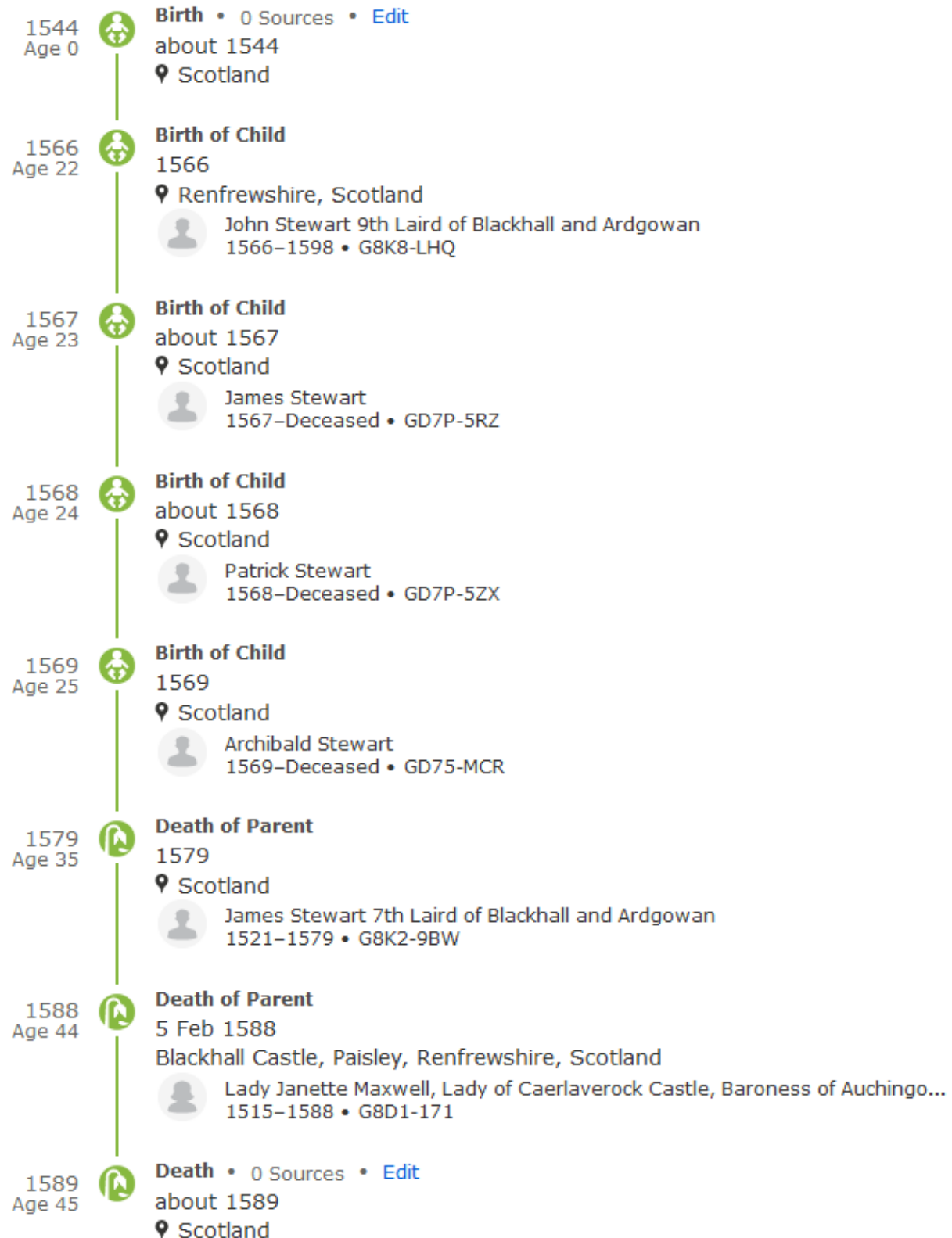
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G856-H7Z>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-19789>

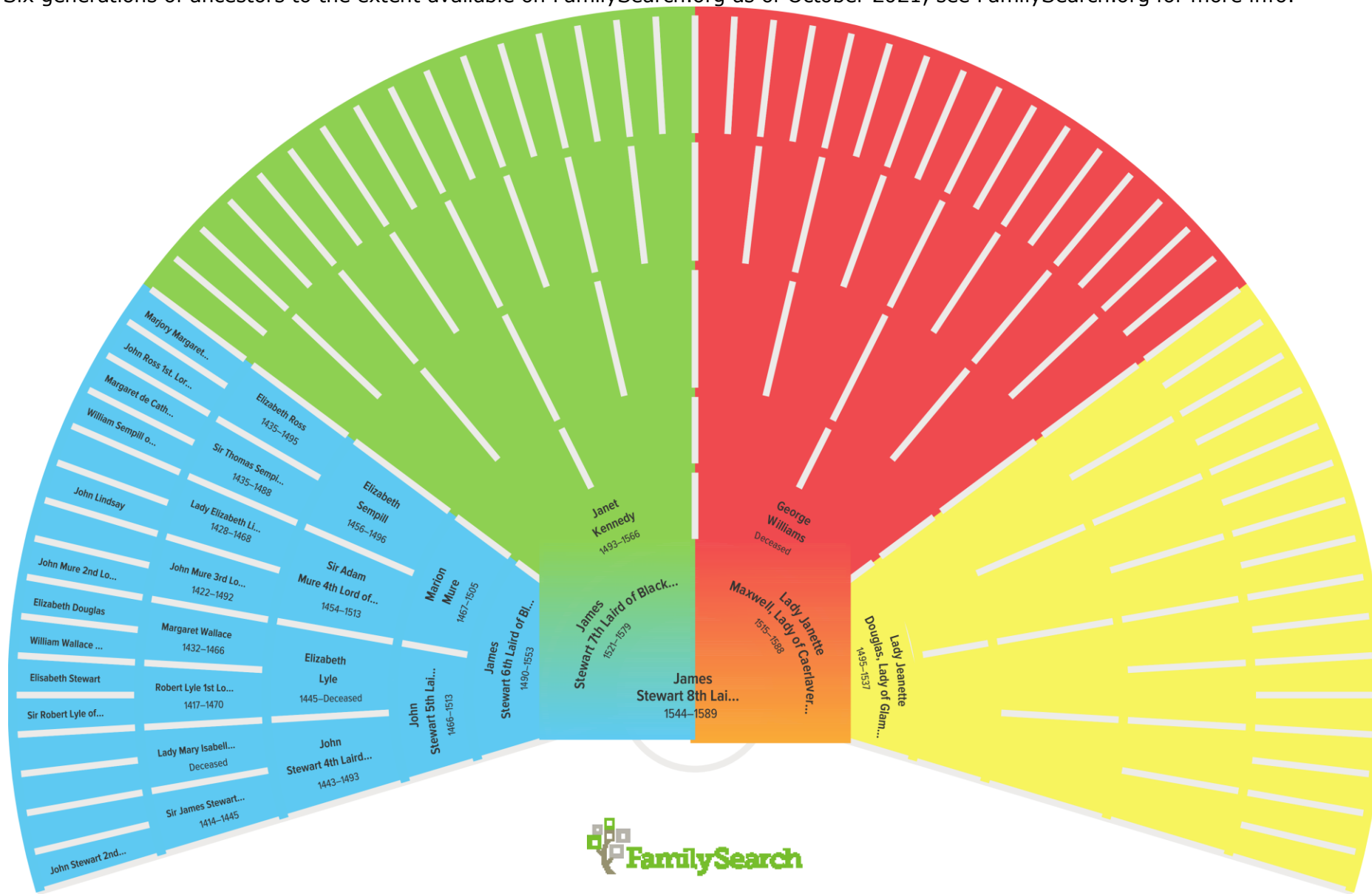
3.10.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G856-H7Z>



3.10.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.11 Stewart, John 9th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1566-c. 1597)

Ninth Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [James Stewart, 8th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1535-1589) and [Margaret Wallace](#).

Husband of [Margaret Stewart of Castlemilk](#).

Father of [Sir Archibald Stewart, 11th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1589-1665).

Born c. 1566 in Scotland.

Died c. 1598 in Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Peerage 107th Edition 2003; page 3589:

JOHN STEWART OF ARDGOWAN; married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, and died 1598.

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(9) John Stewart Infekt c. 1590 Married Margaret Stewart of Castlemilk 3 sons 1 daughter. Died c. 1597

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Three; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 2000 XVII; pp. 14-15.:

John Stewart, 9th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, had married circa 1587 Margaret Stewart, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk by his wife Janet Stewart, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Minto. This single marriage brought together the genetic heritage of three important Stewart families...

John and Margaret had a daughter named Janet; and three sons, named James, Archibald, and John, who were born from about 1588 to about 1590. The biographies of James and Archibald will be related below. As for the youngest son John, he died unmarried at Paisley in August 1627. His older brother Archibald was served heir to him 19 July 1628 "in an annual rent out of the lands of Houshill and Priesthill."

On 22 January 1595, John Stewart's cousin Robert Stewart of Gass settled his estate upon John and his second son Archibald. In the words of the contract, "For the love and favour he bore to the said John Stewart and his son Archibald, he settled his lands of Gass (failing heirs male of his own body) on John Stewart and his son Archibald and his heirs male ... on condition that if the said Robert Stewart should be succeeded by Elizabeth his sister then John Stewart and his heirs should pay her 500 merks ..."

Upon the death not long afterwards of Robert Stewart of Gass without male heirs, his sister Elizabeth and her husband Thomas Agnew of Greyabbey in Ireland delivered the lands of Gass to John Stewart, to be held in favor of his son Archibald. In this way John secured an inheritance for his second son, since the larger part of his estate was destined for the eldest son and heir James.

John died about the year 1597, when his eldest son and heir James was only about eleven years of age. After his death, John's widow Margaret married Matthew Wallace of Dundonald, by whom she had further issue. Since the children from her first marriage were all under age, it is

possible that they were brought up at Dundonald instead of her late husband's residence of Blackhall. For the second time in the history of this family, the heir of the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan was an underage boy.

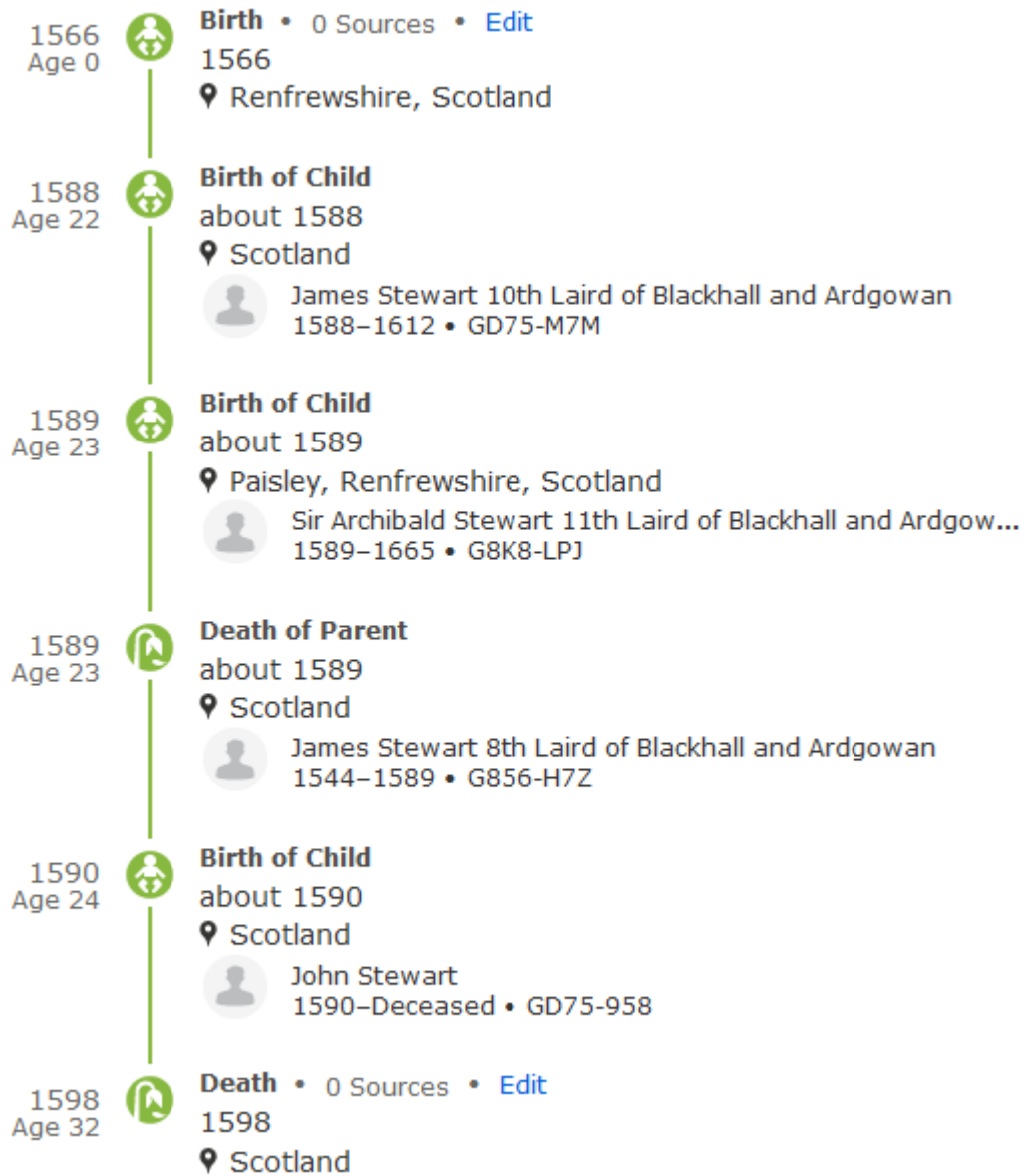
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G8K8-LHQ>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-18656>

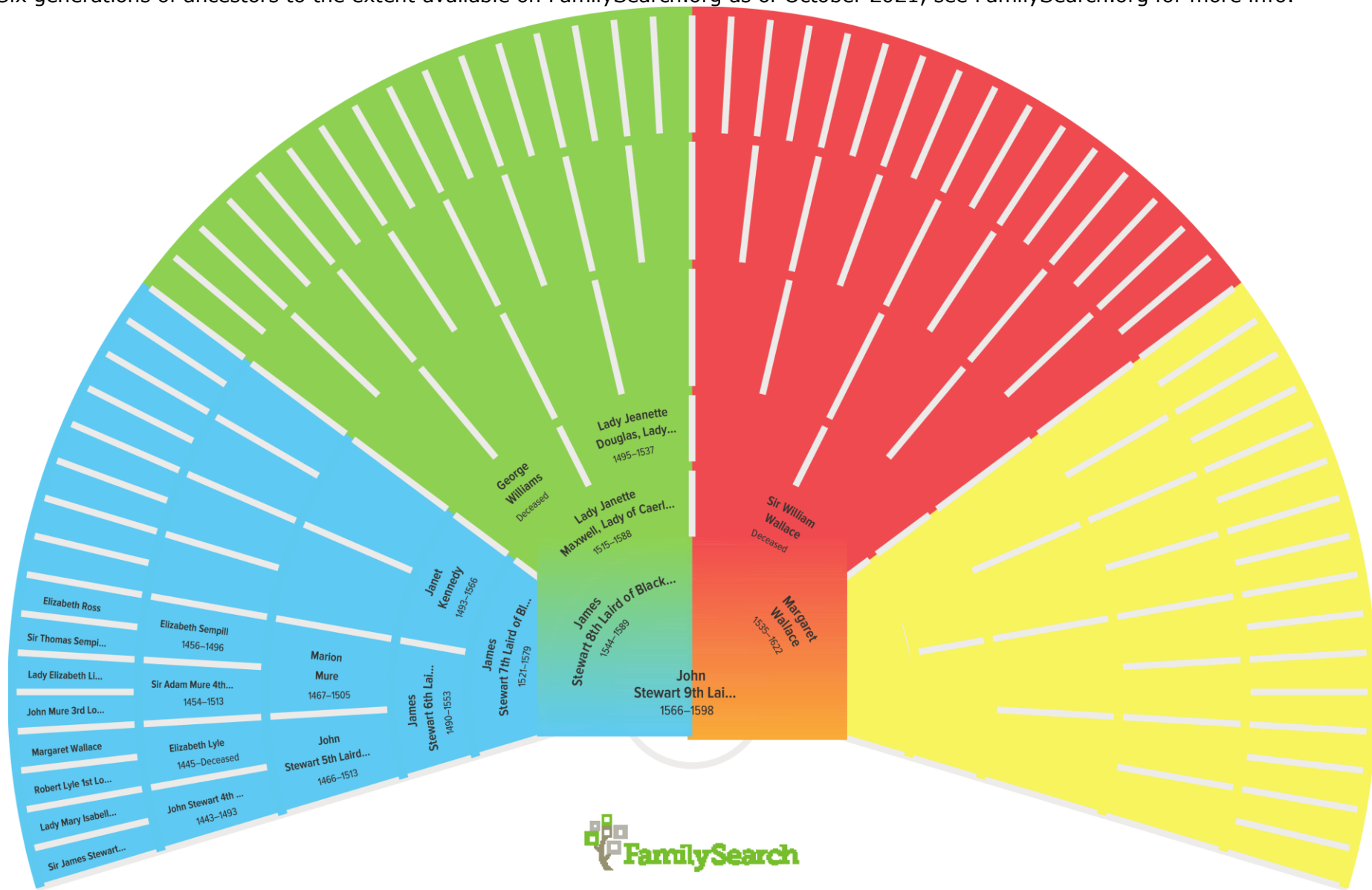
3.11.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G8K8-LHQ>



3.11.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.12 Stewart, Sir Archibald 11th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1589-1665)

Eleventh Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan. The tenth laird James Stewart (-c. 1612) died unmarried, leaving the estate to his younger brother.

Son of [John Stewart, 9th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1566-c. 1597) and [Margaret Stewart of Castlemilk](#).

Husband of [Margaret Blair](#).

Father of [John Stewart 12th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1614-c. 1656).

Born c. 1589 in Scotland.

Died March 1665 in Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010, p. 1269:

SIR ARCHIBALD STEWART (Knight), of Blackhall, P.C., M.P. one of the Commissioners to Parliament for the county of Renfrew in the reign of [CHARLES I](#), who chose him to be one of his Privy Council and advanced him to the dignity of Knighthood. He was also of the Privy Council to CHARLES I, when in Scotland 1650. He married firstly 1613 Margaret (d. Aug. 1621), daughter of Bryce Blair of that Ilk, and secondly 1624 Margaret, daughter of Sir. George Home of Wedderburn (see HOME, Bt., of Blackadder).

[Burke's](#) Peerage 107th Edition 2003; page 3589:

Sir ARCHIBALD STEWART of Blackhall, PC; MP, Commr to Parl for Renfrewshire; m 1st 1613 Margaret (d Aug 1621), dau of Bryce Blair of that Ilk; m 2nd 1624 Margaret, dau of George Home, de jure 3rd Earl of Dunbar (see HOME OF BLACKADDER, Bt), and d 1665, leaving by his 1st w:

1a John; m 1633 Mary, dau of Sir James Stirling of Keir, and dvp by 1658, leaving, with other issue:

1b John; m Barbara (m 2nd Sir William Drummond of Hawthornden), dau of Sir William Scott of Clerkington by his 2nd w Barbara Dalmahoy, and dsp 1658

2b ARCHIBALD (Sir), **1st Bt**

1b Mary; m Sir Alexander Cuninghame of Corsehill, 1st Bt (qv), and had issue

2a Archibald, of Scotston; m Margaret, dau and heiress of John Hutcheson of Scotston

3a Walter, of Pardovan; m Elizabeth, dau and heiress of Robert Stewart of Pardovan, and had:

1b Walter

1a Annabella; m 1646 Sir George Maxwell as of Auldhouse and Pollok (d April 1677) and had issue (see HERON-MAXWELL OF SPRINGKELL, Bt)

2a Margaret; m Sir David Boswell of Auchinleck

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(11) Sir Archibald Stewart Infekt c. 1613 twice married 1st to Margaret Blair by whom 4 sons 2 daughters secondly to Lady Margaret Home 1 son. Died c. 1665

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Three; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 2000 XVII; pp. 15-16.:

James Stewart, 10th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, was named heir to his father John "in the lands of Gass in Carrick and Kildonan in Arran" on 30 August 1597. This indicates that John probably died in 1597, prior to 30 August. Although the family estates passed to him, James would not be able to administer them personally until reaching his majority... The next we hear of the young heir James is in a charter dated 16 April 1607, given to him by the Earl of Abercorn, which granted "the Kirklands of Innerkip" to "James Stewart of Ardgowan" and to his heirs male. And then, about five years later, young James died, unmarried and lacking either legitimate or illegitimate issue. This was apparently the first time in the history of the family that the eldest surviving son failed to beget an heir. From the foundation of this line in 1390, the inheritance seems to have passed generation by generation, from father to eldest son. With the untimely death of the 10th laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan circa 1612, the family estates passed to the next in line, James' younger brother Archibald.

...

During the lifetime of Archibald Stewart, 11th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, Scotland was to suffer terribly from chronic violence and war that resulted from the seventeenth century's many agonising religious conflicts. Paradoxically, this generation also saw this family attain what was until then the heights of its fortunes.

For instance, Archibald was knighted by King Charles I sometime between 19 April 1636 and 23 October 1637, and was chosen as a member of the King's Privy Council. The downside of those honors is that they placed Archibald right in the middle of the same religious tumult that eventually brought about the murder of the King in 1649 at the hands of an English Calvinist military junta.

Sir Archibald, ever loyal to his King, even found himself arrested on 11 June 1641 by the Earl of Argyll, on an unfounded charge of treason, and imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle. Arrested and imprisoned at the same time were three other important nobles, including the Earl of Montrose, who was the King's most influential and valiant supporter, and therefore Argyll's arch-enemy. After being held for several months, Montrose, Sir Archibald, and their two fellow prisoners were released in the middle of the night, separately and secretly, with no explanation given.

In the context of such dangerous political and religious conflicts, it is understandable that whenever the Privy Council had to deal with controversial matters, Sir Archibald would be unable to attend their deliberations due to a very convenient attack of gout. So often did he use this excuse that his family nicknamed him "Gouty Toe."...

After the death of his older brother James, Archibald Stewart, 11th of Blackhall and Ardgowan, was served and retoured heir to his father John on 31 March 1613. At the same time, he was also served heir to his brother James of the lands of Kildonan in Arran and the lands of Gass in Carrick. Shortly after that, by the consent of his great-uncle Walter Stewart, Lord Blantyre, Archibald entered into a contract of marriage (dated 23-24 April 1613) with Margaret Blair, daughter of Bryce Blair of that Ilk by his wife Annabella Wallace.

Archibald and Margaret had six children—four sons, named John (the heir), Archibald, Walter, and James, who were born one each year from about 1614 to 1617; and two daughters, named

Annabella (born circa 1618) and Margaret (born circa 1619). In August 1621, just a few years after their youngest child was born, Archibald's wife Margaret died. In 1624 Archibald took a second wife, Lady Margaret Home, daughter of Sir George Home of Wedderburne and Lady Jean Haldane. By his second wife, Archibald had a son named David. After a long and eventful life, Sir Archibald died in 1665, aged about 76 years.

Of the five sons of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan, little is known of the two youngest sons James and David. As for David, we know his name and the time of his parents' marriage. David's older half-brother James appears in the records of the Baron Courts, but he apparently never married, presumably dying without issue. However, we know considerably more concerning Sir Archibald's other sons and two daughters.

On 23 August 1633, Archibald's eldest son and heir John married Maria Stirling, daughter of Sir George Stirling of Keir. They had seven sons and two daughters. The family line was continued to the present day through their second son Archibald, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1667—the first of his line. By an arrangement similar to the settlement of 1574, John was infeft in the family estates in the lifetime of his father by a charter dated 29 March 1634. However, John predeceased his father by about nine years, dying on 1 December 1656, after which his son was designated as heir in his place.

Archibald's second son, also named Archibald, acquired the lands of Scotston by marrying Margaret Hutcheson, daughter and heiress of John Hutcheson of Scotston. Scotston was later held by his nephew George Stewart, one of the sons of Archibald's older brother John by his wife Maria Stirling.

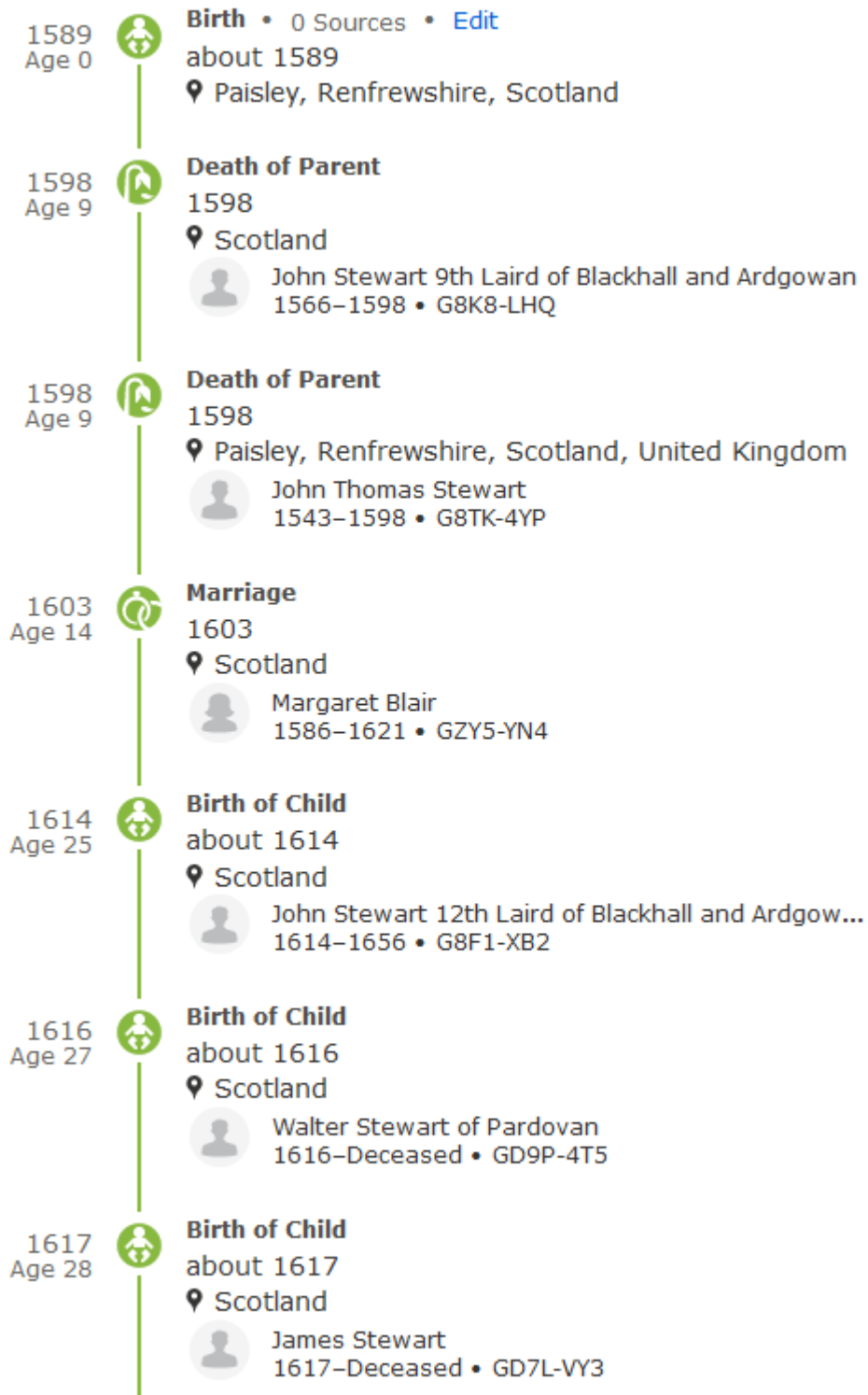
Genealogy websites:












<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G8K8-LPJ>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-18652>

3.12.1 Timeline

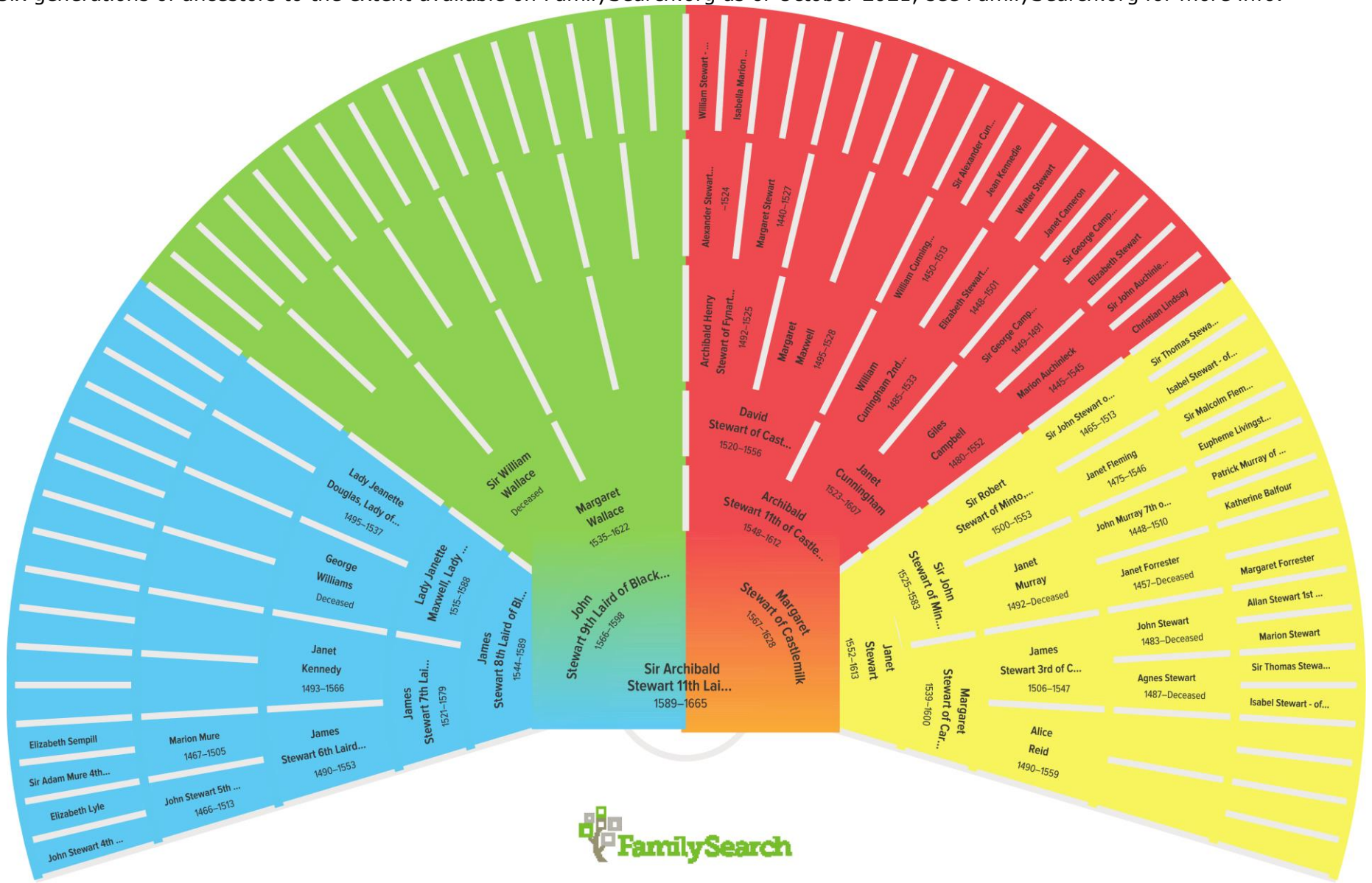
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G8K8-LPJ>



- 1619
Age 30  **Birth of Child**
about 1619
📍 Scotland
 Margaret Stewart
1619–Deceased • GD7L-F54
- 1621
Age 32  **Death of Spouse**
about 1621
📍 Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 Margaret Blair
1586–1621 • GZY5-YN4
- 1628
Age 39  **Death of Parent**
June 1628
📍 Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 Margaret Stewart of Castlemilk
1567–1628 • LBQ1-N2S
- 1650
Age 61  **Birth of Child**
1650
 Archibald Stewart
1650–1728 • G8K8-6DF
- 1656
Age 67  **Death of Child**
1 December 1656
📍 Scotland
 John Stewart 12th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgow...
1614–1656 • G8F1-XB2
- 1665
Age 76  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
1665
📍 Blackhall, Renfrewshire, Scotland

3.12.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.13 Stewart, John 12th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1614-1656)

Twelfth Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [Sir Archibald Stewart, 11th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1589-1665) and [Margaret Blair](#).

Husband of [Maria Stirling](#).

Father of [John Stewart, 13th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1634-1658) as well as [Sir Archibald Stewart, 14th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1635-c. 1722). One of the three possibilities for father of [Archibald Stewart of Drum](#) (c. 1654-c. 1735), as described [here](#).

Born c. 1615 in Scotland.

Died 1 December 1656 in Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Peerage 107th Edition 2003; page 3589:

John; married 1633 Mary, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, and died in the lifetime of his father by 1658, leaving, with other issue:

1b John; m Barbara (m 2nd Sir William Drummond of Hawthornden), dau of Sir William Scott of Clerkington by his 2nd w Barbara Dalmahoy, and dsp 1658

2b ARCHIBALD (Sir), **1st Bt**

1b Mary; m Sir Alexander Cuninghame of Corsehill, 1st Bt (qv), and had issue.

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(12) John Stewart Infefit 1634 married Maria Stirling of Keir 7 sons 2 daughters. Died 1656

This marriage [with Maria Stirling] took place on 23 August, 1633 and from it there were seven sons and two daughters: (1) John born c. 1634; (2) Archibald born c. 1635; (3) Walter born c. 1636 of Kincardine; (4) David born c. 1637 of Kirkwood; (5) James born c. 1639 of Lumbock; (6) George born c. 1640 of Scotstoun; (7) William born c. 1642; (8) Mary born c. 1638 married Alex. Cunningham (later Sir); (9) Annabella born c. 1641 married William Porterfield.

John Stewart added to the estates, the lands of Auchinfour and Levan including the superiority of the "Kirkpennylands" which he acquired from Robert Lord Semple, between 3rd July and the 27th October, 1649.

John Stewart died on 1st December, 1656, predeceasing his father, Sir Archibald, by some nine years.

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Three; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 2000 XVII; p. 16.:

Archibald [11th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan] and Margaret had six children—four sons, named John (the heir) [12th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan], Archibald, Walter, and James, who were born one each year from about 1614 to 1617...

On 23 August 1633, Archibald's eldest son and heir John married Maria Stirling, daughter of Sir George Stirling of Keir. They had seven sons and two daughters. The family line was continued

to the present day through their second son Archibald, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1667—the first of his line. By an arrangement similar to the settlement of 1574, John was infeft in the family estates in the lifetime of his father by a charter dated 29 March 1634. However, John predeceased his father by about nine years, dying on 1 December 1656, after which his son was designated as heir in his place.

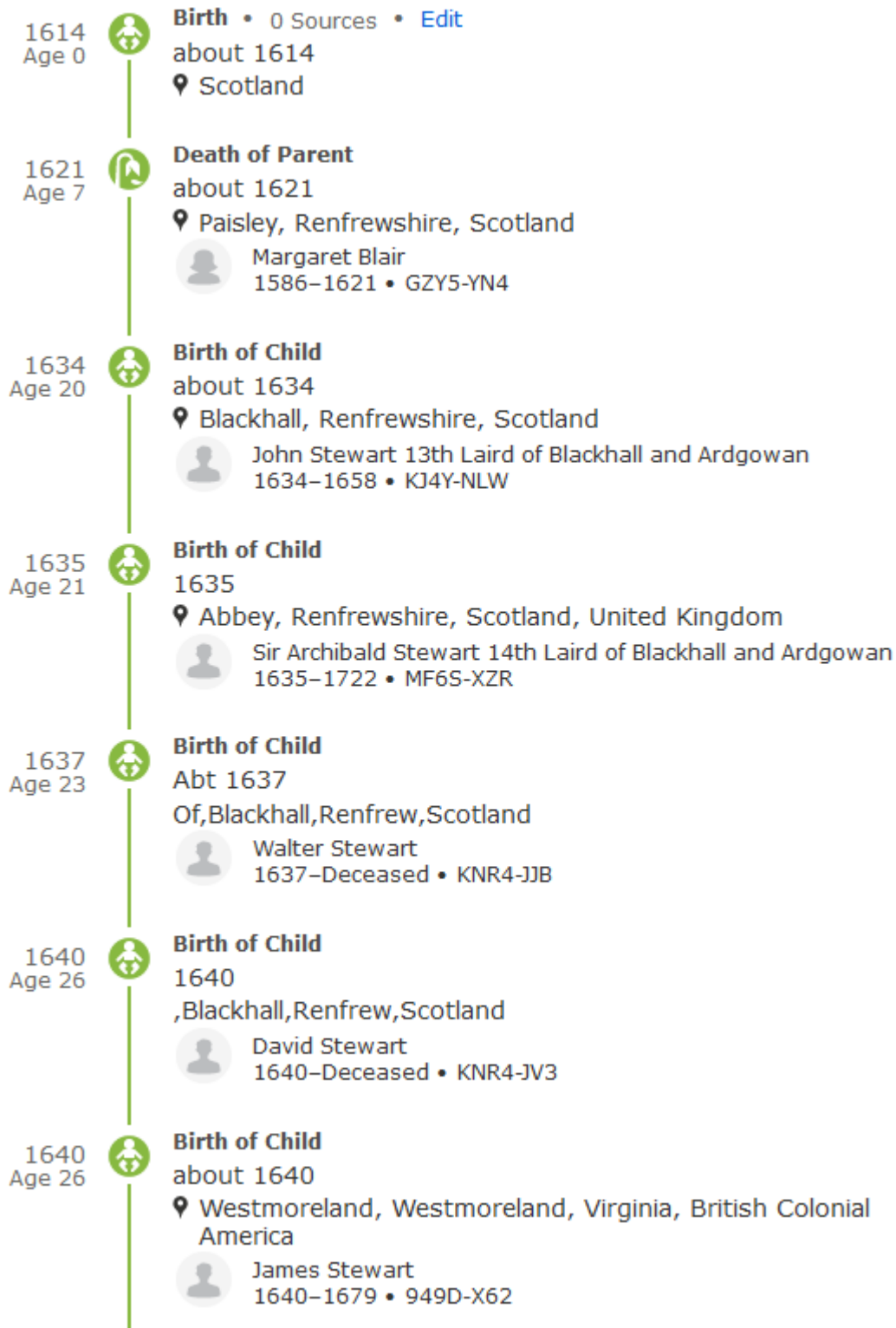
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G8F1-XB2>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-15478>

3.13.1 Timeline

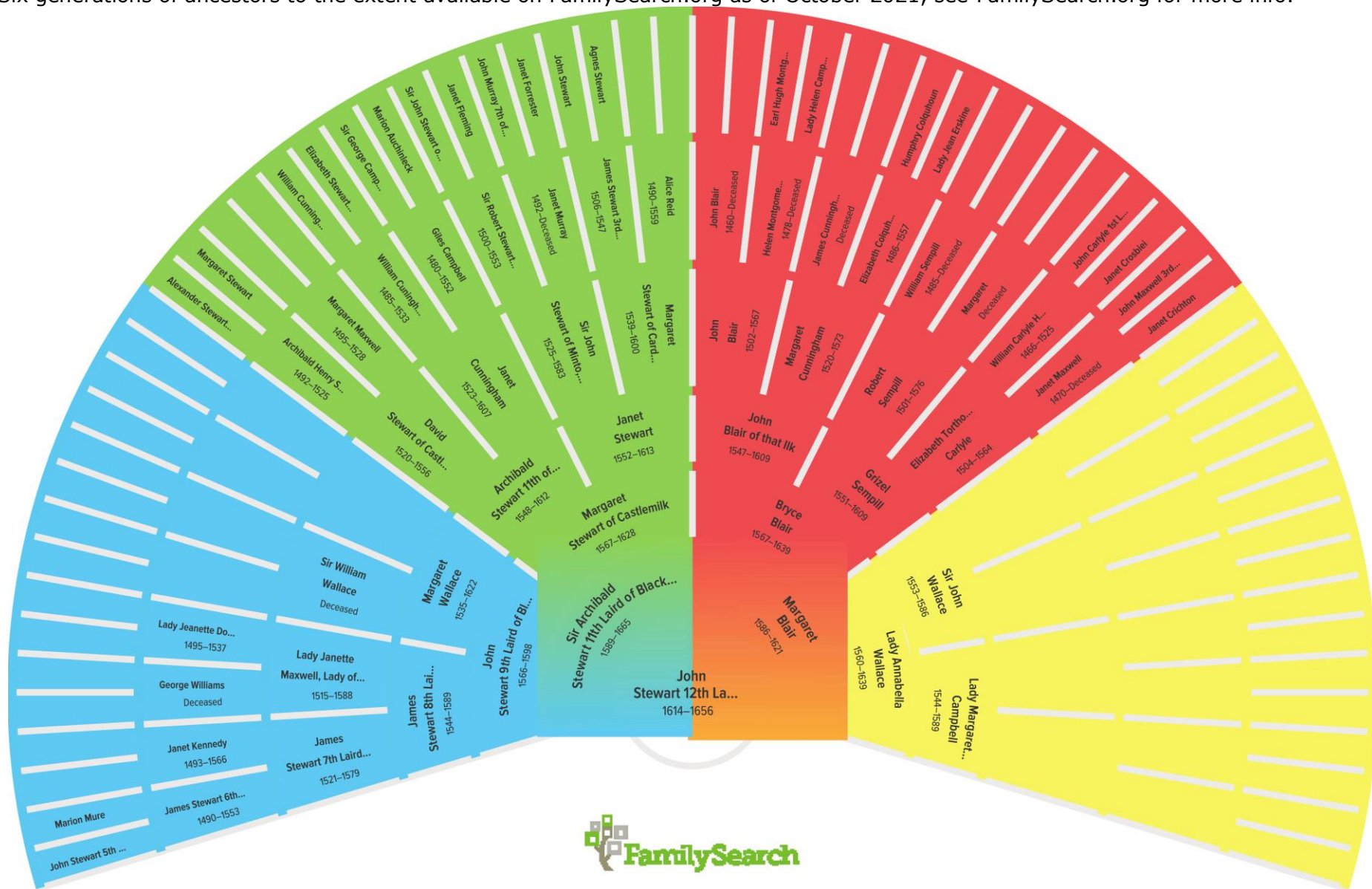
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G8F1-XB2>



- 1643
Age 29  **Birth of Child**
about 1643
📍 Renfrewshire, Scotland
 Annabel Stewart
1643–1709 • GQ3D-XQD
- 1643
Age 29  **Birth of Child**
1643
Kirkwood, East Ayrshire, Scotland
 David Stewart
1643–1697 • G3YH-G9R
- 1643
Age 29  **Birth of Child**
1643
📍 Blackhall, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 James Stewart
1643–Deceased • GZYR-M2P
- 1644
Age 30  **Birth of Child**
ABT 1644
of Middletownhill, Barsod, Lochwinnoch, Renfrew, Scotland
 Matthew Stewart
1644–Deceased • 9W7K-YJK
- 1645
Age 31  **Birth of Child**
ABT 1645
of Middletownhill, Barsod, Lochwinnoch, Renfrew, Scotland
 Thomas Stewart
1645–1686 • KZ6R-KT8
- 1647
Age 33  **Birth of Child**
1647
📍 Blackhall, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 Lady Mary Stewart
1647–1683 • LZXY-Z64
- 1656
Age 42  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
1 December 1656
📍 Scotland

3.13.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.14 Stewart, John 13th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1634-1658)

Thirteenth Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [John Stewart, 12th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1614-c. 1656) and [Maria Stirling](#).

Husband of Barbara Scott (although some say this is an error, and Barbara actually married his uncle [David Stewart](#)).

Not known to have had legitimate children, however of the three possibilities for father of [Archibald Stewart of Drum](#) (c. 1654-c. 1735), as described [here](#).

Born date uncertain in Scotland.

Died 1658 in Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Peerage 107th Edition 2003; page 3589:

1b John; m Barbara (m 2nd Sir William Drummond of Hawthornden), dau of Sir William Scott of Clerkington by his 2nd w Barbara Dalmahoy, and dsp 1658

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(13) John Stewart Infeft 1658 Married Barbara Scott no issue. Died 1658

John Stewart, eldest son of the deceased John Stewart, and eldest grandson of Sir Archibald Stewart, was infeft in the family estates on 4th Mary, 1658, during his grandfather's lifetime.

This John Stewart died on 23rd June, 1658, less than two months after he had been infeft in his inheritance, and having lived only some 24 years...

John Stewart predeceased his grandfather Sir Archibald, by some seven years.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KJ4Y-NLW>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-21798>

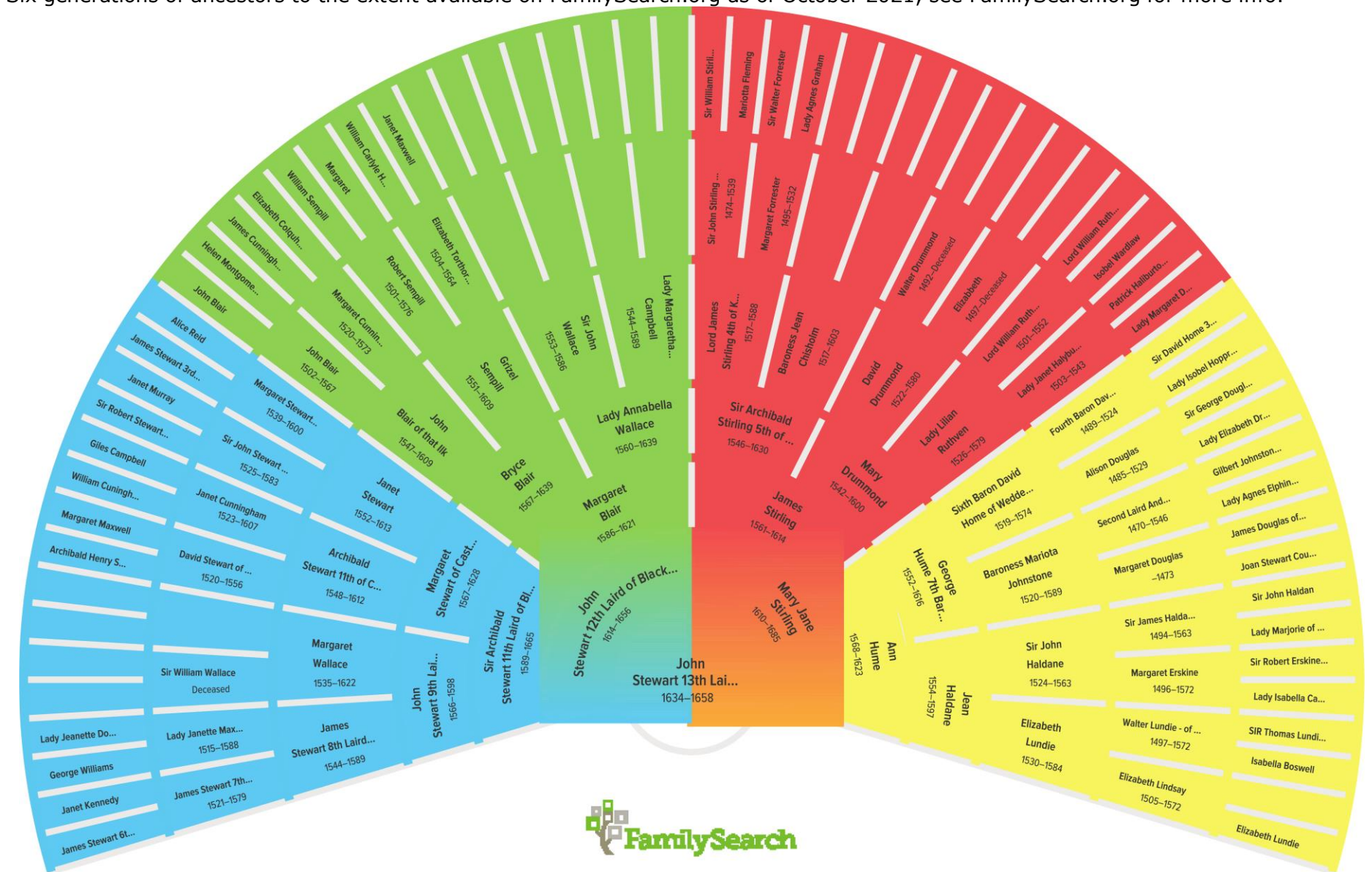
3.14.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/KJ4Y-NLW>



3.14.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.15 Stewart, Sir Archibald 14th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan (c. 1635-c. 1722)

Fourteenth Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

Son of [John Stewart, 12th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1614-c. 1656) and [Maria Stirling](#).

The most likely father of [Archibald Stewart of Drum](#) (c. 1654-c. 1735), with wife uncertain, as described [here](#).

Born c. 1635 in Scotland.

Died c. 1722 in Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Peerage 107th Edition 2003; page 3589:

Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, 1st Bt (NS), so cr 27 March 1667; MP Renfrewshire 1667; b probably c 1635; m 1st (contract 12 March 1659) Anne, er dau and coheir of Sir John Craufurd of Kilbirnie, 1st Bt (see CUNINGHAME OF CORSEHILL, Bt); m 2nd Agnes (dsp), probably dau of Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that Ik; m 3rd Mary Douglas and d c 1722, leaving further issue by her and by his 1st w, with an er s (dsp):

1a John; Advocate 1692, MP Renfrewshire 1700-04; m 13 March 1700 Rebecca (bur 21 May 1740), dau of Michael Wallace, of Glasgow, physician, and dvp April 1713, leaving, with other issue;

1b **Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, 2nd Bt**; Advocate 1718; d unm April 1724

2b MICHAEL (Sir), **3rd Bt**

1b Anne; m her cousin Archibald Steuart of Steuart Hall

2a Walter STEWART later STEUART OF STEUART HALL, nr Stirling; Slr-Gen Scotland 1720; m 1st Barbara Kay; m 2nd Barbara, dau of — Scott of Malleny, and had, with other issue:

...

1a Margaret; m 1685 John Brisbane of Bishopton and with him was ancestor of the BRISBANES of that Ilk

Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story; Janet S. Bolton; 1989; Nenufra Publications:

(14) Sir Archibald Stewart Infekt 1666 married 3 times: firstly to Anne Crawford 4 sons and 2 daughters; secondly to Agnes Dalmahoy, no issue; thirdly to Mary Douglas of Hillhead, 2 sons 2 daughters; both sons died unmarried and no record of daughters whether married or not. He died c. 1718 having been made the 1st Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1667 by Charles II.

In 1658, Archibald Stewart was served heir to his deceased elder brother John in the lands of Auchinfour and Levan. Around the same time he was served heir to his deceased father John Stewart, in the rest of the family estates.

Sir Archibald Stewart was married three times, and his first marriage was on 12th March, 1659, to Anne Crawford, elder daughter of Sir John Crawford of Kilbirnie.

When Sir John died without male issue, the Stewarts came to represent the elder branch of the

Crawford's of Kilbirnie.

From his first marriage there were four sons and two daughters:

1. Archibald born c. 1661
2. John born c. 1662
3. Patrick born c. 1663
4. Walter born c. 1664
5. Margaret born c. 1665 married John Brisbane of Bishopston in 1685, with "1200 Scots" tocher.
6. Annabella born c. 1666 married John Ferguson, Baillie of the Regality of Cumnock.

Of the four sons, Archibald and John figure prominently in a document entitled "Memoriall Anent Young Blackhall".

Number three, Patrick, died unmarried and without issue while the fourth son, Walter, a brilliant advocate, became Solicitor General for Scotland.

At this time, Archibald Stewart was a Member of Parliament for the County of Renfrew and Privy Councillor to King Charles II. This king had raised him to the Baronetage of Nova Scotia, in the year 1667, which Order (the Knights of Nova Scotia) had been instituted by Charles I in 1625, to honour the new province of that name in the Americas. Archibald Stewart's first wife died at the end of 1680 and in 1686 he married Agnes Dalmahoy.

According to the ancient document "Memoriall Anent Young Blackhall": By his father... dated 1694 when Sir Archibald married he resolved to "perform the part of a kind father to the children of his first wife" and so he sent his two oldest sons (Archibald and John) abroad, "on purpose that the oldest should make himself an accomplished gentleman by travall, exercises, languages and other things of that nature... and that his second son John should abode in Holland and study the laws."

Unfortunately, in the year 1690, Sir Archibald found himself in "pecuniary difficulties" when the Laird of Corshill's business broke out. It seems that Sir Archibald found himself responsible for Corshill's debts to the value 21,000 libs "and upwards" (This Laird of Corshill was the nephew of Sir Archibald by his sister Mary's marriage to Sir Alexander Cunningham.)

Acting on the advice of his friends, Sir Archibald called home his oldest son that he might help him sort out his affairs and that by "marrying of him" he might bring in a "tocher" which would help to pay off his father's debts.

Although the young Archibald duly came home, his father's hopes were not realised. The "Memoriall" tells us the "Young Blackhall" fell under the spell of the unscrupulous Laird of Kelburn who persuaded him to get his father to infest him in the Feu of the family estates insinuating that Sir Archibald had a second wife and there was no knowing what he would do as regards the children of his first wife.

So it came about that in 1692, Sir Archibald gave his son a "Disposition of all his lands... with no... provision for a third wife should his present wife die..." and he reserved nothing for himself only making a settlement of 20,000 libs to his other children by Anne Crawford. "Old Blackhall" refused to believe ill of either his son or of Kelburn until he learned that Kelburn had persuaded his son to dispone to him the Baronie of Mearns and Gass.

"As to other transactions about Young Blackhall's interest in Corshill nobody knows how it stands... if he has given it to Kelburn to manage or if he has a fifth part..."

In January, 1695, Young Blackhall was betrayed by Kelburn which so distressed him that "he

turned melancholy and much disquieted" and set off for the Highlands where he fell seriously ill of a "distemper of the body and mind until he "came at last home to his father's house."

Sir Archibald uttered no reproaches, but received his son as did the father in the Bible "compassionately and so much pitied his condition ... that he took him in and cared for him."

Young Blackhall repented of his deeds and agreed to sign a letter dictated by his father to the Lord Advocate in Edinburgh exposing Kelburn who "under the pretention of friendship and trust... did betray ane Innocent and unskilful Youth that trusted himself intirely to him I say my Lord that such a Gentleman may be made known to the world what he is... and whether I live or die I shall pray God may bless your Lordship and my father and all belonging to the familie of Blackhall. .." Sadly, the Young Blackhall fell again under the spell of his false friend, Kelburn, and shortly afterwards he died.

Sir Archibald's second wife, Agnes Dalmahoy, also died c. 1695, and there was no issue of this marriage.

The third marriage was to Mary Douglas, daughter of Sir John Douglas of Hillhead and by this marriage there were two sons and two daughters:

1. Archibald born c. 1697
2. George born c. 1698
3. Agnes born c. 1699
4. Margaret born c. 1700

Both of these sons died unmarried. Archibald became an advocate and George served in the East India Company.

Sir Archibald died c. 1718.

(In 1696, shortly after being infert, John Stewart [the 16th Laird] bought back the lands and Barony of Merns from this Lord Kelburn, who had tricked Archibald Stewart into handing them over without payment of any kind.)

The Stewarts of Blackhall, Ardgowan, and Auchigowan Part Three; Jared L. Olar, BA, FSO; [Journal of Ancient & Medieval Studies](#); 2000 XVII; p. 16.:

On 23 August 1633, [11th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan] Archibald's eldest son and heir John married Maria Stirling, daughter of Sir George Stirling of Keir. They had seven sons and two daughters. The family line was continued to the present day through their second son Archibald, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1667—the first of his line.

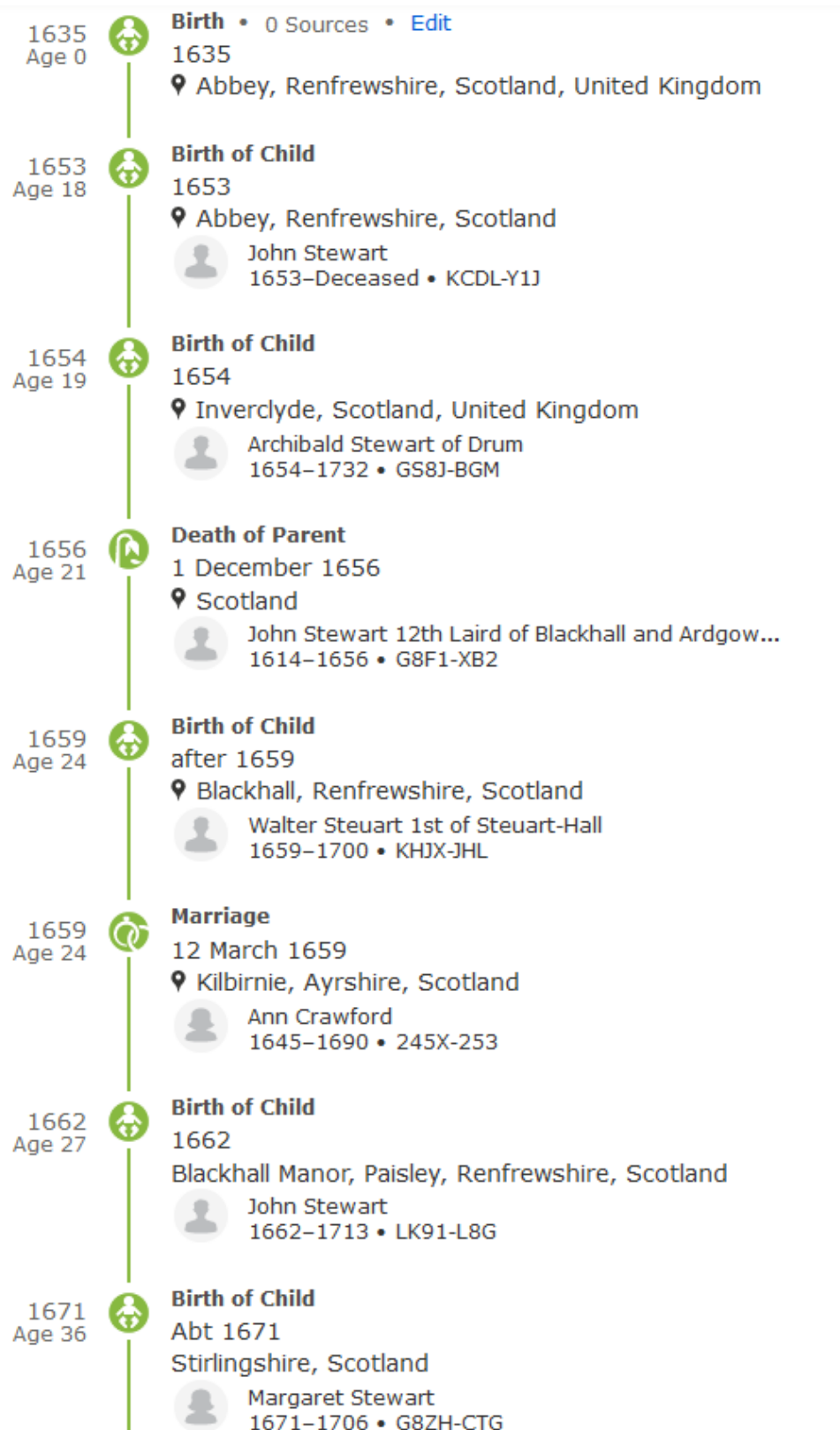
Genealogy websites:
















<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MF6S-XZR>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-18657>

3.15.1 Timeline

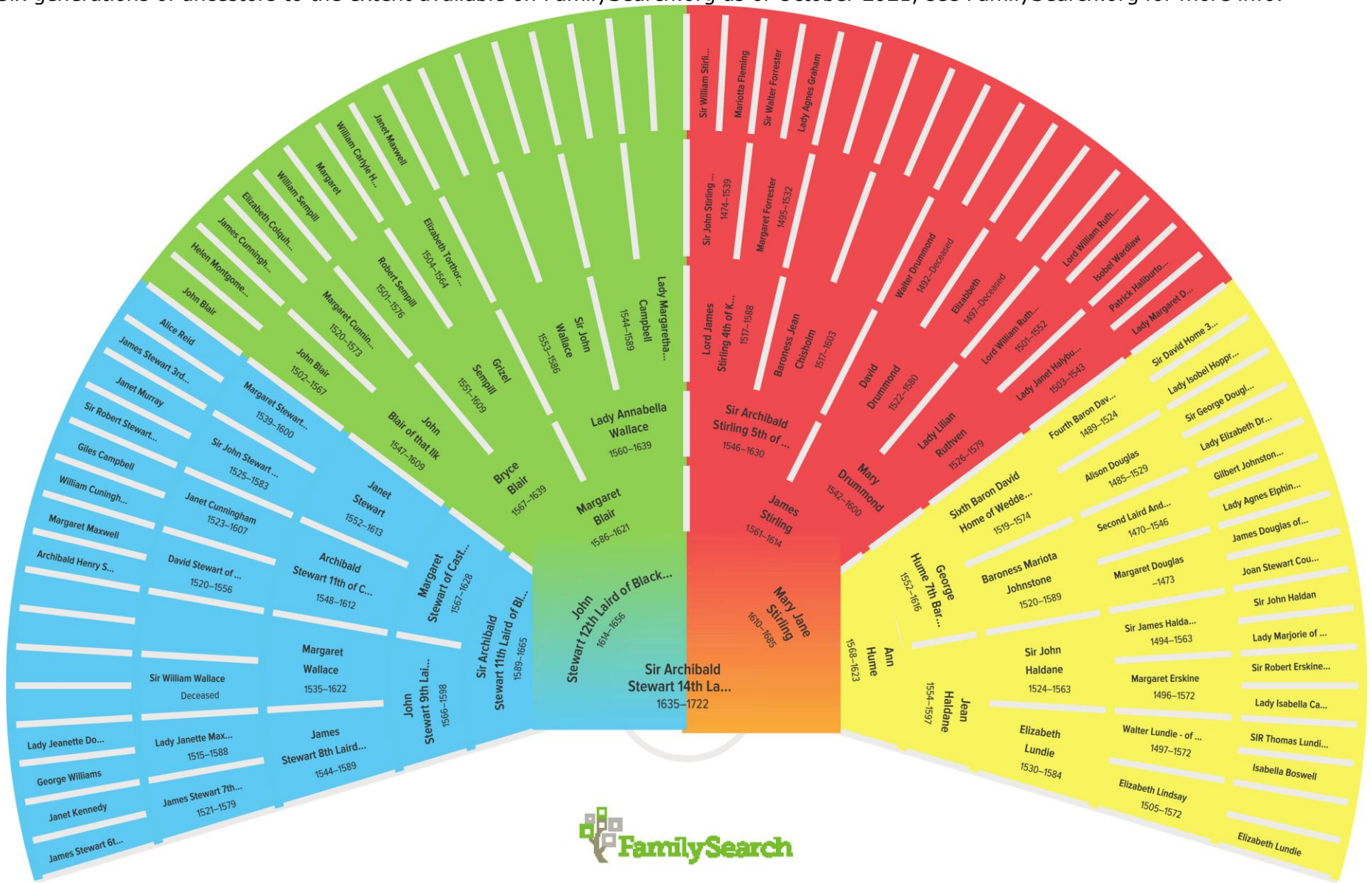
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/MF6S-XZR>



- 1679
Age 44  **Birth of Child**
1679
📍 Renfrewshire, Scotland
 Martha Steuart
1679–Deceased • LXH3-CTQ
- 1685
Age 50  **Birth of Child**
1685
📍 Scotland, United Kingdom
 William Henry Stewart
1685–1723 • G8TK-HZB
- 1685
Age 50  **Death of Parent**
1685
 Mary Jane Stirling
1610–1685 • 247M-TQY
- 1690
Age 55  **Death of Spouse**
1690
📍 Ayrshire, Scotland
 Ann Crawford
1645–1690 • 245X-253
- 1700
Age 65  **Death of Child**
after 1700
Steuart-Hall, Stirling, Scotland
 Walter Steuart 1st of Steuart-Hall
1659–1700 • KHJX-JHL
- 1706
Age 71  **Death of Child**
September 1706
📍 Cheshire, England
 Margaret Stewart
1671–1706 • G8ZH-CTG
- 1713
Age 78  **Death of Child**
April 1713
Blackhall Manor, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 John Stewart
1662–1713 • LK91-L8G
- 1722
Age 87  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
about 1722
📍 Renfrew, Renfrewshire, Scotland

3.15.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.16 Stewart, Archibald of Drum (c. 1654-c. 1735)

Son most likely of [Sir Archibald Stewart, 14th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#), but possibly also of [John Stewart, 12th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1614-c. 1656) or [John Stewart, 13th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1634-1658), as described [here](#).

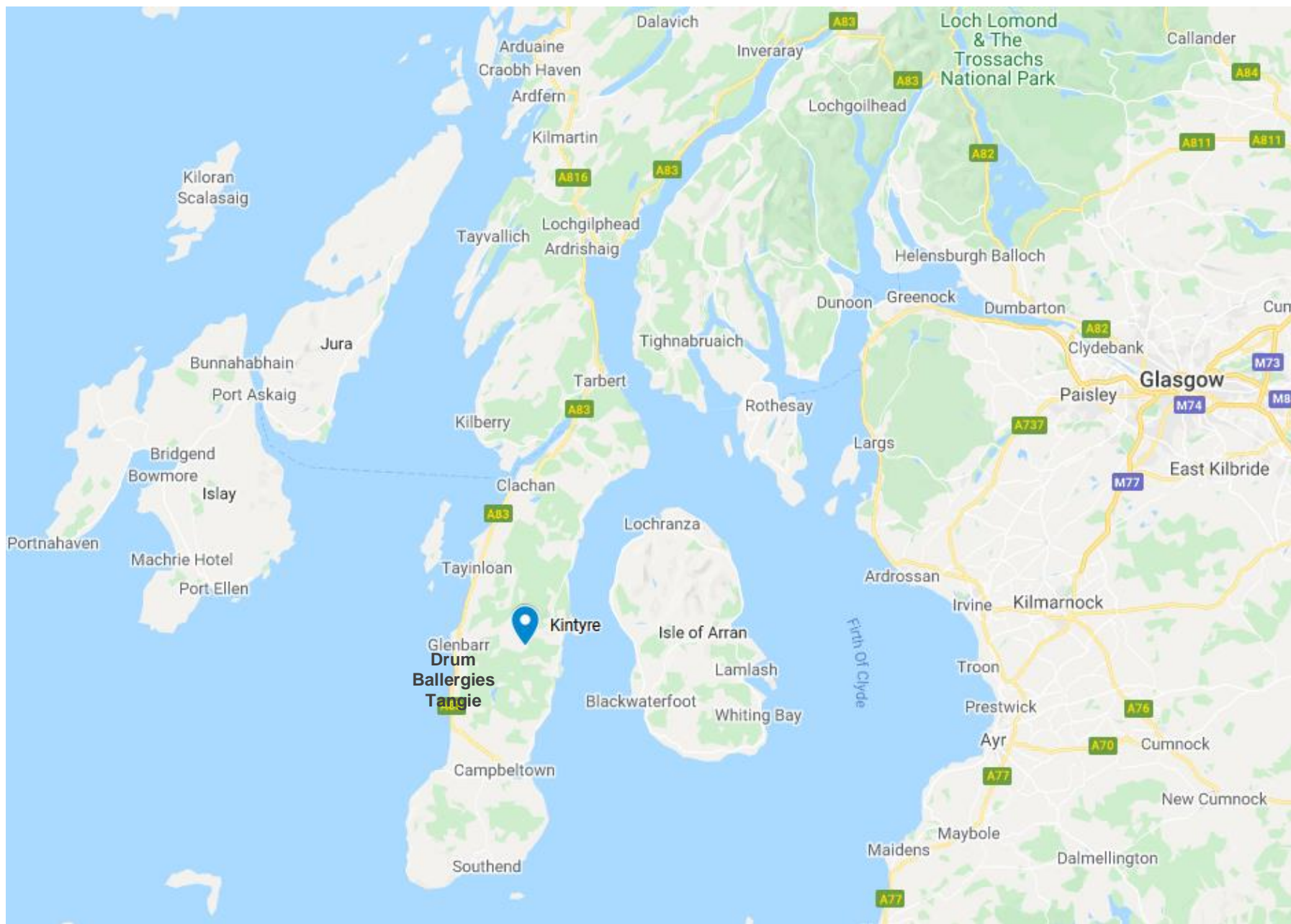
Husband of [Alice Campbell](#) (1660-1691).

Father of [Reverend Charles Stewart](#) (1683-1765).

Born c. 1654 in Scotland.

Died c. 1735 in Scotland.

He was tacksman (leaseholder) at various times of lands at Tangie, The Drum, and The Ballergies, all farms on the West Coast of Kintyre. His son Reverend Charles Stewart (1683-1765) assumed the lease of his farms in 1954. He married Alice Campbell, the only child of Lt. Robert Campbell and his wife Isabel Dunlop. He lived to be about 80 years old.



Some Kintyre Stewarts; A.I.B. Stewart; [The Scottish Genealogist](#); Volume XLI, Journal iii; 1994; No. 3; page 97.

The Canadian and American descendants of the Rev. Charles Stewart (1682-1765) and Minister of the Highland Church in Campbeltown from 1708 until his death have always maintained that he was descended of the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan and so from King Robert III. More specifically the claim was made that Rev. Charles' father was Archibald Stewart youngest son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, created a Baronet in 1667.

Although Sir Archibald was married three times the published genealogies do not show that he had a son Archibald, Burke however indicates that the third marriage, to Mary daughter of Sir John Douglas of Kelhead produced two sons, neither of whom is named.

I think there is no doubt that Rev. Charles' father was Archibald Stewart who first appears in Kintyre in 1683 when he was apparently in Tangie. He was married to Alice Campbell, the only child of Lt. Robert Campbell and his wife Isabel Dunlop. Lt. Campbell's Will is recorded in the Argyll Commissary Books on 18th March 1676. He was tacksman of the Drum and the two Ballergies situated near Kilkenzie village, about four miles north of Campbeltown on the Argyll estate.

In 1681 the 9th Earl of Argyll was forfeited and in 1683 an Inventory was made of his Kintyre estates. Archibald Stewart appeared as representing his mother-in-law and gave evidence as to the rental (SC54/22/8/14). In the same year he subscribed a bond for the good behaviour of John McNeill tenant of Lochorodale and his distinctive signature appears on this document (SC 54/22/8/1).

In 1691, designed as in Tangie, he got a tack of the Drum and the Ballergies formerly held by his father-in-law and thereafter his mother-in-law.

His tombstone in Kilkenzie churchyard read "here lyes the corpse of Archibald Stewart, late tenant in Ballargiemore and Alice Campbell his spouse and Peter his son".

His son Peter or Patrick had got a lease of the half markland of Clachfyne known as Strathmollach, for 18 years in 1710, and Archibald himself had his lease of the Drum and the Ballergies renewed in 1709. It is known that he survived till at least 1712 when he appeared along with local lairds as a juryman in a Justiciary Court in Campeltown.

Evidence that Rev. Charles was his son is contained in an Instrument of Sasine of the lands of Tangie in which the witness Charles Stewart is designed as son of the said Archibald Stewart (P.R. of S. Argyll Vol 3 Fol 2 1st December 1699).

It is noted, too, that Rev. Charles in 1754 got a lease of the farms formerly held by Archibald.

The naming pattern of Rev. Charles' family can leave no doubt that he was the son of the marriage of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell.

Rev. Charles married Annabel Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Kildalloig by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus, who was progenitor of at least eight of the twelve McNeills (with various spellings) listed in the Dictionary of National Biography. By this alliance Rev. Charles became connected with two of the most prominent Kintyre families.

Rev. Charles' family, according to the Fasti and a genealogy prepared in 1748 by his brother-in-law Archibald Campbell of Danna, Sheriff Clerk of Argyll, was as follows:-

1. Archibald Stewart, a surgeon who died unmarried.
2. Peter Stewart, Writer in Campbeltown.
3. Robert Stewart, a storekeeper in Virginia.
4. Dugald Stewart, Merchant in Campbeltown.
5. Elizabeth, married to Mr. Robert Thomson, Minister in Killean, Kintyre.
6. Allice died unmarried.
7. Mary, unmarried.
8. Annabell, married to Robert Stewart, Merchant in Campbeltown.

It will be seen that it was following custom to call the first son Archibald, after the paternal grandfather, and the oldest daughter Elizabeth after the maternal grandmother while Allice, the second daughter was named after the paternal grandmother.

James Stewart - Fact of Fiction Another Dunaverty Mystery; A. I. B. Stewart; THE KINTYRE ANTIQUARIAN and NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY MAGAZINE; [Issue Number 16, Autumn 1984](#), written ten years before the more recent article excerpted above.

I suggest that all the evidence points to Archibald Stewart, Tacksman at different times of Tangie, Corputechan, The Drum and The Ballergies - all farms on the West Coast of Kintyre as the father both of Archibald, Tacksman of Uledale and of the Rev. Charles. This Archibald first appears on the record in Kintyre in 1683 and survived there till at least 1712 when he served with heads of leading families on a Justiciary Court Jury.

In 1693, described as "in Drum" he acted as cautioner in a Bond for good behaviour by John McNeill, Tacksman of Lochorodale who, along with many other dependants of Argy~1, were asked on the occasion of his forfeiture by the Crown in 1681 to give such security. In 1693, described as "in Tangie" he got a Tack of Corputechan and was made leading elder of the Killean congregation. In 1709 he is described as "in Ballergiemore" and took a tack of the farms now known as the Drum and Ballergies... In 1692 in a return of Fencible men he is shown as Tacksman of the Drum and the two Ballergies.

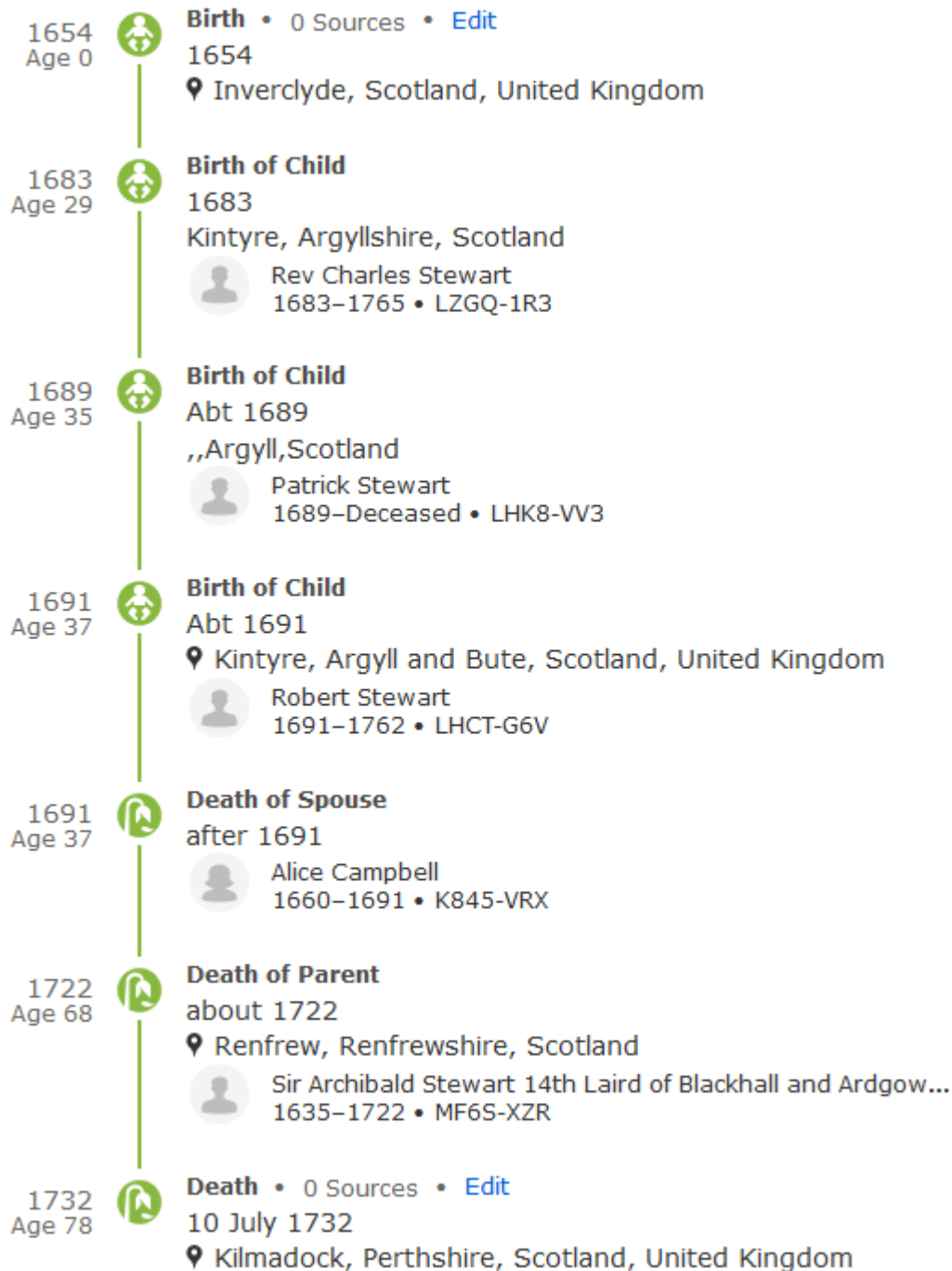
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GS8J-BGM>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-29852>

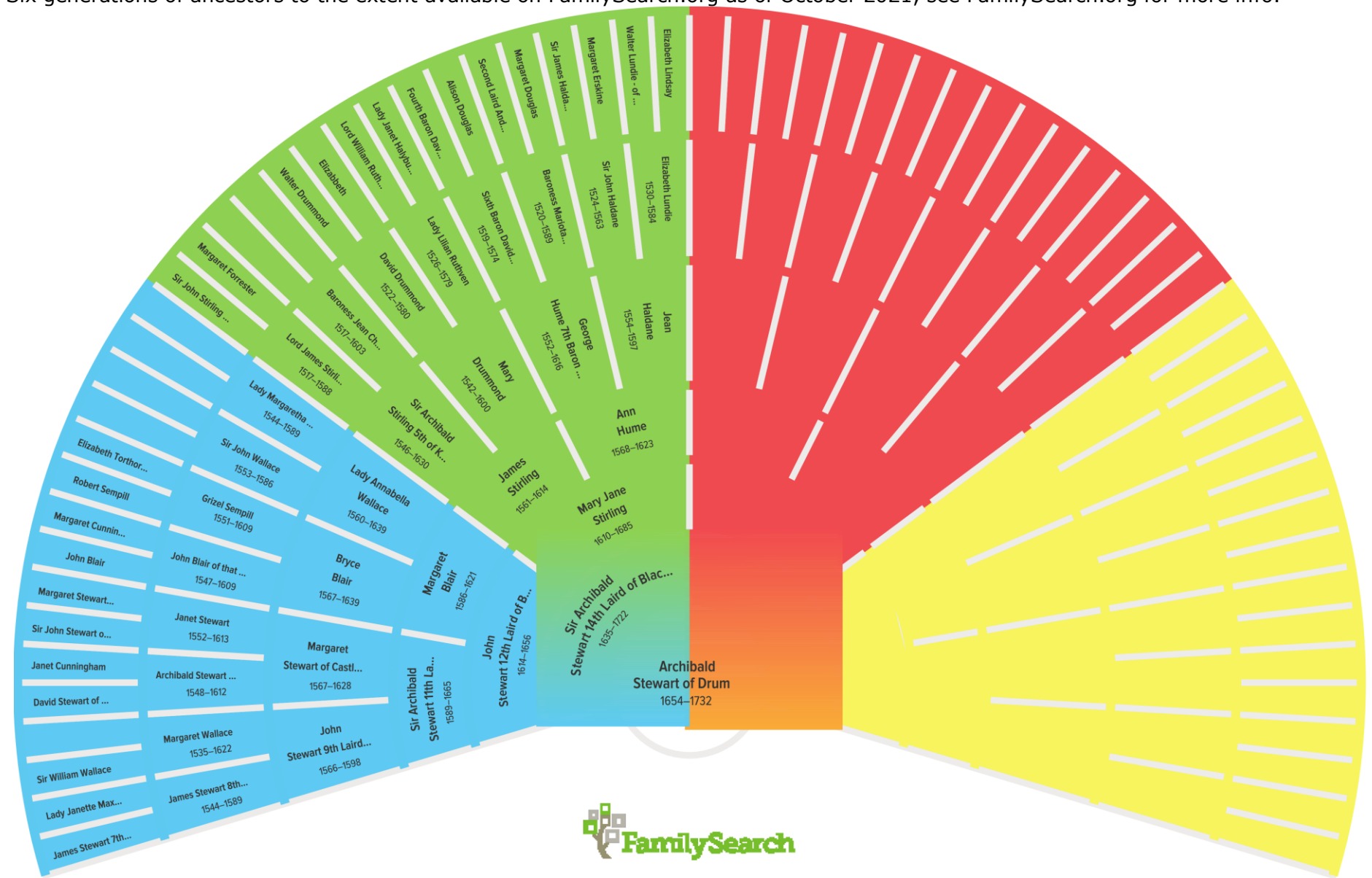
3.16.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/GS8J-BGM>



3.16.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.17 Stewart, Reverend Charles (1683-1765)

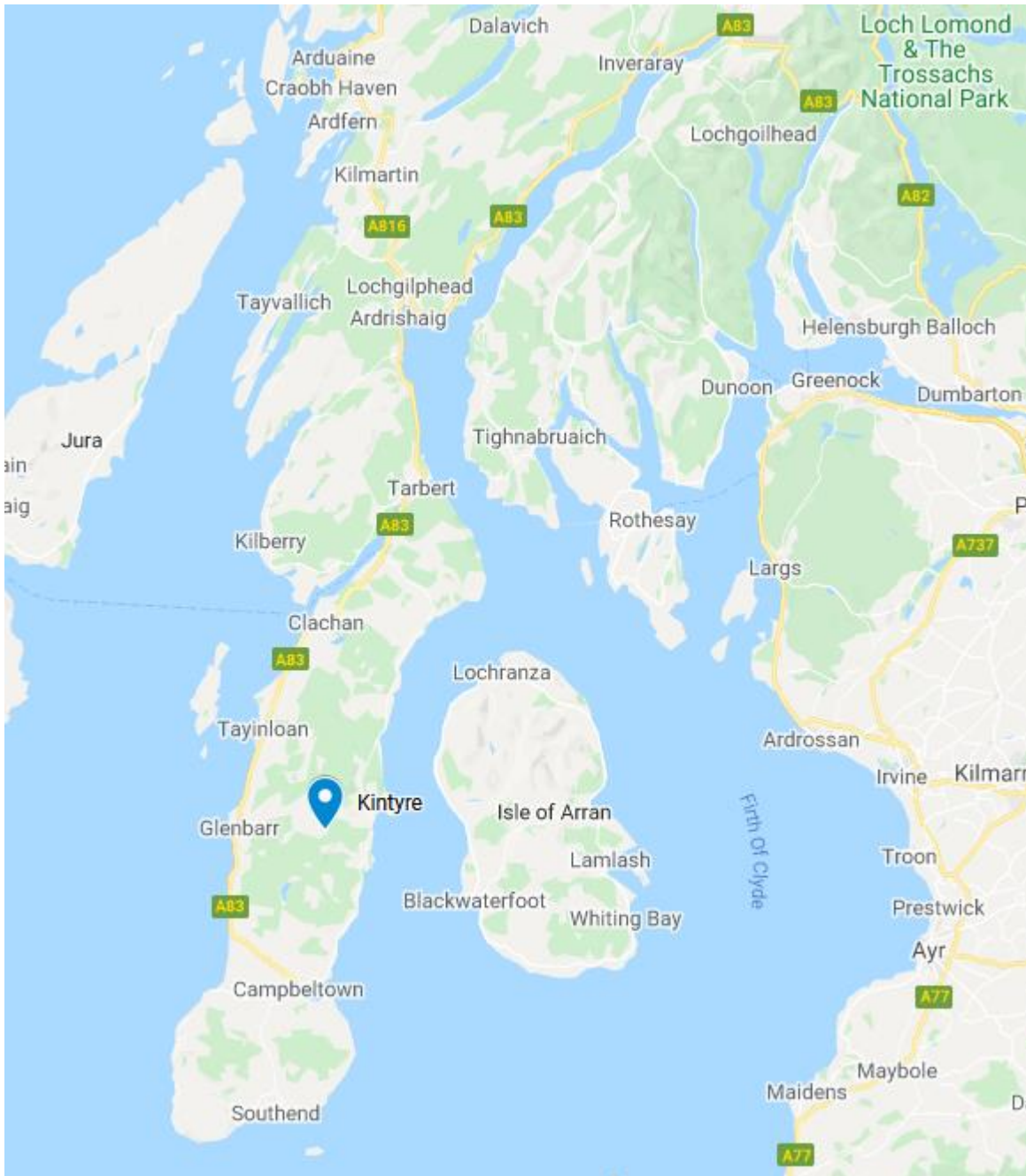
Son of [Archibald Stewart of Drum](#) (c. 1654-c. 1732) and [Alice Campbell](#) (1660-1691).

Wife of [Annabella Campbell](#) (1691-1779).

Father of [Annabella Stewart](#) (1732-1818) and [Captain Dugald Stewart](#) (1730-1791).

Born 1683 in Campbeltown, Argyll, Scotland.

Died 2 April 1765 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland.



Born in Campbeltown, Scotland. Became Minister of the Highland Church in Campbeltown from 1708 till his death in 1765. His children [Annabella Stewart](#) (1732-1818) and [Captain Dugald Stewart](#) (1730-1791) emigrated to Malpeque, Prince Edward Island in 1770, and helped establish Princetown. One son, Colonel Robert Stewart, fought along side General George Washington in the Seven Years War and became a good friend, with 121 letters between them archived in the Library of Congress. Another son [Peter Stewart](#) (1725-1805) became first Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island. He lived to be 81 years old.

Descendants of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell; Donald W. Lowe; 25 April 2009:

General Notes: Charles was licensed by the Presbytery of Kintyre on January 28, 1708 and he was ordained in his one and only charge, the Highland Kirk of Campbeltown, on May 5, 1709. He presided over his congregation for fifty-five years. Charles married Annabella CAMPBELL on 26 Mar 1717 in Argyllshire, SCO, UK.

The Rev. Charles Stewart of Campbeltown (1683-1765) - Another Kintyre/Blackhall Connection?; George H Sturt; Excerpted in Descendants of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell; Donald W. Lowe; 25 April 2009:

From the Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticana, Vol. 4, is quoted in part: "CHARLES STUART, born 1683; licenced by Presbytery of Kintyre 28th Jan. 1708; ordained priest, 5th May 1709; died 2nd April 1765. He married, 26th March 1717, Annabella (died 11th March 1779), daughter of John Campbell of Kildalloig, chamberlain of Kintyre, ...".

[Sons of the Highland Manse](#); A. I. B. Stewart; The Kintyre Antiquarian And Natural History Society Magazine; Number 17; Spring 1984.

The Revd. Charles Stewart (born 1682), Minister of the Highland Church in Campbeltown, from 1708 till his death in 1765, married Annabell Campbell, the daughter of John Campbell of Killdalloig, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Lauchlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus, founder of the families of Ugadale and Lossit. The Highland Manse produced a remarkable family who are enumerated in the MacNeal genealogy compiled in 1748 by Annabell's brother, Archibald Campbell of Danna, Sheriff Clerk of Argyll as follows:-

- (1) Archibald Stewart, a surgeon who died unmarried.
- (2) Peter Stewart, Writer in Campbeltown.
- (3) Robert Stewart, a Storekeeper in Virginia.
- (4) Dugald Stewart, Merchant in Campbeltown
- (5) Elizabeth, married to Mr. Robert Thomson, Minister in Killean, died without issue.
- (6) Alice, died unmarried.
- (7) Mary, unmarried, and
- (8) Annabell, married to Robert Stewart, Merchant in Campbeltown.

Robert, described in 1748 as being a storekeeper in Virginia, in 1754 exchanged the abacus for the sword and, joined the 1st Virginian Regiment. In 1755, he commanded a troop of Light Horse under the British General Edward Braddock, to whom George Washington was aide, in the disastrous opening action of the Seven Years War. The Battle of the River Monongahela or Fort Duquesne was a disaster. Braddock, a brave officer but completely unused to jungle warfare was ambushed by the French and Indians while crossing the river with colours flying and band playing. He had paid no heed to the advice of the Virginians who had experience of fighting Indians. Stewart's troop acted as a body guard to the General who, in the action, was remounted four times by Stewart who himself had two horses killed under him. The army retreated and Braddock, who was mortally wounded, would have been left to the fate of a prisoner of the Indians, had not Captain Stewart assisted by four of his troopers, carried him from the field. General Braddock died of his wounds a few days later, murmuring "we'll know

better how to deal with them next time."

Captain Stewart was eventually promoted Lieutenant Colonel and formed a firm friendship with Washington, with whom he continued in correspondence even after he had returned to England, and Washington became President of the United States. Some 121 letters between the friends survive in the Library of Congress. They cover the period 1755-1784. They were obviously on intimate terms and Stewart visited Washington at Mount Vernon. When the War of Independence broke out, Stewart, who had returned to this country, endeavoured "to remove the very erroneous opinions the Ministers of that day had formed of the General's Character and military abilities." Unfortunately other advice prevailed. Towards the end of the war he was brought to London from Scotland to be sent with overtures for peace to General Washington but indecision and the resignation of the Ministers prevented this happening.

In 1763 British settlers were required for lands in Canada taken from the French. Among these was St. John's, now Prince Edward Island, and in a lottery held in 1767 Stewart along with Captain Allenby R.N. obtained a grant of 20,000 acres there. He never took personal occupation having accepted the post of Comptroller of Customs in Jamaica where it appears his health deteriorated.

In 1783 he wrote his old friend, now President Washington, asking for an appointment as Ambassador or Military Attaché to one of the European Courts but the President replied that such posts were, naturally enough, reserved for those who had fought for the Colonies in the War of Independence. Colonel Stewart died at Hampstead in January 1809 and was buried in the vaults of St. James' Chapel, Tottenham Court Road.

His oldest surviving brother Peter Stewart (1725-1805) after attending Edinburgh University Practised as a lawyer in Campbeltown. His copy of "Lectures on Rhetoric by Dr. Hugh Blair" written in a beautiful script survives. He was Provost of Campbeltown between 1757 and 1769. The Minutes of the Town Council of 29th September 1775 baldly announce that he had left the town. In addition to his law practice had had been engaged in partnership with his sister's Annabella's Husband, Robert Stewart, in an unsuccessful fish merchanting business.

The sad story of this venture is told in a letter dated 22nd August 1775 from his kinsman Hector McAllister (another descendant of Lauchlan of Tirfergus) in Arran to his brother in North Carolina reporting the death of Hector's brother-in-law Fullerton of Corse in Arran. The latter's father had given security for debts of a fishing company in Campbeltown. "Provost Peter Stewart of Campbeltown, our cousin, and Robert Stewart that is married to the Provost's sister had the management of the company concern. They are both left the country and gone to the Island of St. John's on the coast of North America and have left security of my father-in-law to a considerable amount behind them for which I am to be distressed."

Peter had married Helen daughter of the chief of Clan Mackinnon in 1758. Her father had been taken prisoner shortly after parting from Prince Charles Edward in 1746 by yet another descendant of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus, namely Lachlan McNeill, Surveyor of Customs at Campbeltown and an officer on General Campbell's staff, searching the Highlands for the Prince.

Peter Stewart had heard from his brother Robert that the post of Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island was vacant and having secured the post he set out with his wife and family for the New World to join his sister Annabella and her husband who with their children had preceded them in 1770. A vivid account of the voyage in 1775 and subsequent shipwreck was left by his daughter Penelope who in due course married the first James McNutt (See footnote).

They sailed from Greenock in the last week of July in an English, brig chartered by her father with an English crew accompanied in addition to the family and servants by "several of my father's people who intended settling in the Colony, for he had two townships granted him by

King George III. We had made ample provision for ourselves and added an additional supply of pork and oatmeal, sufficient to last two years..... Although I was only ten years old I felt very lonely on leaving dear old Scotland and the well beloved home that I shall never forget."

The weather during the voyage was "capricious" and an error in navigation brought the vessel to the north, instead of the south coast of the island where the ship was driven ashore in a heavy gale. Fortunately as it happened the ship soon broke up bringing wreckage and casks of beef, oatmeal and flour on to the shore. Two encampments "one for our family and attendants, the other for the ship's company and emigrants" were erected and provided adequate protection. Her brothers attempted to penetrate the forest but because of the depth of snow and severe frost this was impossible.

They were saved by an Indian hunter who with snowshoes could travel 40 miles per day. He advised them of their position and told them he'd return in the Spring. A couple of weeks after the cries of geese announced the advent of Spring, the Indian appeared and conducted Peter Stewart in his canoe to Malpeque, 40 miles across the Island.

Penelope concludes by stating that it was towards the end of June, eleven months after leaving Scotland, some five months of which were spent in frozen isolation, that a schooner arrived and took them to Charlottetown P. E. I.

Dugald, the Rev. Charles' youngest son, and apparently a "stickit minister" had become master of his own brigantine the "Annabella" in which he conveyed his sister Annabella and her husband Robert and family along with many Kintyre settlers to Prince Edward Island in 1770. Among the names of passengers were Galbraith, McMillan, McNeill, Montgomery, McGougan, McArthur, McDougall and McKay. Dugald Ramsay's ancestor who had been a tenant of "Baron" Neal McNeal of Ugadale was also with them. (See footnote.) Dugald Stewart (1730-1791) continued seafaring and died in London in 1791 of a stroke sustained shortly after the arrival from Leghorn of his ship Endeavour which was owned by a Mr. Cambridge. (Could this have been a Kintyre McCambridge?)

Annabella's husband Robert (1731-1787) was a grandson of the Revd. Dugald Stewart of Rothesay and a cousin of the distinguished Mathematician and Philosopher Professor Dugald Stewart of Edinburgh University. He became the first speaker of the P.E.I. Parliament founded in 1773 and up till his death was recognised as the leader of the community.

Mary, stated to be unmarried in 1740 was the only one of the family to remain in Scotland. She married about 1765 the Rev. George Robertson whose presentation in 1766 to the Lowland Kirk by the Duke of Argyll against the wishes of the members was the occasion of the secession of most of the congregation and the setting up of the Relief or Longrow Kirk.

Peter had seven children by his first marriage and four by his second. Dugald is only known to have had one daughter. Annabella had eight children. Descendants of these Stewarts are known to have lived all over the English speaking world.

NOTE: This article was stimulated by "Malpeque and its people" published by the Historical Society of this little Canadian Community and by the late Mr. Dugald Ramsay to whom it is dedicated. I am indebted to Mr. James McNutt for permission to quote from it and to Mr. Donald Stewart of Charlottetown, P.E.I. who although of Perthshire stock has done much research on the Campbeltown Stewarts and has provided me with the bulk of the material on which the short biography of Colonel Robert is based and also with Penelope's account of the voyage and shipwreck.

Some Kintyre Stewarts; A.I.B. Stewart; [The Scottish Genealogist](#); Volume XLI, Journal iii; 1994; No. 3; page 97.

To return to Rev. Charles' children, Peter was a Writer in Campbeltown, of which town he was Provost between 1757 and 1769. The Town Council Minutes of 29th September 1775 mention that he had left the town. It appears that a business venture in which he was engaged with his brother-in-law Robert Stewart had failed. Robert and Annabella had sailed for Prince Edward Island, formerly Ile. St. Jean, in 1770, and Peter followed in 1775 having obtained an appointment as Chief Justice.

The move to Prince Edward Island was made possible by the grant of a half share of 20,000 acres to Peter's brother Robert, for services in the French Indian War.

Peter's first wife was Helen McKinnon, daughter of John Og, 18th Chief and a Jacobite hero. She gave him seven children. His second wife was Sarah Campbell or Hamilton, daughter of an officer killed at Fontenoy, who bore him four children. She was a full cousin of Sir Ralph Abercromby, through their Dundas mothers.

Peter's brother Robert joined the 1st Virginia Regiment, and his troop of light horse, serving under Colonel George Washington, provided the bodyguard for the British General Edward Braddock at the first battle fought on American soil in the Seven Year War, known in America as the French Indian War. Stewart, who himself had two horses shot from under him, remounted Braddock four times and, when the General was mortally wounded and most of his troops had fled, Stewart assisted by four troopers rescued him from the field and so saved him from Indian torture. Braddock had ignored the warnings of the Colonial Officers used to Indian warfare and had advanced with the band playing and colours flying. He died murmuring 'We'll know better next time'.

Stewart remained a close friend and comrade in arms of George Washington, and a considerable correspondence between them is in the Library of Congress. He returned to Britain with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel before the Revolution. He became Controller of Customs in Jamaica, but returned to England in broken health.

Dugald (1730-1791) became master of his own brigantine, the Annabella, in which he conveyed his sister and brother-in-law and many other Kintyre settlers to Prince Edward Island. He died in London of a stroke sustained shortly after the arrival of his ship Endeavour from Leghorn.

Mary married her father's assistant Dr. George Robertson. His presentation by the Duke of Argyll to the pulpit of the Lowland Church in Campbeltown in 1766, in face of congregational opposition was the cause of the secession of the greater part of the members, and the foundation of the Relief or Longrow Church. In due course this congregation rejoined the Church of Scotland and later still welcomed back the Lowland congregation.

Annabell's husband Robert Stewart (1731-1787) was a grandson of the Rev. Dugald Stewart of Rothesay, and a cousin of the distinguished mathematician and philosopher Professor Dugald Stewart of Edinburgh. He became the first Speaker of the Prince Edward Island Parliament.

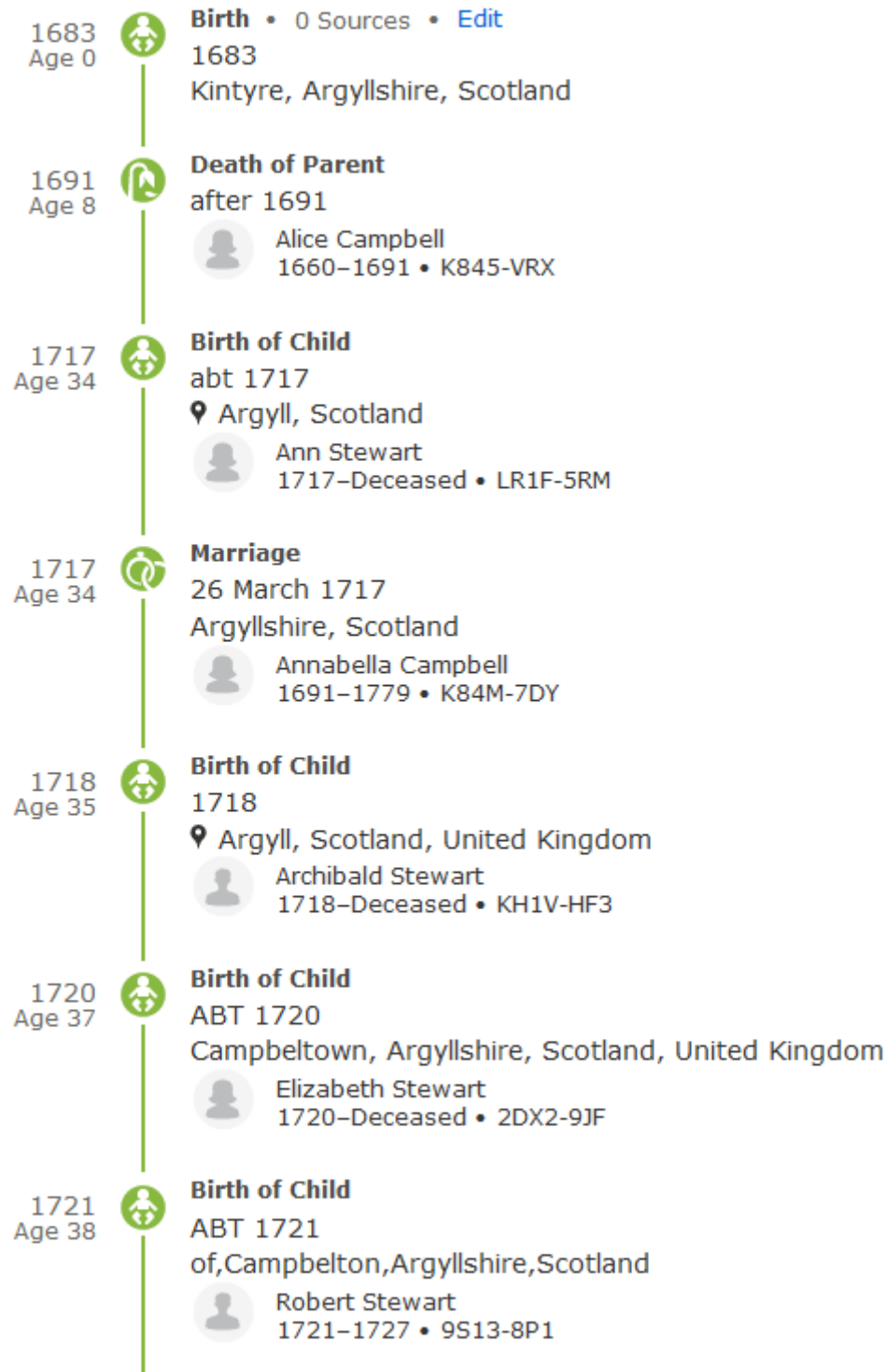
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZGQ-1R3>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-29851>

3.17.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LZGQ-1R3>



- 1722
Age 39  **Birth of Child**
Abt 1722
,Campbelltown,Argyll,Scotland
 Alice Stewart
1722-Deceased • KZL5-S9V
- 1723
Age 40  **Birth of Child**
Abt 1723
Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland
 Mary Stewart
1723-1796 • KDBL-JVZ
- 1725
Age 42  **Birth of Child**
about 1725
📍 Campbelltown, Argyll and Bute, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Peter Stewart
1725-1805 • LHL1-PKD
- 1727
Age 44  **Death of Child**
before 1727
 Robert Stewart
1721-1727 • 9S13-8P1
- 1728
Age 45  **Birth of Child**
28 Mar 1728
📍 Campbelltown, Argyll and Bute, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Charles Stewart
1728-Deceased • KC9X-F3H
- 1729
Age 46  **Birth of Child**
1729
Argyllshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Robert Stewart
1729-1809 • KHKH-DLV
- 1730
Age 47  **Birth of Child**
29 Oct 1730
📍 Campbelltown, Argyll, Scotland
 Capt. Dugald Stewart
1730-1791 • KJPG-JD9

1732
Age 49  **Birth of Child**
11 May 1732
Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Annabella Stewart
1732–1818 • KHSN-2JF

1732
Age 49  **Death of Parent**
10 July 1732
 Kilmadock, Perthshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Archibald Stewart of Drum
1654–1732 • GS8J-BGM

1765
Age 82  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
2 April 1765
Kintyre, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland

3.17.2 Charles Stewart Church The Highland Kirk

The Presbyterian Church "The Highland Kirk" in Campbeltown where Reverend Charles Stewart was pastor for 55 years.

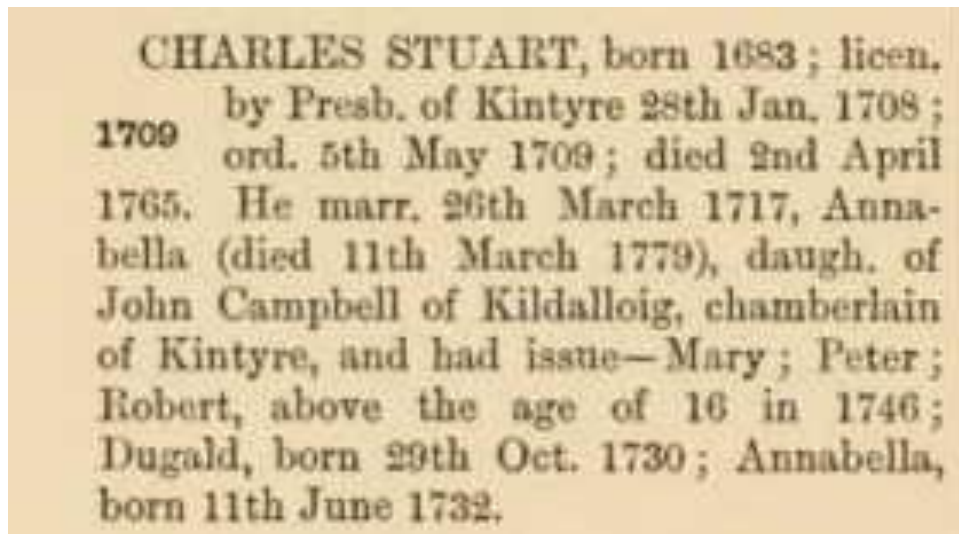
<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/7308248/person/-1115434338/media/4f4f435a-a631-48d5-aeb7-f2842ae15160>



12 - Reverend Charles Stewart's Church "The Highland Kirk"

3.17.3 Marriage (1717)

Source unknown.



3.17.4 Lucy Maud Montgomery connection

<http://www.ralstongenealogy.com/number67kintmag.htm#author>

A Famous Author with Kintyre Roots

Earle Lockerby

THE KINTYRE ANTIQUARIAN and NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY MAGAZINE

Issue Number 67 Spring 2010

She is certainly one of the best known authors that Canada has ever produced. She may also be one of the most celebrated authors whose ancestral roots are firmly embedded in Kintyre. Lucy Maud Montgomery was born in Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) in 1874 and during her lifetime wrote 22 novels, most of them based upon her beloved P.E.I. and on people that she knew, or had known, there. Her works have been translated into about 36 languages. Her first novel, *Anne of Green Gables*, was to remain the best known and most successful of all her books. In 2008 this book celebrated one hundred years of being continuously in print, the only Canadian book that can claim such an honour. In 1923 she became the first Canadian woman to be elected to the British Royal Society of Arts and in 1935 she was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E).

Montgomery's great-great-grandparents, Hugh Montgomery and Mary MacShannon, emigrated to Malpeque, P.E.I., on the *Edinburgh*, which set sail from Campbeltown, Argyll, on July 27, 1771. The parents of Hugh are believed to have been Hugh Montgomery and Mary Boes, she being a daughter of James Boes (1667-1749), a minister of the Lowland Church in Campbeltown for some 57 years. Before leaving for P.E.I., Hugh and Mary (MacShannon) Montgomery are said to have resided at Lepenstraw (Lephinstrath), situated about two kilometers from the village of Southend. The voyage to Malpeque was sponsored by a Stewart family of Campbeltown that derives from the **Rev Charles Stewart** (1683-1765), a minister of the Highland Church in that town.

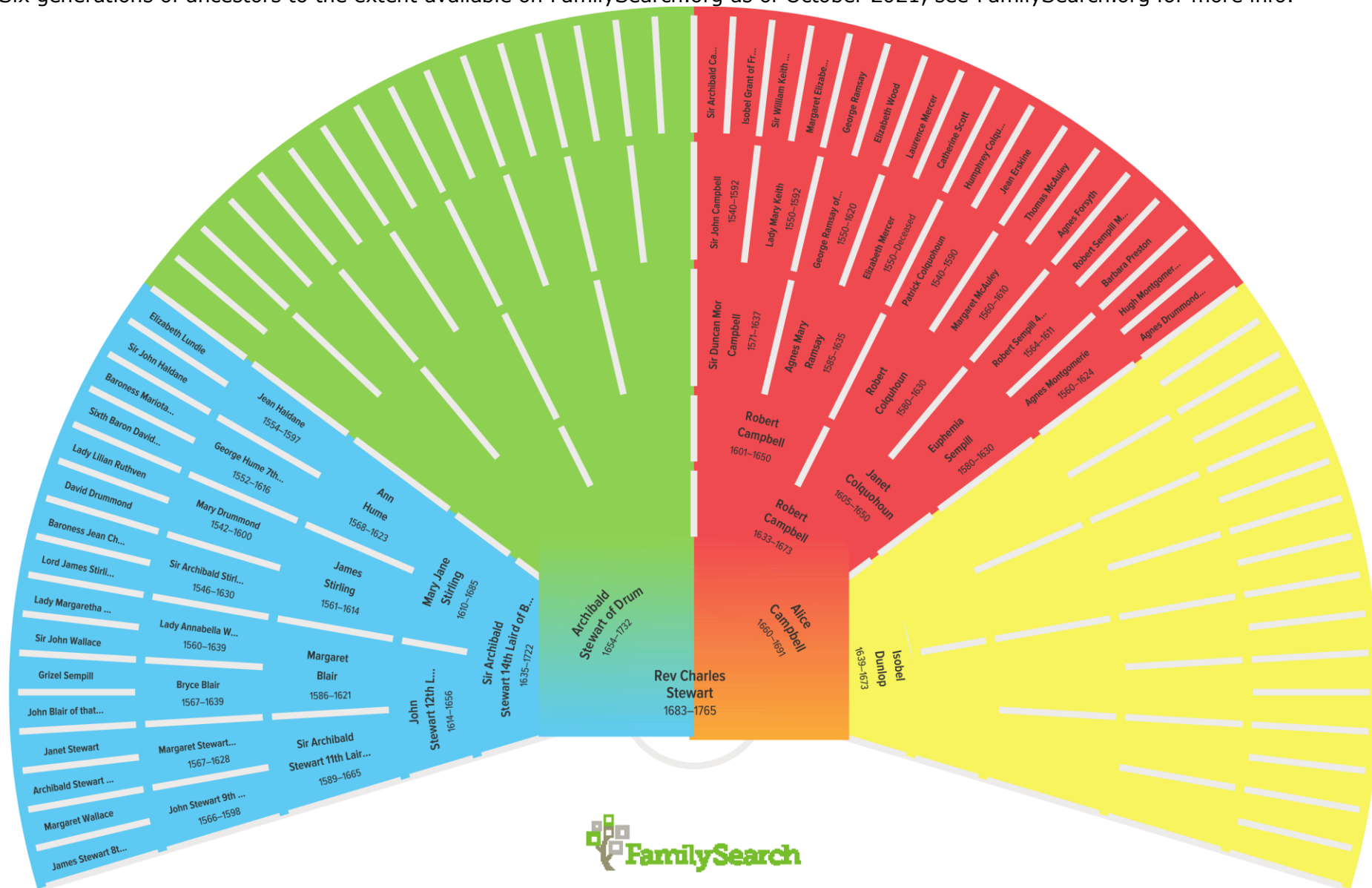
Children of **Rev Charles Stewart** who figured in the settlement of P.E.I. -- and in the emigration of the Montgomery family to that colony -- were Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stewart

(1729-1809), his brother Peter (1725-1805), and sister **Annabella** (1732-1818). Robert was a soldier in America during the Seven Years War (referred to in the U.S.A. as the French and Indian Wars). He became a good friend of George Washington, with whom he served in 1755 at the Battle of the Monongahela, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, perhaps the worst British military debacle in North America during the Seven Years War. For military services rendered Robert was granted approximately 10,000 acres of land in P.E.I.

Peter and Annabella's husband, also named Robert Stewart, were partners in a herring fishery business based in Campbeltown (Annabella's husband was a grandson of the celebrated Scottish philosopher, the Rev Dugald Stewart). Peter served as Provost in Campbeltown and, just before emigrating to P.E.I. in 1775, was appointed Attorney General of that colony. In return for the land grant, Lieut. Col. Robert Stewart had obligations to establish settlers on the land in which Malpeque was the principal port. In this he was assisted by Peter, Annabella and the latter's husband. It was Peter who chartered the 75-ton brigantine Edinburgh, which brought Lucy Maud Montgomery's antecedents to Malpeque.

3.17.5 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.18 Stewart, Captain Dugald (1730-1791)

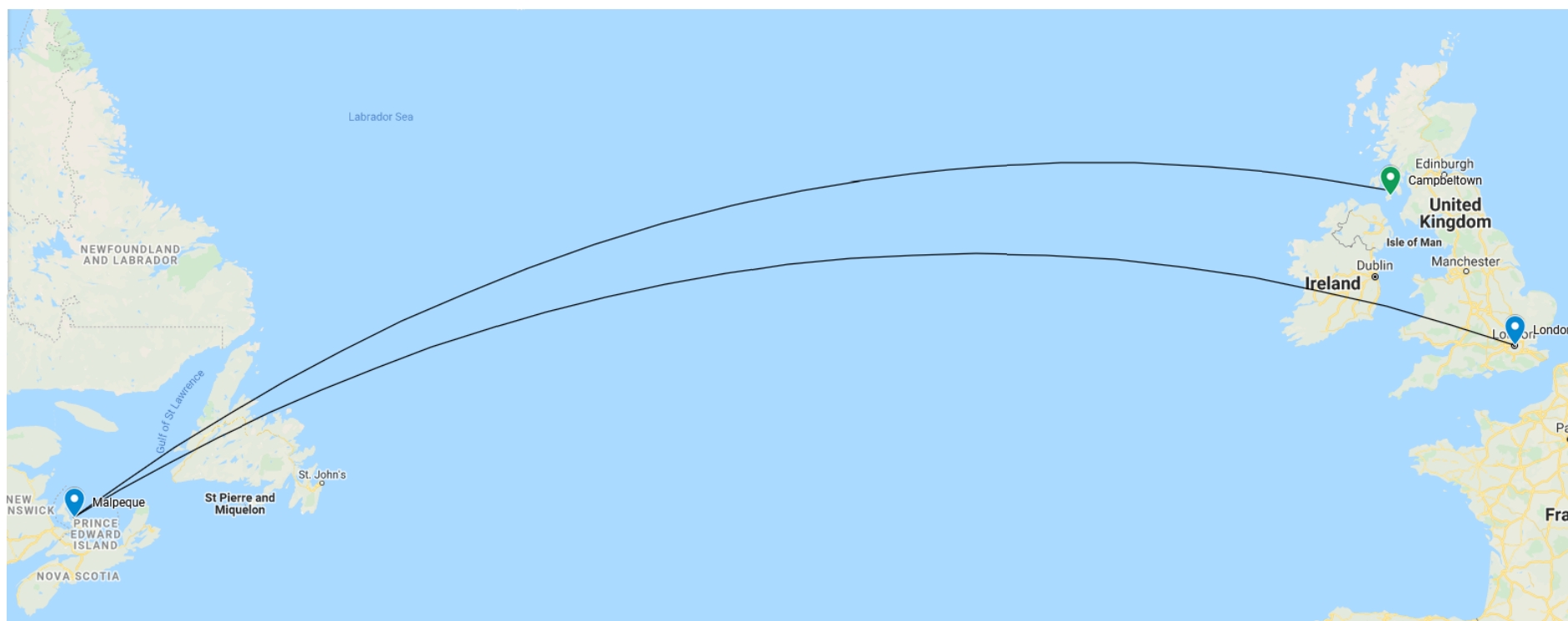
Son of [Reverend Charles Stewart](#) (1683-1765) and [Annabella Campbell](#) (1691-1779).

Husband of [Mary Stewart](#) (c. 1750-Deceased).

Father of [Barbara Stewart](#) (1769-1800).

Born 29 October 1730 in Campbeltown, Argyll, Scotland.

Died 1791 in London, England.



Born in Campbeltown, Scotland. He was Captain of the ship the Annabella, likely named for his mother, that brought his sister and several other families over to Malpeque, Prince Edward Island in 1770. The ship is said to have foundered on the shore. He continued to be a ships captain for some time after that. He lived to be 60 years old.

Descendants of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell; Donald W. Lowe; 25 April 2009:

Captain Dugald STEWART was born on 29 Oct 1730 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK, was baptized on 29 Oct 1730 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK, and died in 1791 in London, ENG, UK at age 61. The cause of his death was Stroke.

General Notes: He Captained the ship "Annabella" which carried his sister Annabella and her husband Robert Stewart from Campbeltown to Prince Edward Island, leaving on 27 Jul 1770. The ship was wrecked entering Malpeque Bay, but no lives were lost.

Dugald settled in Malpeque but continued seafaring. He was a member of the first Legislative Assembly in 1773 on St. John's Island. He died of a stroke in London sustained shortly after his arrival aboard his ship "Endeavour" from Leghorn.

Dugald married Miss STEWART. Miss was born in 1740, died on 28 May 1824 in Princetown, PE, CAN aged 84, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had one daughter: Barbara.

[Sons of the Highland Manse](#); A. I. B. Stewart; THE KINTYRE ANTIQUARIAN and NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY MAGAZINE; Issue Number 17, Spring 1984.

Dugald, the Rev. Charles' youngest son, and apparently a "stickit minister" had become master of his own brigantine the "Annabella" in which he conveyed his sister Annabella and her husband Robert and family along with many Kintyre settlers to Prince Edward Island in 1770. Among the names of passengers were Galbraith, McMillan, McNeill, Montgomery, McGougan, McArthur, McDougall and McKay...

Dugald Stewart (1730-1791) continued seafaring and died in London in 1791 of a stroke sustained shortly after the arrival from Leghorn of his ship Endeavour which was owned by a Mr. Cambridge.

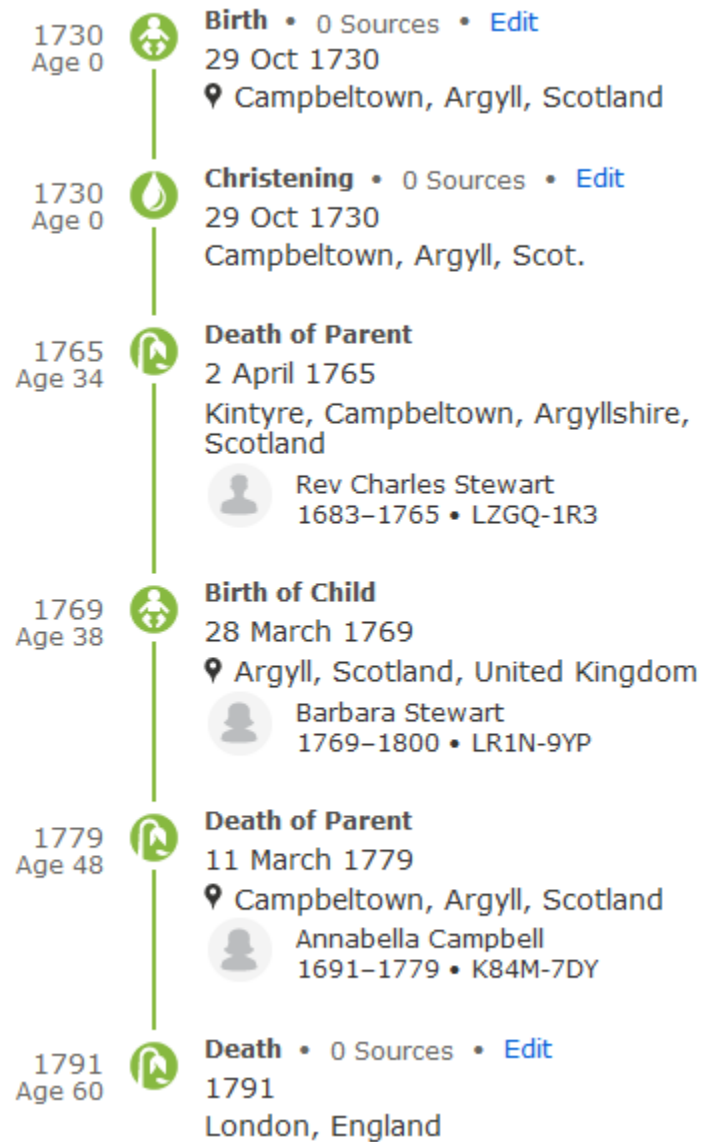
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KJPG-JD9>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-46300>

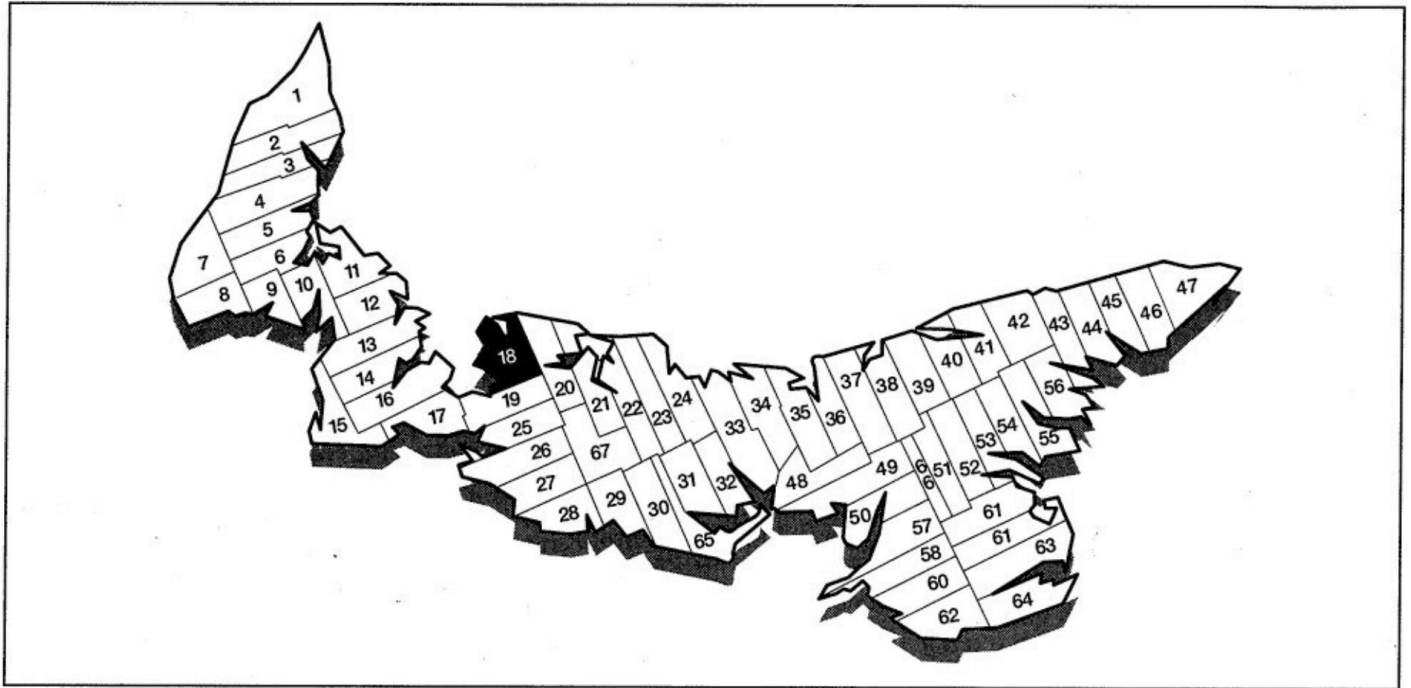
3.18.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/KJPG-JD9>



3.18.2 Prince Edward Island Lot 18

The lot of land in Prince Edward Island that [Captain Robert Stewart](#), the son of [Reverend Charles Stewart](#) (1683-1765), obtained to settle emigrants from Scotland, and later brought over several families on the ship Annabella piloted by his brother Captain Dugald Stewart (1730-1791), including his sister [Annabella Stewart](#) (1732-1818).



13 - Prince Edward Island Lot 18

["The Princetown Pioneers" Revisited](#), Earle Lockerby

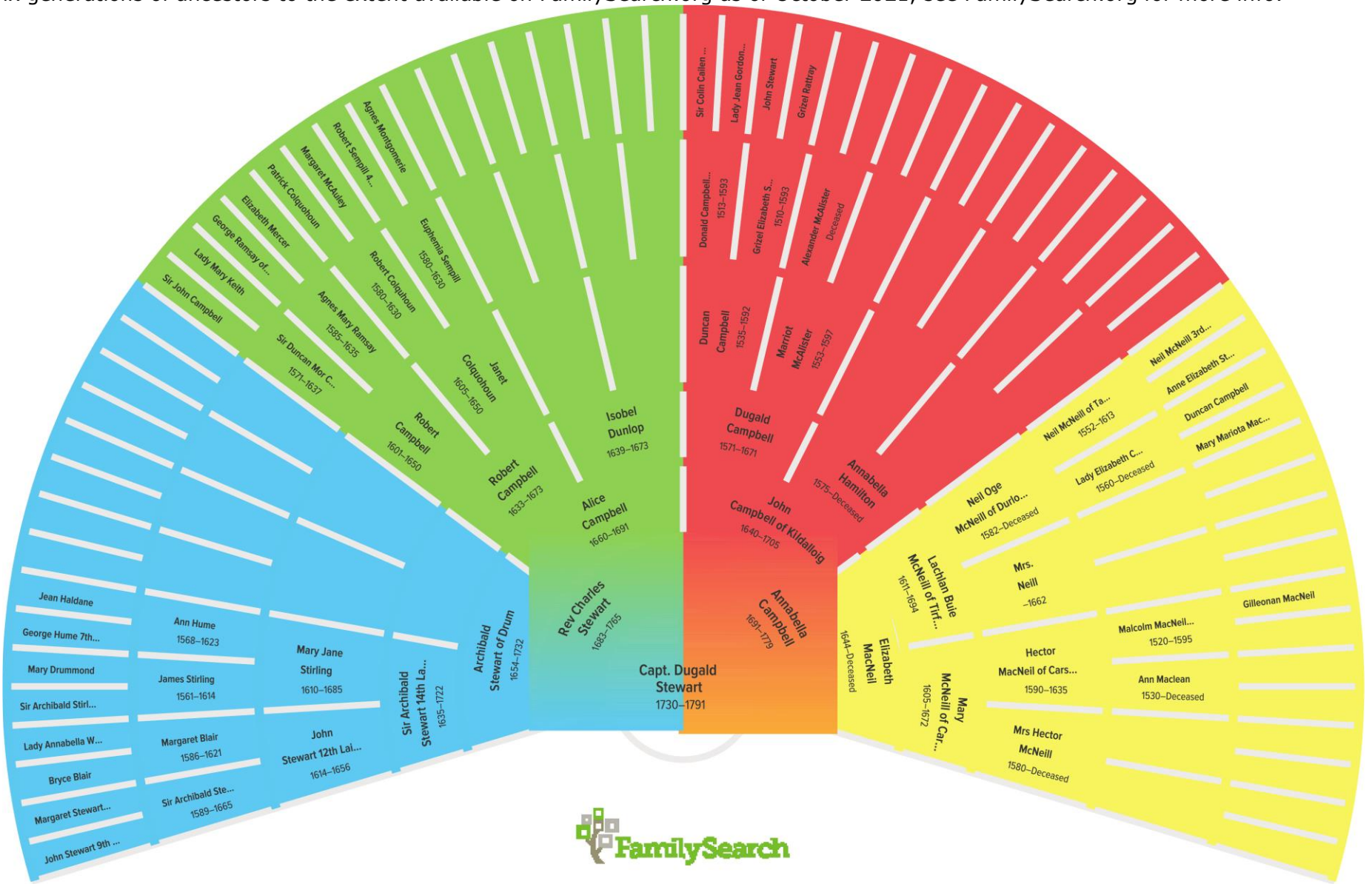
[The Princetown Pioneers](#); James P. Lawson; The Island Magazine; Number 38; Fall / Winter 1995.

Things were not going well for Captain Robert Stewart either. He had intended to visit St. John's Island in the early summer of 1766 to set up supplies for his intended colony, but ". . . the Board of Trade constantly blasted our hopes for upwards of three years. . .," he later told Washington.

Although he despaired of earning a competence from the Island, he kept his hat in the ring until the land was finally parcelled out in 20,000-acre townships in July 1767. In the "Great Lottery," Stewart and Capt. William Allanby, late of H.M. Royal Navy and a landed gentleman from Yorkshire (according to Stewart), drew equal 10,000-acre shares of Lot 18. Adjacent to the western boundary of this lot was the site for Princetown, Samuel Holland's proposed capital for the new "Prince County."

3.18.3 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.19 Stewart, Annabella (1732-1818)

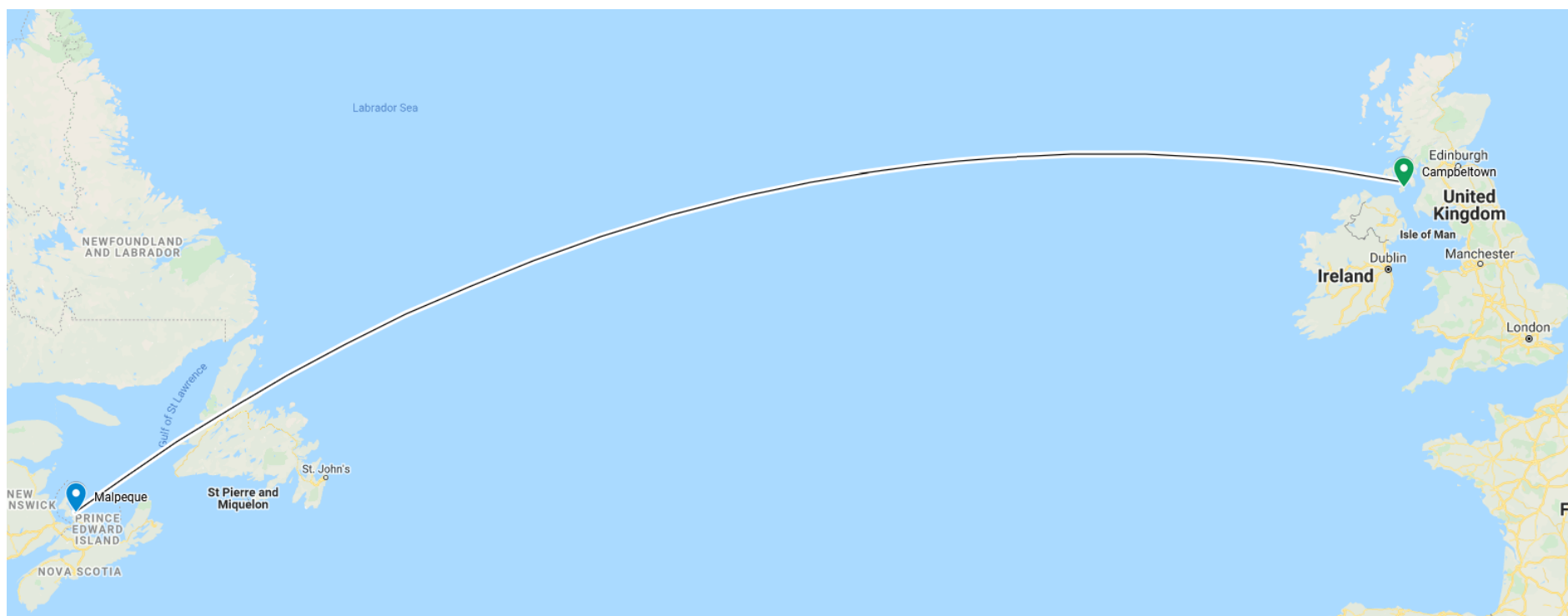
Daughter of [Reverend Charles Stewart](#) (1683-1765) and [Annabella Campbell](#) (1691-1779) and mother of Colonel Charles Stewart (1758-1838).

Wife of [Robert Stewart](#) (1731-1787).

Father of [Colonel Charles Stewart](#) (1758-1838).

Born 11 May 1732 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, UK.

Died Jan 1818 in Stewart's Brook, Québec, Canada.



Born in Campbeltown, Scotland. She came over to Malpeque, Prince Edward Island in 1770 with her husband on the ship the Annabella, owned by her husband and brother [Peter Stewart](#) (1725-1805), captained by her brother [Captain Dugald Stewart](#) (1730-1791), and likely named for her mother. Her husband [Robert Stewart](#) (1731-1787) was the first Speaker of the first Legislative Assembly of P.E.I. She lived to be 85 years old.

[Sons of the Highland Manse](#); A. I. B. Stewart; The Kintyre Antiquarian And Natural History Society Magazine; Number 17; Spring 1984.

Annabella's husband Robert (1731-1787) was a grandson of the Revd. Dugald Stewart of Rothesay and a cousin of the distinguished Mathematician and Philosopher Professor Dugald Stewart of Edinburgh University. He became the first speaker of the P.E.I. Parliament founded in 1773 and up till his death was recognised as the leader of the community.

<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/177738919/person/192311849030/media/b37b632b-1c5a-4c93-b7ba-4f96fba67c8e>

I wish I might also have visited Campbellton in Scotland, the place where my great-great-grandfather, the Reverend Charles Stewart, was a minister for many years. He was born in 1683, licensed by the Presbytery of Kintyre Jan. 28, 1708, ordained May 5, 1709, and died April 2, 1765. In 1717 he married Annabella Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Kildalloig, chambelin [sp] of Kintyre. His children were Mary, Peter, Robert, Dugald and Annabella, born June 11, 1732.

Annabella married my great-great-grandfather Robert, who came to Prince Edward Island in 1770, and became the first Speaker of the first House in Charlottetown in 1773. Robert was the grandson of Dugald of Rothesay, and in the marriage of Robert and Annabella the Stewarts of Rothesay and Kintyre were united. Thus, Annabella, my great-great-grandmother, the daughter of Reverend Charles Stewart, is the link connecting the Stewarts of Malpeque, P. E. I. with the Stewarts of Scotland.

I. Hilda Stewart
Keene, New Hampshire
August, 1970

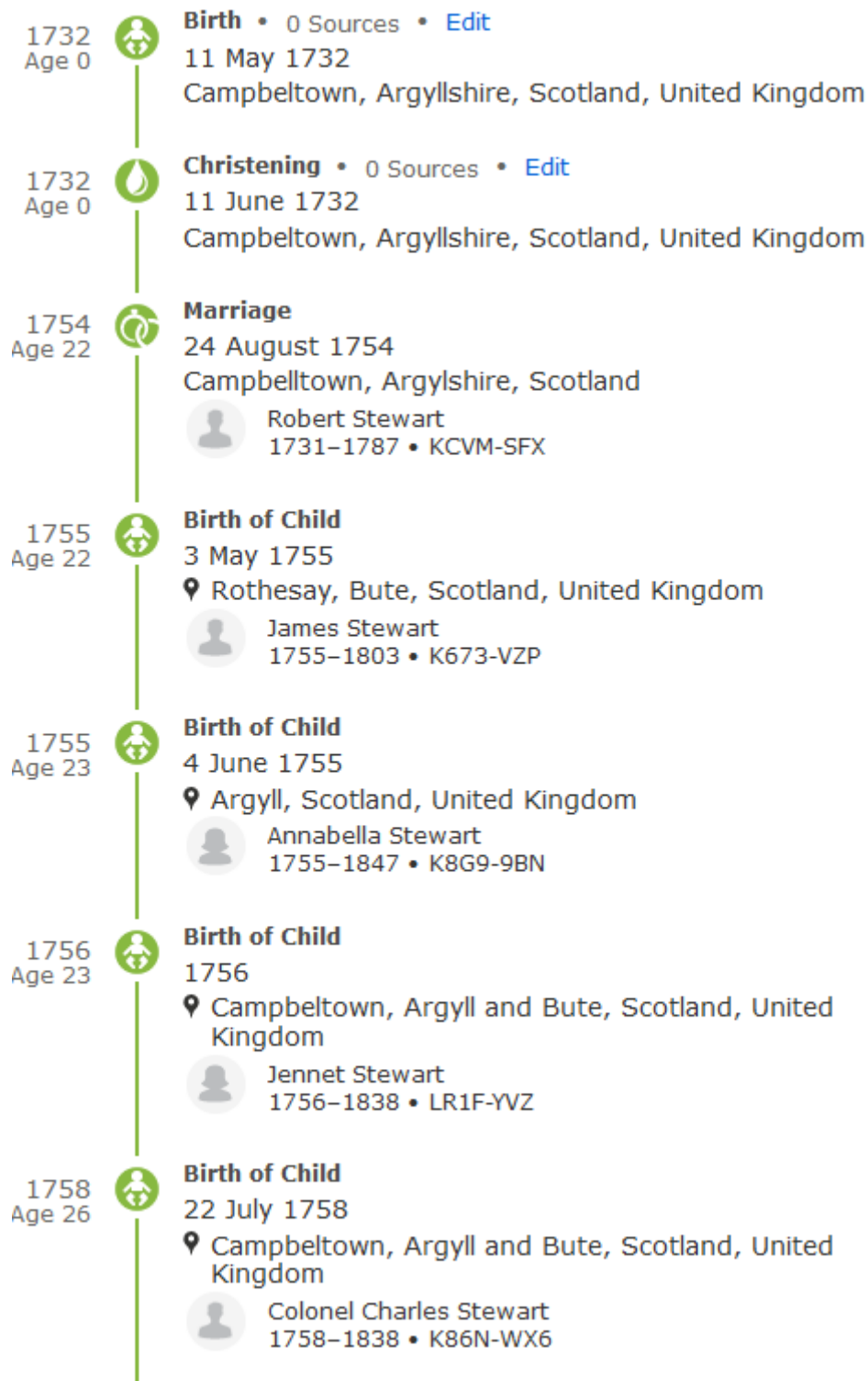
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KHSN-2JF>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-35122>


3.19.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/KHSN-2JF>





1803
Age 71

 **Death of Child**
7 August 1803
📍 Rothesay, Bute, Scotland, United Kingdom

 James Stewart
1755–1803 • K673-VZP

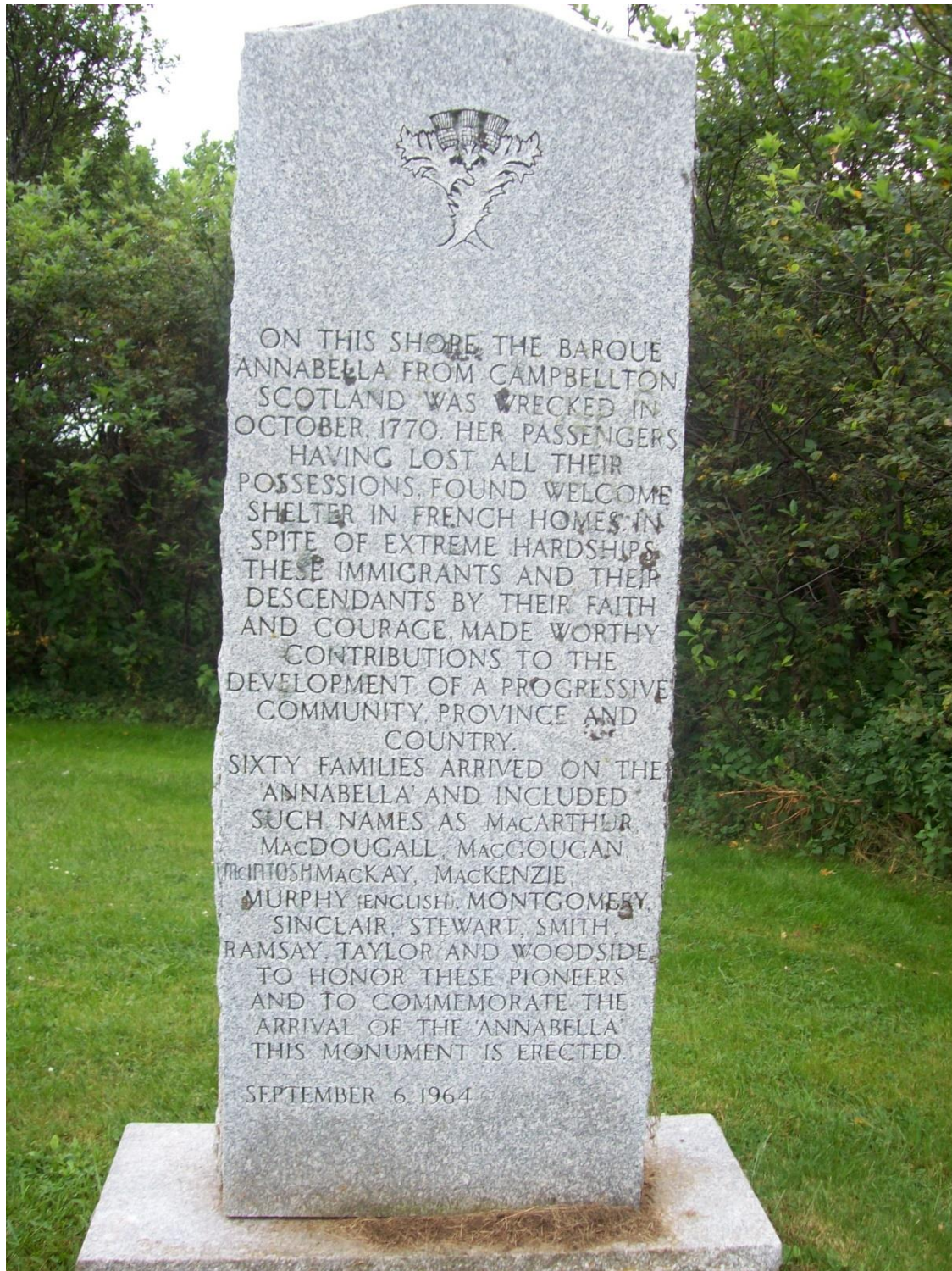
1818
Age 85

 **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
January 1818
📍 Quebec, Canada

3.19.2 Voyage From Scotland To PEI

Annabella's brother Capt. Robert Stewart piloted the ship Annabella with many Scottish immigrants to PEI. The ship was wrecked off Malpeque, with the loss of all possessions, but no loss of life.

<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/20814989/person/29792169411/media/5a21c121-c02d-4d1a-9b33-faf8b102f6db>



[The Princetown Pioneers](#); James P. Lawson; The Island Magazine; Number 38; Fall / Winter 1995.

Robert Stewart [Annabella's husband Robert Stewart (1731-1787)], [her brother] [Peter Stewart](#) (1725-1805), and David Campbell were joint owners of the vessel Annabella, which is described in the Campbelltown Register of Shipping as "a Square-Sterned Sloop of eighty tons, or thereabouts, built at Campbelltown in the year 1763." Named, probably, for Robert Stewart's wife or daughter (just two of the several "Annabellas" spanning generations of the Stewart family)...

Although he despaired of earning a competence from the Island, he [Capt. Robert Stewart] kept his hat in the ring until the land was finally parcelled out in 20,000-acre townships in July 1767. In the "Great Lottery," Stewart and Capt. William Allanby, late of H.M. Royal Navy and a landed gentleman from Yorkshire (according to Stewart), drew equal 10,000-acre shares of Lot 18. Adjacent to the western boundary of this lot was the site for Princetown, Samuel Holland's proposed capital for the new "Prince County."...

As their countrymen took ship for the New World, the struggling owners of the Annabella saw in Captain Stewart's 10,000 acres on Lot 18 an opportunity to emulate the success of their local competitors in the emigrant trade. But just to get started, their settlement of St. John's Island would have to break the existing pattern of emigration to North Carolina. The infant colony had other disadvantages as well. Its harsher climate and virgin wilderness aside, few Scots that knew the situation would want to settle in such a remote area, when they could join hundreds of their kinfolk in in the American colonies. Furthermore, the trade routes to St. John's Island in the late 1760s were not well established, arguing for a dearth of goods and mail from home, plus added expense and inconvenience in just getting to the colony.

By September 1768... Robert Stewart maintained co-ownership of the vessel with Peter Stewart, but he had abandoned his fishing interests to his brother-in-law and was apparently ready to try his luck at Princetown. Captain Robert's letter to Washington in January 1769 indicates that the Allanbys (owners of the other half of Lot 18) were planning to visit their new holdings in the spring of 1770. It is from this point that the voyage of the Annabella to St. John's Island begins to take shape.

The spring of 1770 passed and a ship had not been found to take Robert Stewart or the Allanbys to St. John's Island. Meanwhile, the Annabella was looking for a fare. She had acquired yet another master at the end of March 1769: Dugald Stewart [Captain Dugald Stewart (1730-1791)], a brother to Peter and Captain Robert. In his name application was made for a Mediterranean pass on 15 June 1770... In the absence of her Mediterranean pass, that use became the transport of goods and passengers to the Island of St. John.

Cargo and passengers came together during July 1770. Her customs manifest shows that the Annabella carried an essentially commercial cargo: hats, stockings, checkered cotton and linen, earthenware, sail cloth and the like: materials scarce in the Maritimes during the 1770s and that might fetch a high price on the open market. There was no victualling bill issued for the sailing, indicating that there was no surplus of foodstuffs beyond what was required for the passage... Archibald Campbell, the Sheriff of Argyll, estimated for Thomas Miller's report that 70 people, about a dozen families, went in addition to the Stewarts and Allanbys.

Much of whatever cargo there was apparently never made it ashore at Princetown. After an uneventful passage — at least no account of it survives, she arrived off Darnley Point on 27 September 1770. Governor Patterson's account continues, "... but very unfortunately, for want of a pilot, their vessel ran ashore at the entrance of the harbour and is entirely lost and part of her cargo, but no lives."

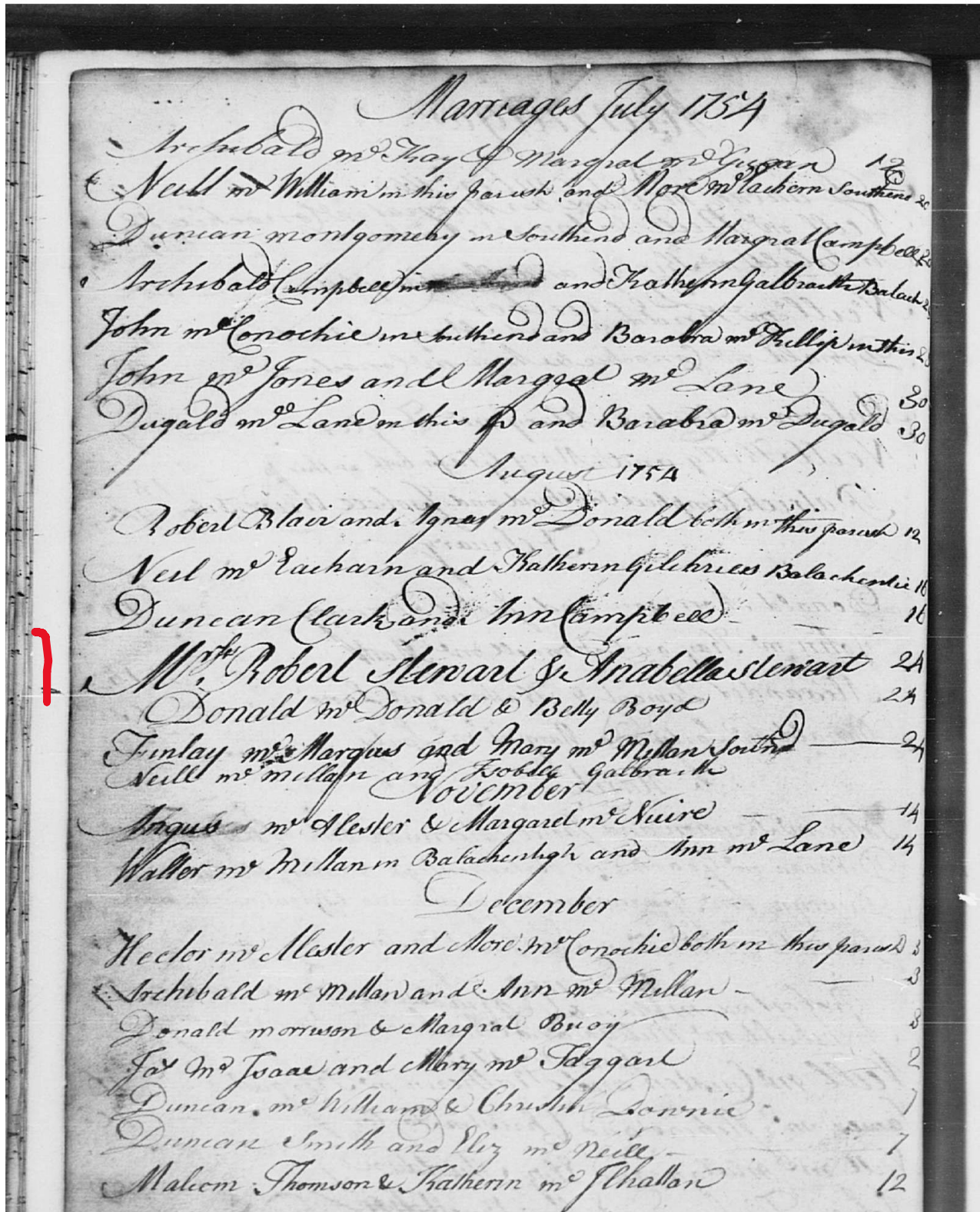
Robert Stewart's family were apparently not greatly inconvenienced by their late arrival and shipwreck... But the other settlers were thrown on the mercy of the colonists already in the area.

3.19.3 Marriage (1754)

24/08/1754 STEWART, ANABELLA (Old Parish Registers Marriages 507/ 30 69 Campbeltown) Page 69 of

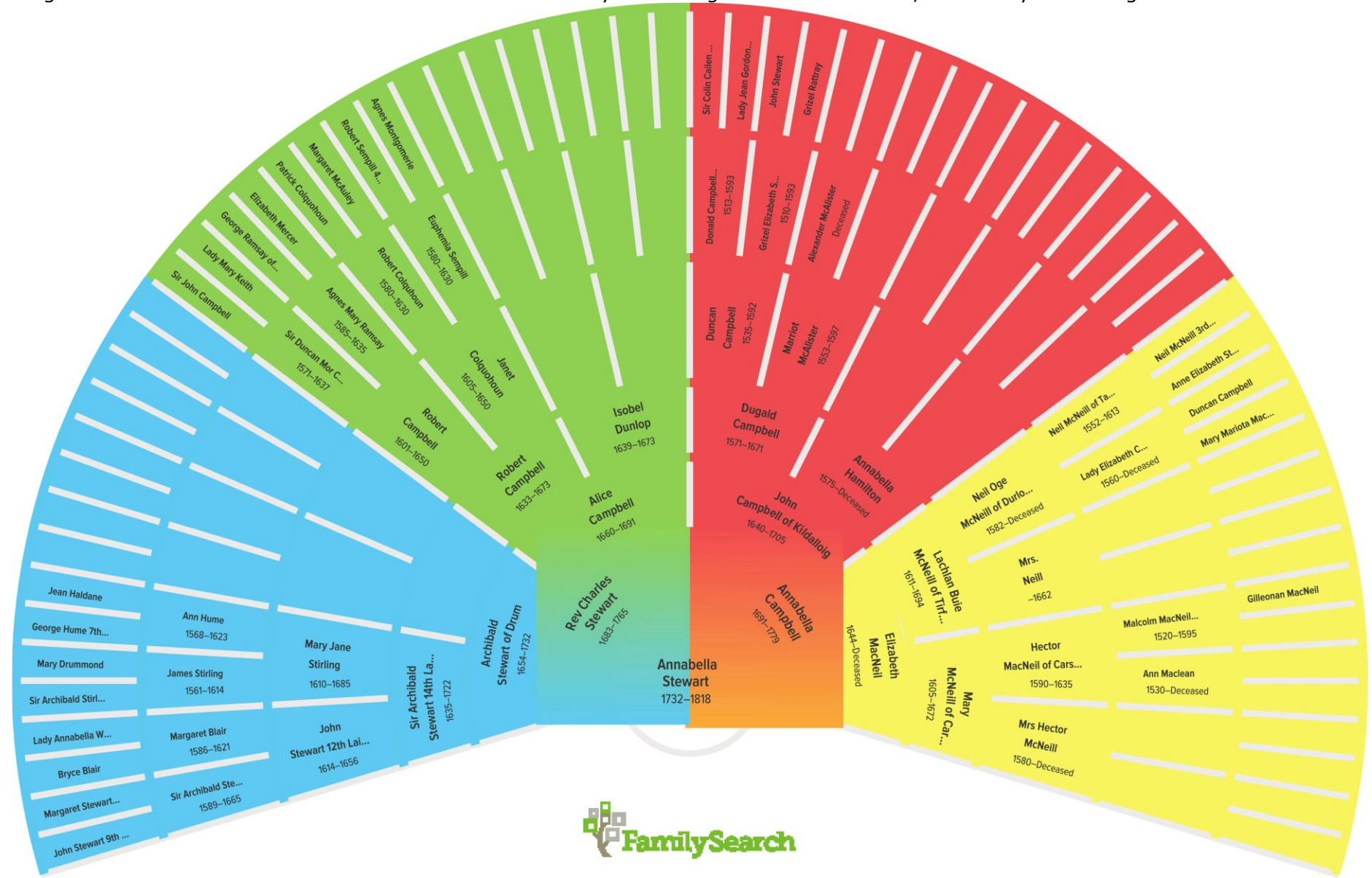
244

©Crown copyright, National Records of Scotland. Image was generated at 23 October 2021 19:20



3.19.4 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.20 Stewart, Robert (1731-1787)

Not a direct descendant of the Royal Stewarts, however included here because he was the husband of [Annabella Stewart](#) (1732-1818) who was, and he is of some interest himself as the first Speaker of the first Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

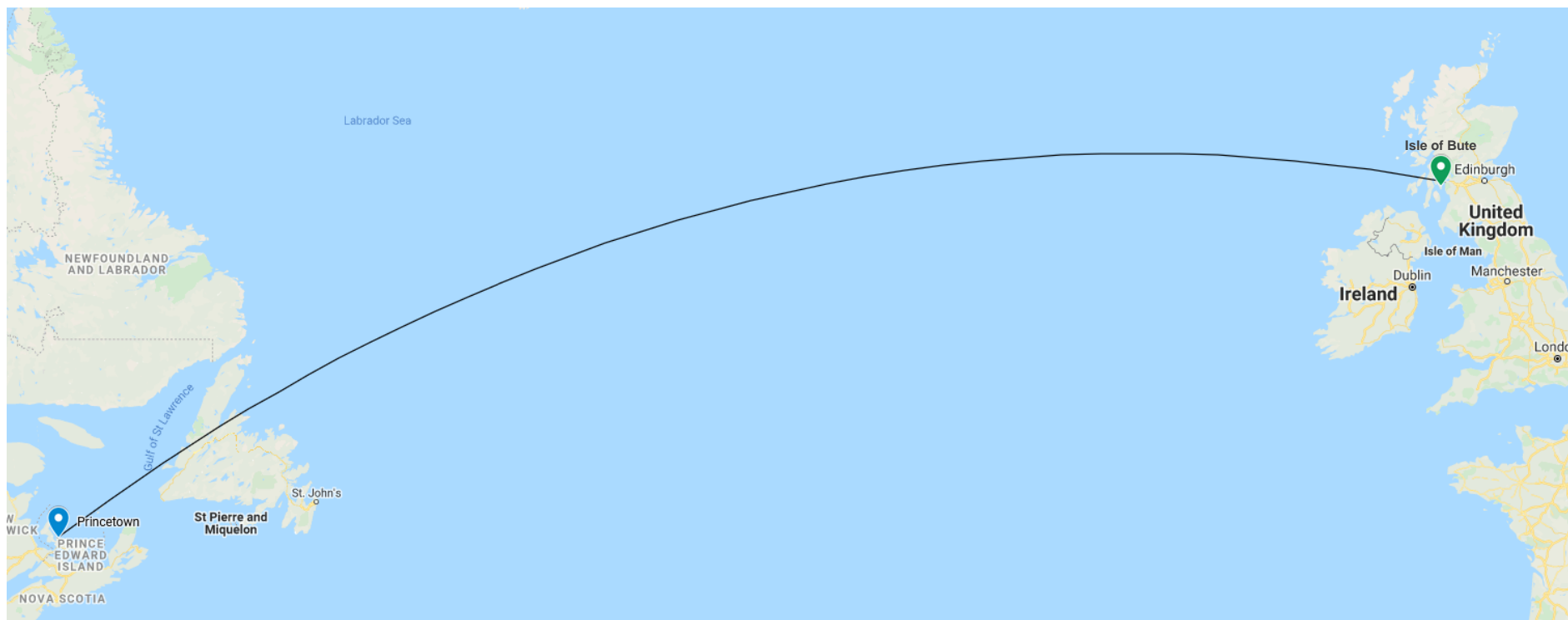
Son of [James Stewart](#) (1703-1745) and [Janet McDonald](#) (1708-Deceased).

Husband of [Annabella Stewart](#) (1732-1818).

Father of [Colonel Charles Stewart](#) (1758-1838).

Born 1731 in Isle of Bute, Scotland.

Died 13 February 1787 in Princetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.



Born on Isle of Bute, Scotland. He came over to Malpeque, Prince Edward Island with his wife on the ship the Annabella in 1770. Became the first Speaker of the first Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island. He lived to be 55 years old.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Stewart_\(Prince_Edward_Island_politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Stewart_(Prince_Edward_Island_politician))

Robert Stewart (1731-1787) was a Canadian of Scottish origin who became first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island, serving in this position from 1773 until 1779.
Early years

Robert Stewart was born in 1731. His grandfather was the Reverend Dugald Stewart of Rothesay. One of his cousins was [Dugald Stewart](#), the Mathematician and Philosopher, a Professor at the University of Edinburgh. He married Annabella, daughter of the Reverend Charles Stewart. They had eight children. Annabella was sister of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stewart and of Peter Stewart, who became first Chief Justice of St. John island, as Prince Edward Island was originally called. For some time Stewart was a fish merchant in Campbeltown, Argyll, but was not successful.

In 1770 Robert and Annabella Stewart emigrated to Prince Edward Island. They sailed from Campbeltown on the brigantine Annabella, captained by Dugald Stewart [[Captain Dugald Stewart](#) (1730-1791)], and carrying one hundred passengers from Argyll. Dugald Stewart was Annabella's brother. Robert Stewart organized the first settlement in Malpeque Bay, on the north shore of the center of the island. Later his brother-in-law Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stewart took over the leadership of the settlement. Robert Stewart of Cambelford was recognized as a leader of the island's community, and became the first speaker of the province's parliament when it was founded in 1773. The first House of Assembly held only one session.

<https://www.ancestry.ca/family-tree/person/tree/177738919/person/192311848538/hints>

I wish I might also have visited Campbellton in Scotland, the place where my great-great-grandfather, the Reverend Charles Stewart, was a minister for many years. He was born in 1683, licensed by the Presbytery of Kintyre Jan. 28, 1708, ordained May 5, 1709, and died April 2, 1765. In 1717 he married Annabella Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Kildalloig, chambelin [sp] of Kintyre. His children were Mary, Peter, Robert, Dugald and Annabella, born June 11, 1732.

Annabella married my great-great-grandfather Robert, who came to Prince Edward Island in 1770, and became the first Speaker of the first House in Charlottetown in 1773. Robert was the grandson of Dugald of Rothesay, and in the marriage of Robert and Annabella the Stewarts of Rothesay and Kintyre were united. Thus, Annabella, my great-great-grandmother, the daughter of Reverend Charles Stewart, is the link connecting the Stewarts of Malpeque, P. E. I. with the Stewarts of Scotland.

I. Hilda Stewart
Keene, New Hampshire
August, 1970

[The Princetown Pioneers](#); James P. Lawson; The Island Magazine; Number 38; Fall / Winter 1995.

Robert Stewart's family were apparently not greatly inconvenienced by their late arrival and shipwreck [of the ship The Annabella, co-owned by Robert Stewart with his brother in law Peter Stewart [[Peter Stewart](#) (1725-1805)], and bringing several families of settlers from Scotland to PEI] ... But the other settlers were thrown on the mercy of the colonists already in the area.

For the Annabella settlers were indebted to the Stewarts, not least for their passage over, and no less for the piece of property to call home after landing. That many would have left for more hospitable climes if they could is suggested by the account of another disappointed immigrant, Thomas Curtis, who wintered at Princetown in 1775-76 after the wreck of the Elizabeth. Curtis noted on his departure the next spring, "Some others persuaded me to stay. Others said if they

was Out of debt they would go too & was very sorry they were so situated. There is but little chance for a person to go off this Island if in debt one Shilling. At this time Capt. Howse received a note from the Governor, at his peril to take any one from the Island without a certificate. . . ." The certificate referred to was required by Island law, according to an Act passed in the colony's legislature on 16 July 1773, "prohibiting the Master of Ships or vessels or any other person from transporting or conveying away any person or persons out of the Island or the Customs against thereto, without a license or pass." The Act prevented debtors from absconding; it also helped keep unhappy immigrants from leaving. It was signed in the name of Phillips Callbeck, and the Speaker of the Assembly, Robert Stewart.

The Act was just legal confirmation of the situation in which the Princetown pioneers found themselves in the spring of 1771 - at the mercy of the elements and in debt to the Stewarts. When word reached Campbeltown, via Dugald Stewart, of the fate of the Annabella, Peter Stewart prepared a cargo of a more practical nature, which he sent out on the Edinburgh that summer. The vessel is described in the Campbeltown Register of Shipping as a "square-sterned brigantine of 75 tons, or thereabouts, . . . built at Leith in . . . 1765." She cleared at Customs on 27 July 1771, bound for the Island of St. John with 250 yards of woollen blankets, 92 hundredweight of wrought iron, men's and women's shoes and clothing, and 27 barrels & 7 parcels of household furniture. Her victualling bill has her carrying an extra 21 barrels of beef, and supplies of oatmeal and barley. The Edinburgh would arrive in time to provide these necessities for the settlers for the winter of 1771-72, but in the process, greatly increased the settlers' indebtedness to the Stewarts.

By 1798, there were about 430 people living on Lot 18. They had improved their fortunes but slowly. Another anonymous letter in the Scots Magazine in 1771 extolled the bounty and prosperity of the new settlement in the most alluring terms, repeating the tell-tale admonition, "We want nothing to make us very happy, but more industrious good inhabitants." When Thomas Curtis visited the Princetown pioneers in the winter of 1775, he found a far different place: harsh climate, primitive living conditions, want. At one place, "They gave us the best they had to eat and drink, being salt eels and potatoes but poor creatures they had but little or nothing but water to drink."

As for Robert Stewart, emigrant, he died in 1787, having become one of his adopted colony's most prominent citizens. Some of his descendants still live in the Malpeque area.

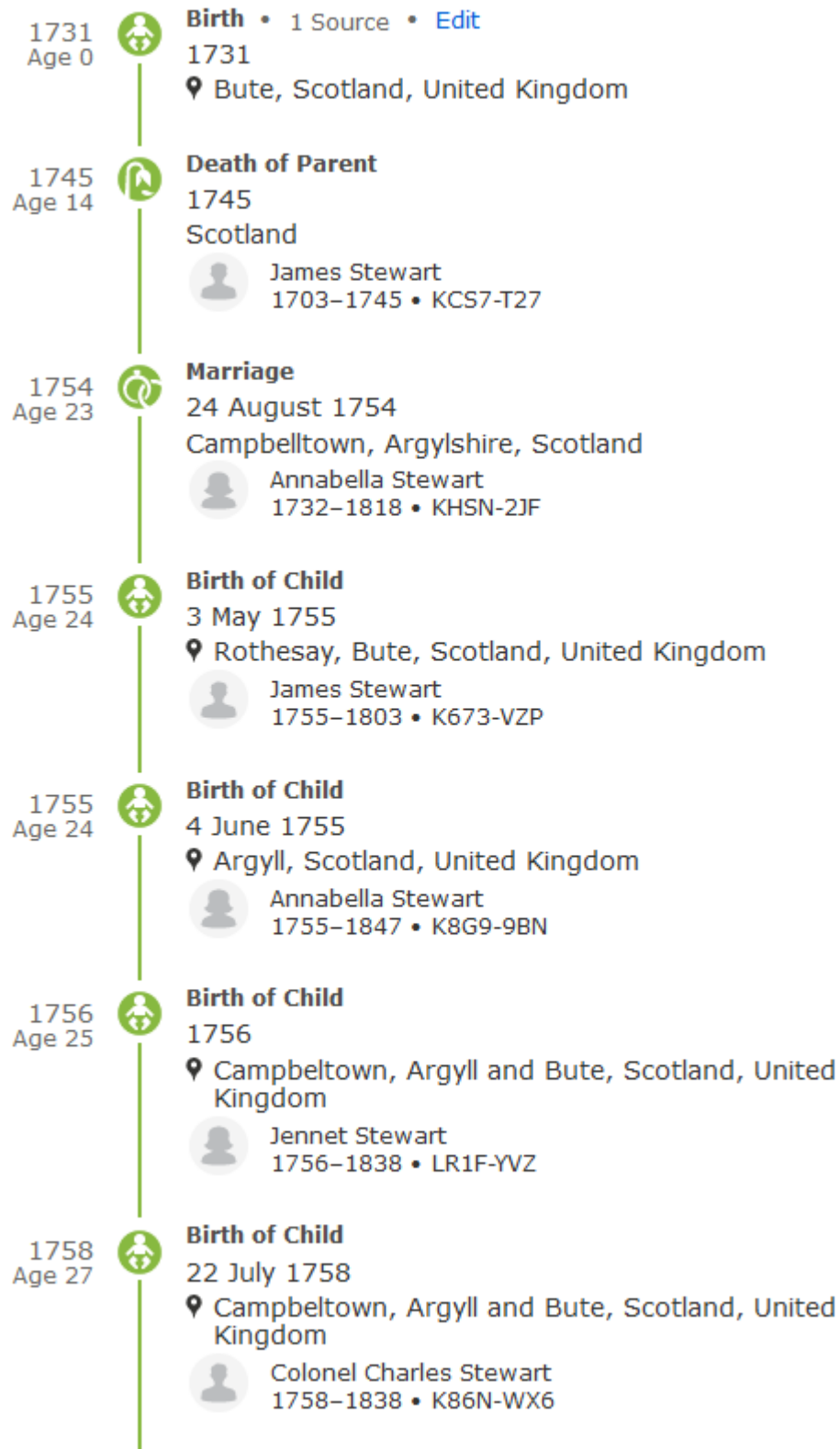
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KCVM-SFX>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-35121>

3.20.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/KCVM-SFX>





3.20.2 Grave

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/memories/KCVM-SFX>



<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:OK17-5JZ1>

Name ROBERT STEWART

Death or Burial Place Lot 18, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada

Death or Burial Longitude -63.68704

Death or Burial Latitude 46.53017

Cemetery People's Cemetery

Death Date 13 Feb 1787

3.20.3 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.21 Stewart, Colonel Charles (1758-1838)

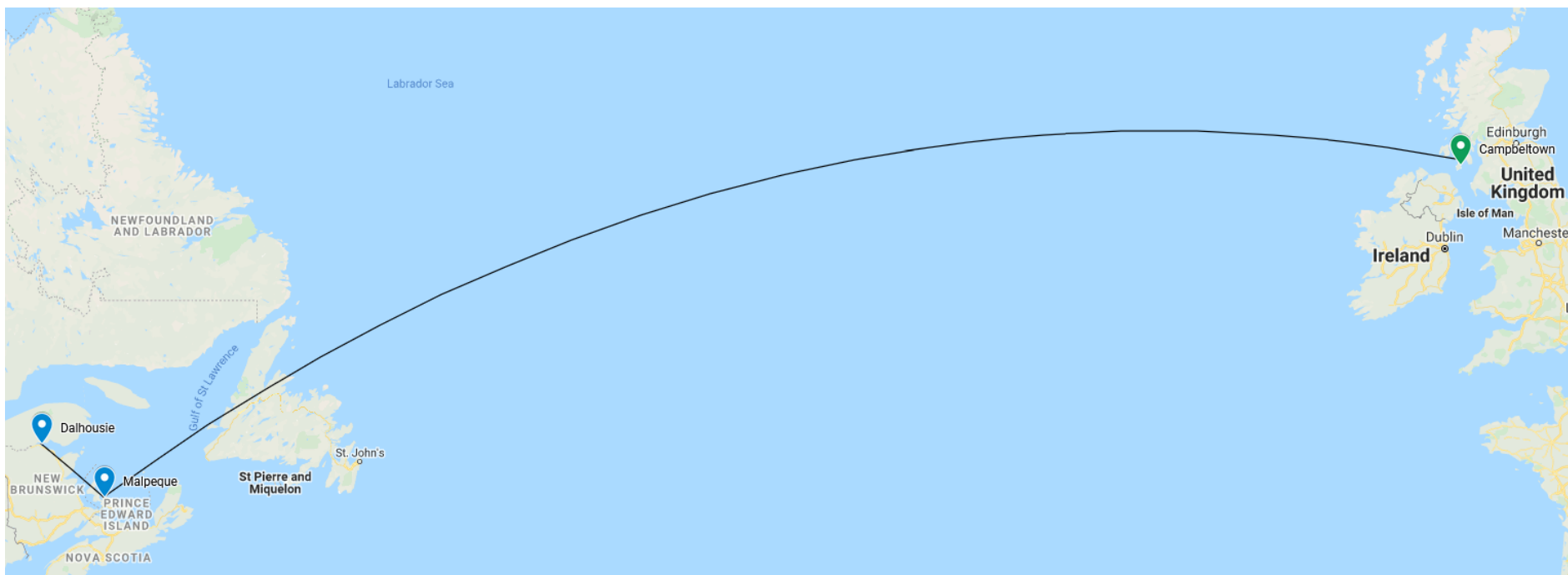
Son of [Robert Stewart](#) (1731-1787) and [Annabella Stewart](#) (1732-1818).

Husband of [Barbara Stewart](#) (1769-1800).

Father of [Dugald Stewart](#) (1794-1874).

Born 22 July 1758 in Campbeltown, Argyll and Bute, Scotland, United Kingdom.

Died 20 Nov 1838 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.



Born in Campbeltown, Scotland. He came over to Malpeque, Prince Edward Island with his parents on the ship the Annabella in 1770. Built "[The Stone House](#)" in Malpeque, P.E.I. Moved to Dalhousie, New Brunswick. He lived to be 80 years old.

Descendants of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell; Donald W. Lowe; 25 April 2009:

Death Notes: 20 Nov 1838, Chatham, The Gleaner and Northumberland. d. Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) 2nd inst., age 81, Charles STEWART, Esq., P.E.I., Senior Magistrate, Col. 1st Batt. of Militia, native of Campbleton, Argylshire, Scotland from whence he emigrated with his father and family in 1771.

He settled in Malpeque, Prince Edward Island. He built the Stone House in Lower Malpeque in 1820. He moved to Dalhousie when he was 76 and took some furnishings with him.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K86N-WX6>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-35119>

3.21.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/K86N-WX6>

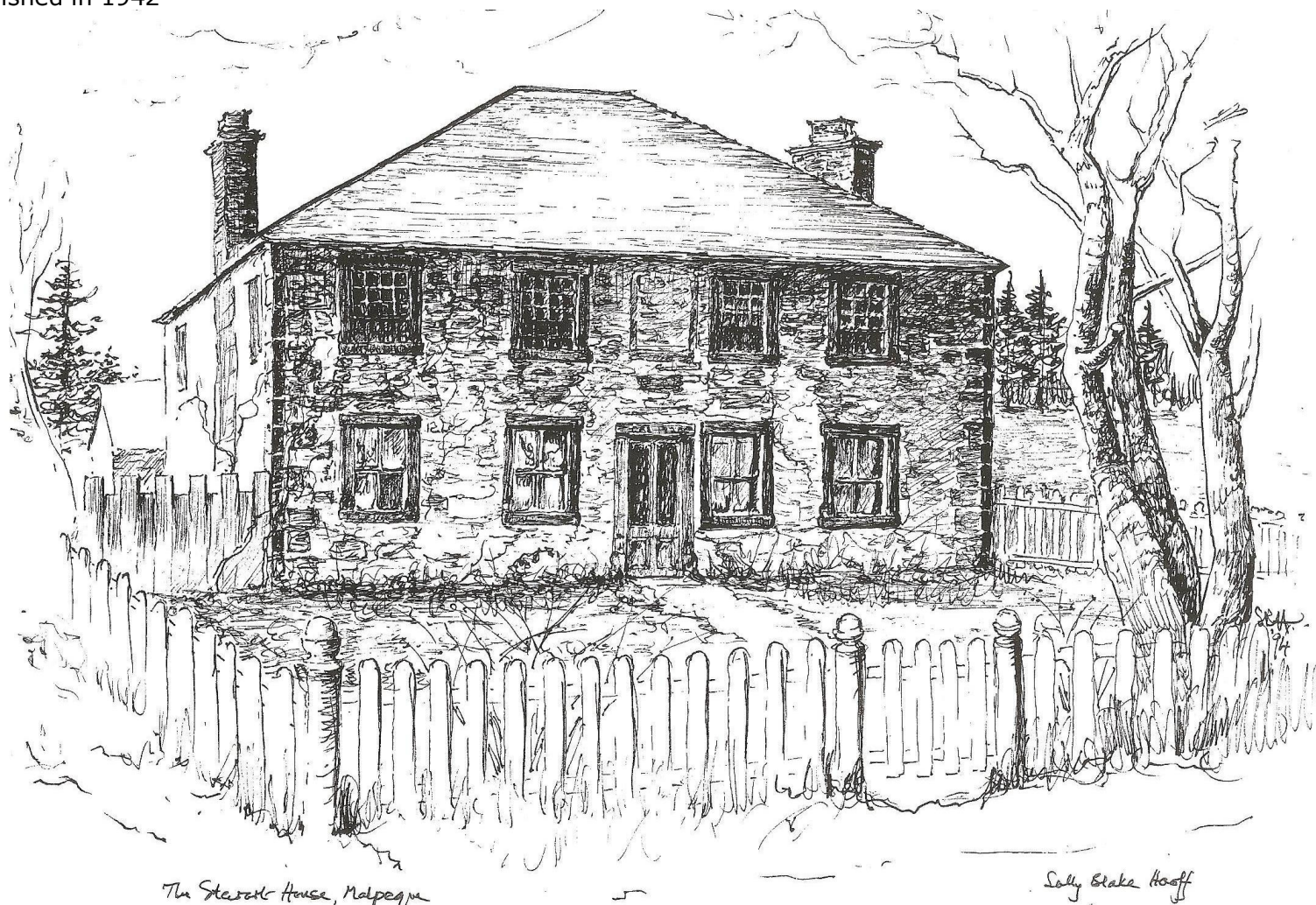


- 1796
Age 38  **Birth of Child**
11 August 1796
📍 Princetown, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada
 Janet Stewart
1796–1863 • LZGQ-BN4
- 1798
Age 39  **Birth of Child**
1798
📍 Malpeque, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada
 Alexander Stewart
1798–Deceased • GQ3F-1K1
- 1800
Age 41  **Birth of Child**
1800
📍 Prince Edward Island, Canada
 Helen Stewart
1800–1889 • KL68-PCV
- 1800
Age 41  **Death of Spouse**
1800
📍 Malpeque, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada
 Barbara Stewart
1769–1800 • LR1N-9YP
- 1818
Age 59  **Death of Parent**
January 1818
📍 Quebec, Canada
 Annabella Stewart
1732–1818 • KHSN-2JF
- 1838
Age 80  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
2 November 1838
📍 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada

3.21.2 House

[The Princetown Pioneers](#); James P. Lawson; The Island Magazine; Number 38; Fall / Winter 1995.

"The Stone House," Malpeque. From a sketch by Sally Blake Hooff based on a photograph circa 1935 in the collection of the Malpeque Historical Society. The house was constructed in 1820 by a second-generation Malpeque settler, Charles Stewart, son of Robert and Annabella. It was built of Island sandstone and on the lintel above the door were carved "CAS 1820." The house stood for over a century, a local land- mark that recalled the Stewarts and the founding of Malpeque. Unfortunately the house was demolished in 1942

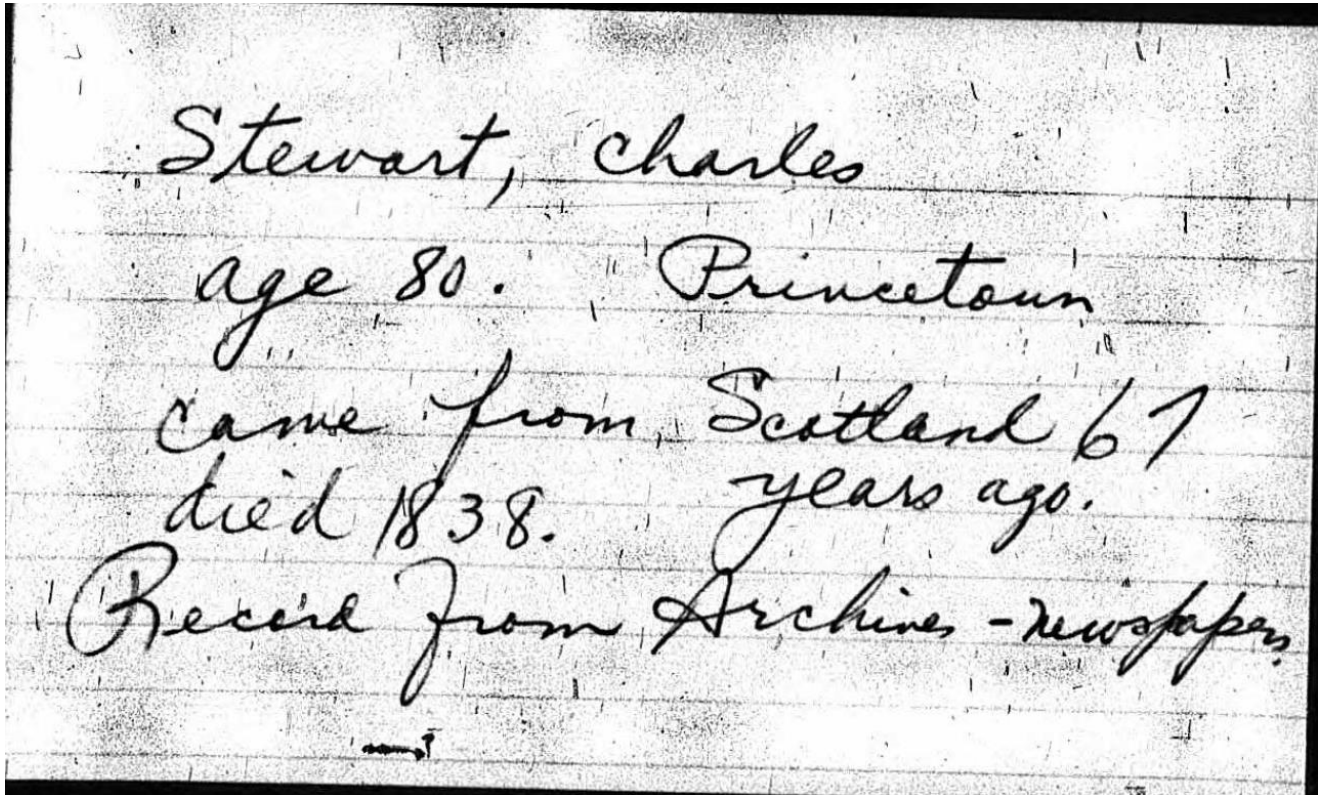


The Stewart House, Malpeque

14 - Charles Stewart's "The Stone House"

3.21.3 Death Registration (1838)

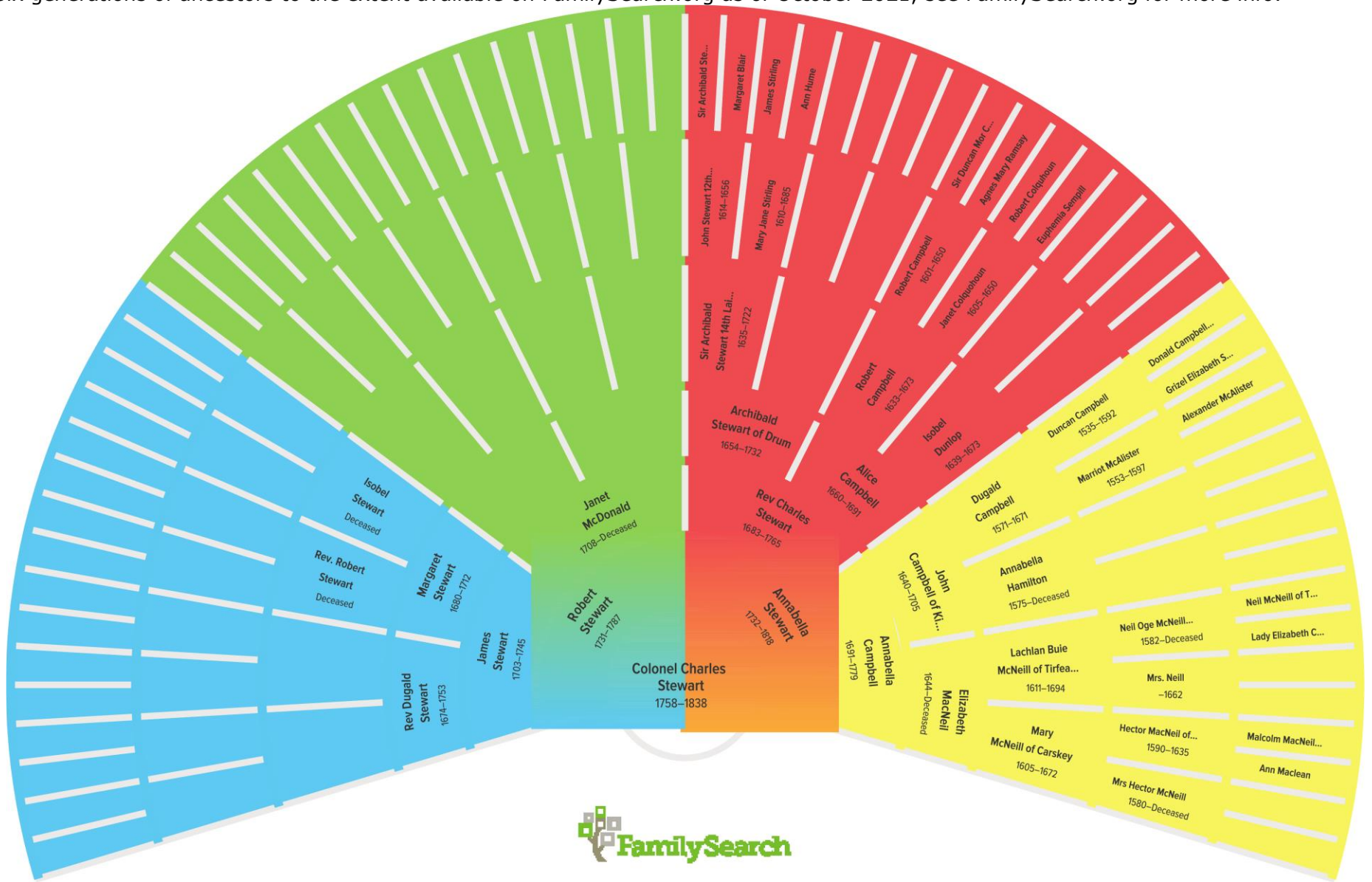
Prince Edward Island, Canada, Death Card Index, 1810-1913

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61503/images/fs004594540_03262

Stewart, Charles
age 80. Princetown
came from Scotland 67
died 1838. years ago.
Record from Archives - newspapers.

3.21.4 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.22 Stewart, Barbara (1769-1800)

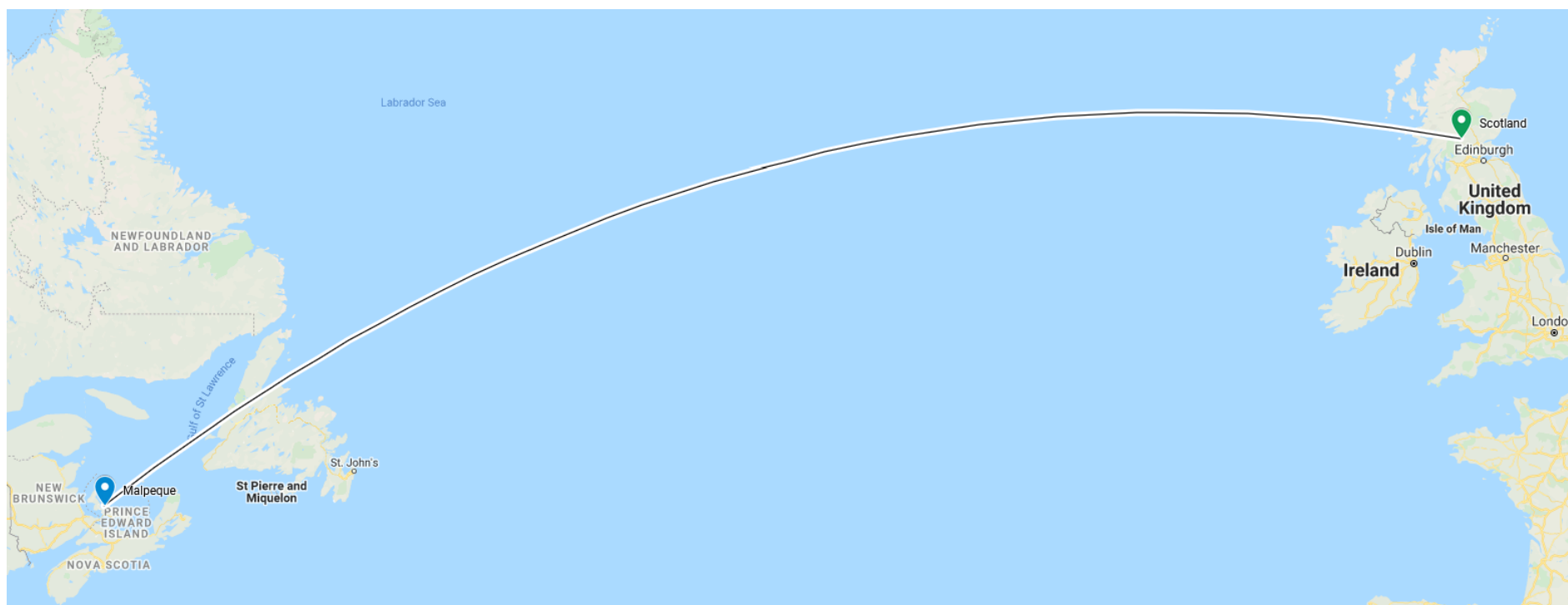
Daughter of [Captain Dugald Stewart](#) (1730-1791) and [Mary Stewart](#) (1750-Deceased).

Husband of [Colonel Charles Stewart](#) (1758-1838).

Mother of [Dugald Stewart](#) (1794-1874).

Born 28 March 1769 in Scotland.

Died 1800 in Malpeque, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada.



She may have came over to Malpeque, Prince Edward Island with her parents on the ship the Annabella in 1770. She lived to be 31 years old.

Descendants of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell; Donald W. Lowe; 25 April 2009:

Barbara STEWART was born in SCO, UK and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. Burial Notes: Pioneer Cemetery.

Barbara married Colonel Charles STEWART. Charles was born in 1757 in SCO, UK, died on 2 Nov 1838 in Dalhousie, NB. CAN aged 81, and was buried in Dalhousie, NB. CAN. They had seven children: Robert, Mary, Annabella, Dugald, Janet, Alexander and Helen.

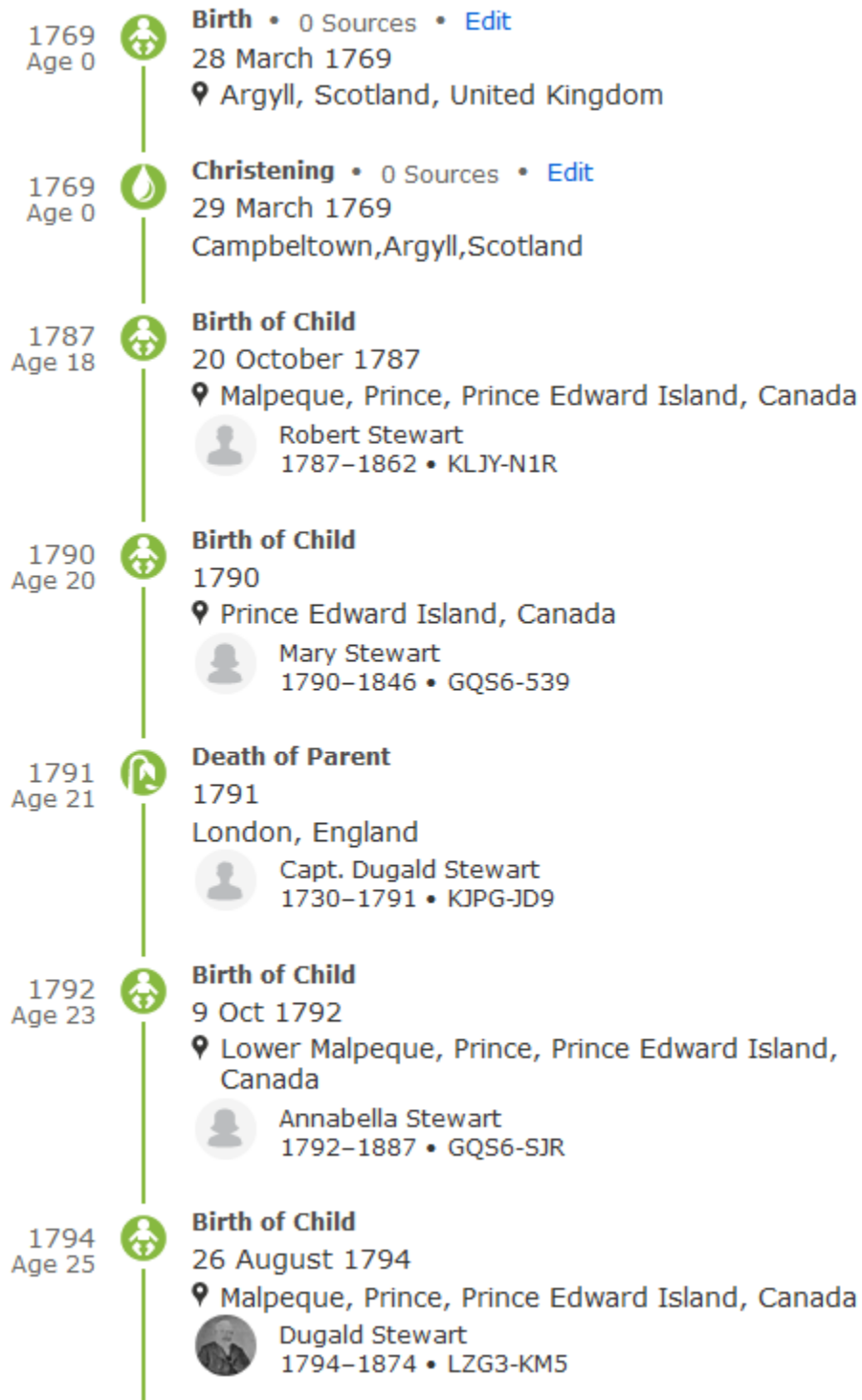
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LR1N-9YP>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-35120>


3.22.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LR1N-9YP>





1796
Age 27

 **Birth of Child**
11 August 1796
📍 Princetown, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada


 Janet Stewart
1796–1863 • LZGQ-BN4


1798
Age 28

 **Birth of Child**
1798
📍 Malpeque, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada

 Alexander Stewart
1798–Deceased • GQ3F-1K1

1800
Age 30

 **Birth of Child**
1800
📍 Prince Edward Island, Canada

 Helen Stewart
1800–1889 • KL68-PCV

1800
Age 30

 **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
1800
📍 Malpeque, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada

3.22.2 Baptism of Daughter Janet (1796)

Included to show that Charles's wife and mother of his children in 1796 was Barbara Stewart, two years after their son [Dugald Stewart](#) (1794-1874) was born. Sources that mention Charles's wife as Annabella refer to his second wife, who he married at some time after Dugald was born.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61501/images/FS_005240361_00063

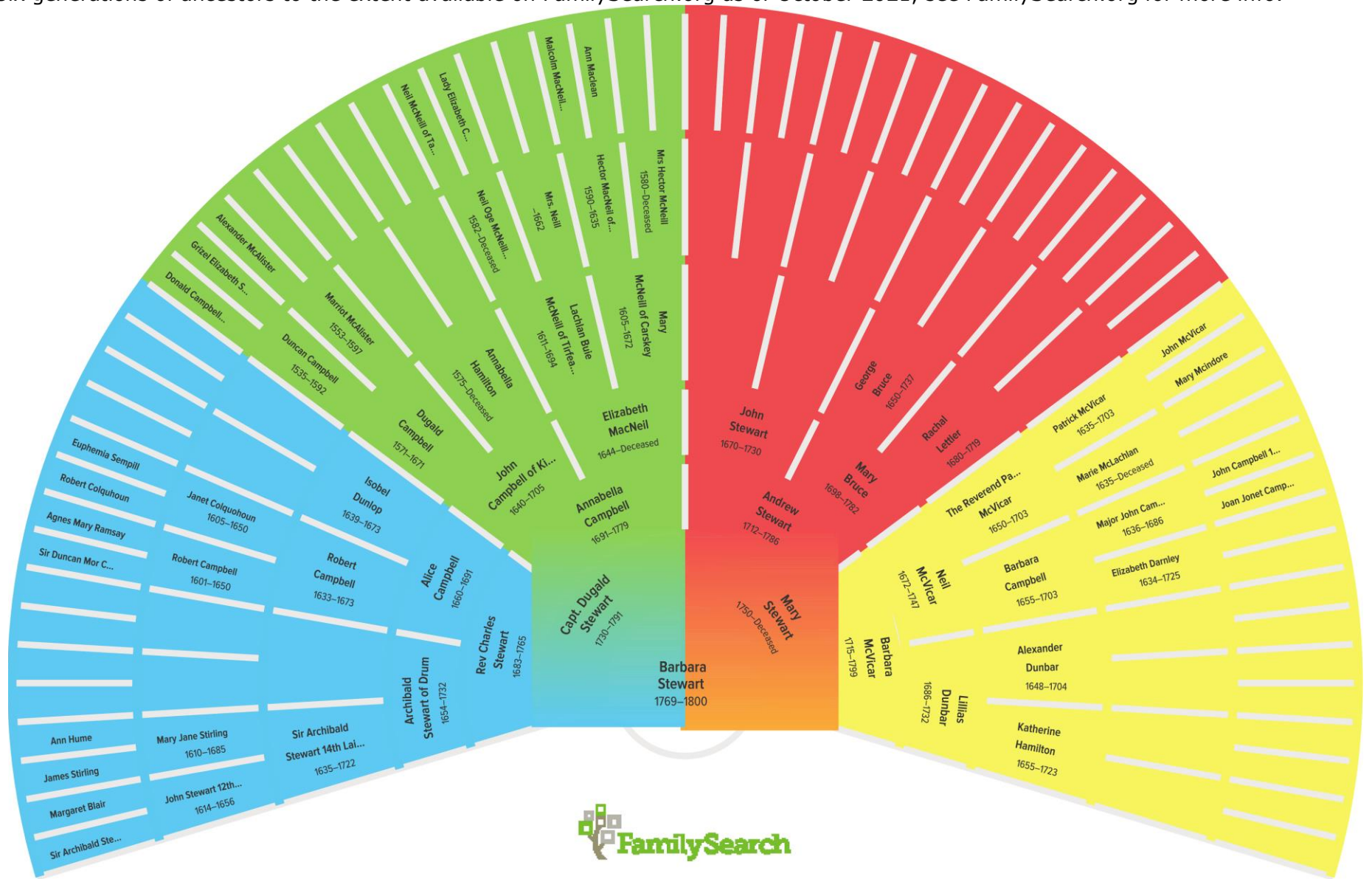
Janet, Daughter of Charles Stewart Esquire & Barbara Stewart his Wife. Born 11th August 1796 & Baptized 5th March following

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939X-338V-J?i=390&cc=1827217>

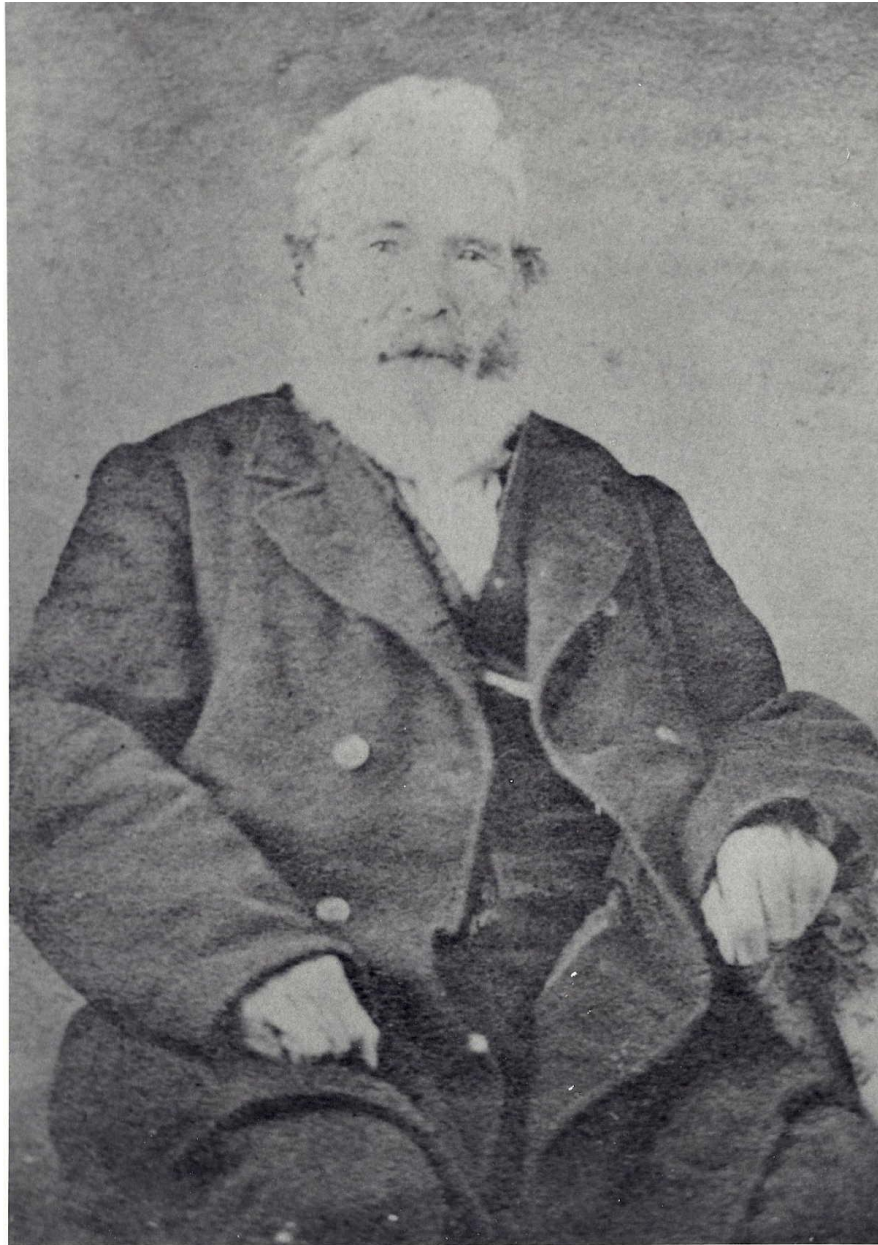
SURNAME		CHRISTIAN NAMES	
STEWART		JANET	
DATE OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH	
11 Aug. 1796			
BAPTISMAL DATE		CLERGY OFFICIATING	
5 Mar. 1796		T. Desbrisay	
FATHER'S NAME		MOTHER'S NAME	
Charles Stewart		Barbara Stewart	
LOCATION OF RECORD		RECORD BOOK No.	PAGE
St. Paul's Church, Ch'town		3	35
DEPT. OF HEALTH DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E. ISLAND		SEELEY SYSTEMS 9803	

3.22.3 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



3.23 Stewart, Dugald (1794-1874)



15 - Dugald Stewart

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/memories/LZG3-KM5>

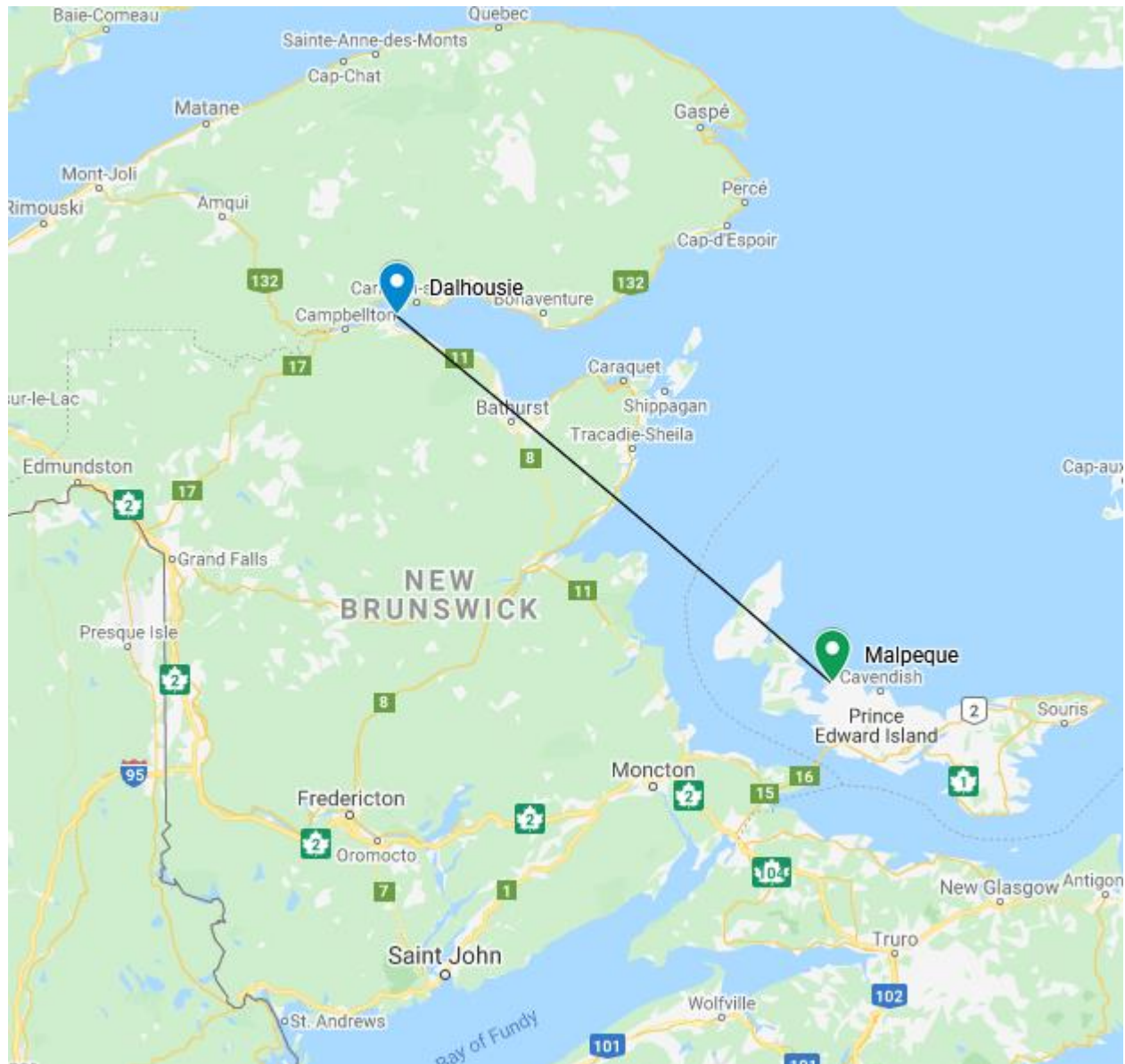
Son of [Colonel Charles Stewart](#) (1758-1838) and [Barbara Stewart](#) (1769-1800)

Husband of [Hannah A. Good](#) (1819-1867).

Father of [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926).

Born 26 August 1794 in Malpeque, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Died 25 December 1874 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.



Born in Malpeque, P.E.I. Moved to Dalhousie, New Brunswick. His entire [will](#) is copied in a later section. He lived to be 80 years old.

Descendants of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell; Donald W. Lowe; 25 April 2009:

Death Notes: 6 Jan 1875, Newcastle Union Advocate: Dugald STEWART, Esq. for many years Collector of Customs for the port of Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) breathed his last while sitting in his chair Christmas morn. Soon after Confederation, Mr. S., having become enfeebled by increasing age, was superannuated and allowed to retire with a yearly allowance... The remains of this aged citizen were interred in the Presbyterian Burying Ground, Dalhousie on Saturday last.

Dugald married Hannah GOOD on 12 Feb 1844 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN. Hannah was born in 1815 in Cork, IRE, UK and died on 2 Jan 1867 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged 52. Another name for Hannah was Hannah GOODE. They had 14 children: Elizabeth, Robert, Penelope, Margaret Ann, Anne, Charles, Barbara, Dugald, Matthew, Mary, James, William, Alexander and Albert.

Marriage Notes: 2 Mar 1844, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier: m. 12th Feb., Dalhousie (Rest.

Co.), by Rev. Steven, Dugald STEWART, Esq. / Miss Hannah GOOD, both of Dalhousie.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZG3-KM5>














<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-35117>

3.23.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LZG3-KM5>





- 1852
Age 57  **Birth of Child**
1852
📍 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 James Gowan Stewart
1852–1931 • LZGQ-P3Z
- 1854
Age 59  **Birth of Child**
23 April 1854
📍 Canada
 Alexander Stewart
1854–1914 • L5YS-7BT
- 1856
Age 61  **Birth of Child**
1856
📍 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Mary Annabella Stewart
1856–Deceased • LZGQ-P87
- 1858
Age 63  **Birth of Child**
1858
📍 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 William Thomas Stewart
1858–Deceased • LZGQ-PVN
- 1861
Age 66  **Birth of Child**
1861
📍 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Albert Stewart
1861–Deceased • LZGQ-P2C
- 1867
Age 72  **Death of Spouse**
22 January 1867
📍 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Hannah A Good
1819–1867 • LZG3-KSZ
- 1874
Age 80  **Death** • 1 Source • [Edit](#)
25 December 1874
📍 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada

3.23.2 New Brunswick Census (1851)

Includes his wife [Hannah A. Good](#) (1819-1867) and daughter [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926).
<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1061/images/e092-e002294106>

Population Returns
 Under Acts 11 Victoria, Cap. 11, and 12 Victoria, Cap. 48.
Schedule I.

39
39

Dwelling.	Name.	Sex.	Relationship.	Age.	Race.	Rank or Occupation.	Date of entering the Colony.
Home	Don ^o Ross	M	H	39	Scotish	Black Smith Prop	1826
	Jane Ross	F	W	35	Do		Birth
	Alex ^o Ross	M	S	11	Do		Do
	Christian Ross	F	D	9	Do		Do
	Margt ^o Ross	F	D	6	Do		Do
	Harriet J. Ross	F	D	4	Do		Do
	Elizabeth Ross	F	D	1	Do		Do
Home	Dug ^o Stewart	M	H	56	Scot.	Farmer & Prop	1825
	Hannah Stewart	F	W	35	Irish		1830
	Elizabeth Stewart	F	D	17	"		Birth
	Rob ^o Stewart	M	S	14	"		Do
	Penelope Stewart	F	D	12	"		Do
	Marg ^o Ann Stewart	F	D	10	"		Do
	Chas Stewart	M	S	7	"		Do
	Barbara Stewart	F	D	6	"		Do
	Dug ^o Stewart	M	S	5	"		Do
	Matthew Stewart	M	S	1	"		Do
	Marg ^o Canoll	F	D	20	Irish		1847
	John Murray	M	M	22	Do		1849

3.23.3 New Brunswick Census (1861)

Includes his wife [Hannah A. Good](#) (1819-1867).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1570/images/4108521_00119

SCHEDULE I.—POPULATION. District—*Tr. 1. Malouin Westmorland*
Front Settlement from Bellin to Campbellton Prov.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Names of Inhabitants.	Sex.	Relationship to head of family.	Age.	Race and where born.	Rank or Occupation.	Religious Profession.	

Bugato Stewart	M	Head	64	Scot. born in Scotland	Deputy Treasurer	Presbyterian	
Hannah A. Good	F	Wife	46	Scot. born in Scotland			
Frederic Ann	F	Daughter	20	Native			
Charles	M	Son	17	Scot. born in Scotland	Farmer		
Barbara	F	Daughter	16	Scot. born in Scotland			
Bugato	M	Son	13	Scot. born in Scotland	Teacher		
Mattew	M	Son	11	Scot. born in Scotland			
James Henry	M	Son	9	Scot. born in Scotland			
Alexander	M	Son	7	Scot. born in Scotland			
Mary Annabella	F	Daughter	5	Scot. born in Scotland			
William Thomas	M	Son	3	Scot. born in Scotland			
Albert J. G.	M	Son	17m	Scot. born in Scotland			
Mrs. Rebecca Stewart	F	Servant	20	Canadian born	Domestic Servant		
Crawford M. Hutchinson	M	Head	29	Scot. born in Scotland	Teacher		
Elizabeth	F	Wife	27	Native			
Bugato Stewart	M	Son	1	Scot. born in Scotland			

3.23.4 Will (1872)

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-6S6Q-68S?i=205&wc=M698-PM9%3A13842201%2C13841702%2C14800601&cc=1392378>

Pages 202 - 206.

202

day and year first in this Certificate written at Campbellton
 aforesaid ^(Seal) John McAlister Notary Public
 Received and Registered the thirteenth day of May one thousand
 eight hundred and eighty two as No 2537 on pages 201 & 202
 in Book G of the Records of the County of Pictouche
 John Barber Reg. Secy

No 2538
 Will of
 Ingald
 Stewart

In the name of God Amen I Ingald Stewart of Dal-
 housie in the Parish of Dalhousie in the County of Pictouche
 Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada Esquire
 being advanced in years but of sound and disposing mind
 memory and understanding and mindful of my mortality
 do make and publish this my last will and Testament in man-
 ner following that is to say First I desire to be decently and pri-
 vately buried in St John's Church yard in this Parish and without
 any funeral pomp and with as little expence as may be Secondly
 I give devise and bequeath to my son Robert Stewart of King
 Street Prince Town Royalty the whole of my Estate and interest
 of in and to all that Island known as Cartier or Bumbury Island
 situate in Richmond Bay in Prince Edward Island to hold to
 him his heirs and assigns to his and their own use and benefit and
 I give devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder
 of my Estate on the said Island Prince Edward to my said son
 Robert Stewart and to his heirs upon trust nevertheless for the use
 and benefit of my youngest daughter Mary Annabella and my
 two youngest sons William Thomas and Albert John Henry their
 heirs and assigns and the heirs and assigns of the Survivor or Sur-
 vivor of them in equal shares to and for their own use as they respec-
 tively attain the age of twenty one years the Rents and profits
 arising therefrom in the mean time to be expended towards their
 maintenance and education I also give and bequeath to my said
 youngest daughter Mary Annabella and her two youngest brothers
 above named in equal proportions as aforesaid the sum of three
 hundred pounds secured by mortgage from their brother Charles on the
 Bill one property so called situate near Dalhousie in the Parish of
 said and the interest arising therefrom to be expended in the mean
 time by my Executors hereinafter named towards the maintenance
 and education of my said minor children respectively And I do
 hereby appoint my said Executors to be their Guardians Thirdly
 my daughter Elizabeth having already received a deed of Col-
 onance of the "Woodville House and Garden I give devise and be-
 queath to my daughter Penelope wife of William Mott my house
 Lands and Garden situate in Campbellton in the Parish of Addin-
 ton in the County of Pictouche aforesaid and all my Estate and

Registered
 15 May
 1882

John Barber
 Reg. Secy

interest therein together with all the furniture in the said house to hold the
 same to her and her heirs and assigns for ever. Fourthly I give devise and
 bequeath to my son Charles my Gold watch and chain and I do hereby
 also give and release to him any Interest money that may be due on
 his Mortgage to me at the time of my decease. Also I do hereby grant
 devise and bequeath to my said son Charles the right of way over the
 Road through Pastno Lots numbers fifty three, fifty four and fifty
 five leading to Belle Vue to hold to him his heirs and assigns for ever
 Fifth I give devise and bequeath to my son Dugald the Town Lots
 numbered as follows viz one hundred and eighty (180) one hun-
 dred and eighty one (181) one hundred and eighty two (182)
 one hundred and eighty three (183) Two hundred and forty (240) Two
 hundred and forty one (241) Two hundred and forty two (242) Two
 hundred and forty three (243) Two hundred and forty four (244)
 and two hundred and forty five (245) situated in the Town Plat of
 Dalhousie aforesaid and all my Estate and Interest therein he
 having paid the Crown Land office for the grant of the said Lots Nos
 181 and 183 to hold the said lands or Town Lots numbered as aforesaid
 to him the said Dugald and his heirs to his and their own use and
 behoof for ever. Also I give and bequeath to my said son Dugald all
 my silver spoons and silver Ladles having my family Crest
 engraved on them Sixthly I give devise and bequeath to my
 sons Matthew and James Edward "The Cottage Farm" so called
 and the adjoining Pastno Lots numbers ninety seven (97) and
 ninety eight (98) situated in the Parish of Dalhousie in the County
 aforesaid and all my Estate and interest therein To hold the same
 to them my said sons Matthew and James Edward and to their
 heirs and assigns for ever as Tenants in Common I also give and
 bequeath all my farming utensils and agricultural implements
 and also my growing crops unto my said son James Edward to
 and for his own separate use and benefit Seventhly I give devise
 and bequeath to my son Alexander and to his heirs and assigns
 for ever Pastno Lots numbers fifty three (53) fifty four (54) and
 fifty five (55) situated in the Town Plat of Dalhousie aforesaid
 To hold the said Lots of Land or Pastno Lots numbered as last
 aforesaid to my said son Alexander his heirs and assigns to his
 and their own use and behoof for ever Subject to the Right of way
 to pass and repass on the Private Road leading to Belle Vue herein-
 before granted and devised to his brother Charles Eighthly I give devise
 and bequeath to my son in Law Bradford McKeaw Dutchman
 all that lot of Land and premises known as Town Lot Number
 one hundred and eighty eight in the Town Plat of Dalhousie to
 hold to him and his heirs upon trust for the use and benefit of
 his son Dugald Stewart his heirs and assigns for ever Ninthly

I give devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of my real and personal estate and effects whatsoever of what nature or kind soever or wheresoever situated after payment thereof of all my debts funeral and testamentary expensd unto my son Charles Stewart and my Sons in Law Crawford M Tlean Dutchison and William Mott their heirs Executors and Administrators upon trust for the use and benefit of my Sons Charles Dugald Matthew James Edward Alexander William Thomas and Albert John Henry and my daughters Elizabeth wife of Crawford M Tlean Dutchison Penelope wife of William Mott and Mary Annabella their heirs and assigns for ever to be equally divided between them share and share alike and in case any of my aforesaid children should die without lawful issue or before attaining the age of twenty one years then and in that case my will is that the share or shares of him or her so dying shall go to the survivor or survivors of my Sons and daughters above named to be equally divided share and share alike and lastly I do hereby nominate and appoint my Sons Charles and James Edward and my Sons in Law Crawford M Tlean Dutchison and William Mott to be Executors of this my will hereby making all former wills by me at any time heretofore made and declaring this only to be my last will and Testament

In witness whereof I the said Dugald Stewart have hereunto set my hand and seal at Dalhousie aforesaid this ~~third~~ third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Testator and for his last will and testament in

D Stewart 2853

presence of us who at his request in his presence and in presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto

Andrew Wallace William Jarvis or James Davis

This is a Codicil to the above Will and Testament It having pleased the Almighty in his infinite wisdom to remove my son Dugald from this transitory world the two lots named and described as devised to my said son I now devise to his brothers and sisters hereafter named in equal proportions that is to say to Elizabeth Penelope Charles Matthew James Edward Alexander Mary Annabella William Thomas and Albert John Henry their heirs and assigns for ever

Dated 26th March 1874

D Stewart 2853

This is a second Codicil to the above Will and Testament Firstly I hereby revoke the first above written and now direct my Sons

Charles and James Edward Executors within named to sell the lots of Land enumerated in said first Codicil by and with the consent of the Mortgagees so soon after my decease as practicable for the highest price that can be obtained thereon and appropriate the proceeds to the payment or liquidation of their respective Mortgages Secondly I hereby revoke the appointment of my Sons in Law C M Dutchison at present in New Castle Miramichi and William Mott of Campbellton in the County of Restigouche as Executors and Administrators to my Estate and Guardians to my Minor Children Thirdly I bequeath to my daughter Margaret Ann a full participation in the division of my Estate as directed in the foregoing Will after paying all my debts and funeral expenses share and share alike with the other members of my family therein named to and for her own use and Fourthly I bequeath to Miss Maggie Greaves of Fredericton one third of the proceeds of my late Son Dugalds Estate and effects after paying all his debts and expenses of administration in so far as I have a claim to or any control of to and for her own use In all other respects I confirm my said Will In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four (1874)

Signed Seal & published and declared by the said Testator as a second Codicil to his last

D Stewart

will and Testament in the presence of us who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed their names as Witnesses hereto Andrew Wallace William Jamieson J. P

Province of New Brunswick County of Restigouche Be it Remembered that on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five before me James S Munro Esq. Magistrate for the County of Restigouche personally appeared Andrew Wallace and William Jamieson whose names are subscribed as attesting Witnesses to the Instrument hereto annexed purporting to be the Will of Dugald Stewart Esq. late of the Parish of Dalhousie in the County of Restigouche deceased and being duly sworn did each for himself depose and say that they did see the said Dugald Stewart sign the said Instrument and that he at the same time published and declared the same to be his last Will and Testament and at the time of such signing publishing and declaring they the said Andrew Wallace and William Jamieson and one James Davis whose name is also subscribed to the said Will as a Witness attesting the execution thereof were all present and that the said Dugald Stewart appeared to them the said Andrew Wallace and William Jamieson respectively to be of sound and disposing mind and understanding and that the names Andrew Wallace and William Jamieson and James Davis were subscribed to the said Will by them the said Andrew Wallace and William Jamieson and James Davis respectively in the presence of each other and of the said

206

Dugald Stewart and the said Andrew G Wallace and William Jamieson also whose names are subscribed as attesting witnesses to the Codicil therein written to the said Will of Dugald Stewart late of the Parish aforesaid in the County aforesaid deceased and being duly sworn did each for himself depose and say that they did see the said Dugald Stewart sign the said last mentioned Codicil to his last Will and Testament and that he at the same time published and declared the same to be his second Codicil to his last Will and Testament and at the time of such signing publishing and declaring they the said Andrew G Wallace and William Jamieson whose names are also subscribed to the second Codicil to his last Will and Testament as witnesses attesting the execution thereof were both present and that the said Dugald Stewart appeared to them the said Andrew G Wallace and William Jamieson respectively to be of sound and disposing mind and understanding and that the names Andrew G Wallace and William Jamieson were subscribed to the said second Codicil of the said Will by them the said Andrew G Wallace and William Jamieson respectively in the presence of each other and of the said Dugald Stewart

(Sd) James S Morse Surrogate for the County of
Restigouche

Province of New Brunswick County of Restigouche S.S. Be it Remembered that on this eighteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy five Before me James S Morse Surrogate for the County of Restigouche personally appeared Charles Stewart and James Edward Stewart the Executors named in the within written Will of Dugald Stewart late of the Parish of Dalhousie in the County of Restigouche deceased and were duly sworn to the authenticity of the said Will and to the faithful discharge of the duties of the trust hereby in them reposed by taking the oath of Executors as by Law required

(Sd) James S Morse Surrogate for the County of Restigouche
Received and Registered the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty two as No 2538 on pages 202, 203, 204, 205 and 206 in Book G of the Records of the County of Restigouche

John Barbic Reg Secs

3.23.5 Gravestone (1874)

Dugald Stewart

Birth 26 Aug 1794

Malpeque, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, Canada

Death 25 Dec 1874 (aged 80)

Dalhousie, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

Burial

Dalhousie Cemetery

Dalhousie, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

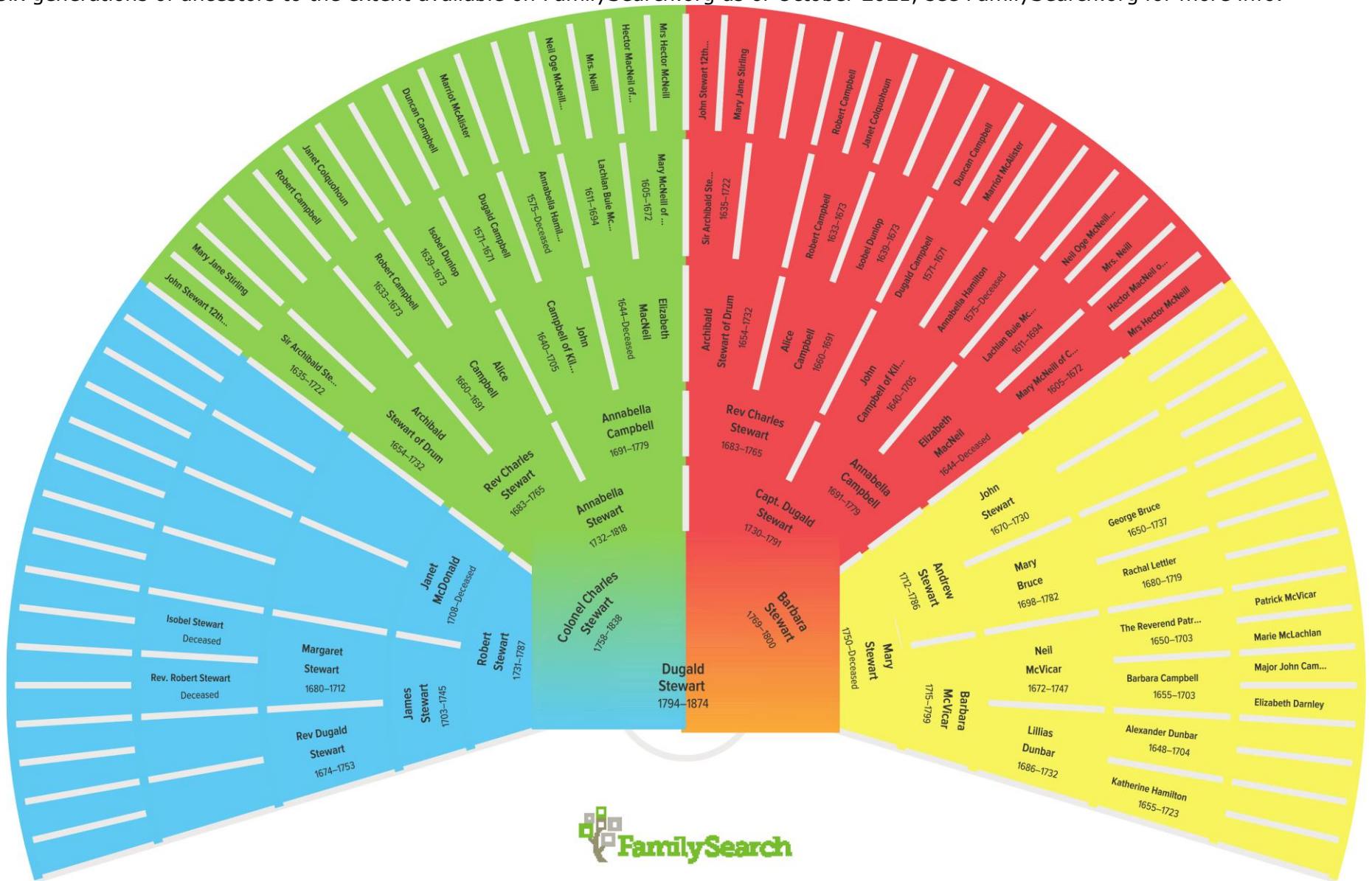
Memorial ID 218338934 · View Source

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/218338934/dugald-stewart>



3.23.6 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



4. **Mott - Royal Stewart Connection**

This section includes information about the connection between [Reverend Charles Stewart \(1683-1765\)](#) and the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan, and through them to the [Royal Stewarts](#) and the [Great Stewards of Scotland](#).

First, some historical evidence for the connection is provided, passed down through the families for more than two hundred years. These stories point to Reverend Charles Stewart's grandfather being either the 12th Laird, 13th Laird, or 14th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan. The [final section](#) summarizes the evidence, concluding the most likely candidate is very probably the 14th Laird.

Then the surprising story of the genetic link that confirmed the connection to the Royal Stewarts is provided.

Excerpts from Burke's Peerage, from Janet Bolton's book "From Royal Stewart To Shaw Stewart", and other relevant references then follow.

4.1 **Historical Evidence**

Some examples of the stories about a connection from Reverend Charles Stewart (1683-1765) to the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan that were passed down through the generations in several different branches of the family are provided in the following sections.

Each of the stories identifies the father of Reverend Charles as being an "Archibald Stewart". The research of A.I.B. Stewart showed that Reverend Charles Stewart's father was very likely [Archibald Stewart of Drum](#) (c. 1654-c. 1732), as described in the section on Archibald of Drum. And the genetic testing evidence presented in a [later section](#) confirms that Reverend Charles Stewart was descended from one of the Lairds of the House of Blackhall and Ardgowan. So which Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan is the grandfather of Reverend Charles Stewart and father of Archibald of Drum? The stories passed down in the following sections point to one of three possibilities, either the 12th Laird, 13th Laird, or (most likely) 14th Laird, as summarized in the [final section](#).

4.1.1 Dugald Stewart Branch

In my own branch (William Mott Stewart (1962)), a great great granddaughter of [Dugald Stewart](#) (1794-1874) (from the family of Reid Stewart) sometime in the middle of the 20th century typed up the lineage passed down in their family found below. This shows the lineage going from Reverend Charles Stewart (1683-1765) to an Archibald Stewart who is son of Sir Archibald Stewart (1635-1722), 14th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan. The implication is that the intervening Archibald Stewart is Archibald of Drum.

STEWART HISTORY

Sir John Stewart (son of Robert III, & half brother of King James I
Scotland

Robert Stewart (1st cousin of James Ist)

John Stewart

James Stewart
m
Margaret Wallace of Johnson

Sir Archibald Stewart M.P. of Blackhall
M
Margaret Blair daughter of Black Blair

John Stewart
M
Mary Sterling (Sterling of Kier)

Sir Archibald Stewart
M
Mary Douglas (3rd wife, Daughter of Sir John Douglas of Kilhead)

Ar chibald Stewart

1682 I 1765
Rev. Charles Stewart
M
Annabella Campbell

1732 I 1818
Annabella Stewart
M

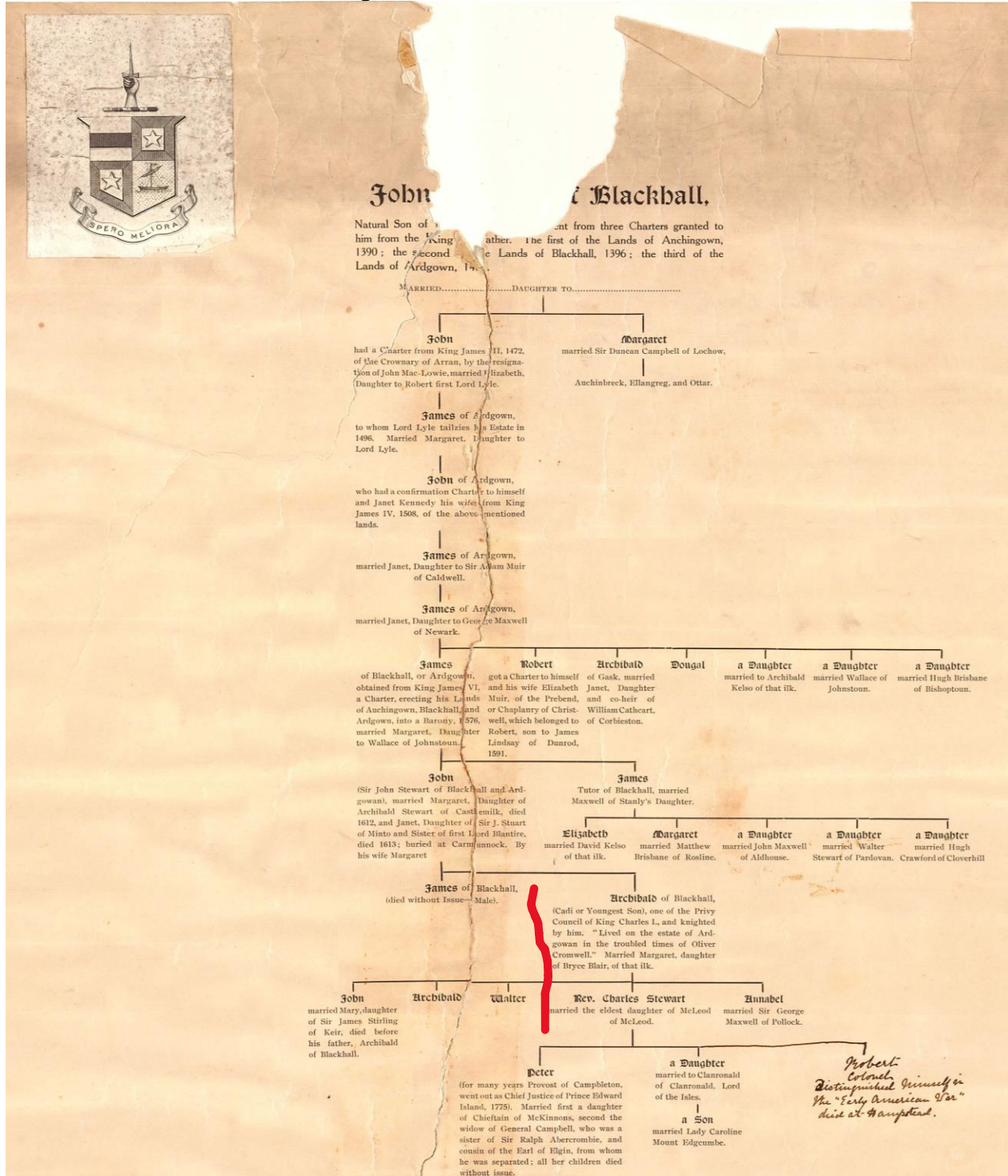
1731 I 1787
Robert Stewart

1751 I 1838
Charles Stewart
M
Annabella Stewart (Daughter of Sir Peter Stewart & granddaughter of
Charles Stewart

1794 I 1874
Dugald Stewart
1815 M 1867
Hannah Good

4.1.2 Richard Hylton-Stewart Branch

Richard Hylton-Stewart, direct male descendant of Reverend Charles Stewart (1783-1765), who was genetically confirmed to be descended from King Robert III as described in a [later section](#), provided me with the following which he described as "my grandmother's 100 year-old family tree". This shows the link going from Reverend Charles to the elder Sir Archibald Stewart (c. 1589-1665), 11th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan. This must be meant to be to the second Sir Archibald Stewart, 14th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan (1635-1722), since the 11th Laird died 18 years before Reverend Charles was born. You can zoom in on the following chart to see more detail.



4.1.3 Patricia Mahoney Branch

Patricia Mahoney, a descendant of Reverend Charles Stewart (1683-1765) through his son [Peter Stewart](#) (1725-1805), first Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, provided the following lineage passed down in her family. It originally skipped over Charles and went directly from Peter to Sir Archibald Stewart (1635-1722), 14th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan, then a hand written correction shows the addition of Reverend Charles.

Archibald 5th in descent from Sir John
 Sir John Stewart (Son of Archibald)
 Sir Archibald Stewart, Baronet (Son of Sir John Stewart)
 Peter Stewart, Solicitor General Prince Edward Island, Son of Sir Archibald Stewart
 Annabella, Sister of Peter Stewart, married her first cousin, Robert Stewart. &

Rev. Charles

Line of Descent - Paternal
 Reverend - Dugal Stewart - Rothesay.
 Sons - Reverend Matthew Stewart, the Father of Professor Dugald Stewart of Edinburgh and James who married Janet McDonald and left one son, Robert, who married Annabella Stewart, sister of Peter Stewart of Campbellton, Argyllshire, who was Chief Justice of Charlottetown, P.E.I. Robert Stewart emigrated to P.E.I. in the year 1770, and died in Princetown the 13th of February 1797 age 56 years.

Robert and Annabella Family are:

Charles married	Barbara Stewart, daughter of Capt. Stewart
Dugald "	Elizabeth Craik of P.E.I.
Matthew "	Sophia Prust of England
James "	Know nothing of
Janet "	Mr. Russel of England
Anna "	Mr. O'Hara of Quebec
Mary never married	
One daughter married Mr. Stuart of Gaspe	

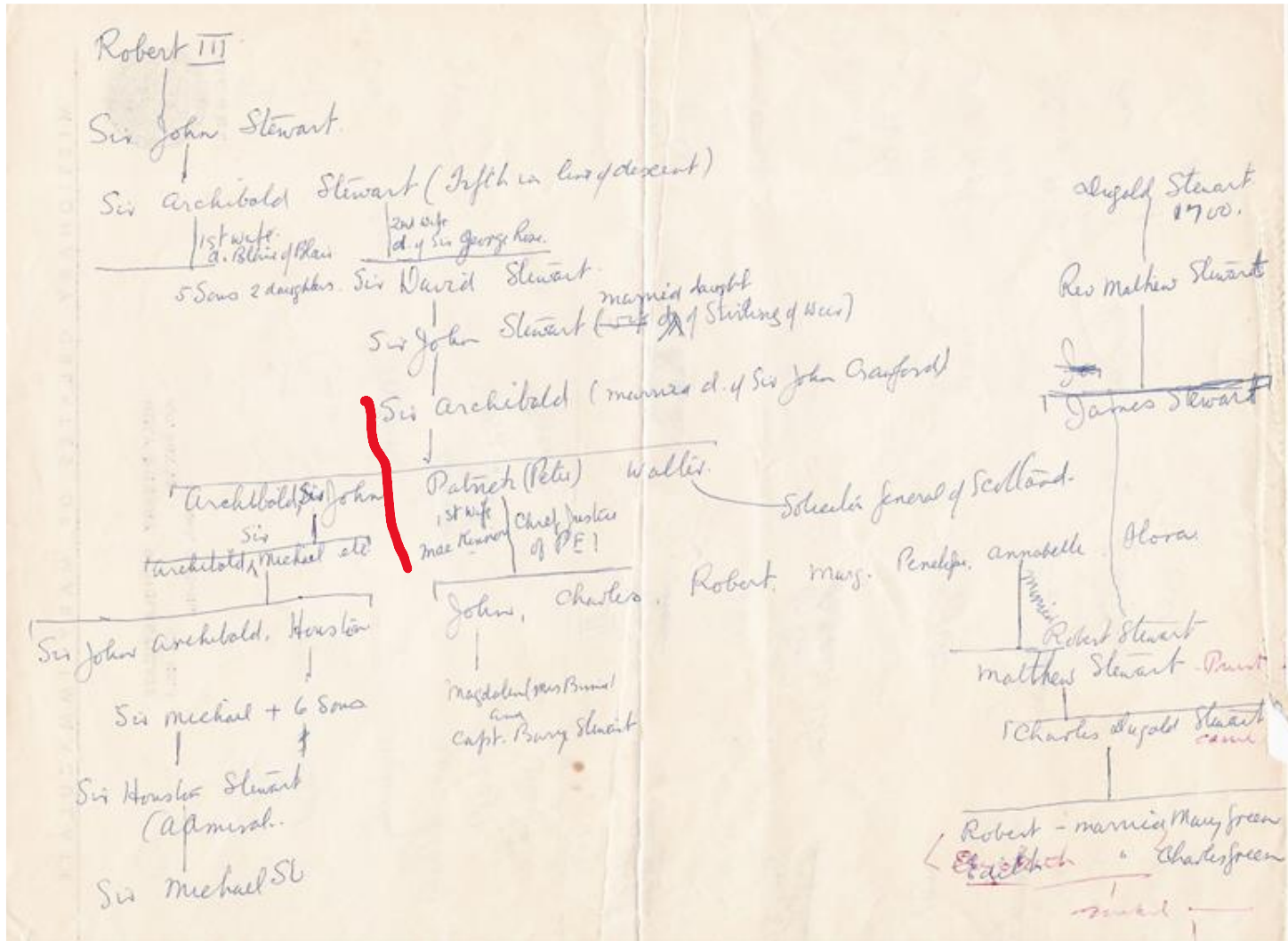
Family of Matthew Stewart and Sophia Prust.
 Stephen Prust never married
 Edmund J. married Elizabeth Stewart (cousin) left three sons and three daughters.
 Annabella, married John U. Campbell, left 5 daughters, 5 sons
 Mary Sophia never married
 Charles Dugald married Marie-Louise Caissie, left 4 sons and 7 daughters
 Elizabeth Louisa married William Donaldson of Ontario, they had one son Stuart Donaldson, living in Toronto.

Family of Charles Dugald Stewart and Marie-Louise Caissie.
 Stewart's Brook now St. Omer near Carleton, Bonaventure Co., Que.

Matthew	married Louise Kelly, H.C.
Edmund Jr.	" Margaret McEon P. of Miramichi Point, Que.
Robert	" Mary Green A. C. of Miramichi Point, Que.
Elizabeth	Charles Green, R. C. of Miramichi Point, Que. * <i>Charles Stewart, Elizabeth, Ed. (1847)</i>
Sophia	John Miller P. of Bathurst N. B.
Charlotte	Henry Fisher P. of Bathurst N. B.
Lydia	John Wright R. C. of Port Louis, Que. <i>Patricia Mahoney C. Sullivan 2</i>

4.1.4 Peter Sutton Branch

Peter Sutton's family, also descended from Reverend Charles Stewart (1683-1765) through his son [Peter Stewart](#) (1725-1805), passed down the lineage shown below, where the link again mistakenly skips over Reverend Charles Stewart and goes directly from Peter to Sir Archibald Stewart (1635-1722), 14th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan.



4.1.5 A.I.B. Stewart Research

In 1994, the respected Scottish genealogist Archibald Ian Balfour (A.I.B.) Stewart (1915-1998) researched the connection from Reverend Charles Stewart (1683-1765) to the House of Blackhall and Ardgowan in "Some Kintyre Stewarts", [The Scottish Genealogist](#), Volume XLI, Journal iii, 1994, No. 3, page 97.

His research, excerpted below, references the belief of the "Canadian and American descendants" of Reverend Charles that he was the son of an Archibald Stewart who was son of Sir Archibald Stewart the 14th Laird. A.I.B. also discovered evidence that the father of Reverend Charles was very likely an Archibald Stewart sometimes called Archibald Stewart of Drum. The implication is that Archibald on the Drum was son of the 14th Laird.

The Canadian and American descendants of the Rev. Charles Stewart (1682-1765) and Minister of the Highland Church in Campbeltown from 1708 until his death have always maintained that he was descended of the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan and so from King Robert III. More specifically the claim was made that Rev. Charles' father was Archibald Stewart youngest son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, created a Baronet in 1667 [the 14th Laird].

Although Sir Archibald was married three times the published genealogies do not show that he had a son Archibald, Burke however indicates that the third marriage, to Mary daughter of Sir John Douglas of Kelhead produced two sons, neither of whom is named.

... family recollection was that [Reverend Charles Stewart's second son] Peter Stewart used a seal which bore in the first quarter the Campbell gyronny of eight and in the third quarter the Galley of Lorne. The second and fourth quarters were occupied by the fesse chequy Burmounted by a Lion Rampant-the Blackhall Arms. Even if the quarterings are misplaced it is surely evidence of a marriage between a Blackhall Stewart and Campbell. The Blackhall motto 'spero meliora' was also used by Peter.

Additional excerpts from A.I.B. Stewart's article with more information on Archibald on the Drum can be found in that section: [Archibald Stewart of Drum](#) (c. 1654-c. 1735).

4.1.6 Townshend Branch

The oldest reference known to me is a letter provided by Patricia Mahoney, written to her ancestor Cecil Wray Townshend, son of Flora Stewart, daughter of [Peter Stewart](#) (1725-1805), son of Reverend Charles Stewart (1683-1765), from Cecil's cousin Samuel Townshend. This reference points to the father of Archibald of Drum being either the 12th Laird or 13th Laird.

As shown in added bold in the letter on the following page, the letter states that Peter Stewart's father Reverend Charles Stewart was son of an Archibald Stewart who was son of a Sir John Stewart. The letter refers to Archibald of Ardgowan living on his estates during "the troubled times of Oliver Cromwell". [Oliver Cromwell](#), overthrewer of King Charles I, was Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland from 16 December 1653 to 3 September 1658. Therefore, given the dates, there are two possibilities for the John Stewart referred to in the letter:

1. John Stewart, 12th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan, who married Mary Stirling of Keir, and died 1658, and known to have had seven sons. Presumably the letter means his "youngest son" was Archibald, father of Reverend Charles Stewart, and therefore Archibald of Drum.
2. It is also at least possible that the letter refers to John Stewart, 13th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan, otherwise not known to have had children, but who may have had illegitimate offspring, one of which may have been Archibald of Drum the father of Reverend Charles. This is the possibility outlined in an [article](#) by David Jackson's. However, this seems much less likely than the above possibility, since the letter refers to Archibald as the "youngest" son, and John the 13th Laird is not known to have had any children at all.

For completeness, also note the letter refers to "Sir" John Stewart of Blackhall "Greenock". Neither the 12th or 13th Lairds of Blackhall and Ardgowan were knighted or of "Greenock". However, it is understandable that Samuel Townshend assumed they were, since at the time he wrote the letter in 1861, the then current Laird, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, was both knighted and had become of "Greenock" through marriage.

A transcription of the letter that had been passed down in the Mahoney family can be found on the following page.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20030108124141/http://home.worldonline.co.za/~townshend/stewartletter1.htm>

Bold emphasis added.

STEWART LETTERS

Letters written to [Samuel Rounthwaite Townshend \(b.1841 d.1896\)](#), son of the first the Cecil Wray Townshend (b.1791 d.1870) and 1st cousin to Charles Worrel Townshend (b.±1831 d.1900) and also 1st cousin to [Hon Sir Charles James Townshend \(b1844 d.1924\)](#).

Text in red refers to hand-written text that is unrecognizable.

Charles House
Feb 22nd 1861

Dear Sir,

The London fogs now dispersed through the fluid agency of [unrecognizable text], I am enabled to reply to your letter as to your father's lineage on the female side of the house.

His mother [*referring to Hon. Cecil Wray Townshend's mother, Flora Stewart, wife of Hon. William Townshend*] was the second daughter of the late Chief Justice Stewart [*Peter Stewart, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island*], by Ellen McKinnon youngest daughter of the highland Chieftan who fought at the head of his clan in 1745 on the fields of [unrecognizable text] at Cullodan. He is celebrated in the books of Sir W. Scott.

Chief Justice Stewart was the son of the **Rev Charles Stewart, who was the son of Archibald Stewart of Ardgowan, who lived on his estates in the troubled times of Oliver Cromwell. He was the youngest son of the then Sir John [unrecognizable text] Stewart of Black Hall Greenock**, at the head of which family, is now Sir Michael Shaw Stewart member of Parliament for Renfrewshire.

This is all I am in possession of as to the Stewarts tree from which this is taken. My kind regards to your sister & your father, & say I will be happy to see him when he comes to London.

Yours most obediently
C. Stewart.

[Samuel Townshend](#) Esq.

4.1.7 George H. Sturt Research

George H. Sturt, in the compilation by Donald W. Lowe "Descendants of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell", reports about Charles Stewart's grandson Peter, son of [Peter Stewart](#) (1725-1805) the first Chief Justice on PEI:

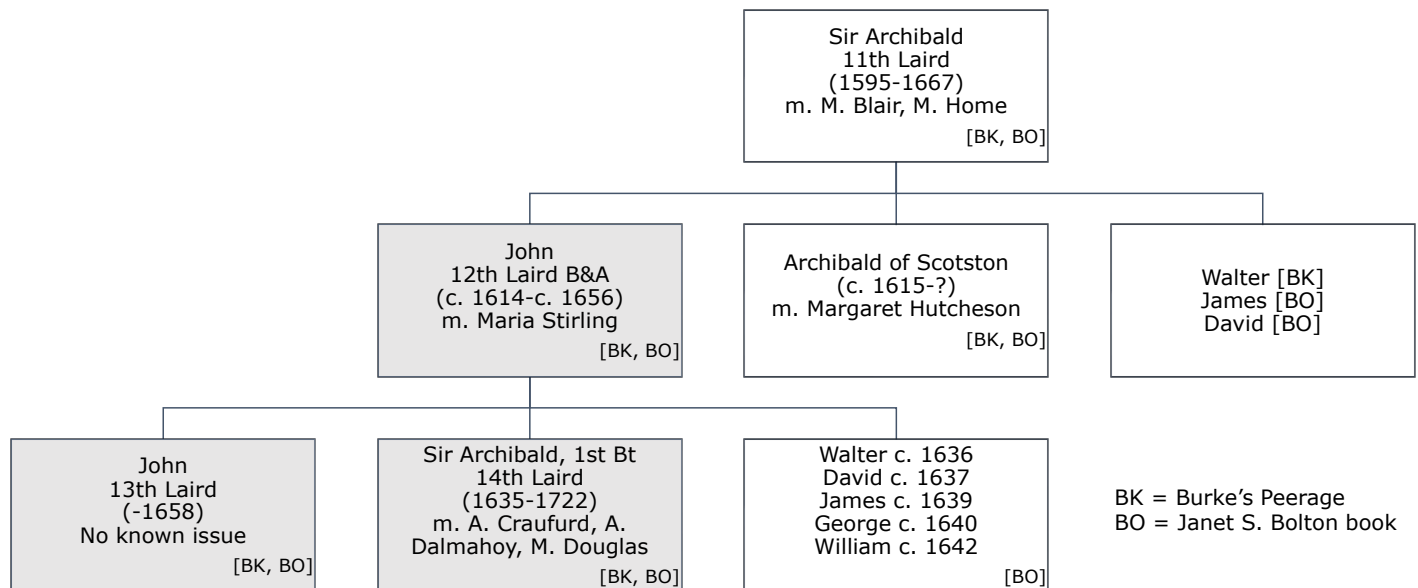
Betty Lou Pfohl is descended from Peter, a later son born to the Chief Justice and Sarah Hamilton...

Betty Lou Pfohl and her late mother Betty Kipe have witnessed much evidence that Chief Justice Peter Stewart used as his seal on many official documents the checkered design and lion rampant of the Blackhall/Ardgowan Stewarts quartered with the Campbell Galleon, inscribed with the Blackhall/Ardgowan motto, "Spero Meliora", (I hope for better things). Perhaps the galleon was included because of the marriage of the Rev. Charles Stewart to a Campbell. Charles' father, Archibald, was also married to a Campbell.

Same reference as above, appears to be the same description as the Townshend letter, possibly because Mary Irving was aware of that letter:

The third child of Sarah Hamilton and Peter Stewart, Mary Irving, made some statements towards the end of her life, which are intriguing. Here is a quotation in part 5: "Archibald Stewart, Cadi, or youngest son of Sir John of Blackhall and Greenock (who lived on the estate in the time of Cromwell), was the father of Rev. Charles Stewart, whose son Peter Stewart came out to P.E. Island as Chief Justice many years ago..."

4.1.8 Summary



The genetic testing described in the [next section](#) confirms that Reverend Charles Stewart was descended from one of the Lairds of the House of Blackhall and Ardgowan. And the research of A.I.B. Stewart shows that the father of Reverend Charles Stewart is very likely [Archibald Stewart of Drum](#) (c. 1654-c. 1732). So which of the Lairds of Blackhall and Ardgowan is the father of Archibald of Drum? The stories passed down the generations described in the previous sections point to three possibilities, summarized below in order of what seems to be the greatest likelihood.

- [Sir Archibald Stewart, 14th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1635-c. 1722)

The best evidence in support of the 14th Laird as the father of Archibald Stewart of Drum is that this is who so many branches of the family remember the connection being through.

The lineage passed down by the [Dugald Stewart](#) branch explicitly shows the father of Reverend Charles as being an Archibald who is son of the 14th Laird, presumably Archibald of Drum.

The lineages remembered by the [Patricial Mahoney](#) and [Peter Sutton](#) branches also point at the 14th Laird. While they record a direct link without an intervening Archibald Stewart of Drum, it is easy to see how the recollection of the link to the House of Blackhall and Ardgowan being "Archibald" could over time have been remembered as being directly to the better known Archibald Stewart the 14th Laird.

And the lineage recorded by the [Richard Hylton-Stewart](#) branch, while pointing at the 11th Laird, is almost certainly meant to have referenced the 14th Laird given the dates.

The 1994 research of [A.I.B. Stewart](#) also describes the "Canadian and American descendants" of Reverend Charles as remembering his father to have been an Archibald, son of the 14th Laird.

And finally, we actually have excellent evidence that the 14th Laird had a second family, from Janet Bolton's [authoritative book](#) as excerpted in the profile of the 14th Laird: "Although the young Archibald [14th Laird's eldest son] duly came home... the 'Memorial' tells us the 'Young Blackhall' fell under the spell of the unscrupulous Laird of Kelburn who persuaded him to get his father to infest him in the Feu of the family estates insinuating that Sir Archibald had a second wife and there was no knowing what he would do as regards the children of his first wife. So it

came about that in 1692, Sir Archibald gave his son a 'Disposition of all his lands... with no... provision for a third wife should his present wife die...' At the time of the 1692 disposition, the 14th Laird had by then legitimately married a second wife Agnes Dalmahoy, so the reference to a third wife in the disposition must be to the Laird's "other" family. By making this disposition, the Laird clearly acknowledges that he had a second family. It would be very likely that one of the sons of this second family, likely the eldest, would be named Archibald, and therefore would be an excellent candidate to be Archibald of Drum.

Given all of this evidence, the 14th Laird as the father of Archibald of Drum would seem to be the most likely possibility.

- [John Stewart, 12th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1614-c. 1656)

It is also possible that the 12th Laird is the father of Archibald of Drum, since the evidence for it is also the oldest currently known, the [Townshend letter](#), which refers to Reverend Charles as being the "son of Archibald Stewart of Ardgowan, who lived on his estates in the troubled times of Oliver Cromwell... the youngest son of the then Sir John Stewart of Black Hall Greenock".

John Stewart the 12th laird died in 1656, during the time Cromwell was in power from 1653 to 1658. He had seven sons by his marriage with Maria Stirling, all known. If he also had an illegitimate son Archibald, he could be Archibald of Drum.

This possibility also matches with the statements made by Mary Irving documented by [George H. Sturt](#), although the similarity in language suggests she may have simply been repeating the contents of the Townshend letter perhaps known to her at the time.

- [John Stewart, 13th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1634-1658)

The possibility that Archibald of Drum was the son of the 13th Laird is a theory described in an [article](#) by David Jackson.

There are two pieces of evidence that could point to this possibility. The first is the Townshend letter, since at least chronologically the John Stewart it refers to could be John Stewart the 13th Laird. However, the letter refers to Archibald as being the "youngest son", and since the 13th Laird was not known to have had any children, it still seems more likely the Townshend letter is referring to the 12th Laird, known to have had at least seven sons.

The second possible piece of evidence is indirect. [Donald Stewart](#) has examined the [will](#) of Sir Archibald Stewart, 11th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan, father of both the 12th and 13th Lairds, and noted that the will mysteriously leaves a significant bequest to an Issobell Lowthiane (Isobel Lothian): "In so far as the said deceased was justly in debt and owing to Isobel Lothian his domestic servant the sum of 2400 merks of good and usual money of Scotland principal sum". Donald notes that both the 12th and 13th Lairds predeceased the 11th Laird, and if the 13th Laird had an illegitimate son Archibald of Drum that was being cared for by Isobel, then this could have been a way for the 11th Laird to take care of him.

In summary, the 14th Laird as father of Archibald of Drum seems most likely. The 12th Laird is at least possible. The 13th Laird seems unlikely. If more genetic testing evidence on the various male lines of these Lairds becomes available, it is possible that one day we will be able to identify the father of Archibald Stewart of Drum with certainty.

Whichever Laird was the father of Archibald of Drum, the relationship would have given him some social advantages and connections. To make a good marriage and take a "tack" (lease) of as much land as possible, as Archibald of Drum did according to A.I.B. Stewart's [research](#), would have been a common way for the illegitimate son of a Laird to make his way in the world.

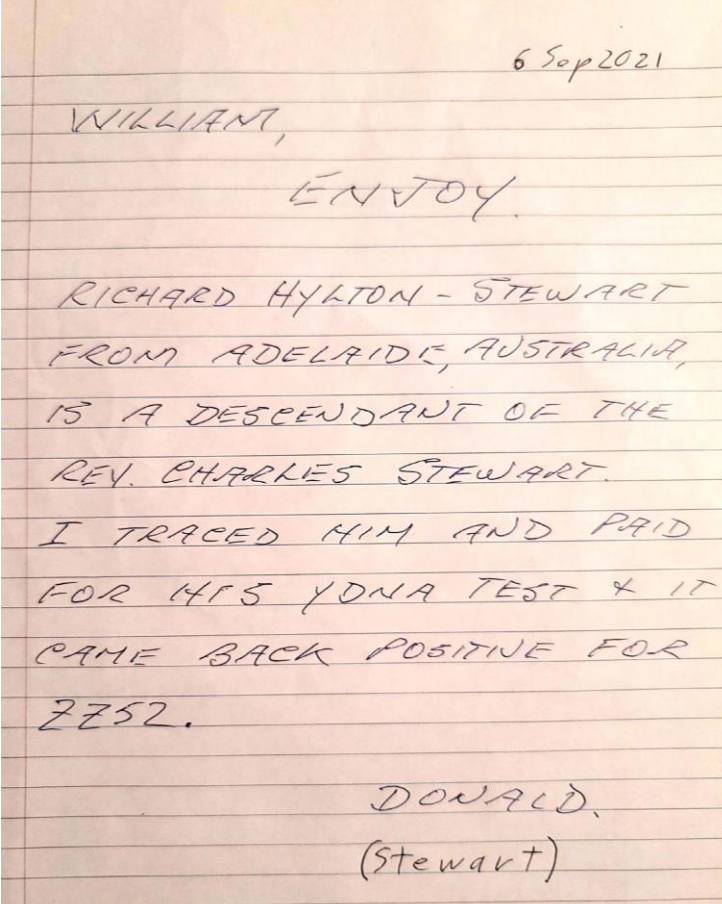
4.2 Genetic Confirmation

While the story of the [Reverend Charles Stewart](#) (1683-1765) connection to the House of Blackhall and Ardgowan has been passed down in the various branches of the family for hundreds of years as described in the previous sections, we had no confirmation it was true until 2016 when genetic testing provided a provable link.

In 2013, the [University of Strathclyde](#), Glasgow, initiated "[The Battle of Bannockburn Family History Project](#)", with the aim "to discover previously unknown medieval descents for living individuals through DNA testing". Their focus was "particularly on the Stewarts". As part of this work, it was [discovered](#) that among other people a present day amateur genealogist Donald Stewart from Lanark, who had traced his family back to a John Stewart in 1710, had a unique marker called ZZ52 on his Y chromosome that was only present on direct male descendants of King Robert III.

Further research showed Donald believed that his ancestor John and Reverend Charles Stewart were brothers. I contacted Donald and asked if he had any evidence specifically linking Reverend Charles to the House of Blackhall and Ardgowan. Donald asked for my mailing address to send me some information. When the package arrived, among other things it provided more complete information on the lineage from King Robert III to the Lairds of Blackhall and Ardgowan from the highly regarded book "From Royal Stewart To Shaw Stewart", by Janet S. Bolton, Nenufra Publications, 1989.

However, the package from Donald also included the following indication that the link from Reverend Charles Stewart to the Royal Stewarts had been confirmed, through discovery of the same ZZ52 marker on Richard Hylton-Stewart, a direct male descendant of Reverend Charles:



6 Sep 2021

WILLIAM,

ENJOY.

RICHARD HYLTON-STEWART
FROM ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA,
IS A DESCENDANT OF THE
REV. CHARLES STEWART.
I TRACED HIM AND PAID
FOR HFS YDNA TEST & IT
CAME BACK POSITIVE FOR
ZZ52.

DONALD,
(Stewart)

The lineage from Reverend Charles Stewart to Richard Hylton-Stewart is as follows:

Reverend Charles Stewart (1683-1765) born Campbeltown
|
Chief Justice Peter Stewart (1725-1805) born Campbeltown
|
Honourable Charles Stewart (1759-1813) born Campbeltown
|
William Stewart (1805-1888) born PEI
|
Reverend Charles Henry Hylton-Stewart (1849-1922) died Chester
|
Bruce Delacour Hylton-Stewart (1891-1972) Cheshire
|
Richard Anthony Hylton-Stewart (1945-) Oxford

To obtain the confirmation directly, I then obtained Richard Hylton-Stewart's email from Donald Stewart, contacted him, and in the course of our conversations he confirmed the link directly to me, as analyzed through the FamilyTreeDNA service.

Subject: Re: Stewart genealogy
Date: Fri, 1 Oct 2021 06:49:11 +0930
From: Richard Hylton-Stewart
To: William Stewart

FamilyTree alone did the trick. The others were not needed for this task.


Best wishes,
R

On Wed, 29 Sep. 2021, 8:53 pm William Stewart wrote:

>
> Hi Richard, hope all is well. Was it just FamilyTreeDNA that found your ZZ52 marker? Or did you need to combine that test with 23andme and Protease to find the marker?
>
> Thanks so much,
> Bill

I later had my own DNA analyzed by FamilyTreeDNA and found that Richard and I had a common male line ancestor farther back, very likely Alexander Stewart, 4th High Steward of Scotland, as described in the section on [Stewart – Great Steward](#) ancestry, and found Richard's results in the FamilyTreeDNA database myself:

Profile ×



Richard Hylton-Stewart

rhyltonstewart@gmail.com

R-ZZ52_1
Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP

N/A
mtDNA HAPLOGROUP

Earliest Known Ancestors

Paternal:
Rev Charles Stewart (1682-1765) of
Campbeltown.

And thus has 21'st century technology confirmed the 17th century link from Reverend Charles Stewart (1683-1765) and our family lineage to the Royal Stewarts of Scotland. While the differences in the stories passed down the generations mean we do not yet know for sure if the link is through the 12th, 13th, or 14th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan, we can be confident it was through one of the three.

4.3 References

The following sections provide information from Burke's Peerage, Janet Bolton's book "From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart", a copy of one of the news stories from 2016 on the discovery of the ZZ52 marker linking Donald Stewart to King Robert III, and a translation of the will of [Sir Archibald Stewart, 11th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1589-1665).

4.3.1 Burke's Peerage

[Burke's](#) has been keeping records of historical families, especially within the United Kingdom, since 1826. Information on the House of Blackhall and Ardgowan is provided below from Burke's Peerage 107th Edition 2003 and Burke's Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010.

4.3.1.1 Burke's Peerage 107th Edition 2003

Burke's Peerage is a standard reference, and describes itself as follows: "Burke's Peerage was established by John Burke in London in 1826 during the reign of King George IV. Since then, it has become the definitive guide to the genealogy and heraldry of historical families worldwide. These include the Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Landed Gentry of the United Kingdom, the prominent families of Ireland and the Commonwealth of Nations, the Imperial, Royal and Mediatized families of Europe and Latin America, the Presidential and distinguished families of the United States, and the ruling families of Africa, the Middle East and Oceania."

The following are excerpts from Burke's Peerage 107th Edition 2003, p. 3589, on the lineage from King Robert III to the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan. The bolding is from the original. Underlining has been added to identify those described elsewhere in this document, with annotations added to indicate which Laird in square brackets. The relevant excerpts can also be found in each person's [profile](#).

https://www.burkespeerage.com/record_to_view.php?book=Burke%27s%20Peerage%20107th%20Edition%202003&ref=107th&page=3725&totalPages=4689 (Paid subscription required)

Lineage: ROBERT III KING OF SCOTS (see MORAY, B.); had illegitimately:

Sir JOHN STEWART OF BLACKHALL AND ARDGOWAN [1st Laird]; had charters from his f of the lands of Auchingoun 1390, Blackhall 1395 and Ardgowan 1403, all Renfrewshire; ancestor of:

JOHN STEWART OF AUCHINGOUN OF BLACKHALL AND ARDGOWAN [5th Laird]; got roy charter 1508 confirming earlier charters; ancestor of:

JAMES STEWART OF ARDGOWAN [8th Laird]; got roy charter 1579 [Corrections to date from [Jared Olar](#).] erecting his lands of Auchingoun, Blackhall and Ardgowan into a (territorial) Barony; m Margaret, dau of William Wallace of Johnston, and had:

JOHN STEWART OF ARDGOWAN [9th Laird]; m Margaret, dau of Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, and d 1598, leaving:

Sir ARCHIBALD STEWART of Blackhall [11th Laird], PC; MP, Commr to Parl for Renfrewshire; m 1st 1613 Margaret (d Aug 1621), dau of Bryce Blair of that Ilk; m 2nd 1624 Margaret, dau of George Home, de jure 3rd Earl of Dunbar (see HOME OF BLACKADDER, Bt), and d 1665, leaving by his 1st w:

1a John [12th Laird]; m 1633 Mary, dau of Sir James Stirling of Keir, and dvp by 1658, leaving, with other issue:

1b John [13th Laird]; m Barbara (m 2nd Sir William Drummond of Hawthornden), dau of Sir William Scott of Clerkington by his 2nd w Barbara Dalmahoy, and dsp 1658

2b ARCHIBALD (Sir) [14th Laird], **1st Bt**

1b Mary; m Sir Alexander Cuninghame of Corsehill, 1st Bt (qv), and had issue

2a Archibald, of Scotston; m Margaret, dau and heiress of John Hutcheson of Scotston

3a Walter, of Pardovan; m Elizabeth, dau and heiress of Robert Stewart of Pardovan, and had:

1b Walter

1a Annabella; m 1646 Sir George Maxwell as of Auldhouse and Pollok (d April 1677) and had issue (see HERON-MAXWELL OF SPRINGKELL, Bt)

2a Margaret; m Sir David Boswell of Auchinleck

Sir ARCHIBALD's gs,

Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, 1st Bt [14th Laird] (NS), so cr 27 March 1667; MP Renfrewshire 1667; b probably c 1635; m 1st (contract 12 March 1659) Anne, er dau and coheir of Sir John Craufurd of Kilbirnie, 1st Bt (see CUNINGHAME OF CORSEHILL, Bt); m 2nd Agnes (dsp), probably dau of Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that ilk; m 3rd Mary Douglas and d c 1722, leaving further issue by her and by his 1st w, with an er s (dsp):

1a John; Advocate 1692, MP Renfrewshire 1700-04; m 13 March 1700 Rebecca (bur 21 May 1740), dau of Michael Wallace, of Glasgow, physician, and dvp April 1713, leaving, with other issue;

1b **Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, 2nd Bt**; Advocate 1718; d unm April 1724

2b MICHAEL (Sir), **3rd Bt**

1b Anne; m her cousin Archibald Steuart of Steuart Hall

2a Walter STEWART later STEUART OF STEUART HALL, nr Stirling; Slr-Gen Scotland 1720; m 1st Barbara Kay; m 2nd Barbara, dau of — Scott of Malleny, and had, with other issue:

1b Archibald, of Steuart Hall; m 29 Nov 1727 his cousin Anne (see above) and had:

:

1b Barbara; m Aug 1727 Sir John Maxwell, 2nd Bt, of the 1682 cr and had issue (see HERON-MAXWELL OF SPRINGKELL, Bt)

1a Margaret; m 1685 John Brisbane of Bishopton and with him was ancestor of the BRISBANES of that ilk

4.3.1.2 Burke's Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010

Burke's Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010 starting on page 1268 provides much the same information on the Stewart line as does Burke's Peerage 107th Edition 2003, with some minor additions, as indicated by underlining in the following.

Lineage--Among the archives of this ancient family, there are preserved three charters by ROBERT III to Sir JOHN STEWART, his illegitimate son, of the lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall and Auchingoun, in co. Renfrew, dated 1403, 1395 and 1390. These several lands have lineally descended in an uninterrupted course of male succession, from the said Sir. John Stewart, to the present Baronet.

JOHN STEWART, of Blackhall and Ardgowan, obtained from JAMES IV 1508, a confirmation of the charters granted by ROBERT III to his ancestor of the lands aforesaid.

JAMES STEWART, of Ardgowan, obtained from JAMES VI a charter, erecting his lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall and Auchingoun into a Barony 1576.

4.3.2 Janet Bolton Book

The book "Beginning With Kings—From Royal Stewart to Shaw Stewart—Their Story", by Janet S. Bolton, 1989, Nenufra Publications, benefited from access to many of the source documents held by the family of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart at the time. A summary of the lineage of the House of Blackhall and Ardgowan from the front of the book is provided below. Some excerpts from the book are provided in the [profiles](#) of the various Lairds of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

- 1st ROBERT DE BRUIS C. 1090-1140
NORMANDY-YORKSHIRE-SCOTLAND
- |
- Robert de Brus, Competitor with Balliol, 1292 died 1295-Grandfather of King Robert the Bruce
- |
- KING ROBERT THE BRUCE-1306-1329
- |
- 1315-Daughter Princess Marjory Married Walter Stewart, son
- |
- King Robert II-1st Stewart King-1371-1390
- |
- King Robert III-1390-1406 "natural" son the 1st Sir John Stewart
- |
- (1) Sir John Stewart of Auchengowan 1390, Blackhall 1395-6, Ardgowan 1404. Married a Campbell-son
John Stewart
- |
- (2) John Stewart Infert c. 1414. Died c. 1442 succeeded by son
- |
- (3) James Stewart Infert c. 1443 murdered 1445 succeeded by son
- |
- (4) John Stewart Infert (?). Married Eliz. Lyle, 2 sons John Stewart of Ardgowan and James Stewart of
Blackhall. Died c. 1493.
- |
- (5) John Stewart Infert c. 1494 Married Marion Mure. Died Flodden 1513
- |
- (6) James Stewart Infert c. 1514 Married Janet Kennedy 3 sons 1 daughter. Died c. 1553.
- |
- (7) James Stewart Infert c. 1553 married Janet Maxwell of Newark 5 sons 3 daughters. Died c. 1579.
- |
- (8) James Stewart Infert c. 1574 Married Margaret Wallace 4 sons. Died 1589
- |
- (9) John Stewart Infert c. 1590 Married Margaret Stewart of Castlemilk 3 sons 1 daughter. Died c. 1597
- |
- (10) James Stewart Infert c. 1597 Unmarried. Died c. 1613
- |
- (11) Sir Archibald Stewart Infert c. 1613 twice married 1st to Margaret Blair by whom 4 sons 2
daughters secondly to Lady Margaret Home 1 son. Died c. 1665
- |
- (12) John Stewart Infert 1634 married Maria Stirling of Keir 7 sons 2 daughters. Died 1656
- |
- (13) John Stewart Infert 1658 Married Barbara Scott no issue. Died 1658
- |
- (14) Sir Archibald Stewart Infert 1666 married 3 times: firstly to Anne Crawford 4 sons and 2
daughters; secondly to Agnes Dalmahoy, no issue; thirdly to Mary Douglas of Hillhead, 2 sons 2
daughters; both sons died unmarried and no record of daughters whether married or not. He died c.
1718 having been made the 1st Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1667 by Charles II
- |
- (15) Archibald Stewart Infert c. 1692 in father's lifetime unmarried, no issue. Died c. 1695
- |
- (16) John Stewart, Infert during father's lifetime; married Rebecca Wallace, 2 sons 5 daughters. Died
1713
- |
- (17) Sir Archibald Stewart 2nd Baronet, son of (16), grandson of (14). Infert 1717. Unmarried, no
issue. Died 1724.

4.3.3 Donald Stewart - Robert III Genetic Confirmation

One of the news articles on the discovery of modern day Donald Stewart's genetic lineage with King Robert III through finding of the ZZ52 marker can be found below. Donald answered many of my questions and provided invaluable help enabling me to put together this family history.

<https://www.thenational.scot/news/14903229.grandfathers-royal-roots-revealed-by-advanced-dna-test/>

26th May 2016

Grandfather's royal roots revealed by advanced DNA test

By Kirsteen Paterson

A GRANDFATHER who worked in a tractor factory has been revealed as a descendant of Robert III in a transatlantic project to trace the king's men.

King Robert III reigned Scotland from 1390 until his death in 1406. Now, more than 700 years on, a DNA genealogy programme has found two of his living relatives.

One is an engineer and electronics entrepreneur from a noted line of nobility. The other, who also worked in engineering, lives in a former council house. Yesterday both men were celebrating after scientists pinpointed a distinct genetic marker proving their royal lineage.

The marker, known as ZZ52, is only found in men and the team behind the project believe there are many more living with the link in Scotland and abroad.

Graham Holton of Strathclyde University said: "There are likely to be quite a number of people. Finding this marker is not straight forward. It needs an advanced DNA test.

"It has to be an unbroken male line and so many of them have died out in the last 700 years. This is a fascinating discovery."

News of the link was broken to Archie Shaw Stewart, owner of electronics firm Pan Controls, and retiree Donald Stewart last week.

Shaw Stewart's family is descended from Sir John Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan, one of the king's sons.

Sir John's great-grandfather Walter Stewart, a High Steward of Scotland, was a commander for Robert the Bruce at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 and went on to marry his daughter Marjorie, mother of King Robert II.

The family retains land in Renfrewshire, including its Ardgowan House seat near the coastal village of Inverkip and has historical records dating back hundreds of years, leaving little doubt over its origins.

However, amateur genealogist Donald Stewart - a former mechanical engineering draughtsman from Lanark who spent much of his career at the mothballed Caterpillar plant - had no such proof of his family's past and spent years trying to piece it together through the National Records in Edinburgh before being contacted by Holton's team as part of the Bannockburn Family History Project.

The history buff, who inherited a passion for the past from his mother, had taken his family tree

back to 1710 but, despite suspicions of a royal link, had been unable to prove it.

Yesterday he said he was "doing the highland fling in the kitchen" when he got the confirmation.

He told The National: "I have been searching for this link since 1992. I always had a suspicion I was linked to the Ardgowan Stewarts but I didn't have any documentation.

"I was fifty-fifty. You just can't make assumptions in genealogy because it'll come back and hit you in the face. I was at a brick wall, I just couldn't get the proof."

Stewart's brick wall was John Stewart, a tenant farmer on the Duke of Argyll's estate at High Park, Kintyre, from 1710.

He says family history has been his "passion" and has now broken the news to his children and grandchildren.

Stewart said: "I have been ranting about this for years. I have grown up with the name Stewart and I always thought I should live in a castle - I live in a bought council house.

"I went to Ardgowan House and met the Baronet. He shook my hand and said 'I believe we are cousins'."

Testing was done at Family Tree DNA in Texas and the discovery hinges on a genetic mutation in Bruce III's line and Holton believes there may be other DNA clues yet to be found.

However, ZZ52 is not found in descendants of the king's brothers and work continues to trace more living members of the ancient family.

Holton said: "We would regard this as certainly quite important because we are gradually trying to distinguish through genetic testing the different branches of the Stewart family.

"We will be able to discover branches closer in time - we're still talking about 600 years ago when the branching of this line took place and most people can only trace their ancestry to the 1800s so there is a big gap there.

"This is an opportunity to bridge that gap."

Testing can be carried out privately for any Scots who believe their family may have been part of the medieval monarchy. However, this comes at a price, with the process costing around £400.

Shaw Stewart said: "My great uncle Patrick Shaw Stewart produced an extensive family tree over 100 years ago, extending back to Robert III. He would be very satisfied to see this part of it - Stewart - verified by new technology."

4.3.4 Will of Sir Archibald Stewart, 11th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan

The will of [Sir Archibald Stewart, 11th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1589-1665) can be found below. The bold sections describe a considerable bequest to Isobel Lothian his domestic servant, and form the basis of a [theory](#) by David Jackson that this may have a great grandfather's way of providing support for [Archibald Stewart of Drum](#) (c. 1654-c. 1732) if he was son of [John Stewart, 13th Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1634-1658), who by then had passed on. This theory is considered possible but unlikely in the [summary](#) provided above.

The translation of the will into modern English was graciously provided by Jared Linn Olar. Jared also carried out a great deal of research on the House of Blackhall and Ardgowan, and excerpts from his articles are provided in the [profiles](#) of the Lairds. Jared also answered many of my questions and provided invaluable help enabling me to put together this family history.

The testament dative and inventory of the goods, gear, debts, and sums of money which pertain to the late Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Knight, in the parish of Inverkip [at] the time of his decease, who died in the month of March in the year one thousand six hundred three-score and five [1665]; faithfully made and given up by Archibald Stewart of Scotstoun, lawful creditor to the deceased, in manner underwritten:

In so far as the said deceased was justly in debt and owing to Isobel Lothian his domestic servant the sum of 2400 merks of good and usual money of Scotland principal sum, with 312 pounds of bygone annual rents preceding last Candlemas [2 Feb. 1665], and 500 merks of liquidated expenses and penalties contained in a bond made and granted by the deceased as principal, and [by] Archibald Stewart, his grandchild, Fiar of Blackhall, as cautioner and surety and full debtor for him to the said Isobel Lothian, dated at Ardgowan the last day of August in the year one thousand six hundred three-score and four [1664], in and to the which bond of the date above written and sums of money, principal, penalties, and annual rent respectively above written, the said Isobel Lothian has made and constituted the said Archibald Stewart of Scotstoun her lawful, undoubted, and irrevocable sessioner and assignee, and has surrogated and substituted him in her full place and right and title of the same, as shown by her assignation subscribed with her hand of the date the 14th day of March in the year one thousand six hundred and three-score and seven [1667] instant, as the said bond and assignation of the dates respectively above written in themselves at more length makes mention, which Archibald Stewart of Scotstoun is lawful creditor to the deceased in manner underwritten as executor dative surrogate in place of Mr. John & John Herbertson's, fiscal procurators of the Commissariat of Glasgow, who are discerned [to be] executors dative to the deceased's goods, gear, and debts by decree of the Commissar of Glasgow upon the 20th day of March instant. And that for payment and satisfaction to the said Archibald Stewart of Scotstoun, executor dative above, surrogate as lawful creditor aforesaid of the sums of money, principal, penalties, and annual rents respectively above written, in so far as the deceased's goods, gear, and debts underwritten will extend unto and as the law may apply to, as the decree dative pronounced thereon of the date aforesaid at more length above mentioned.

Inventory:

Item: The deceased had at the time of his decease aforesaid debts owing to him of the sums of money underwritten by the persons after named -

- In the first, by David Boyle of Kelburne, as shown by his ticket - 240 pounds
- Item, by the freeholders of the Shire of Renfrew, for his fees as commissioner for the Shire at the last Parliament of this present majesty, which began in the year one thousand six hundred three-score and one [1661] - 75 pounds

Sum of the inventory - 2615 pounds

[Written in margin: 'Quot' 103 pounds 12 shillings]

Nulla divisio [literally, "no analysis," which I think means the will is yet to be proven or probated.]

I, Mr. William Fleming of Ferme, Commissar of Glasgow, by the tenor hereof (after due warning made publicly by edict as affairs) ratify, approve and confirm the said Archibald Stewart of Scotstoun as executor dative above, surrogate to the deceased as lawful creditor to him in manner above written, and that payment and satisfaction to him as lawful creditor aforesaid of the sums of money, principal, penalty, and annual rents above written, and of the expenses of the quote and confirmation of this present testament, in so far as the deceased's goods, gear, and debts above written will extend unto and as the law may apply to thereof, with full power to the said Archibald Stewart to deal therewith to the effect above written, and if need be, to summon and pursue therefore, because he has made faith as use is in such cases and fund caution in accordance with law, as an act made thereupon bears.

Given at Glasgow the 21st day of March in the year 1667, the which day appeared personally Mr. Thomas Younger, servitor to the Laird of Blackhall, and has agreed and is bound as cautioner and surety for Archibald Stewart of Scotstoun, confirmed executor creditor surrogate to the late Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Knight, that the goods, gear, and debts given up and contained in the deceased's confirmed testament shall be made forthcoming to all parties having interest in accordance with law; and the executor creditor is bound for the cautioner's relief.

Subscribed before Mr. John Herbertson, William Selkirk, John Reid, and William Selkirik, writers in Glasgow - as subscribed: [clerk's copy of their signatures follow]

4.3.5 The Battle of Bannockburn Family History Project

Interestingly, while their profiles have not been included in this document, our lineage also extends from Penelope Stewart through [Princess Marjorie Bruce](#) (1296-1316), the wife of [Walter Stewart, 6th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (1292-1327), to her father [Robert I King of Scotland](#) (1274-1329), better known as [Robert the Bruce](#), who first achieved Scottish independence from England. His 1314 victory over the English at Bannockburn cemented his claim as the rightful king of Scotland, after which he then obtained recognition of Scotland's full independence from both the Pope and King Edward III of England.

It was a project begun in 2013 by the [University of Strathclyde](#) to track the genetic descents of participants in this 1314 battle, called the *Battle of Bannockburn Family History Project*, that led to the confirmation of the genetic link (marker ZZ52) that links [Reverend Charles Stewart](#) (1683-1765) to the royal Stewarts, as described in a [later section](#)

The web page describing this project was originally at <https://www.stewartsociety.org/bannockburn-genetic-genealogy-project.cfm> and can also be found archived at <https://web.archive.org/web/20230314182439/https://www.stewartsociety.org/bannockburn-genetic-genealogy-project.cfm> and copied below for posterity.



The Stewart Society

Bannockburn Genetic Genealogy Project

The aim of the project was to combine traditional genealogy, historical context and DNA analysis in order to connect individuals who share the same common ancestor even if one of them has no documentary evidence.

Why use genetic genealogy?

Genetic genealogy can help individuals answer questions which cannot otherwise be answered due to a lack of documentary evidence. It enables each of us to potentially connect to individuals who have a verified documentary descent from historic individuals, for example the men who fought at Bannockburn.

What is genetic genealogy?

Until recently research into the origin of an individual's surname has been limited by several factors: first the survival of documentary sources, and secondly an individual's ancestor actually being recorded within such sources. Fortunately we can now overcome the gaps inherent in documentary records through the use of DNA analysis. Information about our ancestors is preserved in the genetic code we inherit from our parents and holds the key to discovering relationships and origins beyond the reach of traditional research. Due to its special properties and unique path of inheritance DNA can therefore help us retrace the steps of some of these ancestors in much greater depth.

The genetic code in our DNA is passed down the generations, but every so often in the process of copying six billion letters of code, errors occur. These copy errors are called mutations. Scientists have calculated how often these mutations are expected to occur by a technique called the molecular clock. This enables them to be dated. The interpretation process involves comparing the differences identified between individuals to establish the degree of relatedness they share (the genetic distance). Genetic genealogy uses traditional documentary evidence and DNA results from individuals who are alive today. We do not dig up old bones or raid graveyards!

Surnames

Exploring the origin and meaning of surnames has been a popular pursuit since the Victorian era when the classification and recording of their history laid the foundation for the information within many of the books on the subject we read today. However it is apparent from recent research that although some names may have a common, even singular origin, others have been created on multiple occasions at different times and in different locations.

Surnames in the British Isles were adopted and become inherited from father to son between the 12th and 16th centuries. As communities grew in size and became more complex, individuals were required to be identified by a fixed name particularly due to the importance of the transfer of land and property. However in a few areas fixed surnames were adopted after the 16th century. For a variety of reasons not all individuals who have the same name share the same common ancestor who first carried the name. Because not all name bearers of a specific surname share the ancestor who originally adopted that name, the history attached to a name in a particular area need not be the actual paternal history of all men who carry that surname today.

Some of the more common reasons for a change of surname remain hidden to the holder until they begin tracing their ancestry and uncover documentary evidence or take a Y-DNA test and find they do not match other men who share their surname. This might be because of illegitimacy or adoption whether formally or informally. Other reasons for change of surname can include: personal choice – an individual may have changed their surname, e.g. to hide racial origins or cover up their past; inheritance - tenants of a large landowner would take his name as their feudal superior who would provide in exchange protection and access to material benefits; men who married a female heir of a land owning family would upon marriage change their surname for the purpose of inheritance. In summary, bearing a popular surname is no guarantee that an individual is descended paternally from the individual who first adopted the name or from landed families bearing that name.

Documentary evidence

Family history and genealogy research depends on identifying documents and records which contain information on our ancestors. Birth, marriage and death records can easily take us back to the mid-19th century and for many individuals church records will allow the family tree to be traced back to the 1780s in Scotland when many parish records begin to fade away. If you are fortunate and your ancestors owned property it may well be possible to trace back another 150 years, but for the vast majority of us this is not possible. What next?

Why DNA testing is important

DNA testing can be used to overcome gaps or dead ends in the paper trail and show connections at the period of surname formation and their adoption around 1200-1600 AD. It can therefore help men identify the history of their paternal lineage and show the inter-relatedness of different clans, families and surnames.

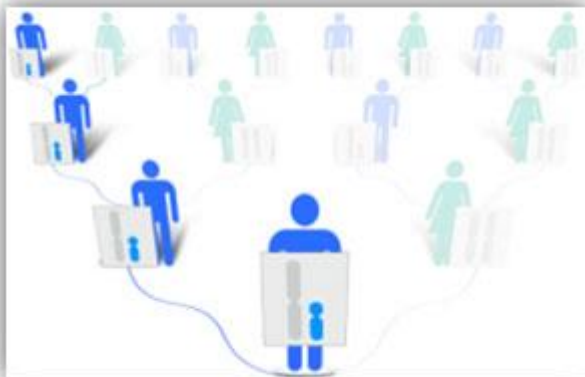
How does DNA testing work?

Almost every cell in your body contains DNA. It is your individual ancestral barcode, linking you back to the very beginnings of life on Earth. Although your DNA is inherited half from your mother and half from your father there are two particular types of DNA that are uniquely transmitted by one or other parent and whether you inherit one or both of these depends on your sex.

Mitochondrial DNA is found in every cell in the body and inherited by both males and females alike from their mother who inherited it from her mother and so on. As mitochondrial DNA is only inherited from a person's mother, it does not follow the male line so is not useful to trace the descent of males or surnames and has not been used in this study.

Y-chromosome testing (Y-DNA)

The Y-chromosome is one of the two sex chromosomes (the other is the x-chromosome) and is inherited by boys from their father who inherit it from their father and so forth back into the mist of time. Women do not have a Y chromosome having instead two X chromosomes (men have an X and a Y). It is the Y-chromosome which has been used in this study. The Y-chromosome is located in the cell's nucleus. As surnames typically follow the paternal line in the British Isles, Y-DNA can be used to establish whether men share a common male ancestor. The image below illustrates the path of the Y-chromosome down the generations from father to son, to grandson and so forth.



How is the DNA collected?

Cells are collected from the mouth by means of a simple mouth swab. The swab is rubbed over the cheek wall for a minute to pick up cells. The samples were then sent to Family Tree DNA in Houston for processing and matching.



Processing and analysis

DNA was extracted from cells in the sample and then processed to identify the unique results for each individual in the Project. The results were then compared to those from other individuals in the Family Tree DNA database which has over half a million Y-DNA samples. The British Isles are heavily represented in the database and in particular Scottish clans and families.

Case studies

Rigorous investigation of traditional genealogies and contemporary documentation from the period of the Battle identified a number of lineages which had an unbroken male line stretching from participants in the Battle in 1314 to the present day. Unfortunately gaps in documentation and the failure of male line descendants ruled out many families who were present at the battle. Initially, four families were researched: descending from Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland; Angus 'Og' MacDonald of the Isles; Thomas de Berkeley, 1st Lord Berkeley; and Sir Thomas de Gray. Individual living male descendants were invited to take a Y-chromosome DNA test with Family Tree DNA, the project's testing company. Test results for the latter two English families were deemed inconclusive so are not presented in the Project results.



Stewart



Clan Donald

The Stewart and MacDonald surnames are very well represented in the Family Tree DNA database. The Clan Donald DNA Project is the largest surname project in the world with over 1500 participants while the Stewart/Stuart DNA Project has 800 participants. Both these projects have extensively tested individuals who are known descendants of the chiefly or cadet lines or other well documented branches of each clan. The test results for participants Stewart and MacDonald were compared with other closely matching individuals in the database and analysis indicated that their common ancestors were more recent than 1314. The two Stewart participants, the Earl Castle Stewart and his close match Mr Paul Thompson, also took an advanced DNA test to confirm whether they belonged to the Albany Stewarts or to the Stewarts of Bonkyl.

A known descendant of the Kinlochmoidart family, a branch of the MacDonalds of Clanranald and a direct descendant of Angus Og of the Isles, matched Mr Lee MacDonald who also undertook advanced testing for SNP branch markers. This confirmed that they both shared descent from Angus 'Og' of the Isles.

DNA changes over time

Over time, DNA accumulates changes, usually caused by cosmic rays and other environmental factors. It is known with some accuracy how often that happens. Therefore, it is possible to say how closely or how distantly related two individuals are by how similar or dissimilar is their DNA. This is the basis of genetic genealogy testing. By comparing DNA test results from two or more people and measuring the differences in the results an estimate can be made of how many generations in the past they shared a common male ancestor.

DNA tests used for the project

DNA testing for surname research uses two different types of test. The first, an STR test, gives matching results with men in the last four or five hundred years, while the second, a SNP test, is used for defining branching within lineages and placement of the testers on the Y-DNA phylogenetic tree.

STR markers and SNP markers

STRs (short tandem repeats) measure the number of times a sequence of genetic code is repeated at a specific location on the Y-chromosome. Common tests available are on 37, 67 or 111 markers. The values for these marker positions can change over time due to errors when the DNA code is being copied between generations. The mutation rate for these changes (mutations) can be measured by what is known as the molecular clock. Algorithms within the matching database also provide the probable time to a shared common ancestor. This is the type of test recommended for establishing connections in the last four to five hundred years for genealogical purposes.

The genetic code is made up of four base molecules (nucleotides) adenine, guanine, thymine and cytosine (A, G, T, C). If the sequence GATA is repeated 3 times GATAGATAGATA at a certain position on the Y-chromosome then the DNA result for that marker position is 3. In the example below the results from testing of four participants is shown at just one marker position on the Y-chromosome. Participant 1 has eight repeats of the sequence; participants 2 and 3 have nine repeats while participant 4 has ten repeats.

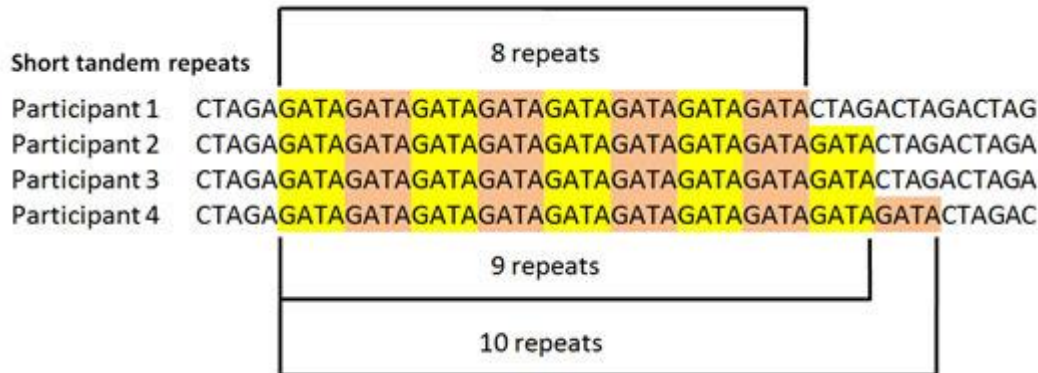


Fig 3. Short Tandem Repeats (STR)

For the Project, participants tested either 67 or 111 marker positions and the number of differences was then measured between their closest matches.

The Earl Castle Stewart is the direct descendant of Walter Stewart 6th High Steward of Scotland (ca 1296 – 1327) a leading participant at the Battle of Bannockburn. The Earl is the 21st generation since Walter Stewart. He tested 111 STR markers with Family Tree DNA. His closest match was Paul Thompson from Gloucestershire. It was clear from Paul's many close DNA matches to men with the surname of Stewart that his family's surname had changed and he is in fact a member of the Stewart family. His earliest traceable ancestor with the Thompson surname is William Thompson born around 1739 who was a sailmaker, chandler and ship victualler in Liverpool where he died in 1813.

Earl Castle Stewart and Paul Thompson share 6 differences out of 111 STR markers tested. Two models were used to establish the time frame to their shared common ancestor.

Dean McGee Utility - The time to their shared common ancestor was calculated as not more than 512 years ago at a 95% confidence level (probability) using 32 years per generation (700 years divided by 21 generations), Family Tree DNA mutation rates and the Infinite Allele Mutation Model. Their common Stewart ancestor could have lived sometime after 1502 AD.

Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Years)			
ID	modal	Earl Castle Stewart	Mr Paul Thompson
modal	0	512	512
Earl Castle Stewart	512	113	512
Mr Paul Thompson	512	512	111
0-288 Years 320-608 Years 640-928 Years 960-1248 Years			
- Infinite allele mutation model is used - Average mutation rate varies: 0.0034 to 0.0034, from FTDNA derived rates - Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested - Probability is 95% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated - Average generation: 32 years			

Fig 4. Time to most recent common ancestor between Earl Castle Stewart and Paul Thompson. Table produced by Dean McGee Y-DNA Comparison Utility.

The second model used was that provided by the testing company Family Tree DNA. A difference of 6 over 111 markers indicated that a shared common ancestor was not more than 17 generations ago at a 95% confidence level (probability). This can be extrapolated as no more than 544 years ago (1470 AD).

The Stewart family is divided into two different branches depending on whether they are descendants of James Stewart, 5th High Stewart of Scotland (b ca 1243 – d 1309) or his brother Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl who died at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298. STR markers cannot differentiate between the different branches of the Stewarts at a distance of 700 years, however SNP markers can.

SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphisms) are markers which identify a copy error on just one base molecule in the DNA sequence. For example base guanine (G) mutating to base adenine (A). SNP markers are like permanent signposts in the DNA sequence and can be used to identify different branches of male line descendants which separated more than 500 years ago.

Descendants of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl are known to carry a SNP mutation at a specific position on the Y-chromosome which has been called marker S781. Another participant in the Project, a man named Fred Stewart, also tested for marker S781 and was found to be 'positive' meaning he carried the marker and so could not be a descendant of Walter Stewart 6th High Stewart of Scotland. The result confirmed that Fred was in fact a descendant of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl. When Earl Castle Stewart and Paul Thompson tested for this marker (S781) they were found to not carry it, in other words they were deemed 'negative' for this marker.

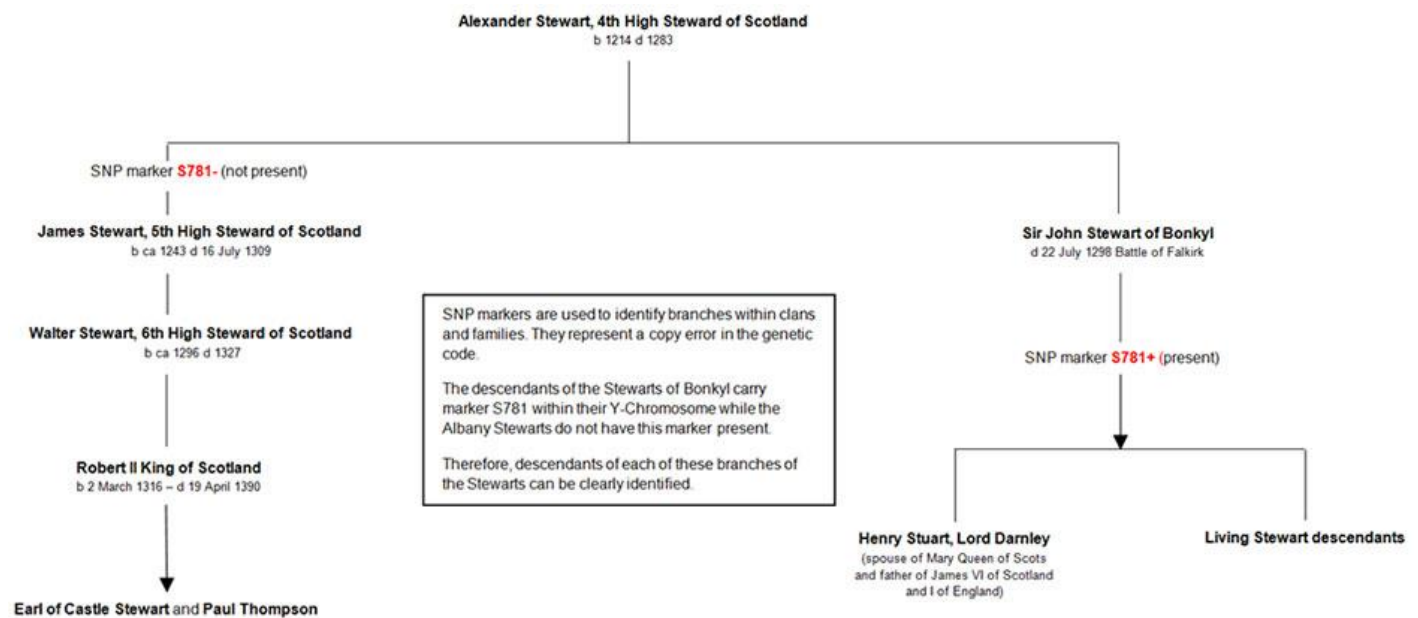
Participant name	Y chromosome position	Reference G	Mutation A	Result	SNP no. S781	Stewart branch

Fred Stewart	18538470	G	A	Positive	S781+	Bonkyl
Earl Castle Stewart	18538470	G	G	Negative	S781-	Albany
Paul Thompson	18538470	G	G	Negative	S781-	Albany

Fig 5. SNP testing comparison table illustrating results for Fred Stewart, Paul Thompson and Earl Castle Stewart.

Results

The chart below illustrates in graphical form the descent of the Earl Castle Stewart and Paul Thompson from the Albany High Stewards who are negative for marker S781 and the descendants of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, from whom Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley spouse of Mary Queen of Scots descends, who are positive for marker S781+.



[See the full Genetic Genealogy Trees](#)

Stewart conclusion

The results from both types of test conclusively confirm that Paul Thompson is a descendant of Walter Stewart 6th High Steward of Scotland who fought at Bannockburn. At some point one of his ancestors adopted the Thompson surname, nevertheless his Y-chromosome confirms his direct paternal descent from the Albany Stewarts.

Descendants of Angus 'Og' of the Isles

The Clan MacDonald chiefs all descend from Angus Og who was the grandson of Donald who gave his name to the MacDonald clan. Angus Og brought a large force of warriors to fight at Bannockburn from the Western Isles and Argyllshire where he was Lord. The Clan Donald chiefs were one of the first clans to take DNA tests back in the year 2003 which revealed that they all shared a common paternal ancestor. One of the

chiefs who tested in that early study was Ranald A. MacDonald, Captain and Chief of Clanranald. All the chiefs later retested with Family Tree DNA based in Houston which hosts the Clan Donald DNA Project.

Clanranald's closest DNA match is with Lee MacDonald who lives in Canada. Lee's earliest known ancestor was Ward McDonald who was born circa 1792 in Ireland. Ward emigrated to Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1816 and then moved on to New Brunswick in Canada where he was a merchant. Nothing is known about his parents or likely siblings or from which branch of the Clan Donald he descends. Lee had taken a 67 STR marker test in the hope of establishing where his ancestor had come from before emigrating.

Lee MacDonald and Ranald MacDonald of Clanranald have only 2 differences out of 67 STR markers tested.

The STR DNA test suggests a common ancestor was shared between Lee MacDonald and Clanranald at over 95% confidence level (probability) of not more than 12 generations ago - circa 1530 AD.

Lee MacDonald also took an advanced test which analysed many thousands of SNP markers to establish which branch of Clan Donald he belonged to. The results of this 'Big-Y' test confirmed he is a descendant of the MacDonalds of Clanranald. Therefore Lee MacDonald like Ranald A. MacDonald, Captain and Chief of Clanranald is a direct descendant of Angus Og of the Isles who fought at Bannockburn.

Dr Doug McDonald, administrator of the Clan Donald DNA Project, has been instrumental in discovering new SNP branch markers specific to the MacDonalds. Results from the Big-Y test available from Family Tree DNA have identified a mutation (FGC11892) believed to have occurred around 1230-1300 AD (top line of chart below). Immediately below in the second box are new markers CLD8, CLD9, CLD10 and CLD11 believed to have occurred in John, first Lord of the Isles, who died in 1386. These mutations are carried by Lee MacDonald who is located second in from the right (red circle) in the chart. Lee shares two mutations with another individual who is from the Kinlochmoidart branch of Clanranald (21431006, 22444536). The Kinlochmoidart family are descended from John, fifth son of Allan, 9th of Clanranald.

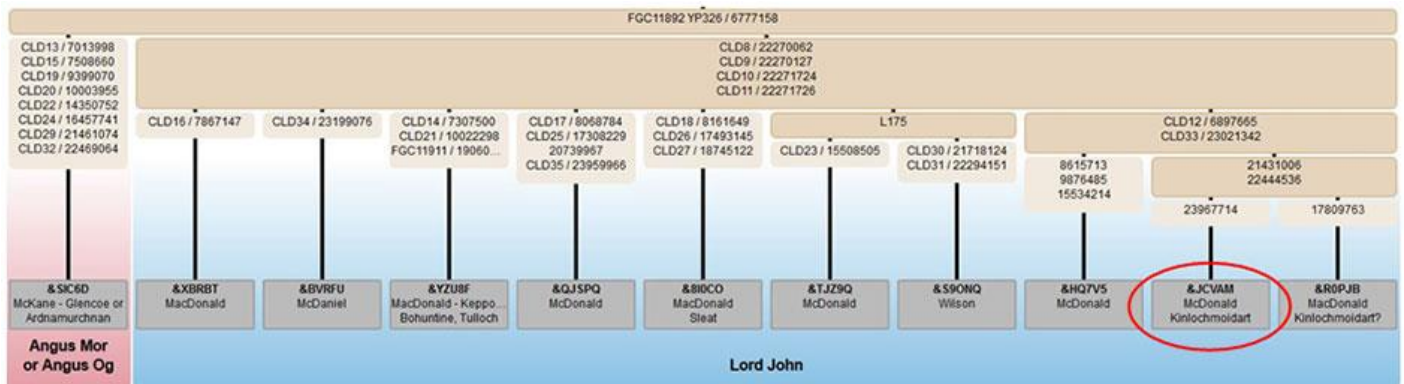


Fig 6. Branching within the Clan Donald DNA Project revealed by SNP testing. Courtesy of Dr Doug McDonald.

Clan Donald conclusion

The results from both types of test have conclusively revealed that Lee MacDonald is a descendant of Angus 'Og' of the Isles who fought at Bannockburn despite having no documented ancestors before the late eighteenth century. They also confirm that he belongs to the Kinlochmoidart branch of Clanranald.

The future - how you can take part

How can you get involved? - Any male can take a Y-DNA test to investigate their paternal ancestry. We would recommend taking either a 37 or 67 STR marker test and to join your relevant clan, family or surname project hosted at Family Tree DNA or other provider. If you are female, you need to get a male relative such as a father, brother, uncle or nephew who bears the surname of interest to take a Y-DNA test on your behalf, though other DNA tests are available to women.

Useful links

Clan Donald DNA ProjectÂ <http://dna-project.clan-donald-usa.org/>
Stewart / Stuart DNA ProjectÂ <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Stewart/>
Scottish DNA Project <http://scottishdna.wordpress.com/>
Dean McGee Y-Utility: Y-DNA Comparison Utility, FTDNA 111
<http://www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility111.html>

Acknowledgements (Bannockburn Genetic Genealogy Project)

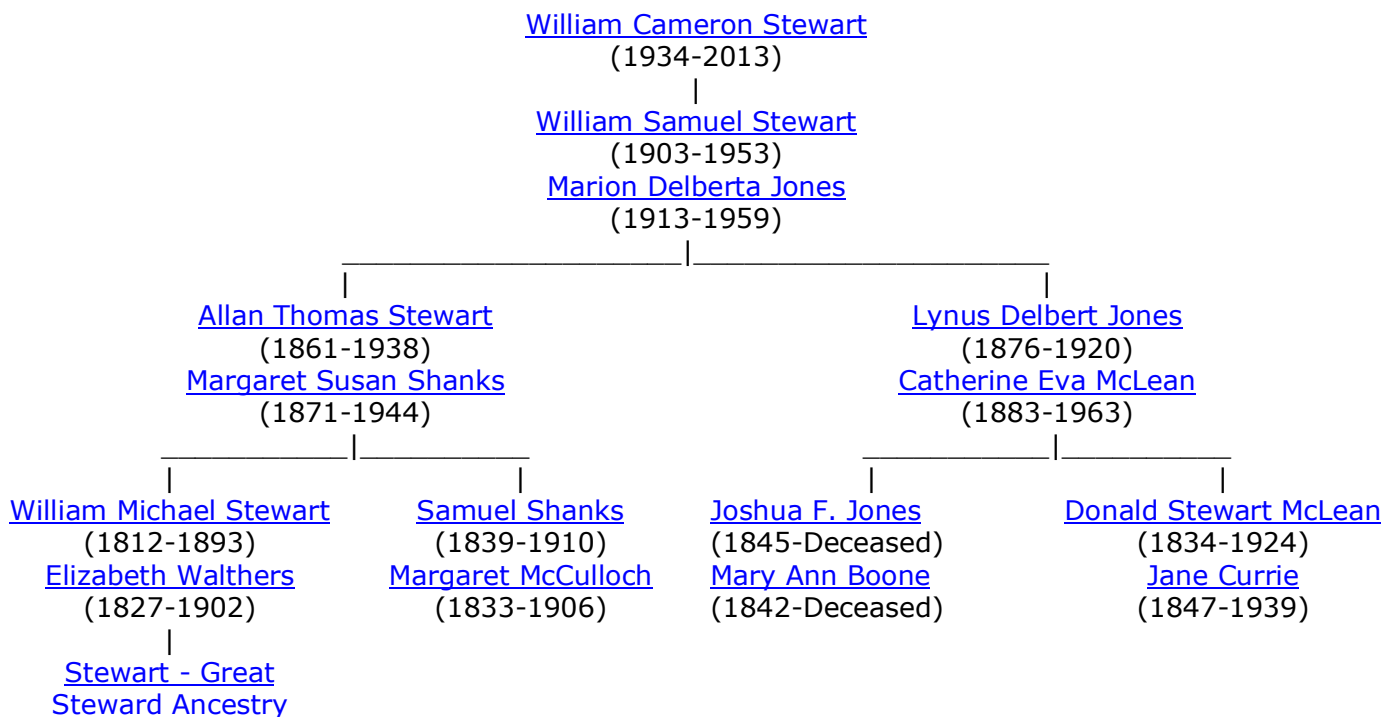
Arthur Patrick Avondale Stuart, 8th Earl of Castle Stewart
Paul John Thompson
Ranald Alexander MacDonald of Clanranald, 24th Captain and Chief of Clanranald
Lee Weldon MacDonald and Elizabeth Bennett
Belinda Dettmann and Kathi Bobb, Stewart Stuart DNA Project
Dr Doug McDonald, Clan Donald DNA Project
Max Blankfeld, Family Tree DNA
June Willing

A special thank you to the University of Strathclyde for providing this information.

5. Stewart Ancestry

This section includes ancestry for the Stewart line, from [William Cameron Stewart](#) (1934-2013) back three generations, fifteen people in all.

The section [Stewart - Great Steward Ancestry](#) extends the lineage of the Stewart line to our ancestor Alexander Stewart, 4th Great Steward of Scotland, and through him to the first three Great Stewards of Scotland. Profiles are also provided in that section for our currently known lineage below the 4th Great Steward, including Sir John Stewart (-c. 1298), Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn (c.1272-1333), Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley and Crookston (1315-aft. 1374), and Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley (c. 1342-bef. 1404).





5.1 Boone, Mary Ann (1842-Deceased)

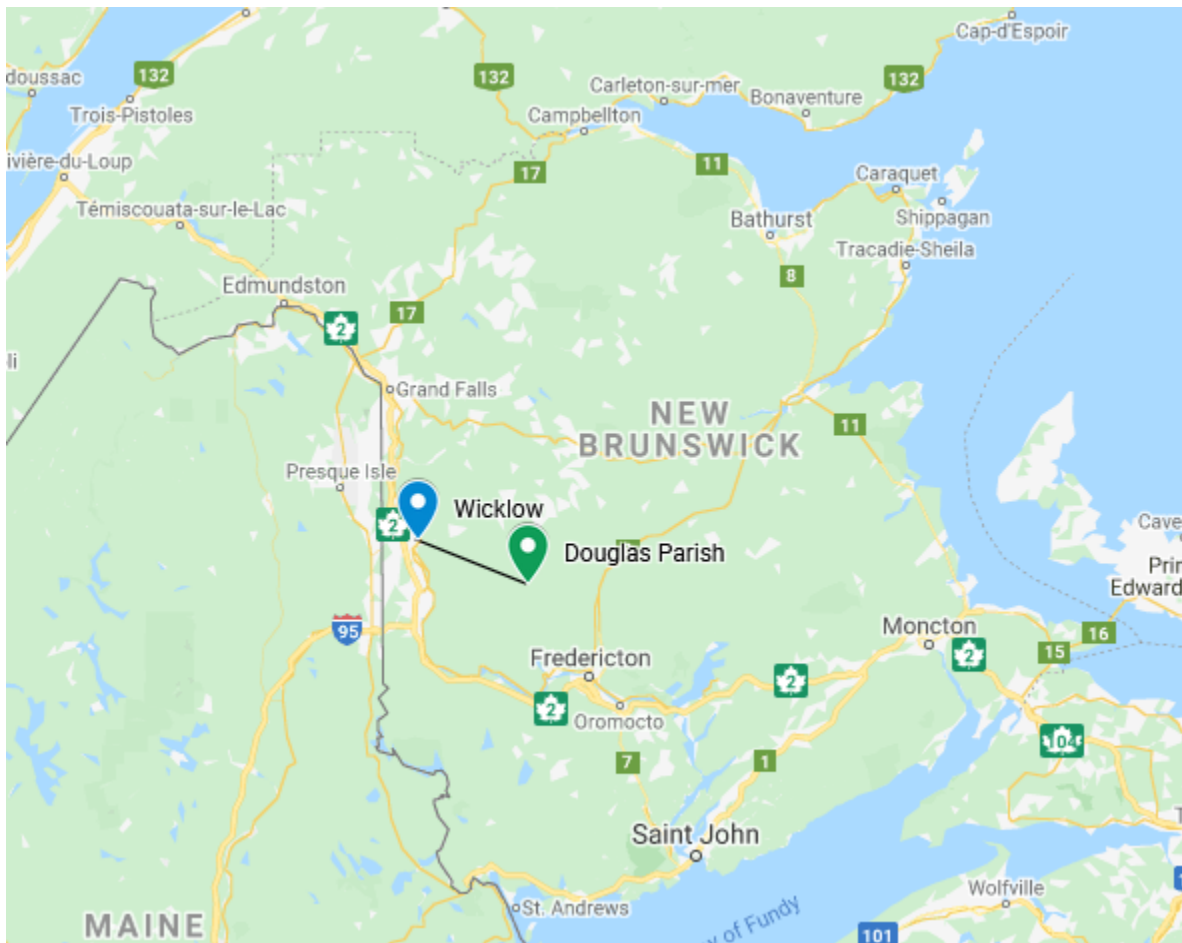
Daughter of [William Henry Boone](#) (1805-Deceased) and [Elizabeth Jones](#) (1807-Deceased), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Wife of [Joshua F. Jones](#) (1845-Deceased).

Mother of [Lynus Delbert Jones](#) (1876-1920).

Born 1842 in Douglas Parish, York County, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died before 22 August 1899 when her husband was identified as a widower when he remarried, likely in Wicklow, New Brunswick.



In 1851, she is living with her parents in Douglas, York County, New Brunswick. Her father is a farmer. In 1861, she is living with her parents and a younger sister. She is Calvinist. She is married in 1869, at the age of 27. Her husband is a farmer. In 1871, she is living with her husband in the house of her parents. Their religion is now Baptist, so Calvinistic Baptist. Her mother is recorded as Dutch. In 1881, she is living with her husband and three children. In 1891, she is living with her husband and four children in Wicklow, New Brunswick. She lived to be 57 years old.

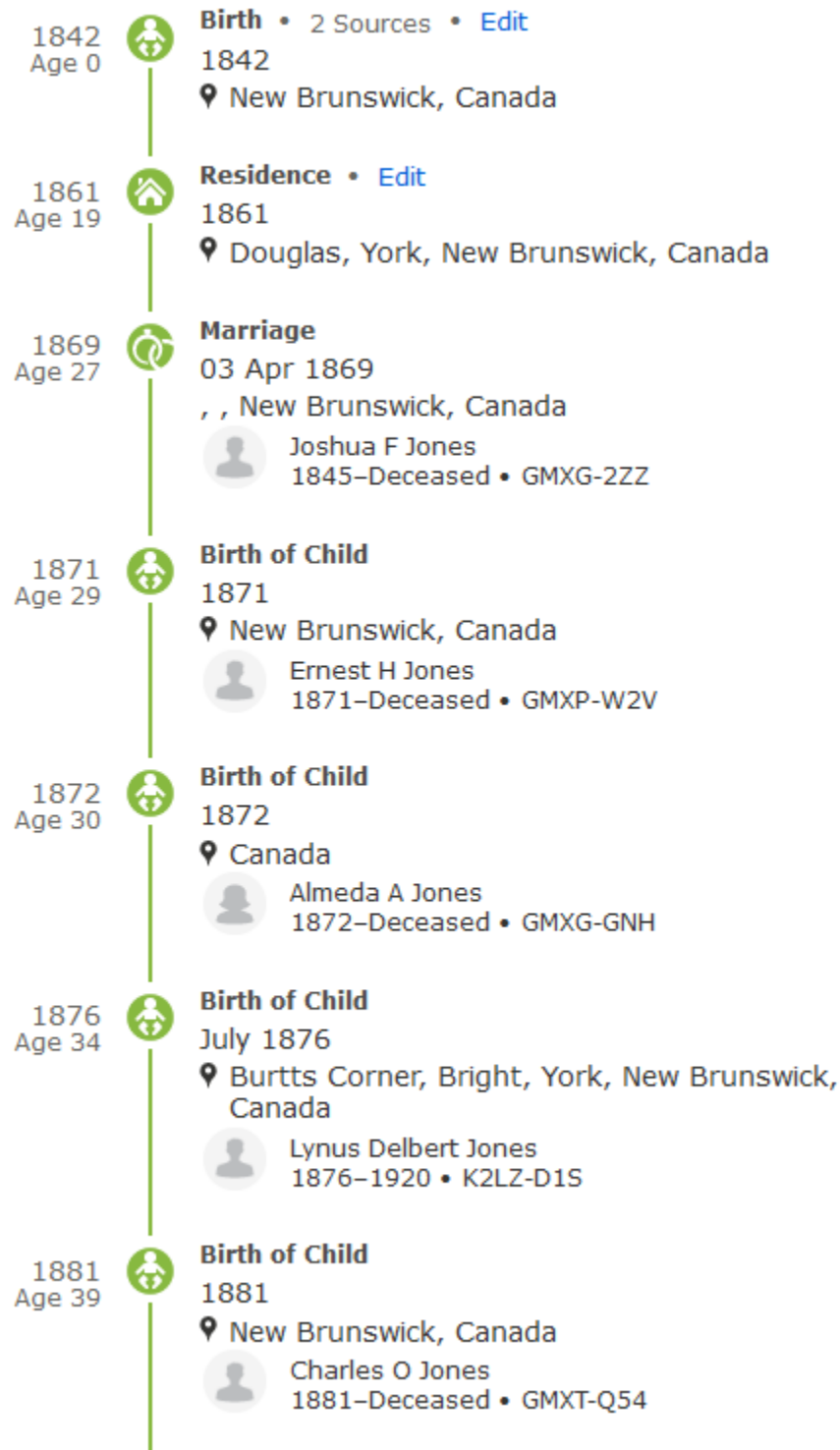
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GMXP-97S>


<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Boone-5792>

5.1.1 Timeline


<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/GMXP-97S>




1881
Age 39

 **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1881
📍 Douglas, York, New Brunswick, Canada

1920
Age 78

 **Death of Child**
14 Jan 1920
Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick

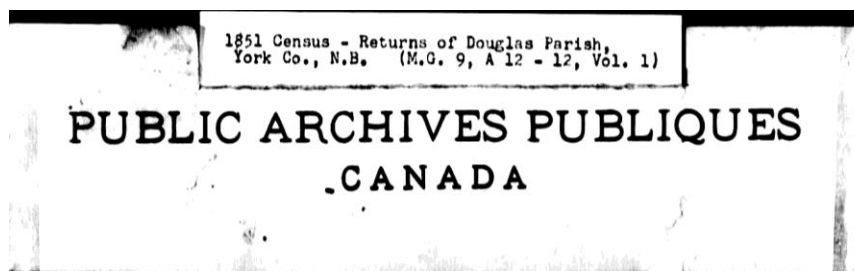
 Lynus Delbert Jones
1876–1920 • K2LZ-D1S

5.1.2 Canada Census (1851)

Includes her father [William Henry Boone](#), not yet included in this genealogy document.

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1061/images/e094-e002339526>

Sex	Name	Sex	Relationship	Age	Race	Rank or Occupation	Date of Birth or Entry	Sex or Origin	Remarks
Male	William H Boone	m	H	48	Native	Farmer Prop.	Birt	.	
Female	Elizabeth	f	W	46	"	"	"	"	
Female	Mary Ann	f	D	9	"	"	"	"	
Male	Thompson Hillm	m	H	56	"	Farmer Prop.	Birt	"	
Female	Abigail	f	W	53	"	"	"	"	
Male	Mathew	m	S	24	"	Farmer Prop.	"	"	
Male	Seraniel	m	S	26	"	Farmer Prop.	"	"	
Male	Alfred	m	S	23	"	"	"	"	
Female	Elizabeth	f	D	20	"	"	"	"	
Female	Rhoda	f	D	18	"	"	"	"	
Female	Patience	f	D	15	"	"	"	"	
Female	Mary	f	D	13	"	"	"	"	
Female	Emeline	f	D	11	"	"	"	"	



5.1.3 Canada Census (1861)

In the household of her father [William Henry Boone](#) and mother [Elizabeth A. Whitehead](#), not yet included in this genealogy document.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1570/images/4108530_00206

SCHEDULE I.—POPULATION. District— 1								
Number.	Names of Inhabitants.	Sex.	Relationship to head of family.	Age.	Race and where born.	Rank or Occupation.	Religious Profession.	Children at School within the Year.
	<i>Amanda</i>							
	<i>William H Boone</i>	Male	Head	56	✓ Native	Farmers	Free Baptist	✓
	<i>Elizabeth</i>	Female	Wife	54	✓			✓
10025	<i>Mary Ann</i>	Female	Daughter	19	✓			✓
	<i>Murtha H Copins</i>	Female	Child	6	✓			✓
	<i>William Morris</i>	Male	Head	60	✓ Weech			✓
	<i>Sarah</i>	Female	Wife	47	✓			✓
	<i>Margaret</i>	Female	Daughter	25	✓ Native			✓
10030	<i>Maria Jane</i>	Female	Daughter	20	✓			✓
	<i>Sarah D</i>	Female	Daughter	14	✓			✓
	<i>Blarisa C</i>	Female	Daughter	8	✓			✓
	<i>Julia C</i>	Female	Daughter	5	✓			✓
	<i>Ingraham H</i>	Male	Son	24	✓			✓
10035	<i>Jason C</i>	Male	Daughter	18	✓			✓
	<i>Isaac A</i>	Male	Daughter	16	✓			✓
1082 + 40 37	<i>George F</i>	Male	Daughter	11	✓			✓

5.1.4 Marriage (1869)

[See](#) Joshua F. Jones (1845-Deceased).

5.1.5 Canada Census (1871)

Living with her husband [Joshua F. Jones](#), in the household of her father [William Henry Boone](#) and mother [Elizabeth A. Whitehead](#) not yet included in this genealogy document.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1578/images/4396274_00137

Page 47 } Province of *New Brunswick* District No. *179 York* Sub-District *0-6D*
 Census of 1871. } Schedule No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living. *6*

Numbered in the order of visitation.						Names.	Sex.	Age.	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	Religion.	Origin.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or widowed.
Vessels.	Shanties.	Dwelling houses in construction.	Dwelling houses uninhabited.	Dwelling houses inhabited.	Families.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				157	170	Boone Richard	M	46	-	"	Adventist	<i>English</i>	<i>Farmer & Millman</i>	M
						" Sarah	F	46	-	"	"	<i>Dutch</i>	-	M
						" Wellington	M	19	-	"	"	<i>English</i>	" "	-
						" Amanda	F	16	-	"	"	"	-	-
						" Lewis	M	14	-	"	"	"	-	-
						" Norman	M	2	-	"	"	"	-	-
				158	171	Brown William	M	23	-	"	<i>Free. b. Baptist</i>	"	<i>Labourer</i>	M
						" Martha	F	25	-	"	<i>Christiana</i>	"	-	M
				159	172	Brown William	M	66	-	"	<i>Baptist</i>	"	<i>Farmer</i>	M
						" Elizabeth	F	64	-	"	"	<i>Dutch</i>	-	M
						<i>James</i> Mary Ann	F	28	-	"	"	<i>English</i>	-	M
						" Joshua	M	26	-	"	<i>F. b. Baptist</i>	"	<i>Farmer</i>	M
						<i>Open</i> Martha	F	14	-	"	-	"	-	-

17 males

6

6

5.1.6 Canada Census (1881)

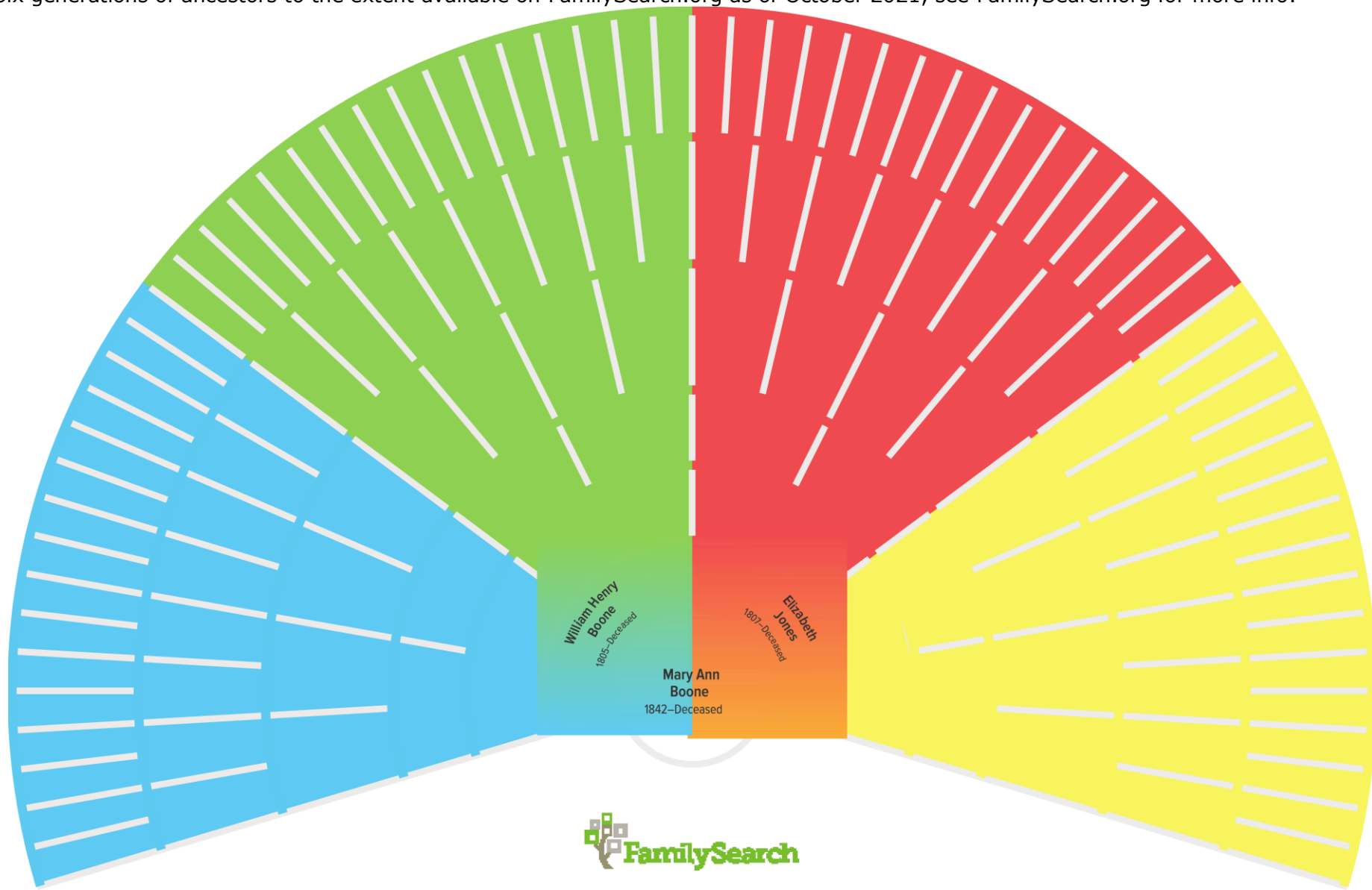
[See](#) Joshua F. Jones (1845-Deceased).

5.1.7 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Joshua F. Jones (1845-Deceased).

5.1.8 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.2 Currie, Jane (1847-1939)



16 - Jane Currie

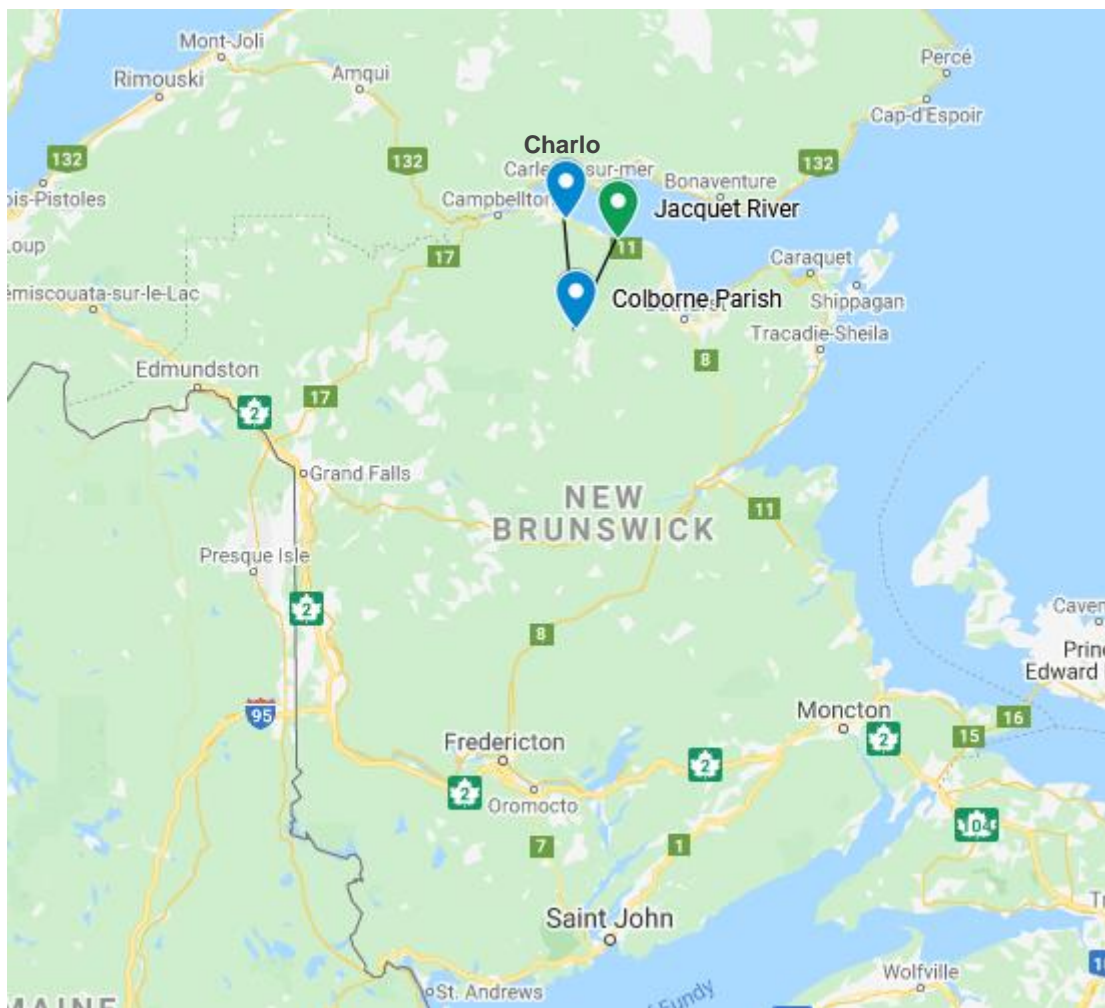
Daughter of [John Currie](#) (1803-1884) and [Elizabeth Ferguson](#) (1807-1893), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Wife of [Donald Stewart McLean](#) (1834-1924).

Mother of [Catherine Eva McLean](#) (1883-1963)

Born 25 December 1847 in Jacquet River, Belledune, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 3 October 1939 in Charlo, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.



In 1851, she is living with her parents and six siblings, in Durham, Restigouche, New Brunswick. Her religion is Calvin Baptist. Her parents were both born in Scotland. Her father immigrated in 1834, and was a weaver. In 1861, she is living with her parents and four siblings, with her future husband as a boarder while he is a School Master. In 1881, she is living with her husband, four children, and younger brother, in Colborne, Restigouche, New Brunswick. Her husband is a farmer. In 1891, she is living with her husband and eight children. In 1901, she is living with her husband and seven children. In 1911, she is living with her husband and two children. Her husband is a merchant in a general store. She lived to be 91 years old.

Notes To Accompany The McLean Family History; Katherine Ferne Stewart McCombe; Feb 2007.

Lynus Delbert Jones and Catherine Eva McLean were married [on Dec 27, 1905] by J. M. McLeod by License (New Mills) at the Presbyterian Church, Charlo, with P. R. McLean and Annie McLean as witnesses. Registration lists her place of residence as Charlo Station and Delbert's as Keswick, York County, NB.

My data says that Eva McLean was a teacher in Harvey Station, NB where she met Lynus Delbert Jones who was also teaching there around 1904 but I had also found notes indicating that they were both teaching in Hampton, NB.

Following their marriage in 1905, Eva and Delbert Jones were paying \$7/month rent for an apartment in Mrs. Gallup's big house on Front Street (Helen Jones was born there) and shortly

thereafter, Eva and Delbert bought her Uncle Dan and Aunt Margaret's house on Adelaide Street. Delbert worked on the house as he was an excellent carpenter.

(1) OBITUARY- Mrs. D. MCLEAN PASSES TUESDAY

Mrs. Donald McLean, nee Jane Currie, passed away at her home in Charlo on Tuesday at the advanced age of 92 years. She was born in Nash Creek, a daughter of John Currie and Elizabeth Ferguson, natives of Arran, Scotland. Her husband, who taught school throughout the province for many years, predeceased her 15 years ago.

She was well known and highly respected by all who knew her and regret her passing. She is survived by six daughters: Mrs. William Hamilton, Charlo, Mrs. Norman McKay, Campbellton, Mrs. L. D. Jones, Halifax, Mrs. Oliver Steele, Winnipeg, Mrs. Hugh Munro, Vancouver, and Mrs. Harry Clark, Holden, Alberta; and one son, John C. McLean, Charlo.

Funeral services will be held by Rev. Mr. George Sears of New Mills and interment will be in the United Church cemetery at New Mills.

(2) OBITUARY - JANE CURRIE MCLEAN

Aged Restigouche Lady Died Last Week in Charlo

Charlo, Oct 9 - Mrs. Donald McLean of Charlo, one of the last of the older generation of New Brunswick, died Tuesday, Oct 3, aged 91 years. [She was] Formerly Jane Currie, a daughter of John Currie and Elizabeth Ferguson, who came to this country from Scotland and settled in Jacquet River over 100 years ago. She married the late Donald McLean, a native of Blair Athol, Scotland, who taught school for many years in this province.

She was a woman of culture, respected by all, who found her greatest pleasure in books and acquired a rare knowledge of the best in literature and of events of the past and present. Her grandson, Dr. Charles Jones of Halifax, annually presented the Jane McLean Scholarship to the Dalhousie Conservatory of Music.

Notes To Accompany The McLean Family History; Katherine Ferne Stewart McCombe; Feb 2007. Reminiscences of Jane Currie McLean, as remembered by her granddaughter Eva McLean Miller.

As a young girl, I liked to visit my grandmother who lived in a big house on the hill in Charlo, Restigouche County, NB. She told me many stories of her life. She bore 10 children, my father (John Currie McLean) being one of them.

Her mother and father came from the Island of Arran [near] in Scotland, about 1834. Her mother was far along in a pregnancy and was 6 weeks travelling from Scotland to this land in a sailing vessel where there were few comforts. She was very anxious to come to Canada. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Ferguson and her father was John Currie. Most of her relatives had emigrated to Canada.

John Currie was not anxious to come to Canada as most of HIS people were living in Arran Island. He had a good trade; he was a weaver and had set up his carding mill and wove cloth and blankets. People for many miles brought their wool to him to be carded. Many people had their own looms. [John] carried on his work in River Louison; his carding mill was on that river, and his home near it.

My grandmother was married young to Donald McLean, a school teacher who later kept a small country store. Grandmother Jane Currie told me she made every stitch of clothes that she wore as a bride - the wool taken from the back of a sheep to her own - was washed, carded, spun, woven and made into dresses, petticoats, underwear and stockings.

Jane was strong and healthy, her flesh "so firm it could not be pinched". She worked hard growing food, sewing, knitting and rearing her large family. She was anxious for learning and read many books, to be as well read as her husband.

They had a large family of girls but just one son, John Currie, Jr. The girls helped their father and mother with the work - growing most of their own food, curing meat and fish for the winter. They dried apple rings, stringing them up on long lines to dry. They kept a few cows, calves, pigs, hens, sheep so they had milk, eggs, meat, cheese, butter, and wool to keep them warm in the cold climate.

Sadly, many sorrows were their lot. Their son, Peter, a brilliant student, graduated from UNB and received the appointment of Rhodes Scholar. He was teaching school in Sussex at that time was taken suddenly ill. He was operated on but the appendix was ruptured and he died at the age of 26. Grandmother "cradled her grief-stricken husband in her arms".

Their son, Alexander, a lovable boy, was working in the fields on a very hot day. He became overheated and stripped down and went in to the icy cold Charlo River. He got a severe chill from which he never recovered, passing away at the age of 19; another son, Donald, only lived just a few days.

Life was hard in those days. Money was scarce no hospitals nearby, doctors few, their knowledge limited, no miracle drugs or vaccines so that when a disease such as diphtheria broke out, many people died. Small pox also took many lives as did typhoid fever, scarlet fever. Influenza [and pneumonia] also took a heavy toll of lives.

There were women in the county who were midwives and who nursed the sick, they were skillful and did the very best they could. When a team of horses bolted, injuring the driver so that his leg had to be amputated, a message went to Campbellton from Charlo Station and the doctor was taken to the patient by special railway locomotive. He operated on the kitchen table.

Our people were deeply religious - being Scottish Presbyterians. Only tasks which could not be left were done on Sunday. Potatoes scrubbed ready for cooking, shoes polished on Saturday, st0od ready for Sunday church. As the horses needed a rest on Sunday also, many folks walked to church, often 5-6 miles. It has been said that in nice weather, they walked in their bare feet to save their footwear, putting their boots on as they neared the church.

The Bible was read regularly and was a great source of strength and courage to the early settlers. Every family had an altar and the father read the Bible and prayed, all of the family in attendance at family worship. If they were musical, a hymn would be sung also.

My grandmother's father did not approve of dancing but his daughters loved to dance and went to a school house to dance after [their father] went to bed. [One day] a leaf fell from the Bible and when the page was read, it seemed like a condemnation on them and what had been laughter turned to tears. They sent for her father who prayed for them and lead them in worship. There began a great revival in Jacquet River which is felt to this day.

Once or twice a year, a cobbler would come to the village, going from house to house, making boots for all the family - low shoes such as we have today were not in general use - boots laced or buttoned, reached about 3 inches above the ankle.

Milk was set in shallow pans on shelves in a storehouse where it was kept cool. The cream was skimmed off by hand, set to sour and then churned into butter. Sometimes the container was of crockery, narrowed at the top into which the plunger could be inserted at churning time. A cross-like piece of wood with a long handle was worked up and down into the cream till the butter was made. The buttermilk [was then] drawn off. The butter washed several times in clean water and salt worked in. It would then be packed tightly in a clean crock and strong brine

solution poured over (strong enough to float an egg) would help preserve the butter for winter use. Later, people would build snow or ice houses, a building with double walls, filled with sawdust for insulation. Ice and snow was stored in this building and this was years before electric refrigeration.

The farmers worked in groups and raised farm buildings together and helped plant the seed and to harvest the crops. Money was seldom exchanged. The same groups going from farm to farm till all was done - the women folk cooked and baked to feed the men working in the fields, carrying them pitchers of cold water, vinegar water sweetened and a drink made with a little raw oatmeal. After threshing oats, the men's faces were often so dark, one could hardly recognize them.

In the fall, the men went to the woodlot to cut a good supply of wood to last the long cold winter and the chips would fly till enough wood was cut to keep two or three stoves going. After a little snowfall, to make easier sledding, the logs would be hauled home with a team of horses hitched to a sled. When all of the wood was stacked high, a neighbour with a gasoline engine, belt and saw, would come and it would be an all day job to cut up the pile of wood. Later it would be split by hand with an axe into pieces small enough to go into the stove and it was left in the sun to dry till mid-summer, then piled in the wood shed for winter.

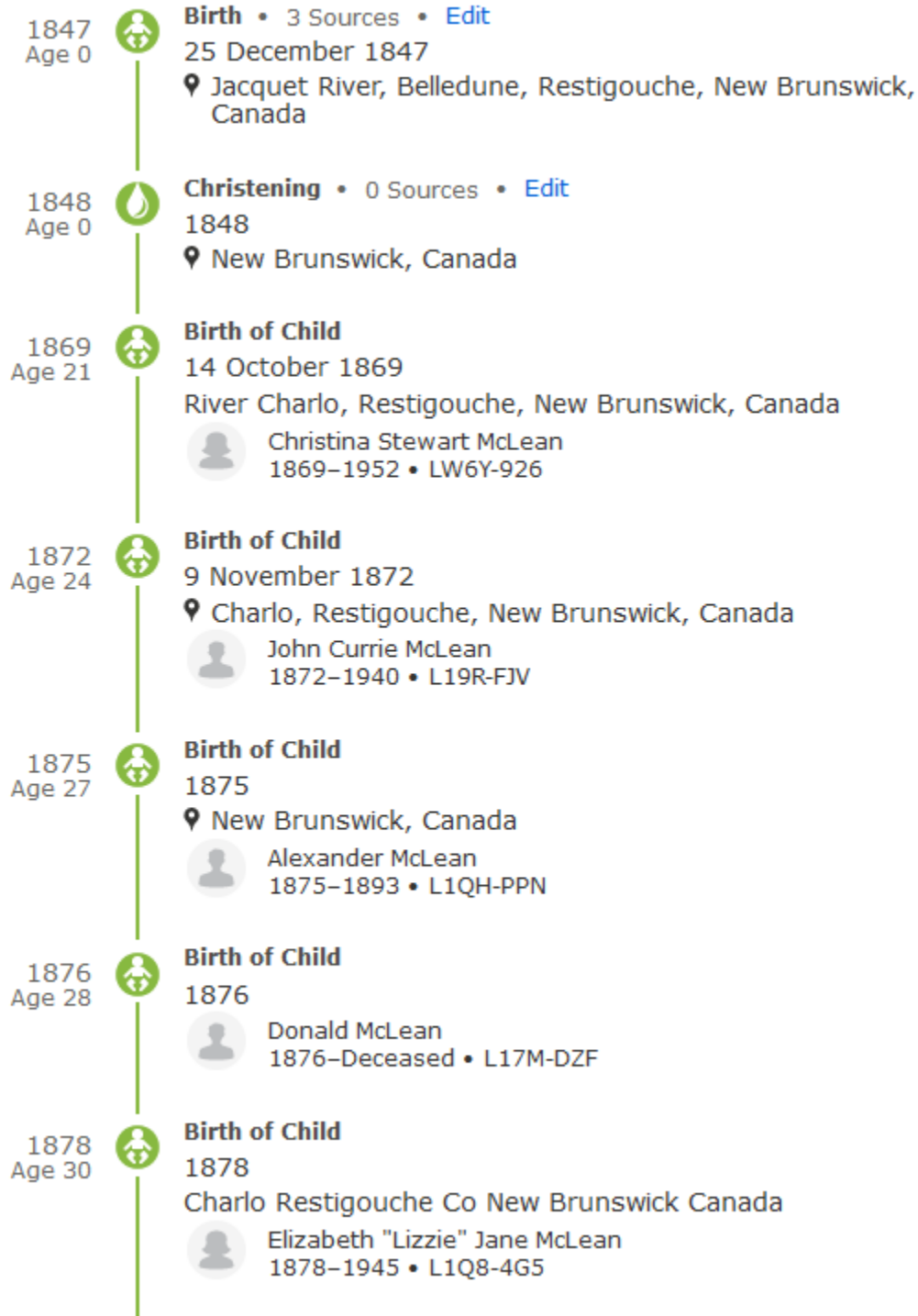
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/9SP4-5CM>














<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Currie-3594>

5.2.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/9SP4-5CM>





- 1893
Age 45  **Death of Child**
23 November 1893
 Alexander McLean
1875–1893 • L1QH-PPN
- 1901
Age 53  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
31 Mar 1901
 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
- 1907
Age 59  **Death of Child**
15 June 1907
 Sussex, Kings, New Brunswick, Canada
 Peter Robert McLean
1881–1907 • L1QC-7VB
- 1911
Age 63  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Restigouche Sub-Districts 1-13, New Brunswick, Canada
- 1924
Age 76  **Death of Spouse**
4 DEC 1924
 Charlo, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Donald Stewart McLean
1834–1924 • L1QH-X8S
- 1939
Age 91  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
3 October 1939
 Charlo, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada

5.2.2 Canada Census (1851)

Including her father [John Currie](#) and mother [Elizabeth Ferguson](#), not yet included in this genealogy document.

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1061/images/e092-e002294118>

dwelling	Names	Sex	Relationship	Age	Race	Rank or Occupation	Date of Entering the Colony	a Irish or foreign	Remarks
49	Alexander Savitt	M	H	35	French	Farmer	Birth		
	Margaret "	F	W	20	"		"		9
	William "	M	S	1	"		"		
	Laurence Lapoint	M		20	"	Servant	"		
	Sarahella	F		19	"	"	"		
50	John Savitt	M	H	36	French	Farmer	Birth		
	Addah "	F	W	27	"		"		
	Mary "	F	D	5	"		"		
	John "	M	S	1	"		"		
	Poster Savitt	M		27	French	L	Birth		
	Alexander Mack	M		12	"	"	"		
	Joseph Savitt	M	H	37	French	L	"		
	Christiane "	F	W	24	"	"	"		
51	John Currie	M	H	48	Scotch	Weaver	June 1834		
	Elizabeth "	F	W	44	"		"		
	Elizabeth "	F	D	15	"		"		
	Margaret "	F	D	14	"		Birth		
	John "	M	S	12	"		"		
	Catherine "	F	D	10	"		"		
	Jeanette "	F	D	6	"		"		
	Jane "	F	D	3	"		"		
52	Isabella "	F	D	1	"		"		
	John Campbell	M	H	60	Scotch	Farmer	May 1827		
	Martha "	F	W	65	"		"		
	James "	M	S	15	"		Birth		
	Mary	F	D	15	"	Adopted	"		

5.2.3 Canada Census (1861)

[See](#) Donald Stewart McLean (1834-1924)

5.2.4 Canada Census (1881)

[See](#) Donald Stewart McLean (1834-1924)

5.2.5 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Donald Stewart McLean (1834-1924)

5.2.6 Canada Census (1901)

[See](#) Donald Stewart McLean (1834-1924).

5.2.7 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) Donald Stewart McLean (1834-1924).

5.2.8 Death Registration (1939)

https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/8404457/person/24052852865/media/31c1cfac-2044-410c-bbea-ce9d5a64439c

FORM C-3

NOV 3 1939 24014

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics—Free, penalty for improper use \$300," and properly addressed will pass through the mail "FREE"

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

1. PLACE OF DEATH (Sub-Health District) Pestigoche Area (City, Town or Civil Parish) Colborne
 (If in City, Town or Village) Charlo Station Street _____ House No. _____
(Name) (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the name instead of street and number)

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in years, months and days)
 (a) In City, Town or Civil Parish where death occurred 70 Years (b) In Province 91 yrs 9 mos In Canada (if immigrant) _____

3. NAME OF DECEASED Jane Durrin McLean (Surname) nurs (Given name or names)
 RESIDENCE No. _____ Street Charlo City, Town, Village or Civil Parish Colborne Province N. B.
(Residence means usual place of abode. Post Office Address for residents in rural parts not sufficient)

4. Sex <u>female</u>	5. Nationality (Citizenship) <u>Canadian</u>	6. Racial Origin <u>Scottish</u>	7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (Write the word) <u>widowed</u>	MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH 1939	
8. BIRTHPLACE <u>River Fausson Pestigoche</u> <small>(Province or Country)</small>				23. DATE OF DEATH <u>October 3</u> 19 <u>39</u> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>	
9. DATE OF BIRTH <u>Dec 25th 1847</u> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>				24. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from: <u>July</u> 19 <u>39</u> to <u>Oct 3</u> 19 <u>39</u> and last saw h. <u>et</u> alive on <u>July 20</u> 19 <u>39</u>	
10. AGE in Years <u>91</u> Months <u>9</u> Days <u>9</u> If less than one day old _____ hrs. or _____ min.				CAUSE OF DEATH	
11. Trade, profession or kind of work as spinner, teamster, office clerk, etc. <u>housework</u>				I. Immediate cause (a) <u>Senility</u> Give disease, injury or complication which caused death, not the mode of dying, such as heart failure, apoplexy, anæmia, etc. due to _____	
12. Kind of industry or business, as cotton-mill, lumbering, bank, etc. _____				Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to immediate cause (stated in order proceeding backwards from immediate cause.) (b) <u>Arterio sclerosis</u> due to _____	
13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation <u>1929</u>				II. Other morbid conditions (if important) contributing to death but not causally related to immediate cause. (c) _____	
14. Total years spent in this occupation _____				25. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy? <u>No</u>	
15. If married give name of wife or husband of deceased <u>Donald McLean</u>				26. Was there a surgical operation? <u>No</u> Date of operation _____ 19____ State findings _____ Was there an autopsy? <u>No</u>	
FATHER				27. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:—	
16. NAME <u>John Currie</u>				Accident, suicide or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19____ (State which)	
17. BIRTHPLACE <u>Scotland</u> <small>(Province or Country)</small>				Manner of injury _____ (How sustained)	
MOTHER				Nature of injury _____ Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place _____	
18. MAIDEN NAME <u>Jane Currie Elizabeth</u>				Signed by <u>W. Fleck</u> M.D.	
19. BIRTHPLACE <u>Scotland (Glasgow)</u>				Address <u>Ballase NB</u> Date <u>Oct 4</u> 19 <u>39</u>	
20. Name of informant <u>Mrs Christina S. Hamilton</u>				28. S.D.R. No. <u>300</u>	
Address <u>Charlo Station</u>				29. Filed <u>31st Oct 1939</u> <u>James Clirouf</u> <small>(Sub-Deputy Registrar)</small>	
Relationship to deceased <u>daughter</u>					
21. Place of Burial, Cremation or Removal <u>New Mills Cemetery</u>					
Date of burial or removal <u>Oct. 5th 1939</u>					
22. UNDERTAKER <u>Wm. Macmillan</u> <small>(Name and address)</small>					

VITAL STATISTICS, REGULATION 210, MAKES IT THE DUTY OF THE UNDERTAKER OR PERSON ACTING AS UNDERTAKER TO OBTAIN ALL THE PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN THE "CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH" AND TO FILE THE SAME WITH THE SUB-DEPUTY REGISTRAR WHO SHALL ISSUE THE BURIAL PERMIT. WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.

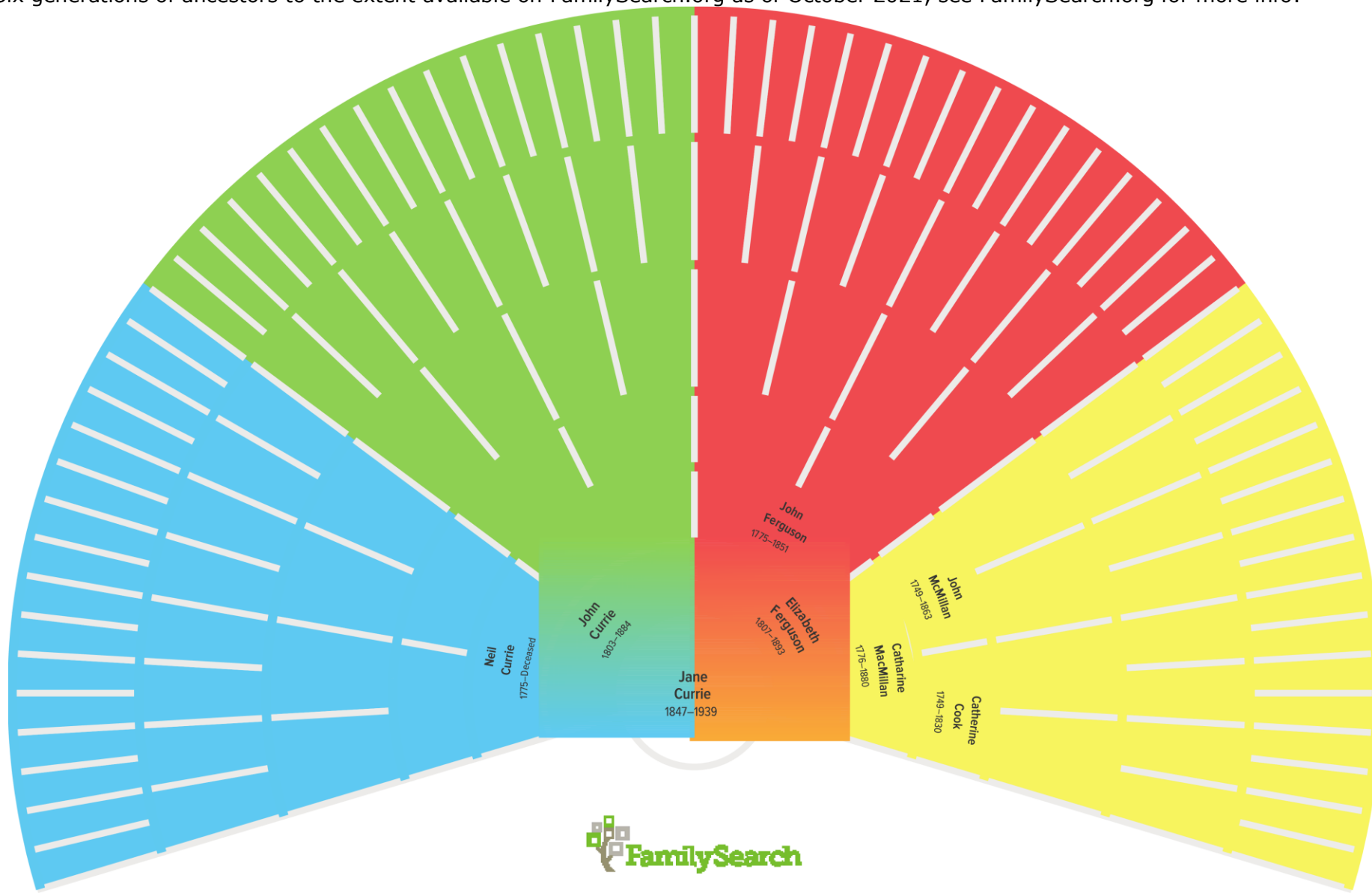
Every item of information should be carefully supplied. (See reverse side for instructions.)

5.2.9 Gravestone (1939)

[See](#) gravestone for Donald Stewart McLean (1834-1924).

5.2.10 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.3 Jones, Joshua F. (1845-Deceased)

Son of [John Jones](#) (1809-1849) and [Nancy Murphy](#) (1816-Deceased), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Husband of [Mary Ann Boone](#) (1842-Deceased).

Father of [Lynus Delbert Jones](#) (1876-1920).

Born 24 August 1845 in Wicklow, Carleton, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died unknown date in Wicklow, Carleton, New Brunswick, Canada.



In 1851, he is living with his parents and three siblings, in Wicklow, Carleton County, New Brunswick. His father is a farmer. He is married in 1869, the age of 23. In 1871, he is living with his wife, in the household of her parents. His religion is F. C. (Free Christian) Baptist. He is a farmer. In 1881, he is living with his wife and three children. His origin is recorded as Welsh. In 1891, he is living with his wife and four children. In 1901, he is living with his wife and four children. In 1911, he is living with his second wife after the passing of his first, his daughter and her husband, and a step son. He lived to be at least 66 years old.

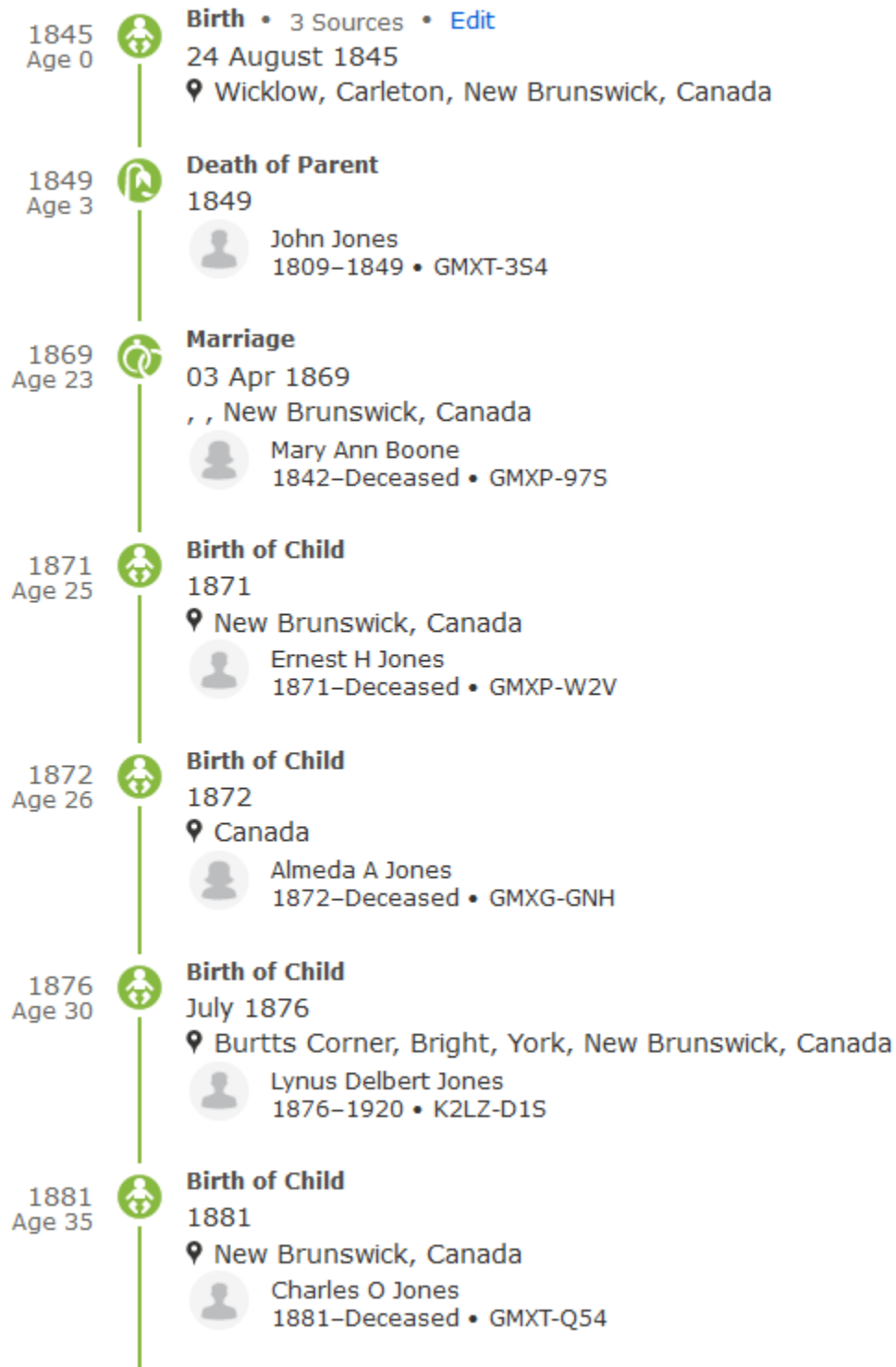
Genealogy websites:


<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GMXG-2ZZ>



<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Jones-110487>


5.3.1 Timeline


<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/GMXG-2ZZ>





1881
Age 35  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1881
📍 Douglas, York, New Brunswick, Canada

1899
Age 54  **Marriage**
22 August 1899
📍 York, New Brunswick, Canada
 Alma Alberta Boone
1858–1933 • LTJW-GLM

1901
Age 55  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
31 Mar 1901
📍 Carleton, New Brunswick, Canada

1911
Age 65  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Victoria-Madawaska Sub-Districts 10-29, New Brunswick, Canada

1920
Age 74  **Death of Child**
14 Jan 1920
Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick
 Lynus Delbert Jones
1876–1920 • K2LZ-D15

5.3.2 Canada Census (1851)

In the household of his father [John Jones](#) (1809-1849) and mother [Nancy Murphy](#) (1816-Deceased), not yet included in this genealogy document.

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1061/images/e092-e002292284>

	Amanda Gray	1	dau	7	Native	
	Almon Gray	1	son	4	do	
3	David Gray	1	do	2	do	
6	Phoebe Schurty	1	Sister	20	do	
	John Jones	1	Parent	42	Native	Farmer
	Nancy Jones	1	Parent	34	do	
	Abraham Jones	1	son	16	do	
	Hilly Jones	1	dau	12	do	
	Joshua Jones	1	son	8	do	
	Mary Jones	1	dau	4	do	
	Wellington Jones	1	son	2	do	
	Nicholas White	1	Parent	47	Native	Farmer
	Alena White	1	Parent	39	do	
	Thomas White	1	son	17	do	
	Unice White	1	dau	16	do	
	Oliver White	1	do	14	do	
	Chas White	1	son	12	do	
	Sarah White	1	dau	9	do	
	Hayden White	1	son	7	do	
	Amos White	1	do	4	do	
	Mary White	1	dau	1	do	

5.3.3 Marriage (1869)

To wife [Mary Ann Boone](#) (1842-Deceased).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1110/images/d13p_33910164

APR 15 1869

Joshua Jones of the Parish of Victoria of the County C.C. and Mary Ann Boone of the County of York Province of N.B. was married by solemn third day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine
 By Eldon Henry Boone in
 Connection with the Disciples

This marriage was solemnized between us
 Joshua Jones Mary Ann Boone
 In the presence of
 William H. Boone }
 Martha A. Capen }

Joshua Jones
 Mary Ann Boone

Filed and registered May 14th A.D. 1869.

5.3.4 Canada Census (1871)

[See](#) Mary Ann Boone (1842-Deceased).

5.3.5 Canada Census (1881)

Including his wife [Mary Ann Boone](#) (1842-Deceased) and son [Lynus Delbert Jones](#) (1876-1920).

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-6L2Q-RBP>

188	199	Jones, Joshua	M	37	-	"	S. C. Bapt	Wales	Farmers	M
	200	" Mary A.	F	36	-	"	Bapt	English	-	M
23 11										

CENSUS 1881—RECENSEMENT.
 Province of *New Brunswick* District No. *30. York County* S. District of *Rev. J.*

PAGE *45* SCHEDULE No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living. TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants.

NUMBERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION						NAMES	SEX	AGE	Born within last twelve months	Country or Province of Birth	RELIGION	ORIGIN	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or Widowed
Vessels	Shanties	Houses in construction	Houses uninhabited	Houses inhabited	Families									
NUMÉRÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES						NOMS	SEXE	AGE	Nés dans les douze derniers mois	Pays ou Province de Naissance	RELIGION	ORIGINE	Profession, Occupation ou métier	Mariés ou en Veuvage
Ateliers	Chantiers	Maisons en voie de construction	Maisons inhabitées	Maisons habitées	Familles									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Jones, Sarah W.	M	11	-	W. I. S.	S. C. Bapt	Wales	-	-
						" Almida A.	F	10	-	"	"	"	-	-
						" Lynus D.	M	57	-	"	"	"	-	-

5.3.6 Canada Census (1891)

Including his wife [Mary Ann Boone](#) (1842-Deceased) and son [Lynus Delbert Jones](#) (1876-1920).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1274/images/30953_148100-00210

ENSUS OF CANADA, 1891. RECENSEMENT DU

Province of New Brunswick District No. 12, Carleton S. District i. Willow, Division No 2

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 7th day of April 1891.

PAGE 1 TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi ce jour de 1891. G. S. Simonds Enumerator.

NUMBERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION.					NAMES.	SEX.	AGE.	Married or Widowed.	Relative to Head of Family.	Country or Province of Birth.	French Canadian.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Employer.	Wage Earner.	Unemployed during work preceding Census.	Employer to state average number of hands employed during year.	Instructed.						
Vessels and Shanties.	Houses in construction.	Houses now habitéd.	Houses for habitéd.	Families.																Read.	Write.					
NUMÉRÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES.					NOMS.	SEX.	AGE.	Mariés ou veuvés.	Lien de parenté avec le chef de famille.	Pays ou Province de Naissance.	Canadiens Français.	Lieu de Naissance du Père.	Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation ou Métier.	Patron.	Employé.	Sans emploi durant la semaine précédente au recensement.	Nombre de personnes employées par les patrons durant l'année.	Sachant lire.	Sachant écrire.					
Dépôts et Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons maintenant habitées.	Maisons à habitier.	Familles.																1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				<u>1/4</u>	<u>1</u>	Beckwith	Nelson	M	53	M	-	NB	NB	Reformed Bapt	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Sarah	F	49	M	W	NB	NB	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Charles	M	23	-	S	"	"	"	Farmer	1	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Willard	M	19	-	S	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Aina	F	14	-	D	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Vernon	M	12	-	S	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Thayer	M	9	-	S	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
				<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	Jones	Joshua	M	47	M	-	NB	NB	H. Bapt	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Mary	F	49	M	W	"	"	Baptist	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Ernest	M	20	-	S	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Almedia	F	19	-	D	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Lynus	M	14	-	S	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Charles	M	9	-	S	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
				<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	Howey	Laron	M	45	M	-	"	"	H. Bapt	Farmer	1	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Maria	F	34	M	W	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
						"	Bernice	F	8	-	D	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				

5.3.7 Canada Census (1901)

With his second wife Alma White, after death of first wife [Mary Ann Boone](#).

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000024624>

Numbered in the order of Visitation.		Personal Description.										Citizenship, Nationality and Religion.					Principal Profession or Trade.					Wage Earner.					Education and Language of five years of age and over.						
Dist. No.	Family or Household.	Name of each person in family or household on 31st March, 1901.	Sex.	Colour.	Relationship to head of family or household.	Single, married, widowed or divorced.	Month and date of birth.	Year of birth.	Age as last birthday.	Country or place of birth.	Year of immigration to Canada.	Year of naturalization.	Racial or Tribal origin.	Nationality.	Religion.	Profession, occupation, trade or source of living of each person.	Living on own means.	Employer.	Employee.	Working on own account.	Working at trade in factory or in home.	Employed by "X" for home or work, at the same time (see instructions).	Months employed at trade in factory.	Months employed at trade in home.	Months employed in other trade in factory or home.	Months from occupation or trade.	Extra earnings from occupation or trade.	Months at school in year.	Can read.	Can write.	Can speak English.	Can speak French.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
															16	Farmer																	
89	89	Luelle	F		Daughter		1 Nov	1882	18				Welsh																				
		Jones Barbara	M		Head		24 Aug	1825	58				English		Farmer																		
		Alma	F		Wife		15 Aug	1858	42																								
		Robert	M		Son		22 July	1876	24																								
		Charles B	M		Son		5 July	1881	20																								
		Earnes	M		Son		20 May	1870	30																								
		Almeda	F		Daughter		18 Aug	1871	29																								
		White Ethel	F				22 April	1886	14																								
		Becher	M		Son		20 May	1888	12																								
		Beatrice	F		Wife		14 July	1870	30																								
		Burton	M				28 Oct	1872	28																								
90	90	Buchanan Mary	M		Head		18 July	1858	62																								
		Sarah	F		Wife		17 July	1841	69																								
		William	M		Son			1880	21																								
		Hagen	M		Son		5 May	1891	19																								
91	91	Buchanan George	M		Head		23 Jan	1866	34																								
		Sarah	F		Wife		18 May	1849	51																								
		Coddick James	M		Emigrant		11 May	1889	12																								

5.3.8 Canada Census (1911)

With his second wife Alma White, after death of first wife [Mary Ann Boone](#).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV95-1XZ7>

34 ← → 16

SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1

POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC.
POPULATION - NOM, RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS, ETC.

Province *New Brunswick* District No. *34* S. District No. *6* (Enumeration District) No. *1* (Municipality) *Parish of Perth*

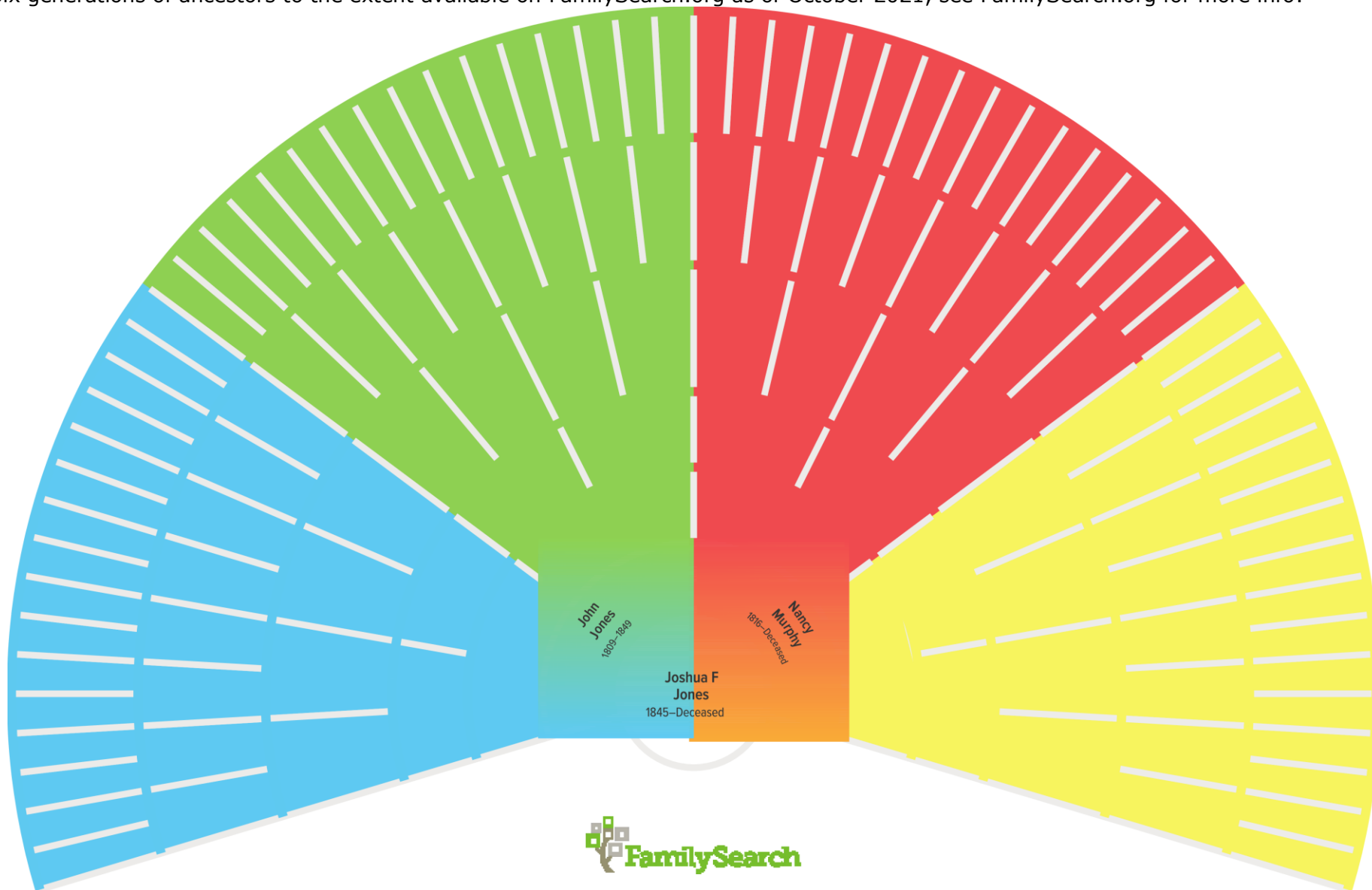
Page *7* Serial status of living persons by District No. *7101* (Enumerator) *Arthur W. James* (Inspector)

NUMBERS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OR TENEMENT		RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION									CITIZENSHIP, NATURALIZATION AND RELIGION						PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, TRADES OR YEARS OF LEARNING						MARRIAGES					SERVICES AND RESERVE					EDUCATION AND LITERARY QUALIFICATIONS				
Males		Females		Name of each person in family	Place of birth	Age	Sex	Marital status	Year of immigration	Place of birth	Religion	Profession or trade	Years of schooling	Years of apprenticeship	Years of military service	Years of service in merchant navy	Years of service in other navies	Years of service in other professions	Years of service in other trades	Number of times married	Year of marriage	Number of children	Number of children living	Number of children deceased	Number of children living in other parts of Canada	Number of children living in other parts of Dominion	Number of children living in other parts of Dominion	Number of children living in other parts of Dominion	Number of children living in other parts of Dominion	Number of children living in other parts of Dominion	Number of children living in other parts of Dominion						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
44	53																																				

34 ← → 16

5.3.9 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.4 Jones, Lynus Delbert (1876-1920)



17 - Lynus Delbert Jones

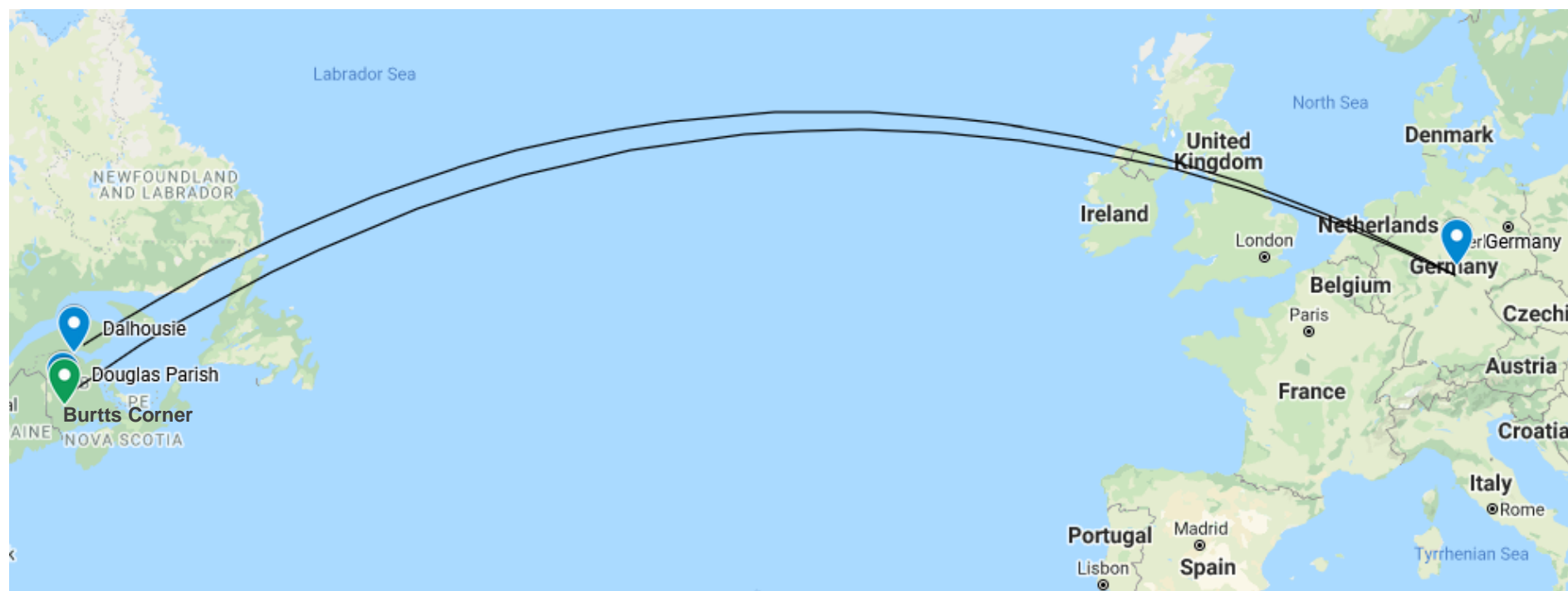
Son of [Joshua F. Jones](#) (1845-Deceased) and [Mary Ann Boone](#) (1842-Deceased).

Husband of [Catherine Eva McLean](#) (1883-1963).

Father of [Marion Delberta Jones](#) (1913-1959).

Born 22 July 1876 in Burtts Corner, York County, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 14 January 1920 in Dalhousie, Dalhousie Parish, Restigouche Co., New Brunswick, Canada.



In 1881, he is living with his parents and older sister, in Douglas, York, New Brunswick. His religion is F. C. (Free Christian) Baptist. His origin is recorded as Welsh. In 1891, he is living with his parents and three siblings. His father is a farmer. He is married in 1905, at the age of 29, in a Presbyterian church. In 1911, he is living with his wife and two children in Dalhousie, New Brunswick. He is a teacher in a public school, with annual earnings of \$950, and holding \$2000 in life insurance. His family remembers that he became principal of the local school. His 1916 Officer's Declaration Paper, for signing up to serve in World War I, states that he has the rank of Major, and has served in the 73'rd Northumberland Regiment for five years. He fought in World War I, and his 1920 War Grave Registration states that he died of Otitis Media contracted while on Active Service. He lived to be 43 years old.

Notes To Accompany The Jones Family History; Katherine Ferne Stewart McCombe; Feb 2007.

Delbert Jones was still living at home in Wicklow Parish, Carleton County when he was 24 (1901) and is listed as a Farmer on one census. Sometime between 1901 and 1904, he received a Provincial Teacher's Licence and was teaching in either Hampton or Harvey Station when he met another teacher, Eva Catherine McLean from River Charlo, Restigouche County, In a letter written to her four months before their marriage, he is on his way to his father's home in Wicklow Parish via the blueberry bog, and will be on his way to Dalhousie on the 22nd. He doesn't know whether to stop off to see her (in Charlo) on his way to Dalhousie or whether to go up and get settled and then come down (to Charlo)" but he says that he "shall come around as soon as possible". He signs his letter to her "With love to you, pure and true, Delbert."

They were married on December 27, 1905 and I believe he was already teaching at the Dalhousie Superior School. They rented a house on "Front Street" in Dalhousie and he taught at the local school. They had their first son in Nov 1906 and their first daughter in Aug 1909, born at her parents' home in River Charlo and both of them with their father's red hair!! Then they purchased the house on Adelaide Street which became the Stewart house in later years, where our parents [Marion Delberta Jones and William Samuel Stewart] would be married and where we would all grow up.

In the second letter, he is in Dalhousie and she is at her parents' home in Charlo (about 12 miles) and it is Sept 1906. She is pregnant with their first child and he is sitting at home and he writes:

My Dear Wife: I am sitting by the little table in the kitchen studying and writing letters, and I have come to the conclusion that I should insert an ad in the Tribune for a wife, and if you should see it and care to answer, I would be much pleased to negotiate with you. These have been days miles long, and there was not a spark of the happy Sundays we have when you are home. I have put up the hall stove, swept and made things clean again. I cooked potatoes, beefsteak, baked apples and washed the dishes. I am also thinking of getting Mary LeBlanc to stop a spell with me and be my cook, ha ha.

Mr. Mack preached two lovely sermons yesterday. I was up to Aunt Maggie's [the house on Adelaide Street!!] yesterday afternoon but came home to "well water tea" [?]. Tell your father to let you know how much you owe him and let me know when you come to Dalhousie. I thought you would be home tonight but here it is, 15 to 10, and I must run to the letter box with this, If you are not coming up tomorrow, write to me by tomorrow's local [train].

your loving hubby, Delbert.

Delbert must have been part of a Militia group because in July 1911, he received his Grammar School Class teaching certificate in Fredericton and, in the picture attached, he is in full uniform. In August of 1911, he wrote to his wife that he had received his marks, that the weather is quite warm and that they find it none too comfortable to drill in the yard so he is back in Fredericton but not to do with teaching credentials. He teases her about the "bad one" whom they will deal with together when he gets home [don't know if that would be a 4 yr old son or a 2 yr old daughter!!] and he says "If you would come here and get the Commission and study my G. C. L. for me, I would stay at home".

So, by 1911, they were living on Adelaide Street, he is teaching across the street at Dalhousie Superior School as "a legally qualified Teacher of the Grammar School Class [Certificate dated July 1, 1911], and they have two children. Rumors of war are circulating even then but they would probably not talk about it too much. Eva has their second daughter in Mar 1913 and Britain and France declared war on Germany in Oct 1914.

Delbert had been attached to the 73d Northumberland Regiment since 1911 and we can assume that he was with the units acting as recruiting stations with the new Brunswick Regimental Depot as a recruiter or trainer. In October 1914, 32,000 soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were on their way to Europe. Delbert was appointed to the 132n Battalion of the CEF on 15 Nov 1915, promoted to Major, and found fit for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on July 3, 1916 in Chatham, NB.

He sailed on the SS Corsican Oct 25, 1916. Further documents indicate that he "landed in France and taken on strength 2nd Canadian Infantry Base Depot on Apr 21, 1917". He was transferred to Buxton, England in May 1918 to the New Brunswick Regimental Unit at Braunshott and then as an instructor to the Khaki University of Canada, at Buxton. I believe his ear infections were beginning at this time.

The next notation indicates his transfer to the West Cliff Canadian Eye and Ear Hospital in Folkestone on Sep 18, 1918 with an "acute exacerbation of chronic catarrhal otitis media double" and now has "defective hearing". The next report says his condition was not present previous to enlistment and has been caused by service and that the continued infection followed a bad cold.

I would like to know why he was still over there in 1919; however, he "embarked Southampton, England on July 2, 1919 and arrived in Halifax July 8, 1919". He was given an Honorable Discharge on 10 July 1919 in Saint John, NB. During the three years Delbert was overseas, Eva remained in their home in Dalhousie or perhaps she stayed with her parents in Charlo but the years must have been long for her, raising her children on her own and being without the one who was the centre of her life. I have no idea how the salary of a Major in wartime compared to the salary of a School Principal in peacetime. However, I am sure their reunion was wonderful.

Six months later, Delbert died of Otitis Media, contributory Cerebral Meningitis at home, 14 Jan 1920. Funeral was held from St. John's Prebyterian Church (now United Church), Dalhousie. [There is a beautiful brass cross at the front of the church, given by his son, Lynus Delbert Jones and dedicated to his memory.]

He was only 43, she was 36, they had a 13 yr old son, two daughters, 10 and 7 and she was pregnant with their fourth child, his namesake Lynus Delbert, born three months later. Eva Jones was devastated by her loss. She remained in Dalhousie and brought up her children until December 1932, at which time she sold her home to her daughter, Marion and her husband, attended the christening of her grandson Charles Delbert (named for his two uncles) and moved to Halifax. She lived there with her son, Delbert, in a comfortable home just over the hedge from her son Charles, until her own death in 1963 at the age of 79. She is front and centre in newspapers pictures of tea parties for the Jost Mission and the Princess Louise Chapter IODE, Their lives were full of music and recitals, card parties and outings to Peggy's Cove but I imagine she would have much preferred the life of a schoolteacher's wife in a small town in New Brunswick.

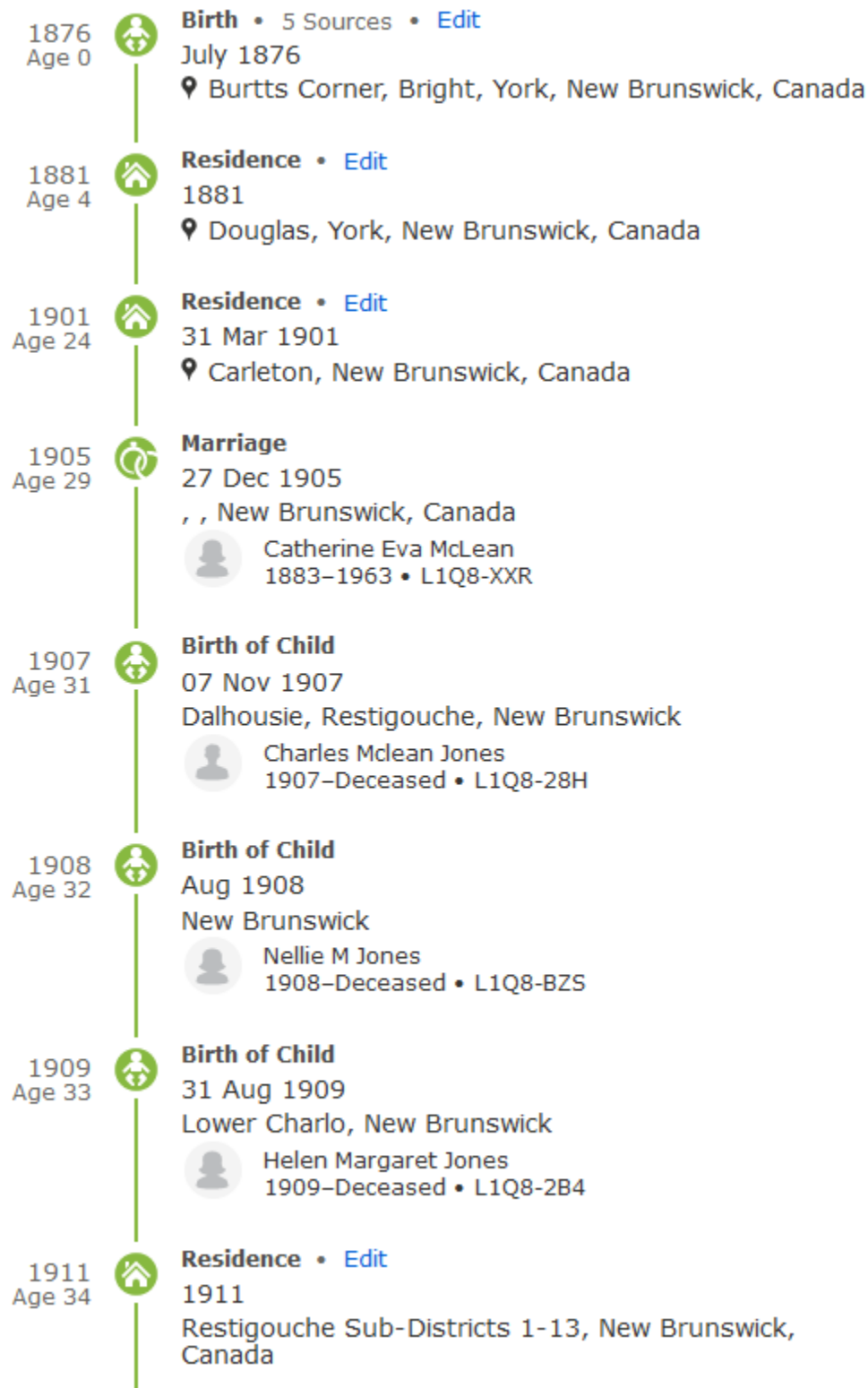
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K2LZ-D1S>


<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Jones-110460>


5.4.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/K2LZ-D1S>




1913
Age 36

 **Birth of Child**
17 March 1913
📍 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada

 Marion Delberta Jones
1913–1959 • L1Q8-KZZ

1920
Age 43

 **Death** • 1 Source • [Edit](#)
14 Jan 1920
Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick

5.4.2 Canada Census (1881)

[See](#) Joshua F. Jones (1845-Deceased).

5.4.3 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Joshua F. Jones (1845-Deceased).

5.4.4 Marriage Certificate & Registration (1905)

To wife [Catherine Eva McLean](#) (1883-1963).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVBF-4TR8>

MARRIAGE

[Schedule B.]

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

Mr. *Lynus D. Jones*
of the *town* of *Nalbono*
and Miss *Catherine Eva McLean*
of the *district* of *Charle*
were married by *Rev. J. M. McLeod*
with consent of *Parents*
at the *Episcopal Church* of *Charle*
this *twenty seventh* day of *December* A. D. 19*05*

By me, *J. M. McLeod*

This marriage was solemnized
between us, *Lynus D. Jones.*
Catherine Eva McLean

In presence of *Peter R. McLean*
Amie McLean.

[Schedule B.]

MARRIAGE.

002120

Registration Division of

County.

Bridegroom.

His Name and Age, *Lynus D. Jones 29*

Residence, *Dalhousie*

Place of Birth, *Kewick, York Co, NB.*

Bachelor or Widower, *Bachelor*

Occupation, *Teacher*

Religious Denomination, *Baptist.*

Name of Parents, *Joshua, Mary Ann Jones*

Bride.

Her Name and Age, *Katherine E. McLean, 22*

Residence, *Charls Station*

Place of Birth, *Charls Station*

Spinster or Widow, *Spinster,*

Religious Denomination, *Presbyterian*

Name of Parents, *Donald, & Jane McLean*

Names and Residences of Witnesses, *P. B. McLean, Charls.*

Arnie McLean, Charls.

Date of Marriage, *Dec. 27th 1905*

By Whom Married, *Rev. J. M. Wood*

By License or Banns, *License*

Signature and P. O. Address of Clergyman, *J. M. Wood*

New Mills N.B.

Note.—The above form is to be filled in fully and accurately by the Clergyman solemnizing the marriage and forwarded to the Division Registrar, as required by Act of Assembly, 50th Vic., Cap. V, intituled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages."

5.4.5 Canada Census (1911)

Including his wife [Catherine Eva McLean](#) (1883-1963).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV95-T8CL>

31 / 13

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911.

SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC. POPULATION-NOM, RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS, ETC.

Province: *New Brunswick*, District No.: *St. John's*, S. District No.: *1*, Enumeration District No.: *31* (In date) *Dalhousie Town* (City, town, village, etc., ville, village, etc.)

Page: *25-4401*

Nominal return of living persons by *Phigman Watson* (Enumerator)

June 17 and 19

ENUMERATED IN THIS HOUSE OR VISITATION		RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION						CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND RELIGION						PROFESSION, INDUSTRY, TRADE OR MEANS OF LIVING						WAGE EARNERS			INSURANCE HELD AT DATE			EDUCATION AND PREVIOUS ATTENDANCE								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
199	"	Gilson	William St.	M.	Head	1876	16	N.S.		Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	Merchant	Gen.	0-0-60	Yes	Yes	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
"	"	Cola	Fergusson	M.	Head	1871	29	N.S.		English	Canadian	Protestant	Merchant	Gen.	0-0-77	Yes	Yes	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None		
"	"	"	"	F.	Wife	"	"	"	"	English	Canadian	Protestant	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	English	Canadian	Protestant	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	English	Canadian	Protestant	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
196	200	Morris Frederick	"	M.	Boarder	1876	24	N.S.		Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	Merchant	Gen.	0-0-77	Yes	Yes	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None		
"	"	Lizzie Wallace	"	F.	Wife	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	Merchant	Gen.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	Michelle Sibley	"	M.	Head	"	"	"	"	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	Merchant	Gen.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	F.	Wife	"	"	"	"	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	French	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
197	201	W. Edward Samal	"	M.	Head	1851	60	N.S.		Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	Merchant	Gen.	0-0-71	Yes	Yes	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
"	"	"	"	F.	Wife	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Carter Wilson	"	M.	Head	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	Merchant	Gen.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
198	202	Colman Robert	"	M.	Head	1875	35	N.S.		Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	Merchant	Gen.	0-0-77	Yes	Yes	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
"	"	"	"	F.	Wife	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	M.	Son	"	"	"	"	Irish	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

5.4.6 Officer's Declaration Paper (1916)

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/61084/images/b4950-s023-0001

Unit 132 "Overseas" Batt Rank Major Name L. D. Jones ORIGINAL

OFFICERS' DECLARATION PAPER.

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY OFFICER.

(ANSWERS.)

- 1. (a) What is your Surname? Jones
- (b) What are your Christian Names? Lynus Delbert
- 2. (a) Where were you born? (State place and country) Keswick, York Co., N.B.
- (b) What is your present address? Dalhousie, N.B.
- 3. What is the date of your birth? July, 22nd, 1876
- 4. What is (a) the name of your next-of-kin? Eva Katherine Jones.
- (b) the address of your next-of-kin? Dalhousie, N.B.
- (c) the relationship of your next-of-kin? Wife
- 5. What is your profession or occupation? School Teacher
- 6. What is your religion? Baptist
- 7. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated and inoculated? Yes
- 8. To what Unit of the Active Militia do you belong? 73rd Northumberland Regt.
- 9. State particulars of any former Military Service. 5 Years an Officer in 73 Reg't
- 10. Are you willing to serve in the
CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? Yes

The undersigned hereby declares that the above answers made by him to the above questions are true.

L. D. Jones Major (Signature of Officer.)

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I have examined the above-named Officer in accordance with the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

I consider him* Fit for the CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Date 7 -- 3 --- 1916

Place Chatham, N.B.

*Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

J. G. Park Capt. A.M.S. Medical Officer.

M. F. W. 51.

2011-10-15.
H. Q. 1772-39 917.

5.4.7 Canada War Graves Registers (1920)

Canada, War Graves Registers (Circumstances of Casualty), 1914-1948

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1973/images/32162_2421400354_0000-00630

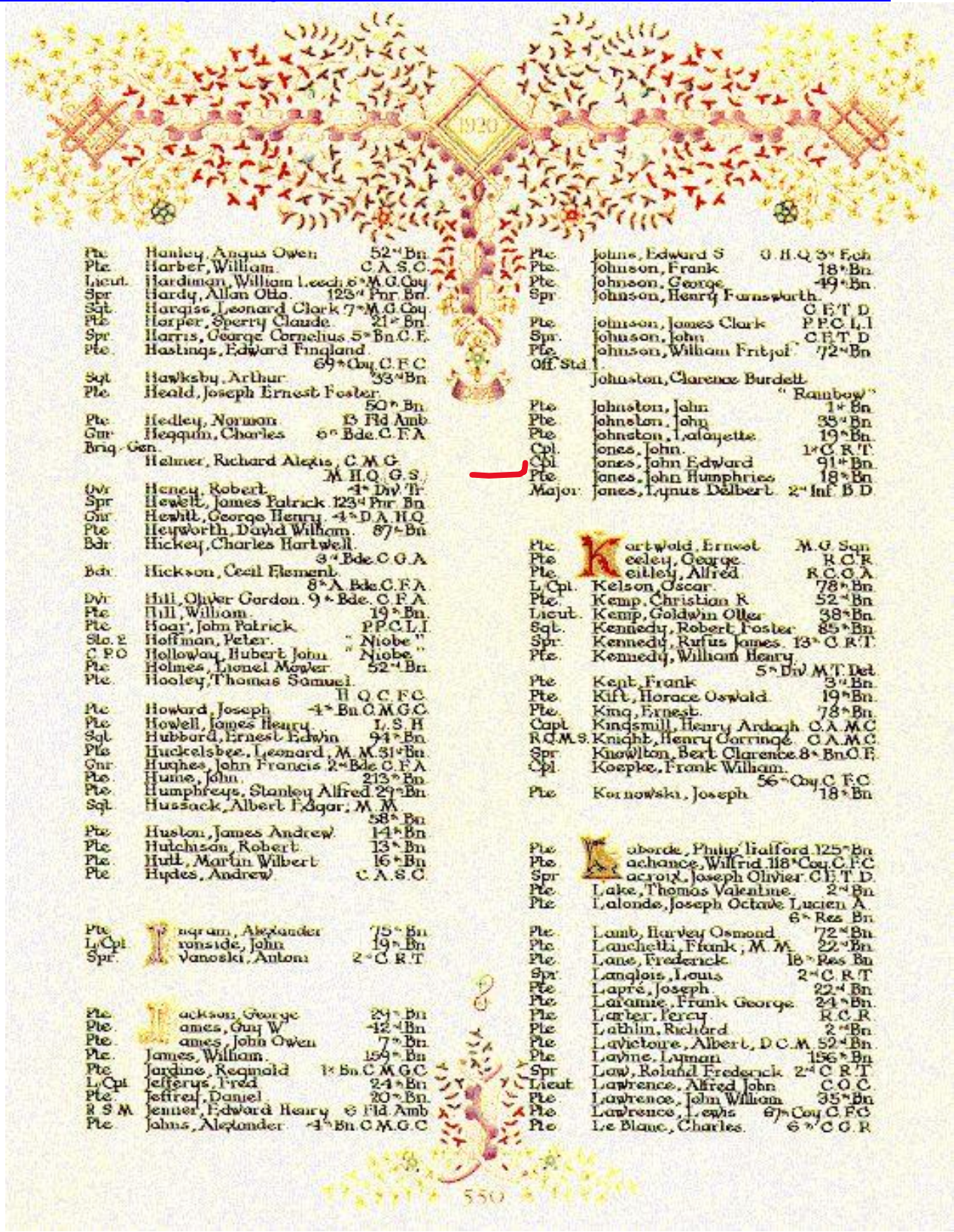
1. REGT. No.		2. RANK Major		3. SURNAME Jones		4. CHRISTIAN NAMES Lynus Delbert	
5. UNIT 73rd Regiment			6. M. H. Q. FILE No. 9066-1			7. DIS. H. Q. FILE No. MD7, 4-J-101	
8. DATE OF DEATH January 14th 1920		9. PLACE Dalhousie, N.B.	10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH Meningitis following Otitis Media contracted while on Active Service			11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEXT OF KIN Mrs. Katherine E. Jones, Dalhousie, N.B.	
13. REPORTED TO DIS. H. Q. BY,—				14. DATE	15. REPORTED TO M. H. Q. BY,—		16. DATE
17. CEMETERY St. John's Pres. Church Cemetery	18. LOCATION In town of Dalhousie <i>restigouche</i>		19. NATURE OF CEMETERY Public (Protestant)	20. GRAVE LOCATION Lot No. L7	21. GRAVE No. C 7206	22. MARKING Marking got. <i>Monument</i> <i>cutly kept.</i>	23. MAINTENANCE Mrs K. E. Jones.
24. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN,—			25. EXPOSURE No.	26. COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPH SENT TO,—			

*Private Memorial
cutly HQ file*

5.4.8 First World War Book of Remembrance (1920)

https://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/2755677?Lynus%20Dalbert%20Jones

https://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/books/book_form?bn=1&pn=550



Pte Hanley, Angus Owen 52nd Bn
 Pte Harber, William C.A.S.C.
 Licut. Hardiman, William Leach 6th M.G. Coy
 Spr Hardy, Allan Otto 123rd Pnr Bn
 Sgt Harpiss, Leonard Clark 7th M.G. Coy
 Pte Harper, Sperry Claude 21st Bn
 Spr Harris, George Cornelius 5th Bn C.F.
 Pte Hastings, Edward Fineland 69th Coy C.F.C.
 Sgt Hawksby, Arthur 33rd Bn
 Pte Heald, Joseph Ernest Foster 50th Bn
 Pte Hedley, Norman B Rd Amb
 Gnr Hequin, Charles 6th Bde C.F.A
 Brig Gen Helmer, Richard Alexis, C.M.G.
 M.H.Q. G.S.
 (M) Heney, Robert 4th Div Tl
 Spr Hewitt, James Patrick 123rd Pnr Bn
 Gnr Hewitt, George Henry 4th D.A.H.Q.
 Pte Heyworth, David William 87th Bn
 Bdr Hickey, Charles Hartwell 3rd Bde C.G.A.
 Bdr Hickson, Cecil Element 8th A Bde C.F.A.
 Divr Hill, Oliver Gordon 9th Bde C.F.A.
 Pte Hill, William 19th Bn
 Pte Hoar, John Patrick P.P.C.I.I.
 Sta. 2 Hoffman, Peter "Niobe"
 C.P.O. Holloway, Hubert John "Niobe"
 Pte Holmes, Lionel Mowler 52nd Bn
 Pte Hooley, Thomas Samuel H.Q.C.F.C.
 Pte Howard, Joseph 4th Bn O.M.G.C.
 Pte Howell, James Henry L.S.H.
 Sgt Hubbard, Ernest Edwin 94th Bn
 Pte Huckelsbee, Leonard, M.M. 31st Bn
 Gnr Hughes, John Francis 2nd Bde C.F.A.
 Pte Hume, John 213th Bn
 Pte Humphreys, Stanley Alfred 29th Bn
 Sgt Hussack, Albert Edgar, M.M. 58th Bn
 Pte Huston, James Andrew 14th Bn
 Pte Hutchinson, Robert 13th Bn
 Pte Hutt, Martin Wilbert 16th Bn
 Pte Hydes, Andrew C.A.S.C.

Pte Ingram, Alexander 75th Bn
 Lt Cpl Ironside, John 19th Bn
 Spr Jankowski, Antoni 2nd C.R.T.

Pte Jackson, George 29th Bn
 Pte James, Guy W 42nd Bn
 Pte James, John Owen 7th Bn
 Pte James, William 159th Bn
 Pte Jardine, Reginald 1st Bn C.M.G.C.
 Lt Cpl Jefferys, Fred 24th Bn
 Pte Jeffrey, Daniel 20th Bn
 R.S.M. Jenner, Edward Henry 6th Div Amb
 Pte Johns, Alexander 4th Bn C.M.G.C.

Pte Johns, Edward S O.H.Q. 3rd Ech
 Pte Johnson, Frank 18th Bn
 Pte Johnson, George 49th Bn
 Spr Johnson, Henry Farnsworth C.F.T.D.
 Pte Johnson, James Clark P.F.C.I.I.
 Spr Johnson, John C.F.T.D.
 Pte Johnson, William Fritjof 72nd Bn
 Off. Std. Johnston, Clarence Burdett "Rainbow"
 Pte Johnston, John 1st Bn
 Pte Johnston, John 35th Bn
 Pte Johnston, LaLayette 19th Bn
 Cpl Jones, John 1st C.R.T.
 Cpl Jones, John Edward 91st Bn
 Pte Jones, John Humphries 18th Bn
 Major Jones, Lynus Dalbert 2nd Inf. B.D.

Pte Kartwold, Ernest M.G. Squ
 Pte Keeley, George R.C.R.
 Pte Kettleby, Alfred R.C.C.A.
 Lt Cpl Kelson, Oscar 78th Bn
 Pte Kemp, Christian R 52nd Bn
 Licut. Kemp, Goldwin Otter 38th Bn
 Sgt Kennedy, Robert Foster 85th Bn
 Spr Kennedy, Rufus James 13th C.R.T.
 Pte Kennedy, William Henry 5th Div M.T. Det.
 Pte Kent, Frank 3rd Bn
 Pte Kift, Horace Oswald 19th Bn
 Pte King, Ernest 78th Bn
 Capt Kingsmill, Henry Ardagh C.A.M.C.
 R.C.M.S. Knight, Henry Goringe C.A.M.C.
 Spr Knowlton, Bert Clarence 8th Bn C.F.
 Cpl Koepke, Frank William 56th Coy C.F.C.
 Pte Kornowski, Joseph 18th Bn

Pte Laborde, Philip Bradford 125th Bn
 Pte Lachance, Wilfrid 118th Coy C.F.C.
 Spr Lacroix, Joseph Olivier C.F.T.D.
 Pte Lake, Thomas Valentine 2nd Bn
 Pte Lalonde, Joseph Octave Lucien A. 6th Res Bn

Pte Lamb, Harvey Osmond 72nd Bn
 Pte Lanchelli, Frank, M.M. 22nd Bn
 Pte Lane, Frederick 18th Res Bn
 Spr Langlois, Louis 2nd C.R.T.
 Pte Lapré, Joseph 22nd Bn
 Pte Laramee, Frank George 24th Bn
 Pte Larier, Percy R.C.R.
 Pte Latham, Richard 2nd Bn
 Pte Lavictoire, Albert, D.C.M. 52nd Bn
 Pte Layne, Laman 156th Bn
 Spr Law, Roland Frederick 2nd C.R.T.
 Licut. Lawrence, Alfred John C.O.C.
 Pte Lawrence, John William 35th Bn
 Pte Lawrence, Joseph 67th Coy C.F.C.
 Pte Le Blanc, Charles 6th C.C.R.

5.4.9 Death Registration (1920)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:YGZ4-VVZ>

Town of Dalhousie

FORM C-3. ³²⁸ DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—NEW BRUNSWICK 429024 14

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH— Restigouche
 Sub-Health District Dalhousie Sub-Deputy Registrar area of Dalhousie
 If in City or Town Dalhousie Street Dalhousie House No. 023
 (Name) (Name)
 If in hospital or institution, give name Dalhousie
 2 NAME OF DECEASED Louis Albert Jones
 Residence Dalhousie NB
 (Usual place of abode) Res

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

3 SEX Male 4 RACIAL ORIGIN Irish 5 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (Write the word) Single

6 BIRTHPLACE (Province or Country) MB

7 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day and year) July 22 1896

8 AGE 23 Years 5 Months 23 Days 0 hrs. or 0 min.

9 LAST OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
 (a) School Teacher (b) 098
 (Trade or occupation or kind of work) (Kind of industry)
 (c) From 1905 to 1920
 (Date from which to which so employed)

10 FORMER OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
 (a) Farmer (b) Farmer Yes
 (Trade or occupation or kind of work) (Kind of industry)
 (c) From 1905 to 1905
 (Date from which to which so employed)

11 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (In years and months)
 (a) At place of death 14 yrs (b) In province always
 (c) In Canada (if an immigrant)

Parents
 12 Name of father Joshua Jones
 13 Birthplace of father New Brunswick Can
 (Province or country)
 14 Maiden name of mother Mary Stone
 15 Birthplace of mother New Brunswick Can
 (Province or country)

16 Informant's name Samuel Jones
 Address Quisque, Leb. Me

17 Relationship to deceased Son

18 Place of burial, cremation or removal Dalhousie NB Date of burial 16th Jan 1920

19 Undertaker Wm Manshimmer, 14th Charles St
 (Name and Address)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

20 Date of death 14th Jan 1920
 (Month, day and year) 1920

21 I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from 12th Jan 1920 to 14th Jan 1920 that I last saw him alive on January 13th 1920 and that death occurred on the date stated above, at 4:20 a.m. (hour p.m. or a.m.)

The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:
Otitis Media 076
 (duration) 4 yrs. 7 mos. 7 dys. X

CONTRIBUTORY Cerebral Meningitis
 (Secondary) (duration) 1 yrs. 1 mos. 1 dys.

22 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? at home

Did an operation precede death? No Date of _____

Was there an autopsy? No

(Signed) A. J. Jensen M.D.
 Address Dalhousie NB
 Date 15th Jan 1920

State the Disease causing Death, or in death from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, (2) whether Accidental, Scidental or Homicidal.

23 Filed 15th Jan 1920 Blanchard
 Sub-Deputy Registrar

N.B.—WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK.—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should STATE CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. RACIAL ORIGIN will be described by stating to what people or tongue the parents belong, whether English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, etc. The terms "American", or "Canadian", must not be used, as they express citizenship but not a race or people. See instructions on back of Certificate.

Vital Statistics, Reg. 210 makes it the duty of the Undertaker or person acting as Undertaker to obtain all the particulars required in the "Certificate of Registration of Death" and to file the same with the Sub-Deputy Registrar who shall issue the burial permit. (OVER)

D-5-299

5.4.10 Gravestone & Marker (1920)

With wife [Catherine Eva McLean](#) (1883-1963).

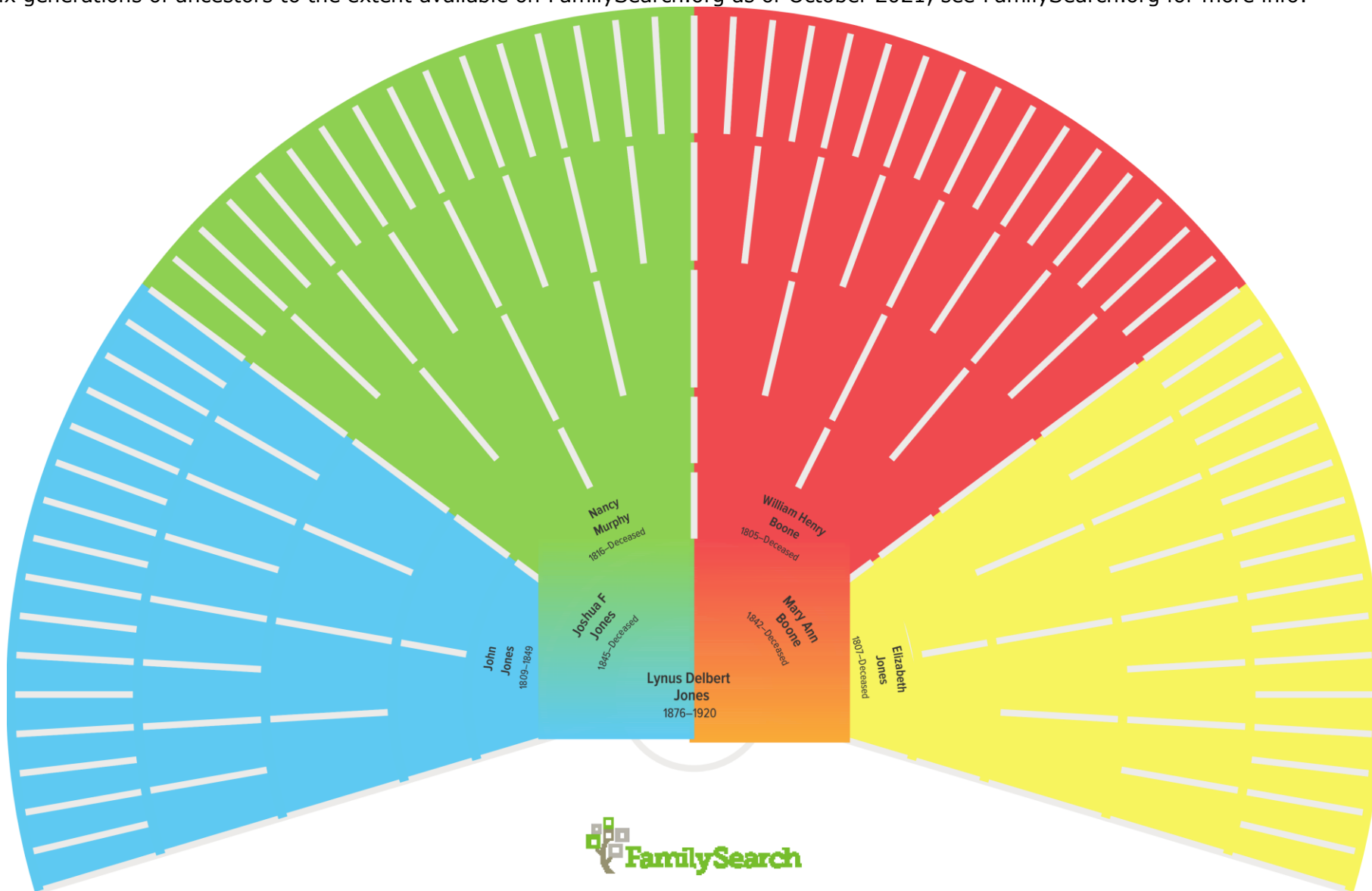
https://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/2755677?Lynus%20Dalbert%20Jones#inline_content_modal_2





5.4.11 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.5 Jones, Marion Delberta (1913-1959)



18 - Marion Delberta Jones

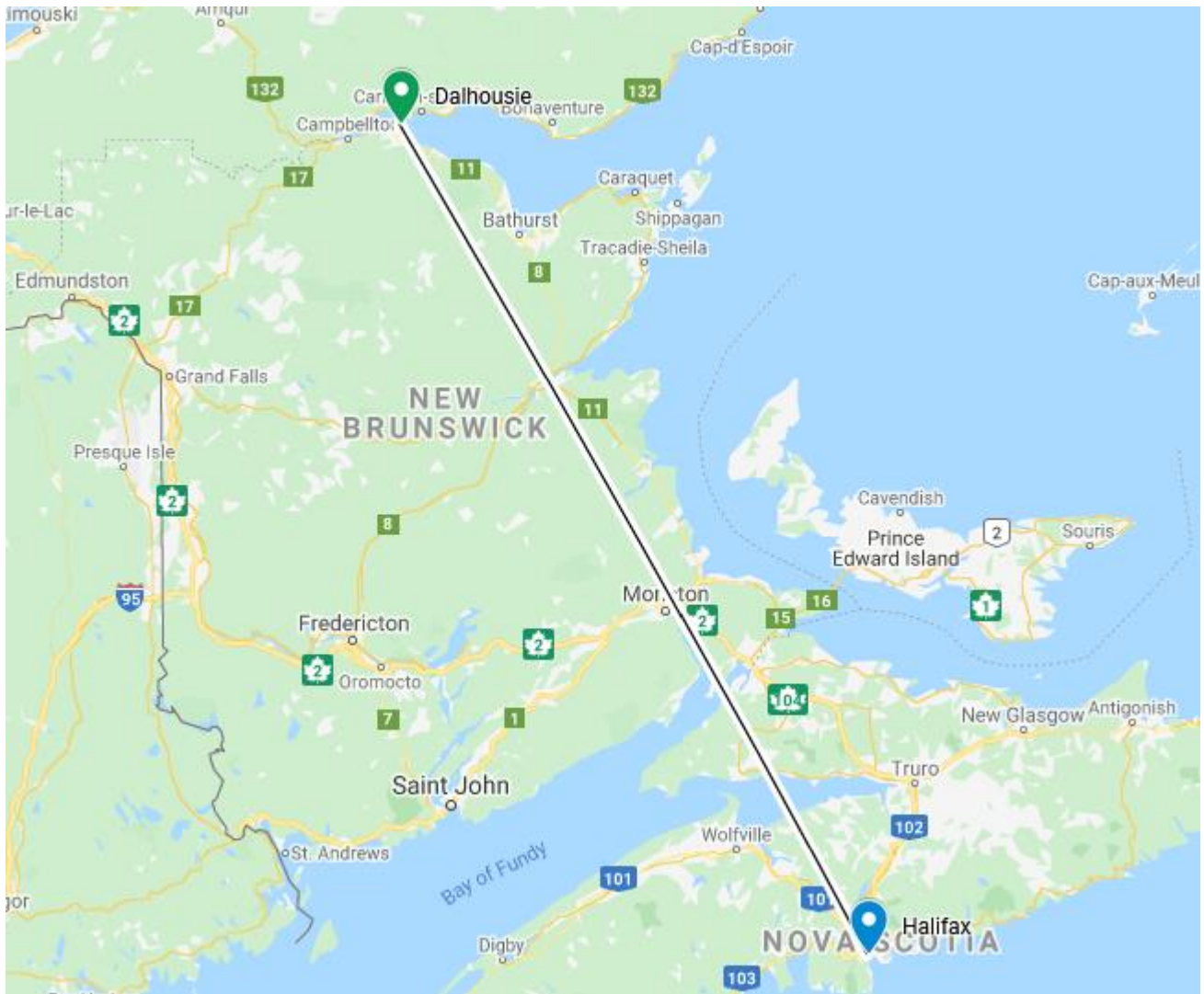
Daughter of [Lynus Delbert Jones](#) (1876-1920) and [Catherine Eva McLean](#) (1883-1963).

Wife of [William Samuel Stewart](#) (1903-1953).

Mother of [William Cameron Stewart](#) (1934-2013).

Born 17 March 1913 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 4 March 1959 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.



Her father was a teacher, who died of an infection contracted while on active service in WWI. In 1921, she is living with her mother and three siblings. She is Presbyterian. She is married in 1931, at the age of 18. Her marriage certificate says she belongs to the United Church of Canada, and has the occupation of stenographer. Her husband is a paper maker at the local mill, rising to become Chief Machinist. She lived to be 45 years old.

Notes To Accompany The Jones Family History; Katherine Ferne Stewart McCombe; Feb 2007.

Marion Jones was a happy and vivacious 18 year old when she met Bill Stewart and they romantically married against her mother's wishes. When she had her third boy, she was only 22.

She was a writer and a poet and she loved more than anything to be out in the countryside around Dalhousie, in every season. She was active in women's and church organizations and had many "tea parties" in her home and her front garden.

She loved her family dearly but she suffered from a sadness and would often go to Halifax to "get her head together". She never fully recovered from the loss of her Bill when she was 39 and she died six years later with the firm knowledge that she would be with him again.

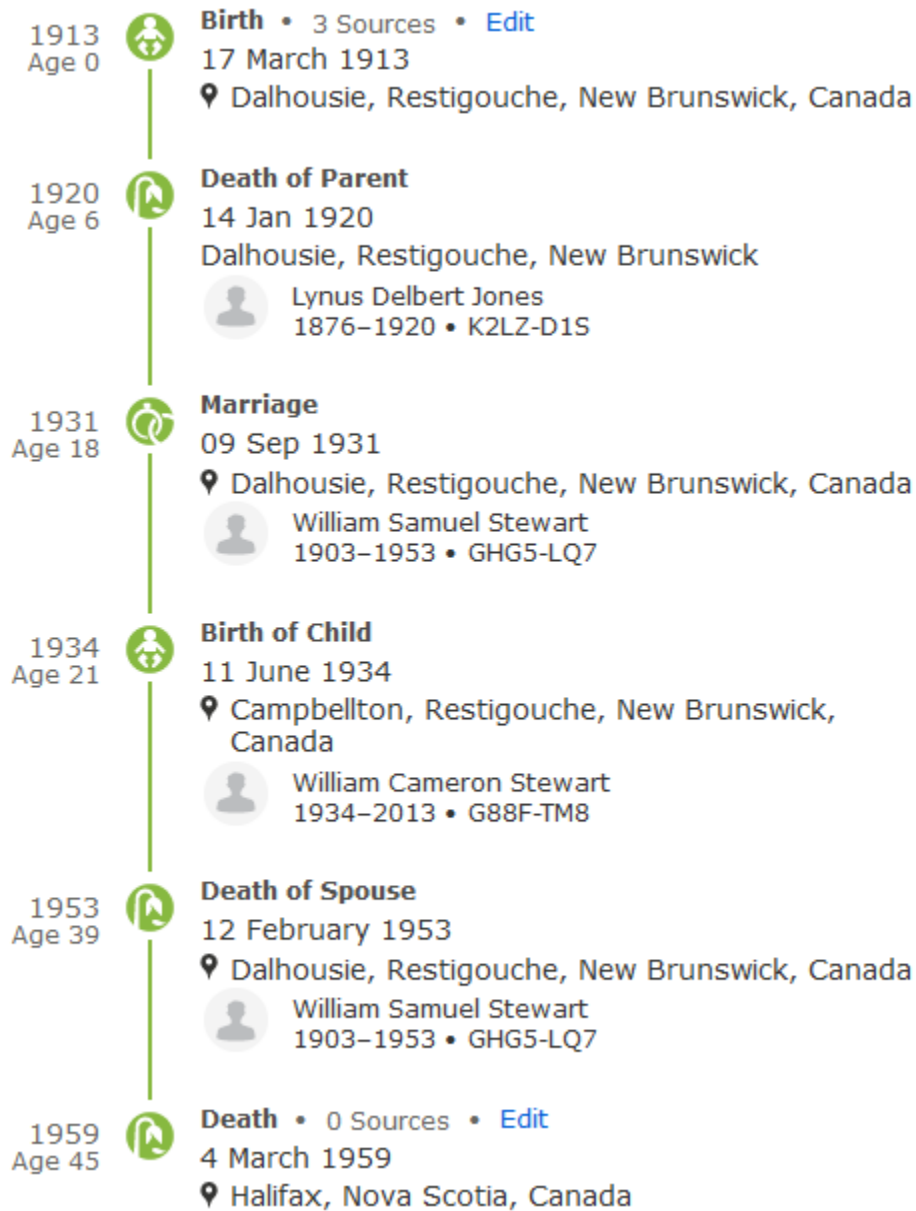
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L1Q8-KZZ>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Jones-109879>

5.5.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/L1Q8-KZZ>



5.5.2 Birth Registration (1913)

Canada, New Brunswick County Register of Births, 1801-1920

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:DX83-N4PZ>

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY - BIRTHS

1912 - 1917 (14-2)

35
1915

Schedule A - Births Page 35

No.	NAME	Where Born	When Born	Sex	Name of Father	Occupation of Father
147	Albert Donald	Restigouche	8 March 1914	Male	Charles Mays	Mill hand
148	Mary Rita	Shives Athol	19 April 1915	F	Cloris Arsenault	Labour
149	Joseph Raymond	"	12 March 1915	M	James Haski	"
150	Joseph Leo	"	16 June 1915	M	Joseph Pitre	"
151	Mary Juliette Stella ^(S)	"	14 March 1915	F	Wilfred Blayvire	"
152	Mary Lena	Athol	27 April 1915	F	Wm Dugas	Merchant
153	John Alexander	Shives Athol	21 Dec 1914	M	John Cummings	Labour
154	Marie Freida	Carl Brook	26 March 1915	F	James Parent	"
155	Alefred Leo	Shives Athol	22 Dec 1914	M	Etienne Pitre	"
156	Abbi Reginald	Hubert. R.R.	17 March 1915	M	Narcisse Bouscasse	"
157	Marcin Delberta Jones	Dalhousie	17 March 1915	F	L. D. Jones	School teacher
158	Yvonne Alberta Miller	"	18 April 1915	F	William Charles Miller	Farmer
159	Frank Douglas Hicks	Dalhousie	25 July 1915	M	William M. Hicks	Labourer
160	Harold Patterson Pettit	Carl Brook	30 May 1914	M	Nathaniel W. Pettit	Farmer
161	Rosah Alice Helen Stewart	Dalhousie	3 July 1914	F	Donald G. Stewart	"
162	Kellie Jane McLean	Dalhousie	19 July 1915	F	Thomas R. McLean	Rail road
163	Gene Elizabeth Melan	Carl Brook	1 March 1914	F	Fredrick John Melan	Labourer
164	Mary Louise Yvonne	Campbell	14 June 1912	F	Theophilus De Paroist	Labourer
165	Maria Antonia	"	16 July 1912	F	Antoine Rene	"
166	Mary Joseph Pierre Rimes	"	11 July 1912	F	Josephus Bell-Ede	Merchant
167	Dracia Mary	"	13 July 1912	F	George Bernatchez	Labourer
168	Franca Jean	"	13 July 1912	F	George Bernatchez	"
169	John Robert Donatus	Shives Athol	21 June 1912	M	Robert LeBlond	"
170	Joseph Wilfred Godin	"	21 June 1912	M	George Godin	"
171	Mary Lucy Alberta	Campbell	16 June 1912	F	Joseph Gallant	"
172	Arthur David	Shives Athol	20 June 1912	M	Simon Gallant	"

Registration Division of Restigouche County Page 35

Name and Maiden Surname of Mother	Name, Residence and Occupation of Informant	Name of Accoucher	When Registered
Mary H. Gango (wid. Gango)	Charles W. Squires Campbellton	D. Martin	11 June 1915
Emma Poirer	Rev. F. M. Lantagne Shives Athol	D. Poirer	"
Helene Demineau	"	"	"
Katherine Gallant	"	"	"
Alise Lavoie	"	D. Martin	"
Lucie Durothe	"	D. Poirer	"
Ida Frelotte	"	"	"
Adeline Lavoie	"	D. L. G. Poirer	"
Marie Blanche Gallant	"	D. G. Poirer	"
Louise Nicole	"	D. Gavel	"
Catherine Eva McLean	Rev. J. F. Polley Dalhousie	D. Ferguson	"
Maggie H. Leane	"	"	"
Lillian J. Mc-Nair	"	"	"
Margaret Taylor	"	"	"
Mary Alexander Stewart	"	"	"
Clara M. MacMillan	"	"	"
William G. Mc-Cormell	"	"	"
Louise Sporns	Rev. E. P. Wallace Campbellton	D. G. Martin	"
Mary Soucia Plouffe	"	D. L. G. Poirer	"
Armelie Cyr	"	"	"
Elizabeth Lambert	"	D. L. G. Poirer	"
Elizabeth Wilmet	"	"	"
Mary LeBlond	"	"	"
Lucille LeBlond	"	"	"
Cecilia Poirer	"	D. H. Gallant	"
Angelina Martin	"	D. Paul Poirer	"

5.5.3 Canada Census (1921)

[See](#) Catherine Eva McLean (1883-1963)

5.5.4 Marriage Certificate (1931)

[See](#) William Samuel Stewart (1903-1953).

5.5.5 Grave (1959)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/139708226/marion-d-stewart>

Marion D Stewart

Birth 1913

Death 1959 (aged 45-46)

Burial

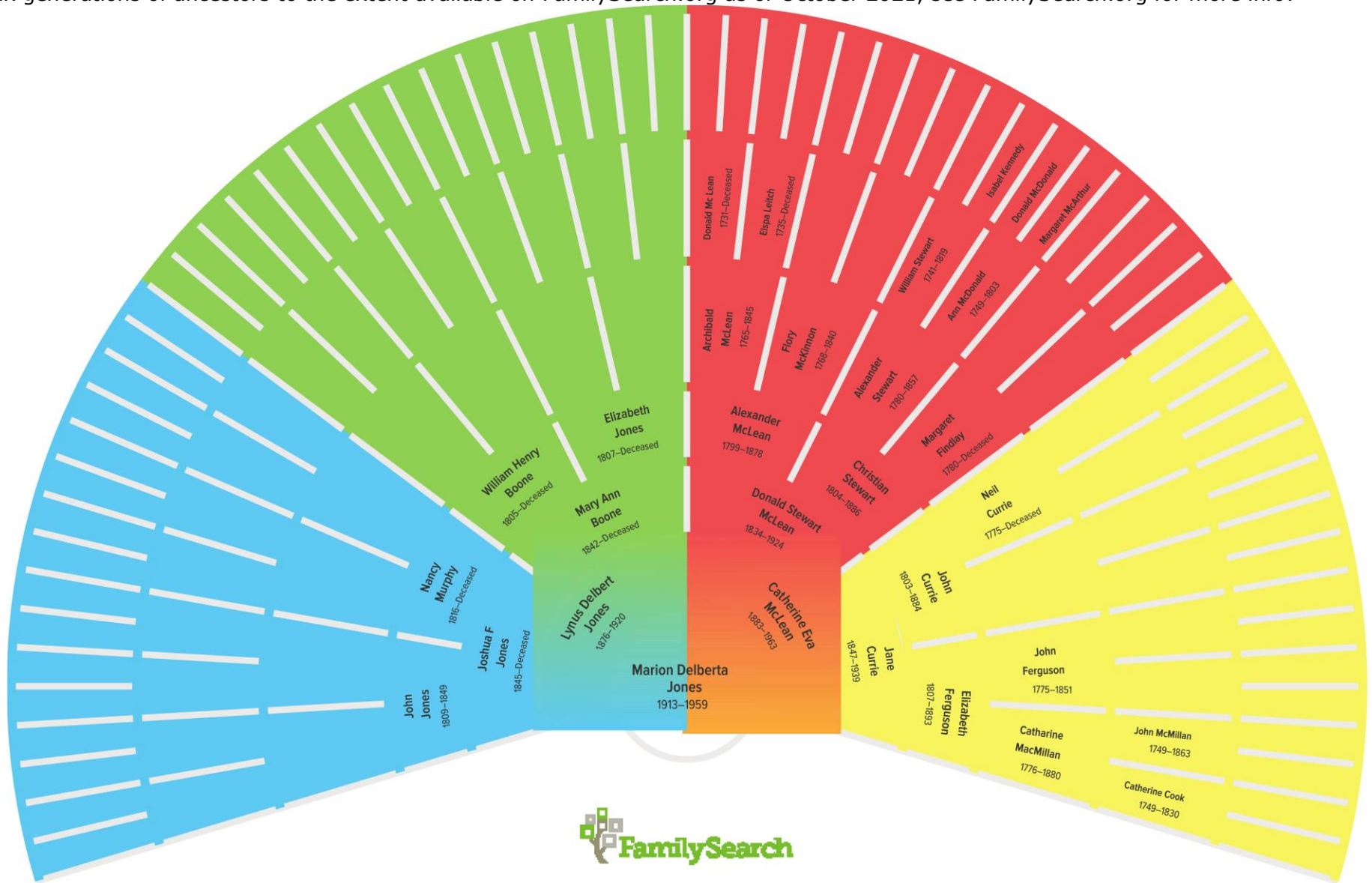
New Mills Cemetery

New Mills, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

Memorial ID 139708226 · [View Source](#)

5.5.6 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.6 McCulloch, Margaret (1833-1906)

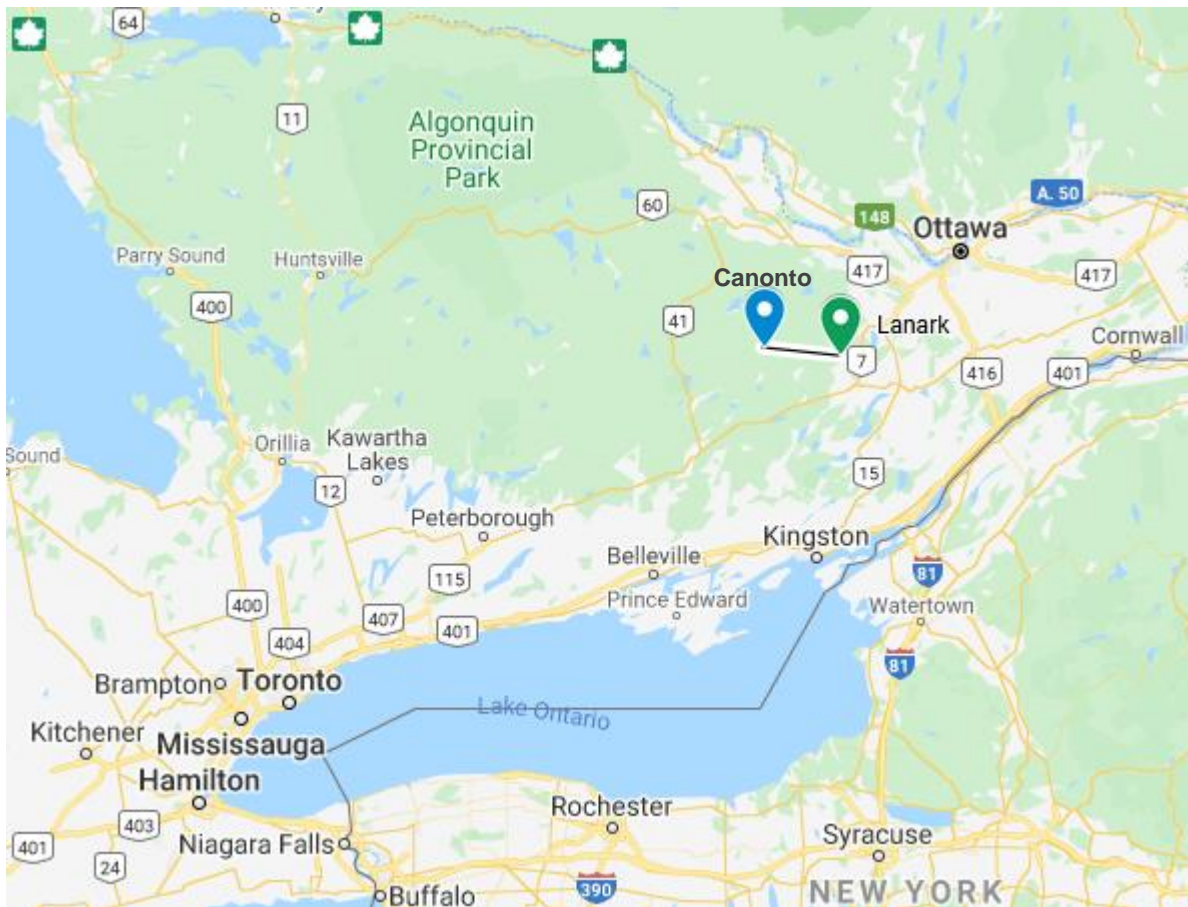
Daughter of [Peter McCulloch](#) (1793-Deceased) and [Catherine Anderson](#) (1805-1861), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Wife of [Samuel Shanks](#) (1839-1910).

Mother of [Margaret Susan Shanks](#) (1871-1944).

Born 9 August 1833 in Dalhousie, Lanark, Ontario, Canada.

Died 2 June 1906 in Canonto, Frontenac, Ontario, Canada.



Her parents were born in Scotland. In 1861, she is living with her father and seven siblings, in Dalhousie, Lanark, Ontario, in a log house. Her father is a farmer. She is married in 1862, at 28 years old. Her husband is a farmer. In 1871, she is living with her husband and six children in Palmerston, Addington, Ontario. She belongs to the Church of Scotland. In 1881, she is living with her husband and nine children, in Canonto, North Frontenac, Ontario. She is now Presbyterian (the Church of Scotland is Presbyterian). In 1891, she is living with her husband, five children, and an adopted son. In 1901, she is living with her husband, two children, and five grandchildren. Her religion is [Free Thinker](#). She lived to be 82 years old.

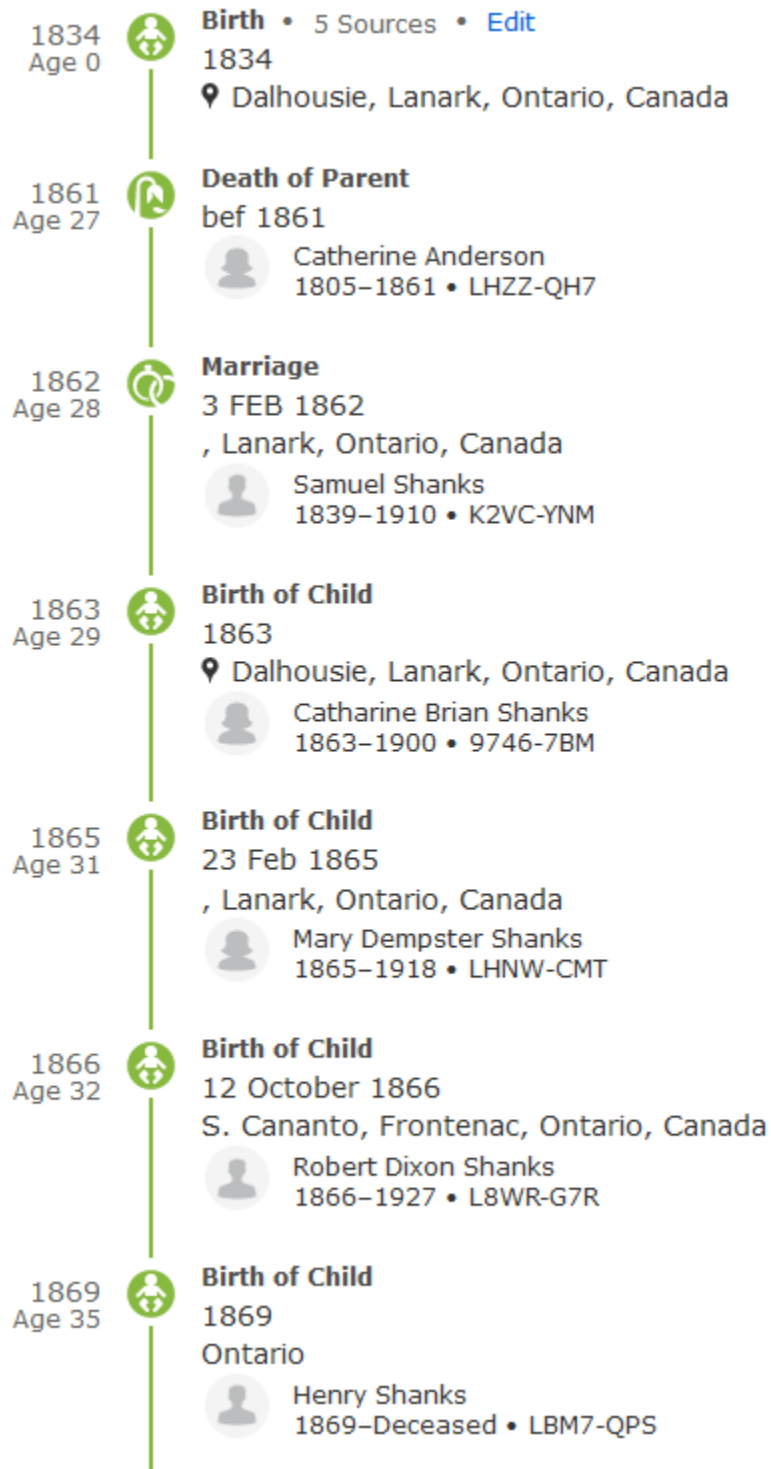
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K2VC-YD9>






<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/McCulloch-2190>

5.6.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/K2VC-YD9>





- 1893
Age 59  **Death of Child**
26 Jun 1893
Palmerston N. S. Canonto, Frontenac, Ontario
 Adaline Shanks
1876–1893 • L8WR-PYC
- 1900
Age 66  **Death of Child**
3 April 1900
Canonto, Frontenac, Canada
 Catharine Brian Shanks
1863–1900 • 9746-7BM
- 1901
Age 67  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
31 Mar 1901
M, Addington, Ontario, Canada
- 1906
Age 72  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
2 June 1906
 Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario,
Canada

5.6.2 Canada Census (1861)

In the household of her father [Peter McCulloch](#), not yet included in this genealogy document.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1570/images/4391940_00176

PERSONAL CENSUS.		Enumeration District, No. <i>Thirty-five</i> of the <i>Township of Dalhousie</i> in the County of <i>Parade.</i>																																						
NAMES OF INMATES.	PROFESSION, TRADE, OR OCCUPATION.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	Married during the year.	RELIGION.	RESIDENCE, IF OUT OF LIMITS.	Age next Birthday.	SEX.		Married or Single.	Widowers.	Widows.	Colored Persons, Indians or Half-breed.	RESIDENTS.				Members of Family.		Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics or Idiots.	Attending School within the year.		Persons over 20, who cannot read or write.		BIRTHS IN 1860.				DEATHS IN 1860.				HOUSES.						
							Males.	Females.					Members of Family.		Not Members.		M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	No.	Age and Cause of Death.	Brick, Stone, Frame, Log, &c.	No. of Stories.	No. of families living in house.
													M.	F.	M.	F.																								
1	Marion Gavin	U. C.		F. Church		34		1																																
2	Robt Gavin	U. C.		F. Church		11		1																																
3	Agnes Gavin	U. C.		F. Church		10		1																																
4	Joseph Gavin	U. C.		F. Church		11		1																																
5	Sarah Gavin	U. C.		F. Church		6		1																																
6	Wm Gavin	U. C.		F. Church		4		1																																
7	James Gavin	U. C.		F. Church		1		1																																
8	James May	Farmer	Scotland	F. Church		50		1																																
9	Agnes May		Scotland	F. Church		39		1																																
10	Wm May	Farmer	Scotland	F. Church		46		1																																
11	Agnes May		U. C.	F. Church		32		1																																
12	John May		U. C.	F. Church		13		1																																
13	Robt May		U. C.	F. Church		11		1																																
14	James May		U. C.	F. C.		9		1																																
15	Thomas May		U. C.	F. C.		9		1																																
16	Daniel May		U. C.	F. C.		3		1																																
17	Peter W. McCulloch	Farmer	Scotland	F. C.		68		1																																
18	Wm. W. McCulloch		U. C.	F. C.		31		1																																
19	Mary W. McCulloch		U. C.	F. C.		28		1																																
20	Mary W. McCulloch		U. C.	F. C.		26		1																																
21	Ann W. McCulloch		U. C.	F. C.		24		1																																
22	James W. McCulloch		U. C.	F. C.		22		1																																
23	And ^r W. McCulloch		U. C.	F. C.		21		1																																
24	Robt W. McCulloch		U. C.	F. C.		18		1																																
25	Agnes W. McCulloch		U. C.	F. C.		17		1																																
26	Mary A. Baird		U. C.	F. C.		21		1																																
27	John Jack Ross	Farmer	U. C.	W. Methodist		27		1																																
28	Elisabetha Jack Ross		U. C.	W. Methodist		22		1																																
29	Jessamine Barrie		U. C.	F. Church		7		1																																
30	James Cameron	Farmer	Scott & North	Church of S.		49		1																																
31	Elisabetha Cameron		U. C.	F. Church		48		1																																

5.6.3 Marriage Registration (1862)

[See](#) Samuel Shanks (1839-1910).

5.6.4 Canada Census (1871)

[See](#) Samuel Shanks (1839-1910).

5.6.5 Canada Census (1881)

[See](#) Samuel Shanks (1839-1910).

5.6.6 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Samuel Shanks (1839-1910).

5.6.7 Canada Census (1901)

[See](#) Samuel Shanks (1839-1910).

5.6.8 Death Registration (1906)

<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/17647879/person/18562463412/media/091c79da-f81d-4962-a086-12384102b67c>

		DEATHS		
		County of <u>Yamoussé</u>		Division of <u>Kingston</u>
		No. <u>187</u>	No. <u>188</u>	No. <u>189</u>
Name of Deceased	1	<u>Goodridge Ruby</u>	<u>Shankel Margaret</u>	<u>Boyle Anne</u>
Sex	2	<u>Female</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Female</u>
Date of Death	3	<u>June 1st 1906</u>	<u>June 2nd 1906</u>	<u>June 4th 1906</u>
Age	4	<u>Still born</u>	<u>72 yrs</u>	<u>76 years</u>
Residence Street No. or Concession and Lot	5	<u>354 Montreal St.</u>	<u>College Station</u>	<u>House of Providence</u>
Occupation	6	<u>Infant</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>In</u>
Single or Married If Single give name of Father If Married give name of Husband	7	<u>S</u> 01CG11	<u>In</u> 01CG12	<u>In</u> 01CG13
Where Born	9	<u>Kingston</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Ireland</u>
Cause of Death	10	<u>Still Birth</u>	<u>Senile Gangrene</u>	<u>Senile Debility</u>
Length of Illness	11		<u>Six Months</u>	
Name of Physician in Attendance	12	<u>Dr. J. H. Bell</u>	<u>Dr. Wood</u>	<u>Dr. Phelan</u>
Religious Denomination	13	<u>Protestant Army</u>	<u>Presbyterian</u>	<u>Catholic</u>
Name of Person making Return	14	<u>Corbett S.S.</u>	<u>Wood J. M.D.</u>	<u>Sisters of Charity</u>
Date of Registration	15	<u>June 1st 1906</u>	<u>June 2nd 1906</u>	<u>June 5th 1906</u>

5.6.9 Grave (1906)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/179840209/margaret-shanks>

Margaret McCulloch Shanks

Birth 1833
Ontario, Canada

Death 2 Jun 1906 (aged 72-73)
Folger, Lanark County, Ontario, Canada

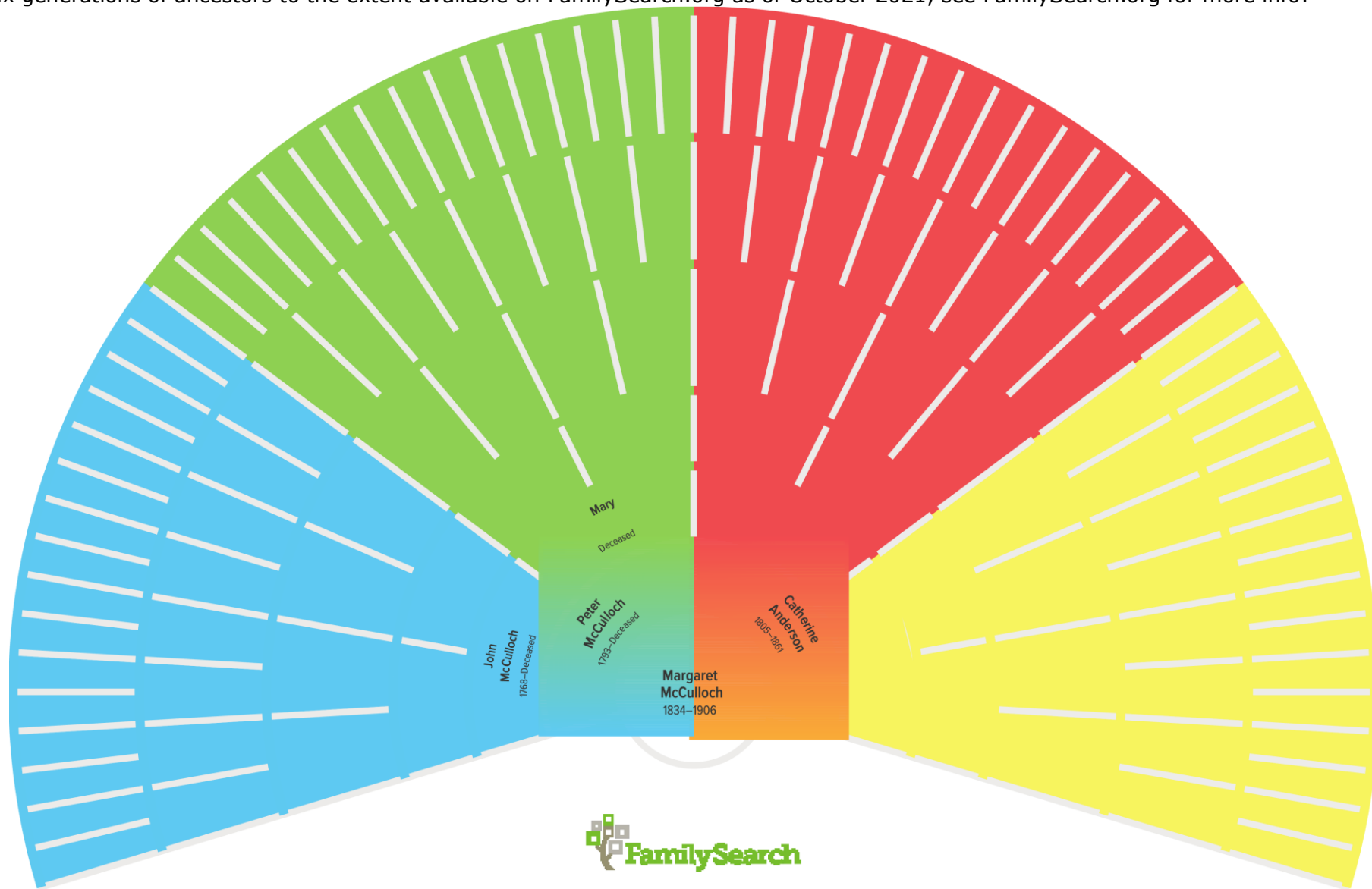
Burial
Ompah Cemetery
Ompah, Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada

Memorial ID 179840209 · View Source

[See](#) gravestone for Samuel Shanks (1839-1910).

5.6.10 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.7 McLean, Catherine Eva (1883-1963)



19 - Catherine Eva McLean

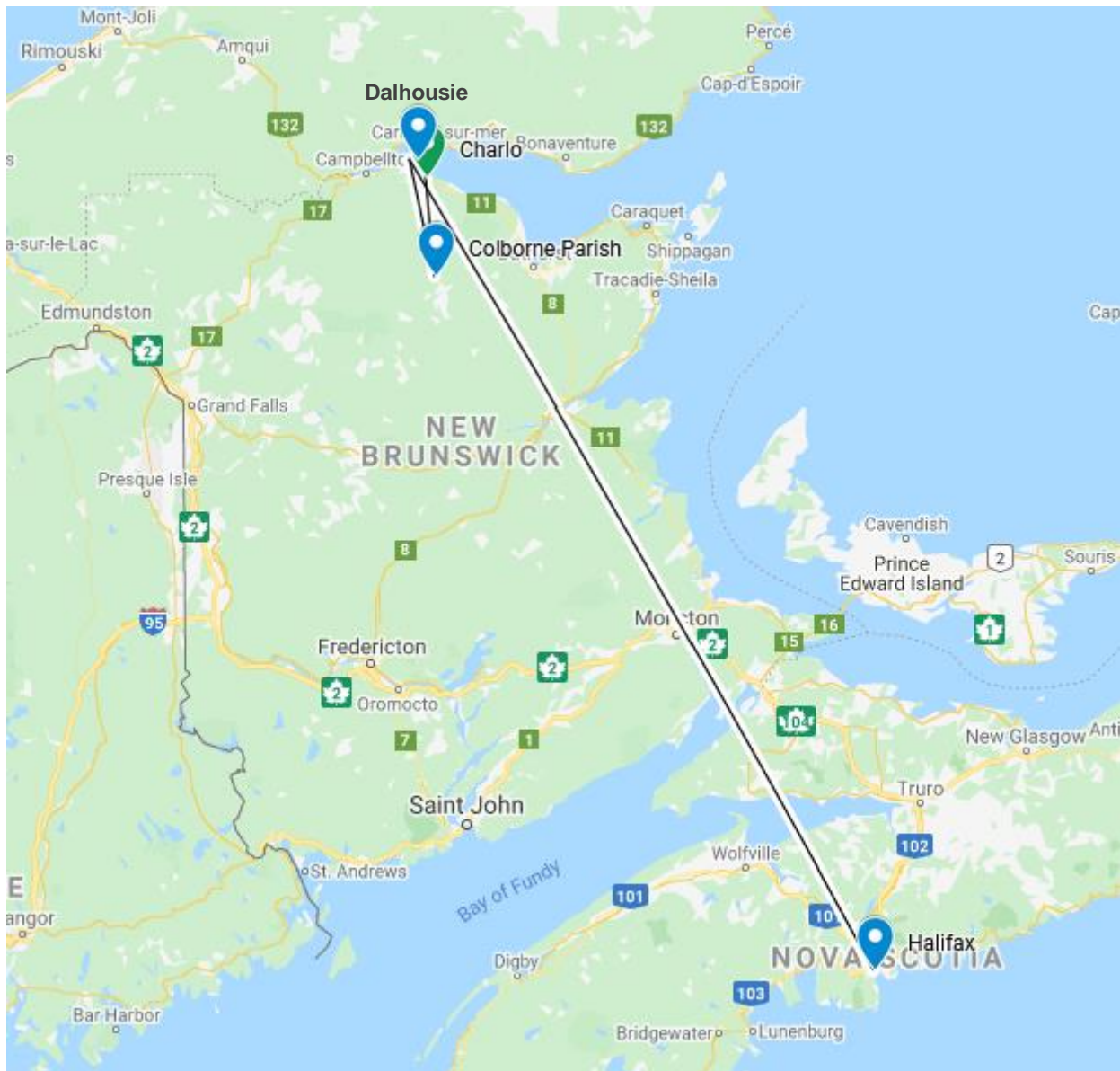
Daughter of [Donald Stewart McLean](#) (1834-1924) and [Jane Currie](#) (1847-1939).

Wife of [Lynus Delbert Jones](#) (1876-1920).

Mother of [Marion Delberta Jones](#) (1913-1959).

Born 11 September 1883 in Charlo, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 28 April 1963 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.



Her father was Scottish, have immigrated in 1852. In 1891, she is living with her parents and seven siblings, in Colborne, Restigouche, New Brunswick. She is Presbyterian. Her father is a farmer, and later a merchant in a general store. In 1901, she is living with her parents and seven siblings. She is married in 1905, at the age of 22. Her husband is a teacher, later principal of the local school, and served in WWI. In 1911, she is living with her husband and two children, in Dalhousie, New Brunswick. While her husband is Baptist, she is still Presbyterian. In 1921, widowed and presumably receiving a pension from her husbands death while on active service in WWI, she is living with four children. She lived to be 79 years old.

Notes To Accompany The Stewart Family History; Katherine Ferne Stewart McCombe; Feb 2007.

[See additional stories about their life in the section on [Lynus Delbert Jones](#) (1876-1920).]

Six months later, Delbert died of Otitis Media, contributory Cerebral Meningitis at home, 14 Jan 1920.

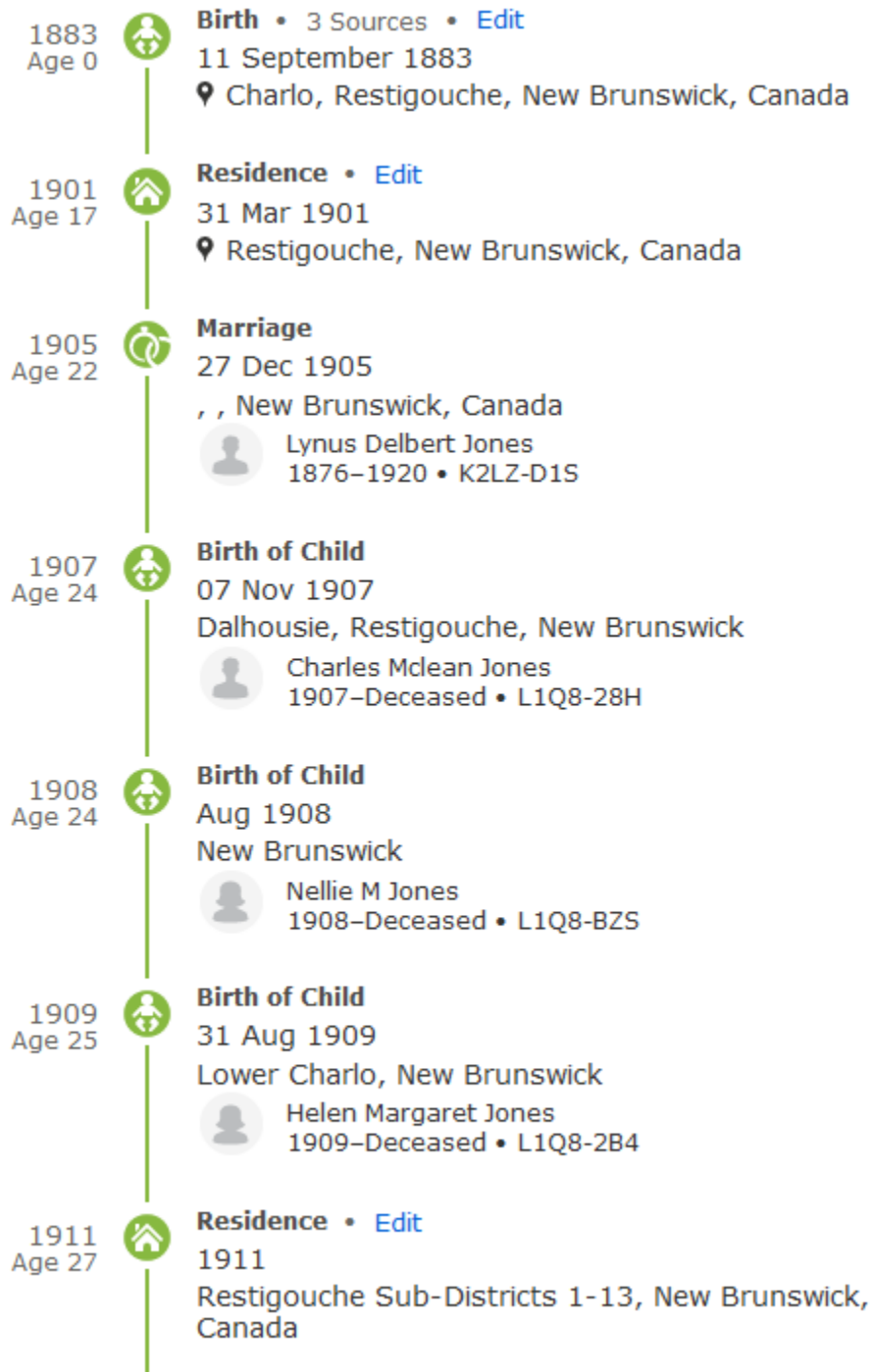
He was only 43, she was 36, they had a 13 yr old son, two daughters, 10 and 7 and she was pregnant with their fourth child, his namesake Lynus Delbert, born three months later. Eva Jones was devastated by her loss. She remained in Dalhousie and brought up her children until December 1932, at which time she sold her home to her daughter, Marion and her husband, attended the christening of her grandson Charles Delbert (named for his two uncles) and moved to Halifax.

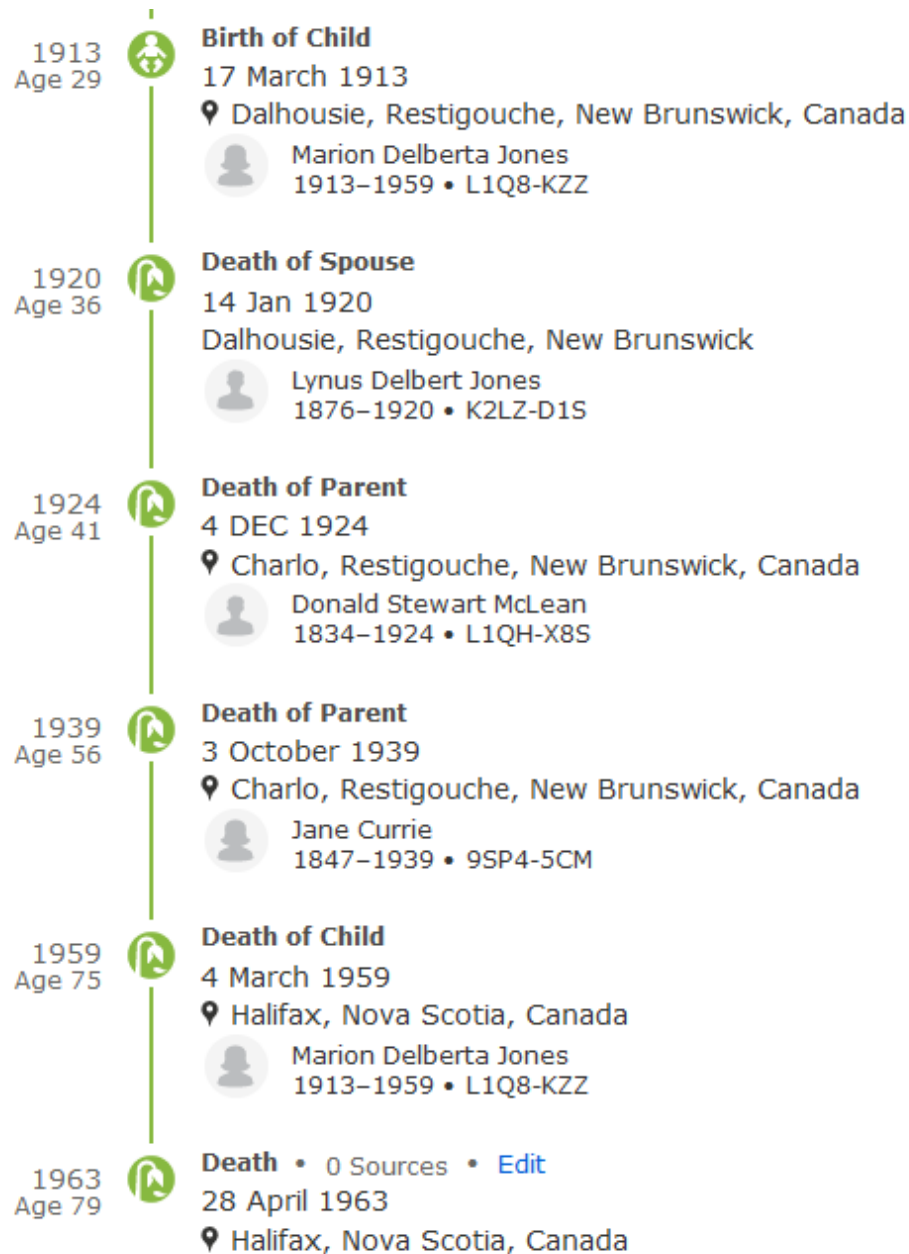
She lived there with her son, Delbert, in a comfortable home just over the hedge from her son Charles, until her own death in 1963 at the age of 79. She is front and centre in newspapers pictures of tea parties for the Jost Mission and the Princess Louise Chapter IODE, Their lives were full of music and recitals, card parties and outings to Peggy's Cove but I imagine she would have much preferred the life of a schoolteacher's wife in a small town in New Brunswick.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L1Q8-XXR>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/McLean-9431>

5.7.1 Timeline<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/L1Q8-XXR>



5.7.2 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Donald Stewart McLean (1834-1924)

5.7.3 Canada Census (1901)

[See](#) Donald Stewart McLean (1834-1924).

5.7.4 Marriage Certificate & Registration (1905)

[See](#) Lynus Delbert Jones (1876-1920).

5.7.5 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) Lynus Delbert Jones (1876-1920).

5.7.6 Canada Census (1921)

Including daughter [Marion Delberta Jones](#) (1913-1959).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_034-F002896694

FORM 1.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE.

SIXTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1921.

SIXIEME RECENSEMENT

POPULATION.

Province New Brunswick District No. Forty Five Enumeration Sub-District No. Twenty Two in Town of Catharic (City, town, village or township or (Cité, ville, village, canton ou

Enumerated by James Barthe Enumerator.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.		PLACE OF BIRTH.		TENURE AND CLASS OF HOME.		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.		NATIVITY.		CITIZENSHIP.		RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION.			EDUCATION.		PROF.					
NAME	PLACE OF BIRTH.	Home owned or tenanted	Single, married, widowed, divorced, or separated	Age	Sex	Single, married, widowed, divorced, or separated	Age	Country or place of birth of this person and of parents of this person.	PERSON.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	NATIONALITY.	Based on trial origin	Can speak English	Can speak French	Language other than English or French	Religious body, denomination or community to which this person adheres or belongs.	Can read	Can write	Can speak English	Can speak French	Other

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Edward																										
		Ellen																										
		Marion Catherine E.																										
		Charles M.																										

POPULATION.

Province New Brunswick District No. Forty Five Enumeration Sub-District No. Twenty Two in Town of Catharic (City, town, village, township or (Cité, ville, village, canton ou

Enumerated by James Barthe Enumerator.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.		PLACE OF BIRTH.		TENURE AND CLASS OF HOME.		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.		NATIVITY.		CITIZENSHIP.		RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION.			EDUCATION.		PROF.					
NAME	PLACE OF BIRTH.	Home owned or tenanted	Single, married, widowed, divorced, or separated	Age	Sex	Single, married, widowed, divorced, or separated	Age	Country or place of birth of this person and of parents of this person.	PERSON.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	NATIONALITY.	Based on trial origin	Can speak English	Can speak French	Language other than English or French	Religious body, denomination or community to which this person adheres or belongs.	Can read	Can write	Can speak English	Can speak French	Other

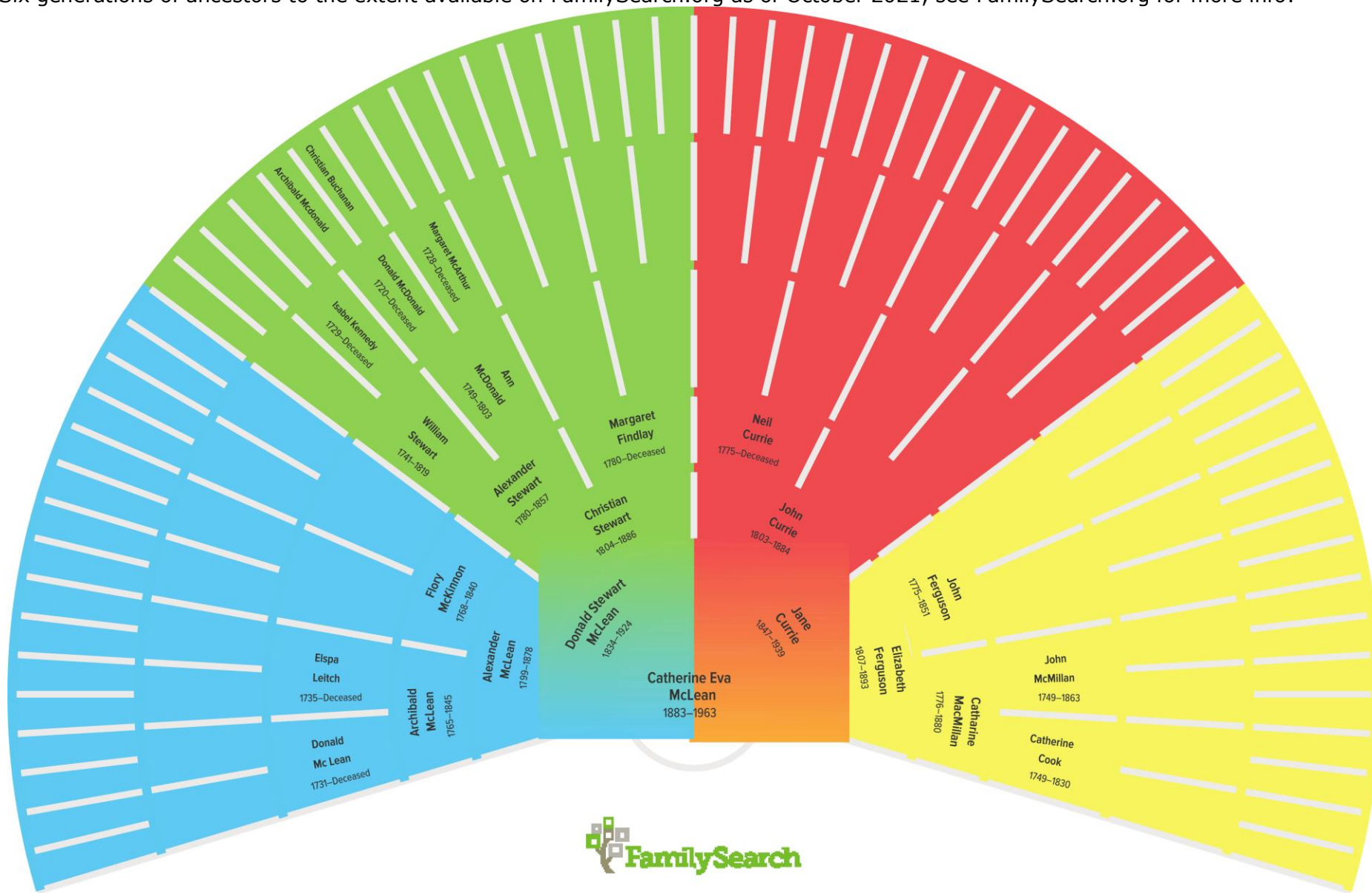
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		James Helen	Catharic																									
		Marion																										
		Ellen																										
		Brody Grant																										
		Hella																										
		Qudney																										
		Brunty																										
		Ellen																										

5.7.7 Gravestone (1963)

[See](#) gravestone for Lynus Delbert Jones (1876-1920).

5.7.8 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.8 McLean, Donald Stewart (1834-1924)



20 - Donald Stewart McLean



21 - Donald Stewart McLean & Family

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/memories/L1QH-X8S>

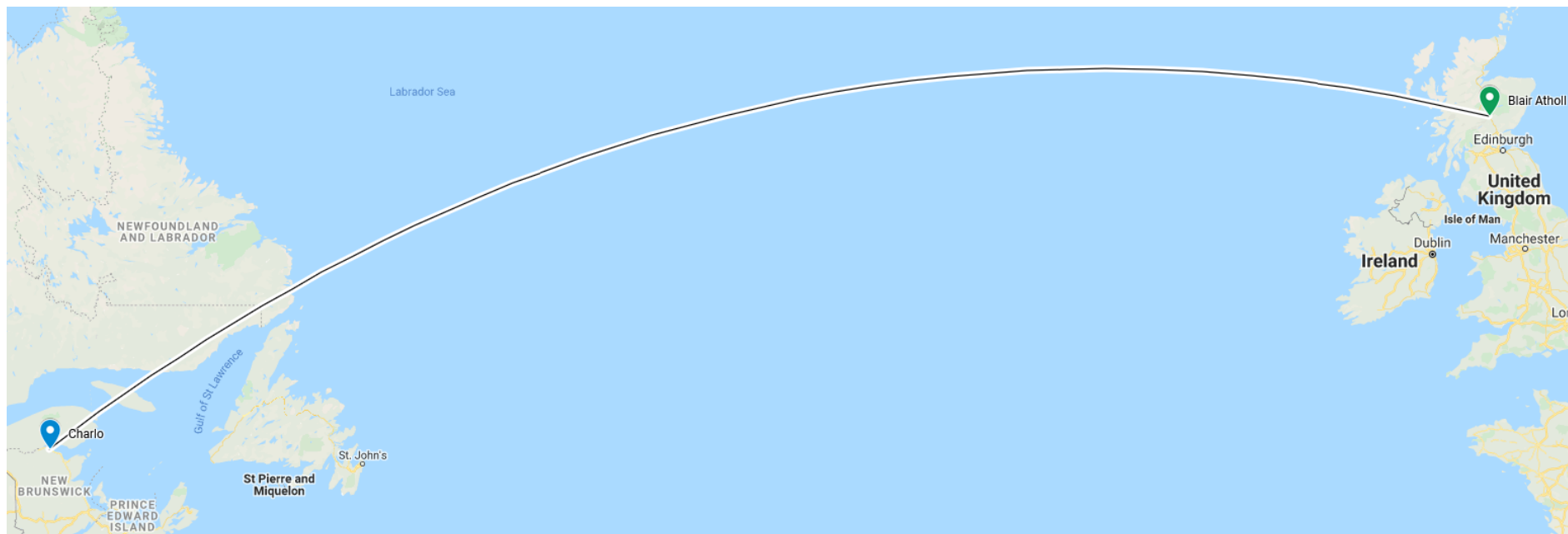
Son of [Alexander McLean](#) (1799-1878) and [Christian Stewart](#) (1804-1886), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Husband of [Jane Currie](#) (1847-1939).

Father of [Catherine Eva McLean](#) (1883-1963).

Born 2 November 1834 in Blair Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland, United Kingdom.

Died 4 December 1924 in Charlo, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.



He and his parents were born in Scotland, with his father having immigrated in 1852. In 1861, he is boarding with the Curries, including his future wife, in Durham County, Restigouche, New Brunswick. His profession is School Master. His religion is Presbyterian. In 1881, he is living with his wife, four children, and brother in law, in Colborne, Restigouche, New Brunswick. His occupation is now farmer. In 1891, he is living with his wife and eight children. In 1901, he is living with his wife and seven children. In 1911, he is living with his wife and two children. His occupation is now a merchant in a general store. In 1921, he is living with his wife. He is still as a Merchant. His mother tongue is recorded as Gaelic. He lived to be 90 years old.

Notes To Accompany The McLean Family History; Katherine Ferne Stewart McCombe; Feb 2007.

Emigrated to Restigouche County with his parents in 1852. We know he completed his teaching credentials in Saint John, but don't know exactly where he was posted or living until he arrived back in his home area to teach school there (perhaps around 1867?). He accepted a position at the River Louison school and boarded with the local weaver and his family.

In Jan 1869, he married their sixth daughter, Jane Currie, and set up house in their new home at the top of McLean's hill that we all knew of as "Aunt Christina's house". They went on to have 10 children.

OBITUARY • DONALD STEWART MCLEAN • 1832 - 1924
(son of Alexander McLean & Christian Stewart)

In the passing of Donald McLean of Charlo, which occurred on Dec. 4th, 1924, Restigouche has lost one of it's oldest and most respected citizens.

The late Mr. Mclean, who at the time of his death, was in his ninety-first year, was born in Blair Athol, Perthshire, Scotland. His mother, Christian Stewart, was a cousin of Dr. Alexander Duff, the pioneer missionary [who was ordained in 1829, and was the first Presbyterian foreign missionary of the Church of Scotland, who eagerly went off to India where he established a college], and a sister of Peter Stewart who settled in Dalhousie and established the first shipping and mercantile business in Restigouche in 1829, and was the first member of the Legislature for the counties of Restigouche and Gloucester, which were then one constituency.

The family came to this country in 1852 and shortly afterward, Mr. McLean graduated from the Provincial Normal School, which was then in St. John and taught school for many years in that county and Restigouche.

Later he went into business from which he retired several years ago [he operated a general store, the wee building is still there, tucked behind the home of Albert McLean in Charlo].

Throughout his long life, he took an active interest in religious and educational matters, and was esteemed by all with whom he came in contact for his upright, moral character.

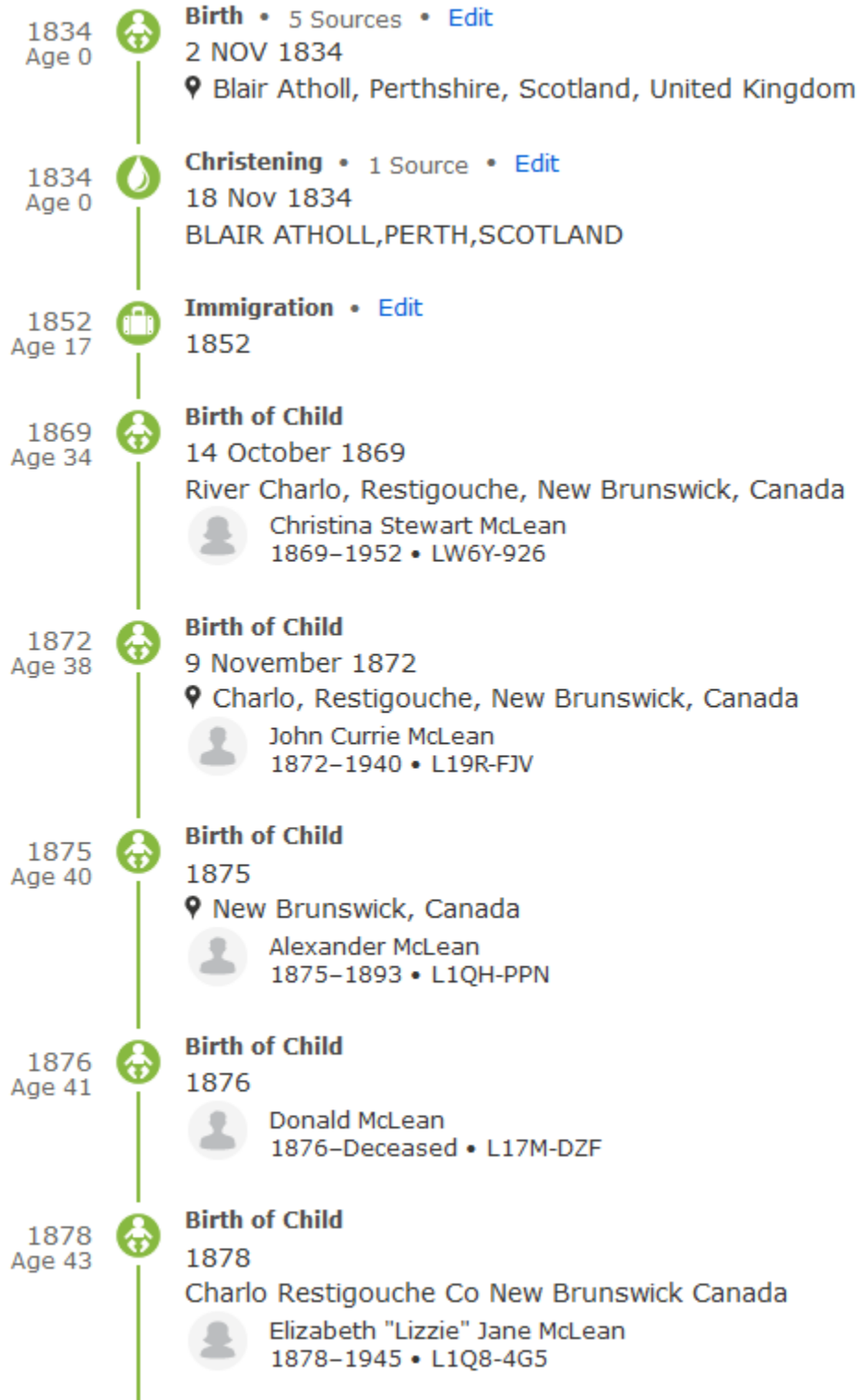
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L1QH-X8S>










<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/McLean-9474>

5.8.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/L1QH-X8S>





- 1893
Age 59  **Death of Child**
23 November 1893
 Alexander McLean
1875-1893 • L1QH-PPN
- 1901
Age 66  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
31 Mar 1901
 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
- 1907
Age 72  **Death of Child**
15 June 1907
 Sussex, Kings, New Brunswick, Canada
 Peter Robert McLean
1881-1907 • L1QC-7VB
- 1911
Age 76  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Restigouche Sub-Districts 1-13, New Brunswick,
Canada
- 1924
Age 90  **Death** • 1 Source • [Edit](#)
4 DEC 1924
 Charlo, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada

5.8.2 Canada Census (1861)

For some reason is listed as "Head of House", although while teaching he was boarding with the Currie family, including his future wife [Jane Currie](#), and her father [John Currie](#) and mother [Elizabeth Ferguson](#) not yet included in this genealogy document.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1570/images/4108521_00187

SCHEDULE I—POPULATION. District— <i>Parish of Newham County Ontario</i>									
Number.	Name of Inhabitant.	Sex.	Relationship to head of family.	Age.	Race and where born.	Rank or Occupation.	Religious Profession.	Children at School within the Year.	Blind and Deaf.
658	Donald McLean	M	Head of House	25	Scotch	School Master	Presbyterian		
659	Jane Currie	F	Head of Family	58	Do	Farmer	Do		
660	Elizabeth Do	F	Wife	55	Do		Do		
661	John Do	M	Son	22	Do	Farmer	Do		
662	Catherine Do	F	Daughter	19	Do		Do		
663	Samuel Do	F	Do	16	Do		Do		
664	Jane Do	F	Do	12	Do	Scholar	Do		
665	Isabella Do	F	Do	10	Do	Scholar	Do		2
666	Thomas Do	M	Do						

5.8.3 Canada Census (1881)

Including his wife [Jane Currie](#) (1847-1939).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1577/images/31229_C_13186-00716

CENSUS 1881—RECENSEMENT.

Province of *New Brunswick* District No. *87* S. District *d. Rivière*

PAGE *4* *John Geseau Enumerator*

SCHEDULE No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living.
TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants.

NUMERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION.						NAMES	SEX	AGE	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	RELIGION.	ORIGINE.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or Widowed.	Instruction.
Vessels.	Shanties.	Houses in construction.	Houses uninhabited.	Houses inhabited.	Families.										
NUMÉROTÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES.						NOMS.	SEXE.	ÂGE.	Nés dans les douze derniers mois.	Pays ou Province de Naissance.	RELIGION.	ORIGINE.	Profession ou métier.	Marié ou en Veuvage.	Allant à l'École.
Bâtimens Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons inhabitées.	Maisons habitées.	Familles.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				14	14	Mary Adelle	F	1		NB	R Catholic	French			
						McLain Donald	M	46		Scotland	Prest	Scotch	Farmer	M	
						Jane	F	34		NB	"	"		M	
						Christina	F	11		"	"	"			
						John	M	9		"	"	"			
						Alexander	M	7		"	"	"			
						Elizabeth Jane	F	3		"	"	"			
						Currie John	M	17		"	"	"	Servant		
				15	15	Reid James	M	41		NB	Prest	Scotch	Farmer	M	
						Elizabeth	F	36		"	"	"		M	
						John Robert	M	6		"	"	"			
						James	M	3		"	"	"			
						David	M	2		"	"	"			
						Ann	F	68		Scotland	"	"			

5.8.4 Canada Census (1891)

Including his wife [Jane Currie](#) (1847-1939) and daughter [Catherine Eva McLean](#) (1883-1963).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1274/images/30953_148105-00136

ENSUS OF CANADA, 1891.

RECENSEMENT D

Province New Brunswick District No. 19 Restigouche S. District B Parish of Colborne

PAGE 3

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 7 day of April 1891.

TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi ce 7 jour de avril 1891. John Brown Enumerator.

NUMERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION.					NAMES.	SEX.	AGE.	Married or Widowed.	Relation to Head of Family.	Country or Province of Birth.	French Canadian.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Employer.	Wage Earner.	Unemployed during week preceding Census.	Employer to state average number of hands employed during year.	Instruction.						
Vessels and Shanties.	Houses in construction.	Houses unoccupied.	Houses inhabited.	Families.																Read.	Write.					
NUMÉRÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES.					NOMS.	SEXE.	AGE.	Mariés ou en Veuvage.	Lien de parenté avec le chef de Famille.	Pays ou Province de Naissance.	Canadiens Français.	Lieu de Naissance du Père.	Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation ou Métier.	Patron.	Employés.	Sans emploi durant la semaine précédant le recensement.	Nombre de personnes employées par le patron durant l'année.	Sachant lire.	Sachant écrire.					
Bâtiments et Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons inhabitées.	Maisons habitées.	Familles.																1	2	3	4	5	6	7

				11	McLean Donald	M	56	M	-	Scotland	-	Scotland	Scotland	Presb	Farmer	-	-	-	-	1	1
				○	" Jane	F	43	M	W	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Christina	F	20	-	D	N.B.	-	"	N.B.	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" John	M	18	-	S	N.B.	-	"	"	"	Farmer	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Alexander	M	16	-	S	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Elizabeth	F	14	-	D	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Peter	M	11	-	S	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
				○	" Eva	F	7	-	D	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Annie	F	5	-	D	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					" Janet	F	3	-	D	N.B.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				12	Allen Joseph	M	27	M	-	P. 2.	1	P. 2.	P. 2.	R. C.	Farmer	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Jelet	F	47	M	W	P. 2.	1	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

5.8.5 Canada Census (1901)

Including his wife Jane Currie (1847-1939) and daughter Catherine Eva McLean (1883-1963).

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000028808>

1901 CANADA CENSUS SCHEDULE TABLEAU No 1. POPULATION.

Province New Brunswick District No. 20 S. District No. C Polling sub-division Colborne Parish No. 4 in Colborne Parish

Page 2 Nominal Return of Living Persons by Profession April 15 Enumerator.

Numbered in the order of visitation		Personal Description								Citizenship, Nationality and Religion					Principal Profession or Trade			Wage Earner					Education and L								
Household	Family or Household	Name of each person in family or household on 31st March, 1901.	Sex	Colour	Relationship to head of family or household	Single, married, widowed or divorced	Month and date of birth	Year of birth	Age at last birthday	Country or place of birth	Year of immigration to Canada	Year of naturalization	Racial or Tribal origin	Nationality	Religion	Profession, occupation, trade or means of living of each person. (If person has retired from profession or trade, state "r" for retired.)	Employer	Employed	Working on own account	Working at trade in factory or in home	Working at trade in home	Months employed at trade in factory	Months employed at trade in home	Months employed in other occupations in factory or home	Months from occupation or trade in	Extra earnings from other occupations, trades, &c.	Months at school in year	Can read	Can write		
		<u>Agnes Senneker</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>14 Oct</u>	<u>1843</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>N B</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>French Canadian</u>	<u>Catholic</u>															<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Guillaume Senneker</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>14 Oct</u>	<u>1878</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>N B</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Léon Senneker</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>25 Dec</u>	<u>1864</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>N B</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Elizabeth Senneker</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>3 Jan</u>	<u>1862</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>N B N</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Dona Senneker</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>10 Oct</u>	<u>1887</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Denis Senneker</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>30 Apr</u>	<u>1892</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Abelina Senneker</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>4 May</u>	<u>1873</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Elice Senneker</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>16 Jan</u>	<u>1895</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>																	
		<u>Elizabeth Senneker</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>9 Mar</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>																	
		<u>Adelaide Senneker</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>20 Nov</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>																	
<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Guillaume Senneker</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>20 Sept</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>French</u>				<u>1</u>										<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Mary Senneker</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>25 Sept</u>	<u>1876</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>																<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
		<u>McLean Senneker</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>20 Sept</u>	<u>1855</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>1852</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Farmer</u>			<u>1</u>										<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Jane Currie</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>25 Dec</u>	<u>1847</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>N B N</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>John Currie</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>9 Nov</u>	<u>1871</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Elizabeth Currie</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>14 Dec</u>	<u>1878</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Peter Currie</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>11 May</u>	<u>1881</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Eva Currie</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>15 Sept</u>	<u>1883</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Annie Currie</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>1885</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Janet Currie</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>11 Dec</u>	<u>1888</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>Mary Currie</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>w</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>15 Dec</u>	<u>1891</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>															<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	

5.8.6 Canada Census (1911)

Including his wife [Jane Currie](#) (1847-1939).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV95-R1SG>

31-6

FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1911.

SCHEDULE No. 1. (POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC.)
TABLEAU No. 1. (POPULATION NOM, RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS, ETC.)

Province *New Brunswick* District No. *31 Restigouche County* S. District No. *4 Miramichi* Enumeration District No. *51* In *Colborne* (City, town, village, township or C.D., ville, village, canton ou ...)

Page *9* *751*

Nominal return of living persons by *John S. Bessette* (Name, nom, prénoms, surnoms, etc.)

RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTIONS		CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND RELIGION					PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, TRADE OR MEANS OF LIVING					WAGE EARNERS					INSURANCE HELD AT DATE				ACQUISITION AND LAND-LEASE OF PERSON FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND UP															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
71	73	<i>Alison Joseph</i>	<i>Male Head</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Jan 1842-49</i>	<i>Que</i>	<i>Que</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>	<i>2-22</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	
		<i>Margaret</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>March 1845-62</i>	<i>Que</i>	<i>Que</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>2-9</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>		
72	74	<i>Elaine Louis</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Oct 1849-21</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>6-21</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	
		<i>Henry</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Sept 1848-25</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>2-9</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	
		<i>Esther</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Jan 1872-15</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>at school</i>	<i>1-3</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	
		<i>Esther</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Oct 1867-6</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>at school</i>	<i>2-5</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	
73	75	<i>Walter Donald</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Jan 1849-2</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>2-5</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	
		<i>Jane</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Dec 1841-64</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>Scott</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Presbyterian</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>2-77</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
		<i>Jennie</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Sept 1871-21</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>Scott</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Presbyterian</i>	<i>Teacher</i>	<i>2-21</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	
		<i>Walter</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Dec 1861-19</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>N.B.</i>	<i>Scott</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Presbyterian</i>	<i>Teacher</i>	<i>2-27</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	

5.8.7 Canada Census (1921)

Including his wife Jane Currie (1847-1939)

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_034-E002896308

FORM 1. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE. SIXTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1921. SIXIÈME RECENSEMENT

Province New Brunswick District No. forty five Enumeration Sub-District No. five in Parish of Belmont (City, town, village, township or Cite, ville, village, canton ou)

Enumerated by Philip Samolita Enumerator.

Page 8

NAME AND RESIDENCE		TENURE AND CLASS OF HOME				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP			RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION				EDUCATION		PROF.			
NAME of each person in family, household or institution.		PLACE OF ABODE				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				COUNTRY or place of birth of this person and of parents of this person.			NATIONALITY			RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION				EDUCATION		PROF.			
NOM		CLASSEMENT DES MAISONS				INFORMATIONS INDIVIDUELLES				LIEU DE NAISSANCE			CITIZENNETE			RACE, LANGUE ET RELIGION				INSTRUCTION		PROF.			
56	56	Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	Fuller
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
57	57	Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7	21	45	45	45	45	Canada	Scottish	yes	no	1-0-00000	Presb	yes	yes	none
		Shelton George	H	H	1	07	8	W	173	Married	7</														

5.8.9 Gravestone (1924)

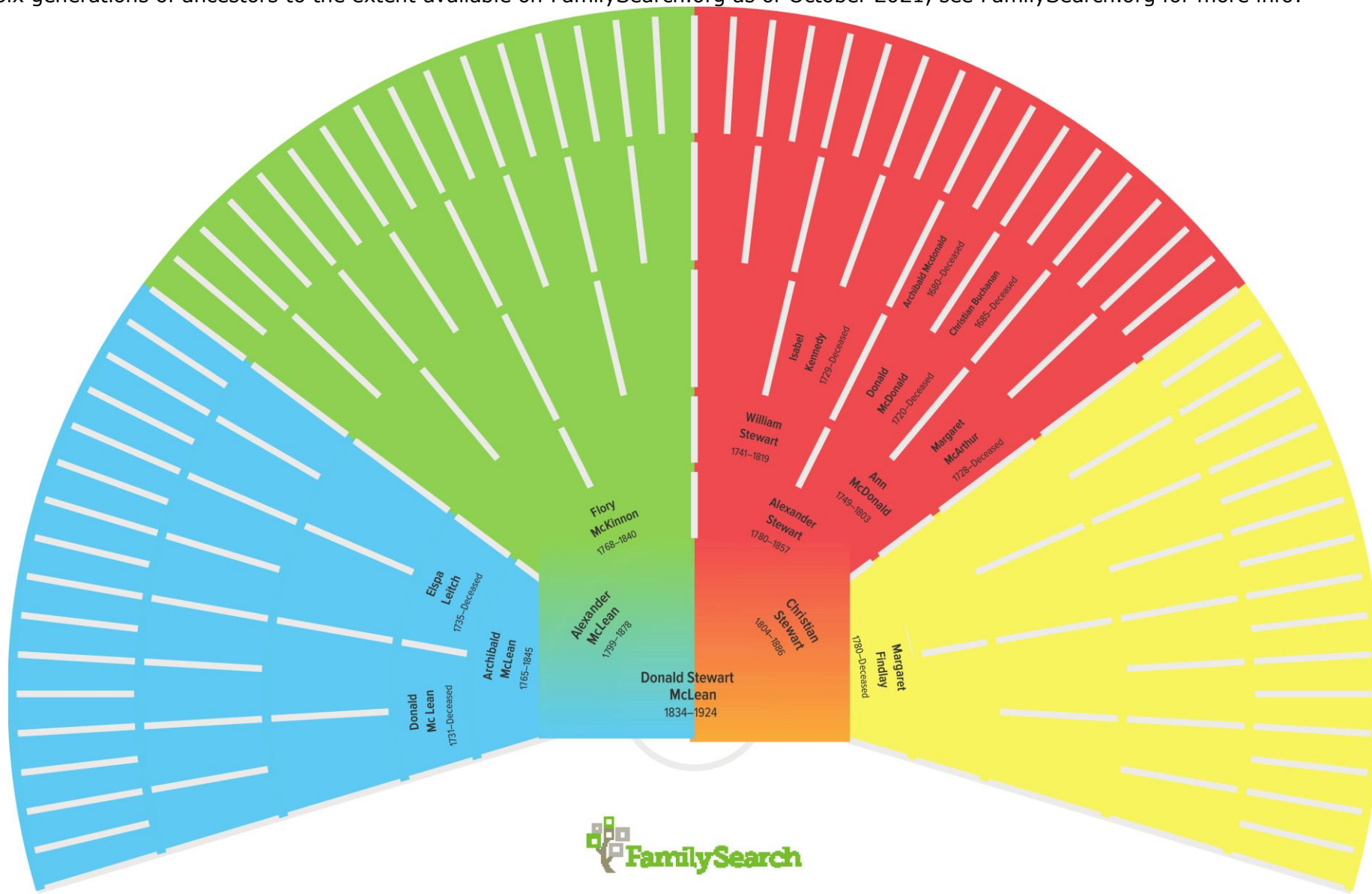
Including his wife [Jane Currie](#) (1847-1939)

<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/11818941/person/1209778935/media/9fa69d39-8cb0-47c7-a71e-98d2fc1ec2d8?destTreeId=177738919&destPersonId=192321348380>



5.8.10 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.9 Shanks, Margaret Susan (1871-1944)

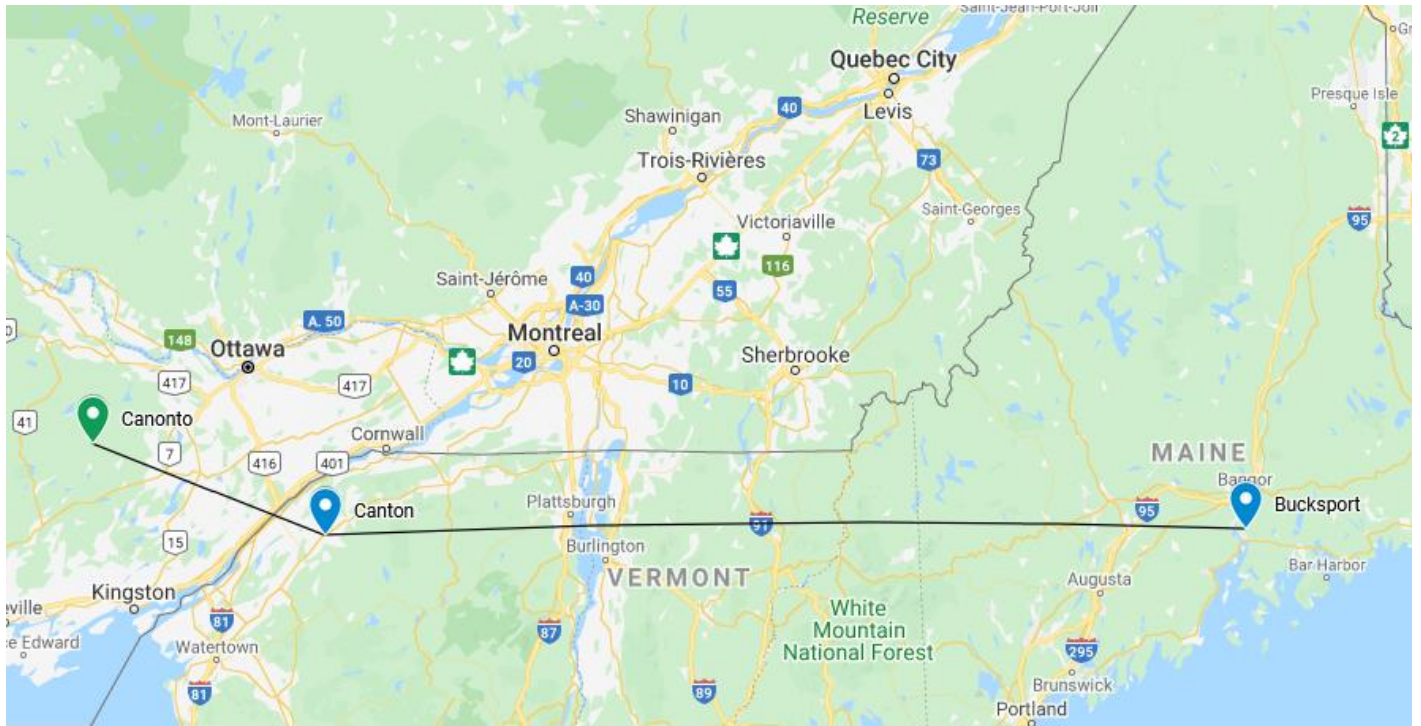
Daughter of [Samuel Shanks](#) (1839-1910) and [Margaret McCulloch](#) (1833-1906).

Wife of [Allan Thomas Stewart](#) (1861-1938).

Mother of [William Samuel Stewart](#) (1903-1953).

Born 10 July 1871 in Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario, Canada.

Died 20 June 1944 in Perth, Ontario, Canada.



Her father was born in Scotland. In 1881, she is living with her parents and eight siblings, in Canonto, North Frontenac, Ontario, Canada. Her religion is Presbyterian. Her father is a farmer. She is married in 1890, at the age of 19. Her husband is a farmer. In 1891, she is living with her husband, his parents, and two of his brothers. She is now a Methodist. In 1901, she is living with her husband, four children, and what appear to be two farm labourers. In 1911, she is living with her husband, seven children, and what appears to be a live in caregiver. In 1921, she is living with her husband. In 1930, she is living with her husband and three sons in Canton, Saint Lawrence, New York. Their house is recorded as having a radio set. In 1940, she is living with her son and his family in Buckspport, Hancock, Maine. She lived to be 72 years old.

Letter to future husband Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938), misspellings included.

Oct 14, 1889, Lavant Station
{To} Mr. A. T. Stewart

Dear Friend

I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know that I am going away next Saturday. So if you have business down to Tom Cruses this week perhaps could come on Thursday or Friday as well as Saturday.

I had no notion of going until Ma came home and she promised that we should go and most likely we will go on Saturday.

This is all, so Good Bye

PS. Orly is going today I am going to send this with him

From your friend Maggie Shanks, Lavant Station PO

From obituary:

On June 20th [1944], at the G.W.M. Hospital, Mrs. Allen Stewart, formerly Margaret Susan Shanks, passed peacefully to her eternal rest after an illness of five weeks [at the G.W.M. Hospital, Perth, Ont].

She was born July 10th, 1870, the fourth daughter of the late Samuel Shanks and his wife, Margaret McCullough, of Canoto. Of a family of nine, she was the last surviving member.

On October 15, 1890, she was united in marriage to Allen Thomas Stewart who predeceased her in February 1938. To this union was born eight sons and one daughter, of whom two sons died in infancy.

Those left to mourn a loving mother are: Newell of Perth, Bessie (Mrs. T. Ferguson), Folger; Lenus of Toronto, Ont; Charles of Bucksport, Maine; William of Dalhousie, N.B., Roy of Heuvelton, N. Y. and Robert in the US Navy, Davisville, N. J. also fifteen grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. M. Milner, President of Ontario and Québec Conference of S. D. A. Church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Alp of Perth United Church, on Friday (June 23, 1944) from Blair's Funeral Parlour to Ompah United Church, then to Ompah Cemetery. The pallbearers were her 6 sons.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LKKT-BN9>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Shanks-1862>

5.9.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LKKT-BN9>



- 1905
Age 33  **Birth of Child**
12 March 1905
Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Upper Canada, British Colonial America
 Roy Ezra Stewart
1905–1955 • LL92-93W
- 1907
Age 36  **Birth of Child**
4 July 1907
Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Upper Canada, British Colonial America
 Robert Delbert Stewart
1907–1967 • LL92-SFY
- 1910
Age 38  **Death of Parent**
13 June 1910
📍 Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario, Canada
 Samuel Shanks
1839–1910 • K2VC-YNM
- 1911
Age 39  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Lanark North Sub-Districts 1-25, Ontario, Canada
- 1938
Age 66  **Death of Spouse**
21 February 1938
📍 Perth, Lanark, Ontario, Canada
 Allan Thomas Stewart
1861–1938 • LKKT-B6X
- 1944
Age 72  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
20 June 1944
📍 Perth, Ontario, Canada

5.9.2 Canada Census (1881)

[See](#) Samuel Shanks (1839-1910).

5.9.3 Marriage Certificate (1890)

[See](#) Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938).

5.9.4 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938)

5.9.5 Canada Census (1901)

[See](#) Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938)

5.9.6 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938).

5.9.7 Canada Census (1921)

[See](#) Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938).

5.9.8 U.S. Census (1930)

[See](#) Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938).

5.9.10 Death Certificate (1944)

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8946/images/46721_83024005548_1849-00452

FORM 6 This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics-Free, penalty for improper use \$300," and properly addressed will pass through the mail "FREE"

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH 039422

1. PLACE OF DEATH County or District of Perth Township of Perth
 In City, Town or Village Perth Street Perth Memorial Hospital House No. _____
 (Name) (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the name instead of street and number)

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in years, months and days)
 (a) In City, Town or Township where death occurred 22 years (b) In Province Ontario (c) In Canada (if immigrant) _____

3. PRINT FULL NAME OF DECEASED Stewart
 (Family name) (Given name or names in usual order)
 RESIDENCE No. 18 Street Shurbutt City, Town, Village or Township Perth Province Ontario
 (Residence means usual place of abode. Post Office Address for residents in rural parts not sufficient)

4. Sex 7 5. Nationality Can 6. Racial Origin Scottish 7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced Widow

8. BIRTHPLACE Ontario
 (Province or Country)

9. DATE OF BIRTH July 10th
 (Month) (Day) (Year)

10. AGE in 74 Years Months Days If less than one day old
 hrs. or min.

11. Trade, profession or kind of work as spinner, teamster, office clerk, etc.
 12. Kind of industry or business, as cotton-mill, lumbering, bank, etc.
 13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation
 14. Total years spent in this occupation

15. If married give name of wife or husband of deceased.

16. NAME Samuel Shanks
 17. BIRTHPLACE Ontario
 (Province or Country)

18. MAIDEN NAME Margaret McCullagh
 19. BIRTHPLACE Ontario
 (Province or Country)

20. Person giving information sign here Raywell Stewart
 Address Perth Ontario
 Relationship to deceased Son

21. Place of Burial, Cremation or Removal Angah Ontario
 Date of burial or removal June 23rd

22. Burial Permit was issued by John Mather
 Address Perth

23. UNDERTAKER Blair Southworth
 (Name and address)

24. DATE OF DEATH June 20
 (Month) (Day) (Year)

25. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from: January 1944 to June 20 1944
 and last saw her alive on June 20 1944

CAUSE OF DEATH
 I. Immediate cause 093-t
 Give disease, injury or complication which caused death, not the mode of dying, such as heart failure, asphyxia, asthma, etc.
 (a) Myocardial degeneration due to _____
 (b) _____ due to _____
 (c) _____ due to _____
 Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to immediate cause (stated in order proceeding backwards from immediate cause).
 II. Other morbid conditions (if important) contributing to death but not causally related to immediate cause.

PHYSICIAN
 Underline the cause to which death should be charged statistically

26. If a communicable disease is mentioned on this certificate, give (a) Date of appearance _____ 19____ (b) Duration of disease _____ days

27. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy? No

28. Was there a surgical operation? No Date of operation _____ 19____
 State findings _____ Was there an autopsy? _____

29. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:—
 Accident, suicide or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19____
 (State which)
 Manner of injury _____ (How sustained)
 Nature of injury _____
 Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place _____

Signed by Stewart K. D. M.D.
 Address Perth, Ontario Date June 22 1944

30. Division Registrar's Record No. _____

31. Filed June 30 1944 John Mather
 (Division Registrar)

Every item of information should be carefully supplied. (See reverse side for instructions)

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED FORTHWITH WITH THE DIVISION REGISTRAR OF THE DIVISION IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE A BURIAL PERMIT CAN BE ISSUED

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

5.9.11 Grave & Gravestone (1944)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/179840231/margaret-s-stewart>

Margaret S. Shanks Stewart

Birth 1870

Death 1944 (aged 73-74)

Burial

Ompah Cemetery

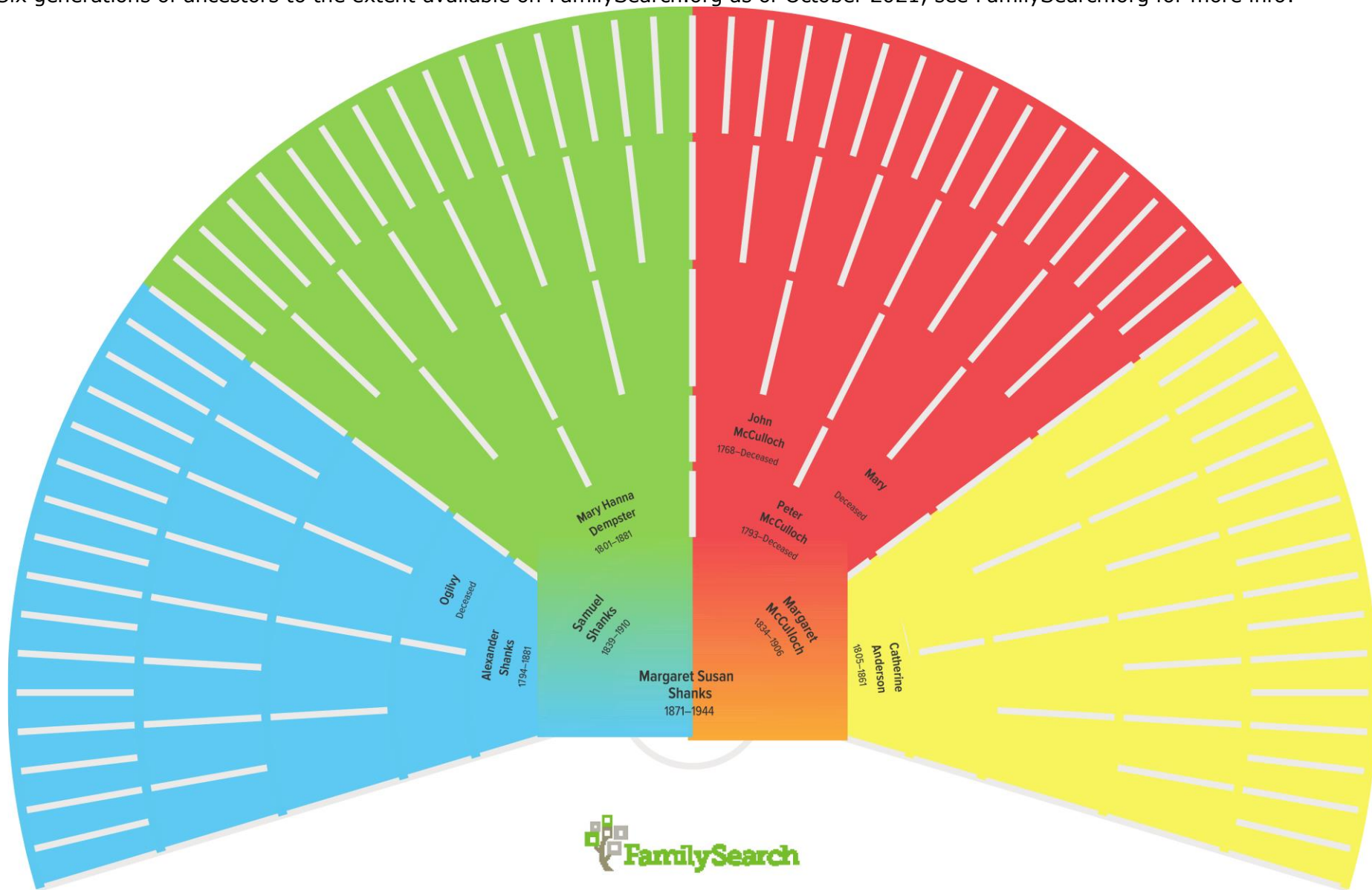
Ompah, Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada

Memorial ID 179840231 · View Source

[See](#) gravestone for Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938).

5.9.12 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.10 Shanks, Samuel (1839-1910)

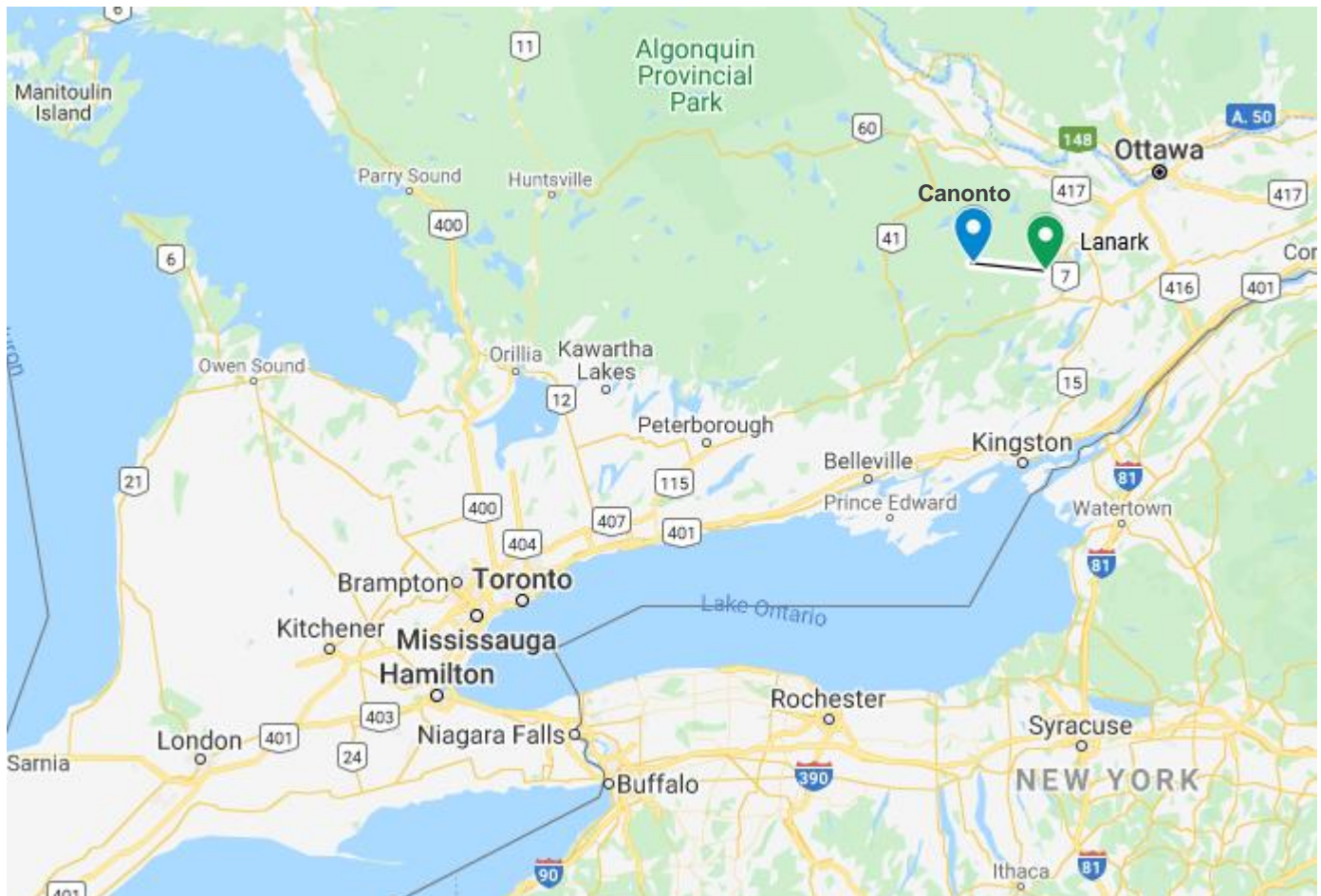
Son of [Alexander Shanks](#) (1794-1881) and [Mary Hanna Dempster](#) (1801-1881), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Husband of [Margaret McCulloch](#) (1834-Deceased).

Father of [Margaret Susan Shanks](#) (1871-1944).

Born 31 Jan 1839 in Lanark, Ontario, Canada.

Died 13 June 1910 in Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario, Canada.



His father and mother were born in Scotland. In 1851, he is living with his parents, and five siblings, in Lanark County, Ontario. His father is a farmer. His religion is (Unitarian) Universalist. He is married in 1862, at the age of 23. In 1861, he is living with his wife and four children, in a log house. His religion is now Congregationalist. He is a farmer. In 1871, he is living with his wife and six children. He now belongs to the Church of Scotland. In 1881, he lives with his wife and nine children. He is now Presbyterian. In 1891, he lives with his wife, five children, and an adopted son. In 1901, he lives with his wife, a son, a daughter, and his daughter's four children. He is recorded as having a mother tongue of Scotch (Gaelic). He has apparently thrown up his hands and now declares his religion is [Free Thinker](#). He lived to be 71 years old.

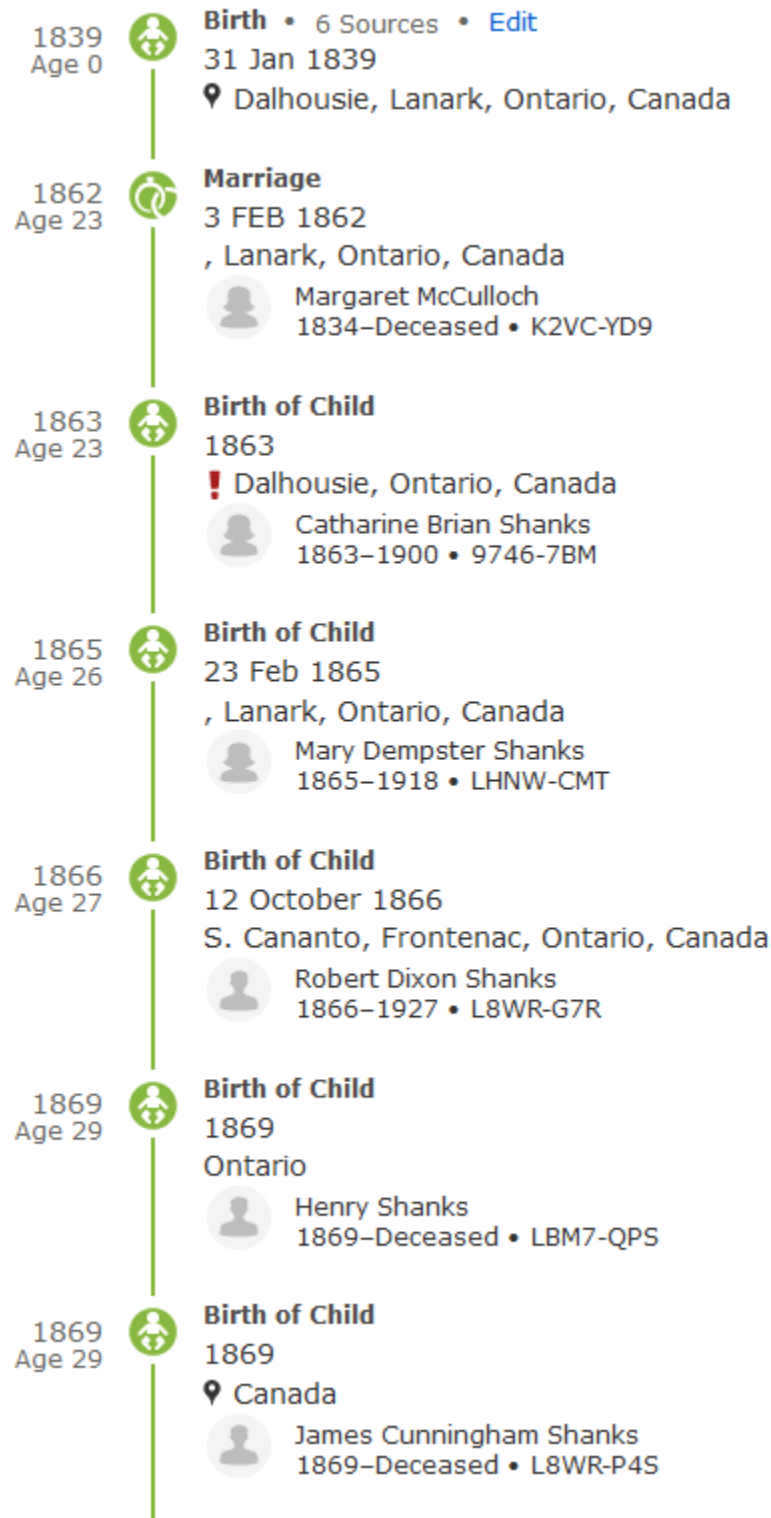
Genealogy websites:

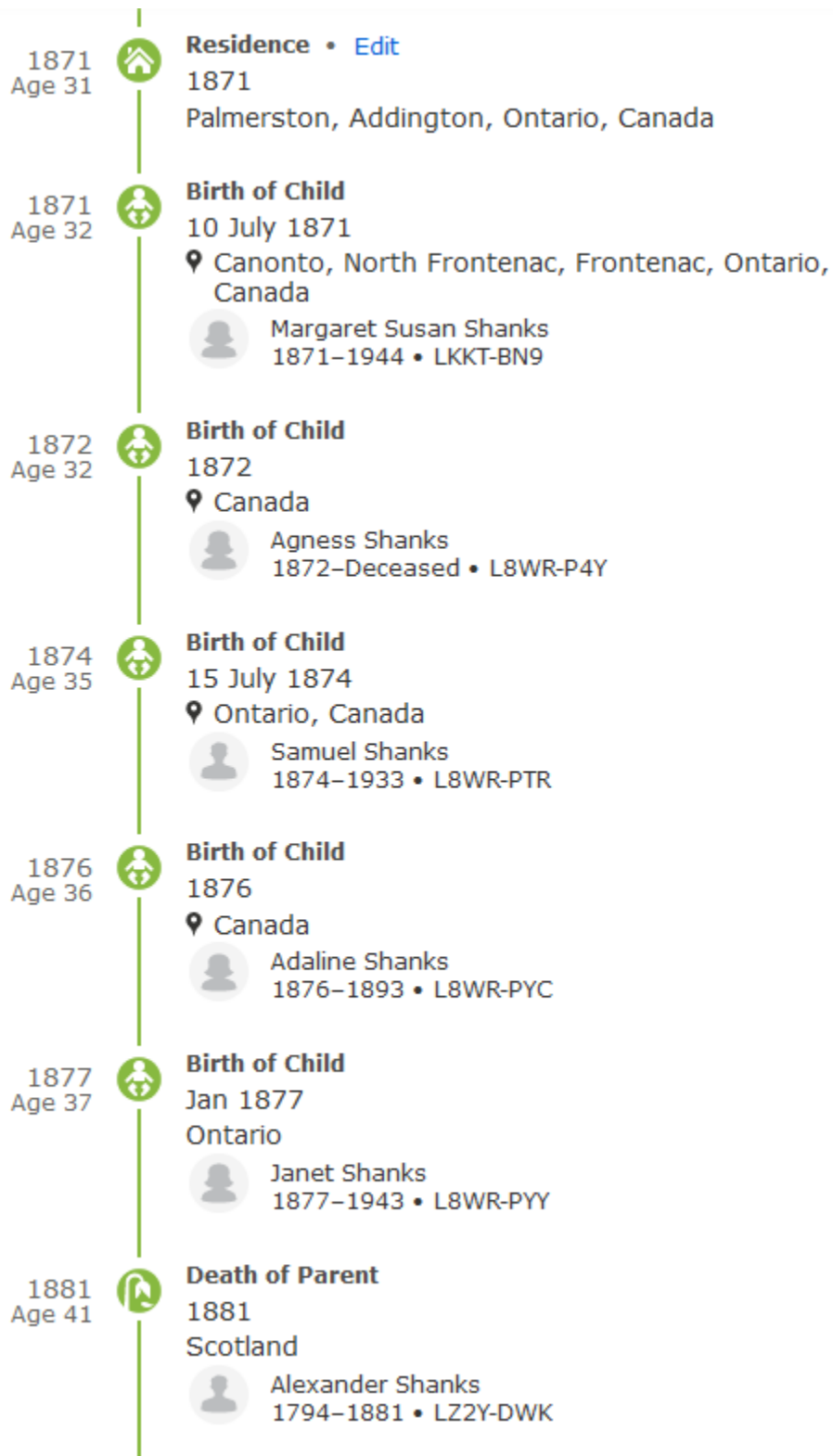
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K2VC-YNM>












<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Shanks-1875>

5.10.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/K2VC-YNM>





- 1881
Age 41  **Death of Parent**
1881
Scotland
 Alexander Shanks
1794–1881 • LZ2Y-DWK
- 1881
Age 41  **Death of Parent**
1881
 Mary Hanna Dempster
1801–1881 • LZ2Y-DHQ
- 1893
Age 54  **Death of Child**
26 Jun 1893
Palmerston N. S. Canonto, Frontenac, Ontario
 Adaline Shanks
1876–1893 • L8WR-PYC
- 1900
Age 61  **Death of Child**
3 April 1900
Canonto, Frontenac, Canada
 Catharine Brian Shanks
1863–1900 • 9746-7BM
- 1901
Age 62  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
31 Mar 1901
M, Addington, Ontario, Canada
- 1910
Age 71  **Death** • 2 Sources • [Edit](#)
13 June 1910
 Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario,
Canada

5.10.2 Canada Census (1851)

Includes his parents [Alexander Shanks](#) and [Mary Hannah Dempster](#), not yet included in this genealogy document.

<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/11311035/person/-487482468/media/5bb196c5-e987-4877-acd5-d2543e719289>

7

PERSONAL CENSUS—ENUMERATION DISTRICT, No. 151 Municipality, OF

Names of Inmates.	Profession, Trade or Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Religion.	Residence if out of limits.	Age next birth day.	Sex.	
						Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16 Mrsa Wogor							
17 Alexander Shanks	Farmer X	Scotland	Universalist		58	1	
18 Mary Shanks		Do	Do		51		1
19 Henry Shanks	Labourer X	Do	Do		25	1	
20 William Shanks	Do X	Do	Do		24	1	
21 Alexander Shanks	Do X	Do	Do		20	1	
22 Mary Shanks		Canadian	Do		17		1
23 Samuel Shanks		Do	Do		13	1	
24 Charlotte Shanks		Do	Do		11		1
					11	1	

5.10.3 Marriage Registration (1862)

With his wife [Margaret McCulloch](#) (1834-Deceased).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2CB-9GBC>

38
39

Return of Marriages solemnized by Rev. Geo. W. Ritchie, Wesleyan Minister for the year ending 31st day of December 1862

BRIDEGROOM.						BRIDE.			WITNESS.		DATE OF MARRIAGE.	
NAME.	Age.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	NAMES OF PARENTS.	NAME.	Age.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	NAMES OF PARENTS.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.
Samuel Shaw	23	Dalhousie	Canada	Wm. Shaw & Mary Dempster	Margaret McCulloch	26	Dalhousie	Canada	Peter McCulloch & Catherine Anderson	Henry Shaw	Dalhousie	February 3 rd 1862
Thomas Coad	24	Montague	Canada	William Coad & Ann Wilson	Janie Coad	24	Montague	Canada	John Coad & Ann Wilson	William Coad	Montague	February 13 th 1862
Joseph Mitchell	34	Bathurst	Canada	John Mitchell & Mary Mitchell	Mary Ann Mitchell	27	Bathurst	Canada	John Mitchell & Mary Mitchell	John Mitchell	Bathurst	February 14 th 1862
Andrew Baird	27	Peeth	Canada	Mathew Baird & Ann Ferguson	Mary Ann Baird	24	Peeth	Canada	Thomas Baird & Mary Ferguson	Joseph Baird	Peeth	February 26 th 1862
William Houston	24	Newburg	Canada	William Houston & Alice Houston	Sarah Wilson	22	Newburg	Canada	John Wilson & Sarah Wilson	William Wilson	Newburg	March 13 th 1862
Andrick King	26	North Bay	Canada	Andrick King & Laura Briggs	Sarah King	24	North Bay	Canada	Andrick King & Laura Briggs	Andrick King	North Bay	March 20 th 1862
James Blair	26	Montague	Canada	James Blair & Mary Blair	Charlotte Blair	24	Montague	Canada	James Blair & Mary Blair	James Blair	Montague	April 15 th 1862
Robert Kilpatrick	24	Peeth	Canada	Robert Kilpatrick & Ann Ferguson	Mary Ann Ferguson	22	Peeth	Canada	Robert Kilpatrick & Ann Ferguson	Robert Kilpatrick	Peeth	April 18 th 1862
Thomas James	26	Peeth	Canada	Thomas James & Mary James	Elizabeth James	24	Peeth	Canada	Thomas James & Mary James	Thomas James	Peeth	May 8 th 1862
Charles Wallace	28	Windsor, England	England	John Wallace & Christian Wallace	Margaret McCulloch	26	Windsor, England	England	John Wallace & Christian Wallace	Samuel Shaw	Peeth	May 16 th 1862

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of all marriages solemnized by Rev. Geo. W. Ritchie for the year ending 31st day of December 1862.

Witnessed on Friday the 31st day of February 1862 at eleven of the clock on the forenoon in the presence of a Marriage Register.

W. Ritchie, Minister

Henry Shaw, Minister

5.10.5 Canada Census (1871)

Including his wife [Margaret McCulloch](#) (1834-Deceased) and daughter [Margaret Susan Shanks](#) (1871-1944).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1578/images/4396761_00193

Page 12 } Province of Ontario
 District No. 64 Adlington Sub-District *Parishships of Palmerston & Lanark* Page 11
 Schedule No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. *John McKenzie Enumerator* Census of 1871.

Numbered in the order of visitation.						Name.	Sex.	Age.	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	Religion.	Origin.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or widowed.	Married within last twelve months.	Instruction.			Infirmities.			Dates of Operations and Remarks.	
Vocals.	Shanties.	Dwelling houses in construction.	Dwelling houses under habitation.	Dwelling houses habited.	Families.											Going to school.	Over 20 unable to read.	Over 20 unable to write.	Dumb and Deaf.	Blind.	Unsound mind.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
						Rocky, Lena	F	7	-	0	Irish	Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
						Essevea	M	4	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
						Lenora	F	3	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
						Orley	"	1	+	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
				35	35	Moors Jonathan	M	53	-	0	England	English	Farmer	M	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
						" Susan	F	48	-	0	"	French	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
						" Balth	M	20	-	0	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
						" Samuel	M	18	-	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
						" Antony	M	4	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
						" Joseph	M	9	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
						" Maryann	F	5	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
						" David	M	12	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
						Shanks Samuel	M	31	-	0	Scotland	Scotch	Farmer	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
						" Margrat	F	35	-	"	"	"	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
						" Cathrin	F	7	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
						" Mary	F	6	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
						" Robert D	M	4	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
						" Henry	M	2	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
						" James	M	2	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
						" Margrat	F	12	-	0	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

5.10.6 Canada Census (1881)

Including his wife [Margaret McCulloch](#) (1834-Deceased) and daughter [Margaret Susan Shanks](#) (1871-1944).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MVXK-86F>

NSUS 1881—RECENSEMENT. Province of *Ontario* District No. *118 Addington* S. District *6 Township of Cuba*

SCHEDULE No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living. TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants.

NUMERALS IN THE ORDER OF VENTAGES.						NAMES	SEX	AGE	Born within last 100 years	Country or Province of Birth	RELIGION	ORIGIN	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or Widowed	INSTRUCTION			
Male	Females	Household	Household	Family	Instruction										Can't read	Can't write	Can't read & write	
NUMÉRIQUES DANS L'ORDRE DES VENTAGES.						NOMS	SEX	AGE	Né dans les 100 dernières années	Pays ou Province de naissance	RELIGION	ORIGINE	Profession, Occupation ou Métier	Marié ou Veuve	INSTRUCTION			
1	2	3	4	5	6										7	8	9	10
						"	<i>Credita</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Presb</i>	<i>Secteur</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>James</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>7 1/2</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
		<i>38</i>	<i>48</i>			"	<i>Sherwin James</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Angl</i>	<i>Dist</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Presb</i>	<i>Secteur</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Elect</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
		<i>89</i>	<i>112</i>			"	<i>Shanks Samuel</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Presb</i>	<i>Secteur</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Margaret</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Mary</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Robert</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>James</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Henry</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Margaret</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Agnes</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Isabel</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Adeline</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
						"	<i>Genevieve</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>

5.10.7 Canada Census (1891)

Including his wife Margaret McCulloch (1834-Deceased).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1274/images/30953_148125-00065

RECENSEMENT DU

ENSUS OF CANADA, 1891. Province of Ontario District No. 45 Addington S. District Township of Palmerston North

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 2 day of May 1891.

PAGE 36 TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi ce 2 jour de May 1891. Enumerator. J. O'Connell

NUMERED IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION.					NAMES.	Sex.	Age.	Married or Widowed.	Relation to Head of Family.	Country or Province of Birth.	French Canadian.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Employer.	Wage Earner.	Unemployed during week preceding Census.	Employer in same average number of weeks employed during year.	Instruction.		
Vessels and Shanties.	Houses in construction.	Houses occupied.	Houses inhabited.	Families.																Read.	Write.	
NUMERED DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES.					NAMES.	Sex.	Age.	Marié ou en Veuvage.	Lien de parenté avec le chef de Famille.	Pays ou Province de Naissance.	Canadien Français.	Lieu de Naissance du Père.	Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation ou Métier.	Patron.	Employé.	Sans emploi durant la semaine précédente le recensement.	Nombre de semaines employées par les parents durant l'année.	Sachant lire.	Sachant écrire.	
Bâtimens de Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons occupées.	Maisons habitées.	Familles.																1	2	
					0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
					Duncan Emel Procter	M	18		D	Canada		W. D. Canada	Canada	C. Meth	Imperial ship						1	1
					Duncan Helena	F	7		D	do		do	do	do	do							
					Duncan William	M	2		S	do		do	do	do	do							
					Duncan Robert Emory	M	2		S	do		do	do	do	do							
					Shanks Samuel	M	52	1		do		Scotland	Scotland	C. Presb	Farmer						1	1
					Shanks Margaret	F	56	14	W	do		do	do	do	do						1	1
					Shanks Agnes Ann	F	19		D	do		Canada	Canada	do	do							
					Shanks Edaline	F	15		D	do		do	do	do	do							1
					Shanks Jennett	F	14		D	do		do	do	do	do							1
					Shanks Emmet	M	22		S	do		do	do	do	do							1
					Shanks Samuel	M	17		S	do		do	do	do	do							1
					McCulloch James	M	16		Adopt	do		do	do	C. R.	Hunter							1

5.10.8 Canada Census (1901)

Including his wife Margaret McCulloch (1834-Deceased).

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000048666>

BIRTH CENSUS CANADA, 1901. **SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION.** **QUATRIÈME DU**

Province: Ontario District No. 43 Addington S. District No. #86 (Polling sub-division / Subdivision de votation) No. 3 in Palmerston Township (City, town, village, township / Cité, ville, village, canton ou

Page 6 Name of Living Persons by / JAMES MOORE (Enumerator / Énumérateur)

Numbered in the order of Visitation		Personal Description						Citizenship, Nationality and Religion					Principal Profession or Trade					Wage Earner					Education and Language of each person five years of age and over																
Dwelling House	Family or Household	Name of each person in family or household on 31st March, 1901.	Sex	Colour	Relationship to head of family or household.	Single, married, widowed or divorced.	Month and date of birth.	Year of birth.	Age at last birthday.	Country or place of birth.	Year of immigration to Canada.	Year of naturalization.	Place of naturalization.	Religion or Tribal origin.	Nationality.	Religion.	Profession, occupation, trade or means of living of each person.	Living on own means.	Employer.	Employee.	Working on own account.	Wages or trade in money or in kind.	Months employed at present in family.	Months employed elsewhere.	Months employed in other occupations than in family.	Months employed in any industry.	Months received for pension or gratuity or trade.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.	Months received for other pension or gratuity.

50		Robert Steven	M		Head	M	31 June	1829		Scott			Presb			Farmer																											
		Robert	M		Wife	M	23 May	1829		Presb			Presb																														
		T. Robert	M		Son	M	16 March	1876	5																																		
		Thomas	M		Son	M	26 Dec	1877	3																																		
		McDonald Michael	M		Head	M				Presb			Presb																														
		George	M		Son	M	16 Feb	1880	20				Presb																														
		A. Baxter	M		Son	M	10 Feb	1882	19				Presb																														
		Charles	M		Son	M	18 Jan	1882	19				Presb																														
		John	M		Son	M	25 Dec	1888	13				Presb																														
		William	M		Son	M	24 Aug	1887	12				Presb																														
		William	M		Son	M	24 Feb	1887	12				Presb																														
		William	M		Son	M	18 July	1887	12				Presb																														
		Thomas	M		Son	M	13 Feb	1891	10				Presb																														
		Shank's Samuel	M		Head	M	11 Nov	1829	62				Presb																														
		Margaret	F		Wife	M	9 July	1823	67				Presb																														
		Samuel	M		Son	M	15 Aug	1823	27				Presb																														
		James	M		Son	M	23 Feb	1843	36				Presb																														
		James	M		Son	M	10 Aug	1844	14				Presb																														
		A. William	M		Son	M	5 Aug	1844	8				Presb																														
		P. Leslie	M		Son	M	22 Oct	1854	6				Presb																														
		W. Stable	M		Son	M	1 Nov	1871	3				Presb																														
		Wendell Robert	M		Son	M	20 Aug	1888	12				Presb																														

5.10.9 Death Registration (1910)

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J6J5-138

228 Schedule D. DEATHS

County of (2) Lancaster Division of (1) Palmerston N.S. Canons

Surname first.		Surname first.	
3. <u>Shanks Samuel</u>	3. <u>Shurston Agnes Katherine</u>	3.	3.
4. <u>M. White</u>	4. <u>Female white</u>	4.	4.
5. <u>June 13 / 10</u>	5. <u>June 12 / 10</u>	5.	5.
6. <u>Jan 1st / 10</u>	6. <u>May 24th 1862</u>	6.	6.
7. <u>71 yrs. Calhoun, Ont.</u>	7. <u>48 yrs. Palmerston, N.S.</u>	7.	7.
8. <u>St 28. Box 1 South Canons</u>	8. <u>St 21 Can. N.S. Palmerston</u>	8.	8.
9. <u>Farmer</u>	9. <u>Married woman</u>	9.	9.
10. <u>Widowed</u>	10. <u>—</u>	10.	10.
11. <u>Not known</u>	11. <u>John Hannah</u>	11.	11.
12. <u>— 012381</u>	12. <u>— 012383</u>	12.	12.
13. <u>—</u>	13. <u>—</u>	13.	13.
14. <u>—</u>	14. <u>Scotland</u>	14.	14.
15. <u>Dr. Reid, Calabogie</u>	15. <u>none</u>	15.	15.
16. <u>Samuel Shanks, Jr. Tolgus, Ont.</u>	16. <u>John Shurston Wilbur, Ont.</u>	16.	16.
17. <u>July 14th 1910</u>	17. <u>June 12 / 10</u>	17.	17.
Medical Certificate of Death. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased.		Medical Certificate of Death. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased.	
Name. <u>Samuel Shanks</u>	Name. <u>No Physician</u>	Name.	Name.
From 100	From 100	From 100	From 100
To 100	To 100	To 100	To 100
That I last saw h. <u>June 10th</u> alive on 1090	That I last saw h. <u>June 13th</u> alive on 1090	That I last saw h. <u>—</u> alive on 100	That I last saw h. <u>—</u> alive on 100
CAUSE OF DEATH. <u>Pleuris Pneumonia</u>	CAUSE OF DEATH. <u>apoplexy</u>	CAUSE OF DEATH.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
Primary. <u>Heart Failure</u>	Primary. <u>apoplexy</u>	Primary.	Primary.
Duration. <u>Immediate.</u>	Duration. <u>Immediate.</u>	Duration.	Duration.
Physician's name. <u>R. M. Reid, M.D. Calabogie</u>	Physician's name. <u>R. M. Reid, M.D. Calabogie. Examined body after death and give cause as apoplexy. Deceased dropped dead</u>	Physician's name.	Physician's name.
Address. <u>June 14th 1910</u>	Address. <u>June 30th 1910</u>	Address.	Address.
Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.
Remarks.	Remarks.	Remarks.	Remarks.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the true and correct entries of all Deaths returned to me for the quarter ending June 30th 1910 day of July A.D. 1910

James Geddes Division Registrar of Palmerston, North & South Canons

*N.B.—The reference numbers given are those found in Form 8, to name in transcribing.

5.10.10 Grave (1910)

Including his wife of [Margaret McCulloch](#) (1834-Deceased).

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/179840212/samuel-shanks>

Samuel Shanks

Birth 1839

Death 13 Jun 1910 (aged 70-71)

Palmerston and North and South Canonto, Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada

Burial

Ompah Cemetery

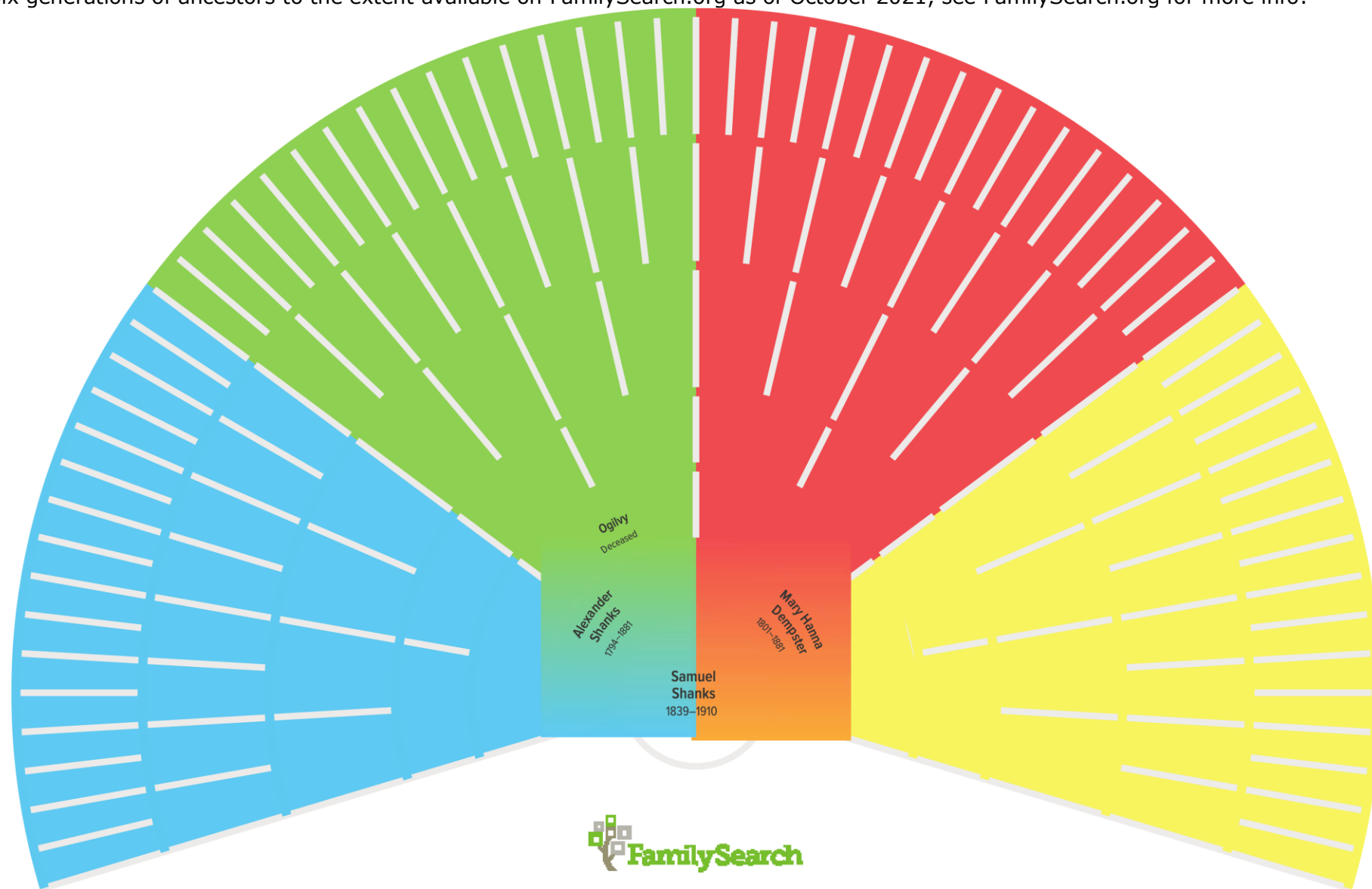
Ompah, Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada

Memorial ID 179840212 · [View Source](#)



5.10.11 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.11 Stewart, Allan Thomas (1861-1938)



22 - Allan Thomas Stewart's House At Ompah Ontario

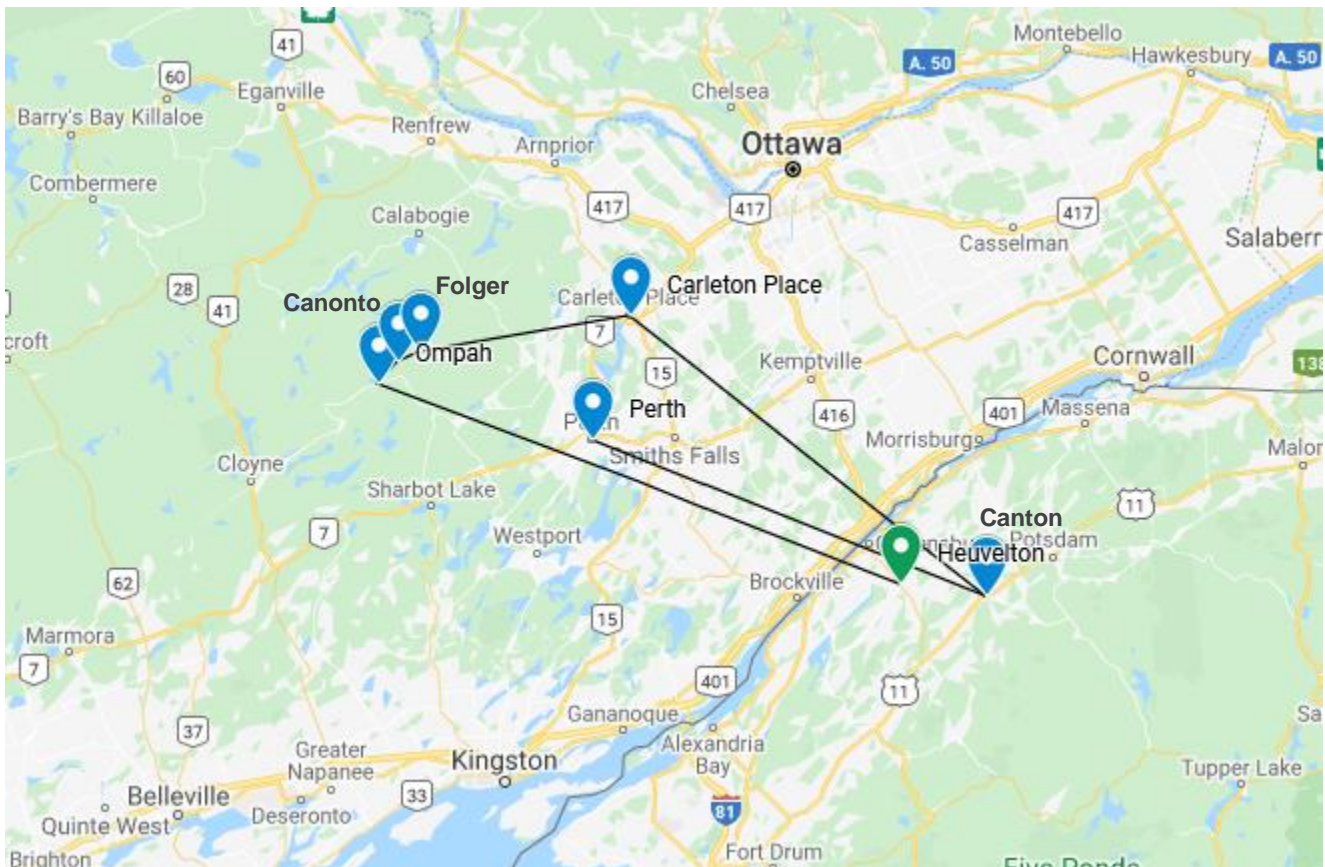
Son of [William Michael Stewart](#) (1812-1893) and [Elizabeth Walthers](#) (1827-1902).

Husband of [Margaret Susan Shanks](#) (1871-1944).

Father of [William Samuel Stewart](#) (1903-1953).

Born 19 September 1861 in DeKalb, Richville County, New York.

Died 21 February 1938 in Perth, Ontario, Canada.



He is born in New York state. His father was a farmer. He is married in 1890, at the age of 29. In 1891, he is living with his wife, his parents, and two brothers, in Palmerston and Canonto, Addington, Ontario. He is a Methodist. He is a farmer. In 1901, he is living with his wife, four children, and what appear to be two farm labourers. In 1911, he is living with his wife, seven children, and what appears to be a care giver. He is recorded as having immigrated to Canada in 1866. He is Presbyterian. He holds \$1000 in life insurance. In 1921, he is living with his wife. In 1930, he is living with his wife and three sons, in Canton, Saint Lawrence, New York. He lived to be 76 years old.

From his obituary:

Born September 18, 1861, in Heuvelton, NY, a son of the late William Stewart and his wife, Elizabeth Walters, he was a member of a family of twelve of whom only one, Mrs. William Stewart, of Ompah, survives. When he was nine years of age, his parents removed from his birthplace to Ompah, Palmerston Township. From then on, he experienced the life of a pioneer in helping to hew out a farm in the unbroken forest, driving the river and shantying at a very early age. It is to men of his type that we owe the farms and settled homesteads of the present, and their industry and self-sacrificing lives should not soon be forgotten.

In 1890 Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Margaret Shanks, of Canonto, and to them was born a family of nine, of whom, along with the widow, seven are left to mourn his loss. The family consisted of Newell, of Perth; Alberta (deceased at three years of age); James (died in infancy); Bessie (Mrs. Tom Ferguson) of Folger; Lenus of Toronto; Charles of Bucksport, Maine; William of Dalhousie, NB, Roy and Albert of Heuvelton, NY [confused Bob's name of Robert Delbert].

A year after his marriage, the deceased moved to a farm in Canonto, leaving there in 1909 for Folger where for nine years he conducted a general store and farm. The next two years he resided in Carleton Place, after which he entered the employ of the G. W. M. Hospital in Perth

until 1930. Since then, he has made his home in Perth, a home that was noted for its genuine hospitality, and its host for his genial, hearty friendship.

Always active and young in spirit, he was familiarly and affectionately called "Pa" Stewart by a score of young people. Although in his seventy-seventh year, he was always ready for any sport, trips, etc. and had thoroughly enjoyed life through the passing years.

The funeral, which was largely attended, took place from his late residence in Perth on Wednesday at one p.m., the Rev. H. A. Berlis conducting the service. The remains were placed in the Elmwood vault, awaiting later interment at Ompah. All of the family were home for the funeral. The pallbearers were the six sons of the deceased. Last tokens of respect were shown by telegrams and letters of condolence from many sources as well as by the wealth of flowers which surrounded the casket. Wreaths from the family; the North families, Fallbrook; the Espie families, Toronto; Sprays from Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stewart, Coburg; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Praskey, Perth; the employees of Stewart Brothers, Heuvelton. NY: Miss Walker. Heuvelton. NY

Notes To Accompany The Stewart Family History; Katherine Ferne Stewart McCombe; Feb 2007.

The dusty road wended its way through the Township, wide enough for a horse and wagon and not much more. Sycamore and alder groves bordered the fields and streams; hollows and hills crossed small creeks and slipped around calm lakes. About 3 miles north of the homestead, the ground rose into high hills, green and black and untouched except for the quiet hunter of rabbit and deer or seeker of fish and berries. The homestead was on a rise, across the road from a small valley where the barn and outbuildings were built. The farm home was large and surrounded by a wide veranda from where they could see across all they owned. It must have been a hard scrabble life, way out in the middle of nowhere but, like so many others, it was a way of life that they had chosen - to farm the land, raise their families, care for their livestock, practice their religion. No doubt, there was music and reading and concerts and social gatherings with their neighbours. No doubt they helped each other through hard times and grief and loss; bitter winters, loss of crops or livestock, droughts and hail; no doubt they celebrated the coming of spring, the summer rain, the birth of children, the marriages and joining of families.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LKKT-B6X>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-45648>

5.11.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LKKT-B6X>



- 1899
Age 37  **Birth of Child**
22 August 1899
Frontenac, Upper Canada, British Colonial America
 Charles Edward Stewart
1899–Deceased • L2YB-7TT
- 1902
Age 41  **Death of Parent**
21 December 1902
📍 Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario, Canada
 Elizabeth Walters
1827–1902 • LKKT-BHC
- 1903
Age 41  **Birth of Child**
3 March 1903
📍 Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario, Canada
 William Samuel Stewart
1903–1953 • GHG5-LQ7
- 1905
Age 43  **Birth of Child**
12 March 1905
Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Upper Canada, British Colonial America
 Roy Ezra Stewart
1905–1955 • LL92-93W
- 1907
Age 45  **Birth of Child**
4 July 1907
Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Upper Canada, British Colonial America
 Robert Delbert Stewart
1907–1967 • LL92-SFY
- 1911
Age 49  **Residence** • [Edit](#)
1911
Lanark North Sub-Districts 1-25, Ontario, Canada
- 1938
Age 76  **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
21 February 1938
📍 Perth, Lanark, Ontario, Canada

5.11.2 Marriage Certificate (1890)

With his wife [Margaret Susan Shanks](https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FMVF-78M) (1871-1944).
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FMVF-78M>

516

SCHEDULE B.—MARRIAGES.

County of *Frontenac* Division of *Clarendon Shuller*

		003926	No. 4	003927	No. 5	No.
BRIDEGROOM.	His Name.	<i>John Tolley</i>		<i>Allan Thomas Stewart</i>		
	Age.	<i>59</i>		<i>26</i>		
	Residence when married.	<i>Clarendon Dist</i>		<i>Tp. Palmerston Dist</i>		
	Place of Birth.	<i>Tp. Darling, Dist</i>		<i>Kewellton, New York St. S.</i>		
	Bachelor or Widower, (s. or w.)	<i>Dr.</i>		<i>B.</i>		
	Rank or Profession.	<i>Farmer</i>		<i>Farmer</i>		
Names of Parents.		<i>Samuel Tolley</i> <i>Lelita Lambling</i>		<i>William Stewart</i> <i>Elizabeth Stewart</i>		
BRIDE.	Her Name.	<i>Marion Love</i>		<i>Margaret Shanks</i>		
	Age.	<i>45</i>		<i>20</i>		
	Residence when married.	<i>Clarendon</i>		<i>Southern Ontario, Dist</i>		
	Place of Birth.	<i>North Sherbrooke, Dist</i>		<i>"</i>		
	Spinster or Widow, (s. or w.)	<i>Dr.</i>		<i>"</i>		
	Names of Parents.	<i>Samuel Love</i> <i>Marion Twaddle</i>		<i>William Stewart</i> <i>Livant, Dist</i> <i>Agnes Shanks</i> <i>Canada, Dist</i>		<i>Samuel Shanks</i> <i>Margaret Shanks</i>
	Names and Residences of Witnesses.	<i>Francis & Holden</i> <i>John Luther Tolley,</i> <i>Tp. Clarendon Dist</i>		<i>William Thomas</i> <i>Livant Dist</i> <i>Agnes Shanks,</i> <i>Canada Dist</i>		
	Date and place of Marriage.	<i>4th October 1890</i> <i>Clarendon Dist</i>		<i>15th Dec. 1890</i> <i>Perth, Dist</i>		
	Religious Denomination of Bridegroom.	<i>Methodist</i>		<i>Methodist</i>		
	Religious Denomination of Bride.	<i>Presbyterian</i>		<i>Presbyterian</i>		
By whom Married.	<i>Marvin Holden</i>		<i>Chas. H. Cook</i>			
By License or Banns, (L. or B.)	<i>L</i>		<i>L</i>			
REMARK						

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the true and correct entries of all Marriages returned to me for the half-year ending *31st Dec* 18*90*
Given under my hand, this *12* day of *January* A.D. 18*91*
Division Registrar of *Clarendon Shuller*

5.11.3 Canada Census (1891)

Including his father [William Michael Stewart](#) (1812-1893), mother [Elizabeth Walthers](#) (1827-1902) and wife [Margaret Susan Shanks](#) (1871-1944).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1274/images/30953_148125-00062

ENSUS OF CANADA, 1891. Province of Ontario District No. 45 - Addington S. District Township of Palmerston West

SCHEDULE No. 1.-Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 24 day of April 1891. Adam Wright Enumerator.

TABLEAU No. 1.-Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi ce 24 jour de Avril 1891.

NUMBERS IN THE ORDER OF VISITATION					NAMES.	Sex.	Age.	Married or Widowed.	Relation to Head of Family.	Country or Province of Birth.	French Canadian.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Employer.	Wage Earned.	Unemployed during week preceding Census.	Employer to state average number of hands employed during year.	Instructed.			
Vessels and Shanties.	Houses in construction.	Houses inhabited.	Houses uninhabited.	Families.																Read.	Write.	Do and Draw.	
NUMÉRIQUE DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES					Noms.	Sexe.	Âge.	Marié ou en Veuvage.	Lieu de parenté avec le Chef de Famille.	Pays ou Province de Naissance.	Canadiens Français.	Lieu de Naissance du Père.	Lieu de Naissance de la Mère.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation ou Métier.	Patron.	Employé.	Sans emploi durant la semaine précédant le recensement.	Nombre de personnes employées par les autres durant l'année.	Sachant lire.	Sachant écrire.	Four mes	
Habitants et Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons habitées.	Maisons inhabitées.	Familles.																21	22	23	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
					<u>1895</u> Lorr, Daniel M	M	3	-	S	Canada		Canada	Canada	C. Presb	Y								
					Lorr, James M	M	1		S	do		do	do	do	do						1	1	
					Wheeler, William M	M	27		S	U.S.		Canada	Canada	C. Meth	Yankee								
					Hester, George M	M	80	1		Canada		do	do	do	do						1		
					Hester, Henry M	M	62	M	W	do		U.S.	do	do	do						1	1	
					Stewart, Helen M	F	27	1	1	do		Canada	Canada	C. Meth	Yankee						1	1	
					Stewart, James M	M	28	M	W	do		do	do	do	do								
					Stewart, William M	M	77	1		do		U.S.	U.S.	do	do						1		
					Stewart, Elizabeth M	F	63	1	1	do		U.S.	U.S.	do	do						1	1	
					Stewart, William M	M	25		S	do		U.S.	U.S.	do	do						1	1	
					Stewart, James M	M	22		S	do		do	do	do	do						1	1	
					Harrison, Frank M	M	14		Ad.	do		England	Canada	do	do						1		
					Hester, Daniel M	M	25		Bechol	U.S.		Canada	do	do	do						1	1	
					Peterson, Lucy F	F	38	1	S	U.S.		do	do	do	do						1	1	
					Hester, Ira M	M	23			U.S.		do	do	do	do						1	1	
					Watt, John M	M	28	1		Canada		Canada	Scotland	C. Presb	Hotel Keeper						1	1	
					Watt, Christian M	M	27	M	W	do		Germany	Germany	do	do						1	1	

5.11.4 Canada Census (1901)

Including his wife [Margaret Susan Shanks](#) (1871-1944).

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000048667>

1901 CENSUS
CANADA, 1901.

SCHEDULE TABLEAU } No. 1. POPULATION.

Province Ontario District No. 43 Addington S. District No. 25M { Polling sub-division } No. 2 { in } Calmarston Township { dans }

Page 7 Nominal Return of Living Persons by } James Moore } Enumerator.
Dénombrement des Vivants par } } Énumérateur.

Numbered in the order of Visitation.		Personal Description.							Citizenship, Nationality and Religion.					Principal Profession or Trade.				Wage Earner.				Education and five year									
Dwelling House.	Family or Household.	Name of each person in family or household on 31st March, 1901.	Sex.	Colour.	Relationship to head of family or household.	Single, married, widowed or divorced.	Month and date of birth.	Year of birth.	Age at last birthday.	Country or place of birth.	Year of immigration to Canada.	Year of naturalization.	Racial or Tribal origin.	Nationality.	Religion.	Profession, occupation, trade or means of living of each person.	Living on own means.	Employer.	Employed.	Working on own account.	Working at trade in factory or in home.	Employed by "piece" for home or such as the same may be.	Months employed at trade in factory.	Months employed at trade in home.	Months employed in other occupation than factory or home.	Earnings from occupation or trade.	Extras earnings from other than occupation or trade.	Months at school in year.	Can read.	Can write.	
Numérotée dans l'ordre des Visites.		Description de la Personne.							Citoyenneté, Nationalité et Religion.					Principale Profession ou Métier.				Employé.				Éducation et La									
Dwelling House.	Family or Household.	Nom de chaque personne dans la famille ou le ménage, le 31 Mars, 1901.	Sexe.	Couleur.	Relation de parenté ou autre avec le chef de famille ou du ménage.	Célibataire, marié, veuve ou divorcé.	Mois et date de naissance.	Année de naissance.	Âge au dernier anniversaire.	Pays ou lieu de naissance.	Année d'immigration au Canada.	Année de naturalisation.	Origine, selon la race ou la tribu.	Nationalité.	Religion.	Profession, occupation, métier ou autre moyen d'existence de chaque personne.	Travailleur à son compte.	Patron.	Employé.	Travaillant à son compte.	Travaillant de son métier à la fabrique ou dans un magasin.	Mois employé à son métier à la fabrique.	Mois employé à son métier à la maison.	Mois employé à d'autres occupations, fabrique ou à la maison.	Gains provenant de son occupation ou métier.	Gains supplémentaires autres que ceux provenant de son occupation principale.	Mois à l'école durant l'année.	Sachant lire.	Sachant écrire.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1	1	Wm. Stewart	M	Wh	Head	W	10 Feb 1842	59	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																
	2	Margaret Susan Shanks	F	Wh	Wife		17 March 1871	30	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Wife																
	3	John Stewart	M	Wh	Son		23 March 1875	26	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																
	4	William Stewart	M	Wh	Son		29 April 1877	24	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																
	5	Elizabeth Stewart	F	Wh	Daughter		18 Feb 1879	22	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Wife																
	6	John Stewart	M	Wh	Son		18 Feb 1881	20	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																
	7	Margaret Stewart	F	Wh	Wife		10 July 1877	24	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Wife																
	8	John Stewart	M	Wh	Son		20 Sep 1877	24	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																
	9	Elizabeth Stewart	F	Wh	Daughter		29 Dec 1876	24	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Wife																
	10	John Stewart	M	Wh	Son		26 Dec 1877	24	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																
	11	Elizabeth Stewart	F	Wh	Daughter		22 Aug 1877	24	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Wife																
	12	William Stewart	M	Wh	Son		18 May 1847	54	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer										10	200					
	13	Elizabeth Stewart	F	Wh	Wife		17 Aug 1826	74	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Wife										11	286					
	14	William Stewart	M	Wh	Son		11 Sep 1852	48	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																
	15	John Stewart	M	Wh	Son		12 Oct 1877	24	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																
	16	Elizabeth Stewart	F	Wh	Daughter		16 Sep 1876	25	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Wife																
	17	John Stewart	M	Wh	Son		24 March 1876	25	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																
	18	Elizabeth Stewart	F	Wh	Daughter		14 Sep 1876	24	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Wife																
	19	John Stewart	M	Wh	Son		12 Sep 1876	24	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																
	20	Elizabeth Stewart	F	Wh	Daughter		18 March 1877	24	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Wife																
	21	John Stewart	M	Wh	Son		26 Oct 1852	48	Ont			English	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer																

5.11.5 Canada Census (1911)

Including his wife Margaret Susan Shanks (1871-1944) and son William Samuel Stewart (1903-1953).

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV9T-L3MB

89 8

SCHEDULE TABLEAU No. 1. POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC.
POPULATION-NOM, RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS, ETC.

District No. 99 *St. Lawrence* S. District No. 7 [Enumeration District / District du recenseur] No. 1 [in / data] *St. Paul, St. Lawrence* (City, town, village / Cité, ville, village)

Page 2 Nominal return of living persons by / Déclaration des vivants par *Mrs. Patterson* [Enumerator / Recenseur] *June 5*

NUMBERS IN THE HOUSE OR INSTITUTION		RESIDENCE AND PERSONAL DESCRIPTION										CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALITY AND RELIGION					PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, TRADE OR MEANS OF LIVING					WAGE-EARNERS					INSURANCE HELD AT DATE					EDUCATION							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35					
7	7	Stewart	William	Head	M	1874	Sept 27	1874	1874	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none				
		"	Margaret	Wife	F	1874	July 20	1874	1874	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none				
		"	James	Son	M	1897	Sept 17	1897	1897	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none			
		"	William	Son	M	1903	July 27	1903	1903	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none		
		"	John	Son	M	1905	Aug 8	1905	1905	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none		
		"	Robert	Son	M	1907	June 6	1907	1907	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none		
		"	James	Son	M	1908	July 2	1908	1908	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	
		"	William	Son	M	1910	July 27	1910	1910	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	
8	8	Shanks	William	Head	M	1874	Nov 27	1874	1874	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none			
		"	John	Son	M	1877	July 23	1877	1877	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	
		"	William	Son	M	1899	Sept 28	1899	1899	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	John	Son	M	1901	Sept 21	1901	1901	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	William	Son	M	1903	July 18	1903	1903	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	John	Son	M	1905	July 16	1905	1905	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	William	Son	M	1907	July 14	1907	1907	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	John	Son	M	1908	July 12	1908	1908	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	William	Son	M	1910	July 2	1910	1910	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
10	10	Shanks	William	Head	M	1874	Nov 27	1874	1874	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	Farmer	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	
		"	John	Son	M	1877	July 23	1877	1877	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	William	Son	M	1899	Sept 28	1899	1899	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	John	Son	M	1901	Sept 21	1901	1901	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	William	Son	M	1903	July 18	1903	1903	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	John	Son	M	1905	July 16	1905	1905	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	William	Son	M	1907	July 14	1907	1907	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	John	Son	M	1908	July 12	1908	1908	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
		"	William	Son	M	1910	July 2	1910	1910	Canada	Scottish	Protestant	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

5.11.6 Canada Census (1921)

Including his wife Margaret Susan Shanks (1871-1944).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_068-e002938484

FORM 1.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE.

SIXIÈME RECENSEMENT DU CANADA

SIXTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1921.

POPULATION.

Province Ontario District No. 97 Lanark Enumeration Sub-District No. 26 in/dans Township Lussit (City, town, village, township or parish). (Cité, ville, village, canton ou paroisse).

Enumerated by/Recensé par Wesley Campbell Enumerator/Énumérateur.

Page 4

Table with 31 columns: 1-3 Name and Residence, 4-5 Place of Birth, 6-10 Tenure and Class of Home, 11-14 Personal Description, 15-17 Nativity, 18-19 Citizenship, 20-23 Race, Language and Religion, 24-25 Education, 26-31 Profession, Occupation and Industry. Includes handwritten entries for various individuals like Dorothy, Martha, William, Ernest, Evelyn, May, Lloyd, Helen, Clara, Elizabeth, Jeanne, Peterson, Mary, Stewart, Margaret, Elizabeth, Violet, Hazel, Leah, and Rae.

5.11.7 U.S. Census (1930)

Including his wife Margaret Susan Shanks (1871-1944) and son William Samuel Stewart (1903-1953).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4639211_00377

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
POPULATION SCHEDULE

State New York Incorporated place
County St Lawrence Ward of city Block No.
Township or other division of county Canton town Pt of
Unincorporated place Pyrites
Enumerated by me on April 18, 1930, Albert M. Evans

Table with columns: PLACE OF ABODE, NAME, RELATION, HOME DATA, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, EDUCATION, PLACE OF BIRTH, MOTHER TONGUE, CITIZENSHIP, OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY, EMPLOYMENT. Includes handwritten entries for families like Griffith, Lumbard, Collins, and Juppner.

ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN COLUMNS INDICATED:
Col. 1- Race... Col. 2- Sex... Col. 3- Color or race... Col. 4- Age at last birthday... Col. 5- Marital condition... Col. 6- Age at first marriage... Col. 7- Whether able to read and write... Col. 8- Place of birth... Col. 9- Language spoken... Col. 10- Citizenship... Col. 11- Occupation... Col. 12- Industry... Col. 13- Code... Col. 14- Whether actually at work... Col. 15- Whether actually at work for the last regular working week... Col. 16- If not, line number on Unemployment Schedule... Col. 17- Whether actually at work for the last regular working week... Col. 18- If not, line number on Unemployment Schedule...

5.11.8 Death Certificate (1938)

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8946/images/32917_258638-02545

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Coronial Statistics" Free, postage for improper use \$300, and properly addressed will pass through the mail "FREE"

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

13
021021

Dr. Haggard

1. PLACE OF DEATH County or District of Barry's Bay Township of Barry's Bay
 In City, Town or Village Perth Street Shedrocks House No. 15
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the name instead of street and number)

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in years, months and days)
 (a) In City, Town or Township where death occurred 14 years (b) In Province Ontario (c) In Canada (if immigrant)

3. NAME OF DECEASED Stewart (Family name) William Thomas (Given name or name)
 RESIDENCE No. 15 Street Shedrocks City, Town, Village or Township Perth Province Ontario
(Residence means usual place of abode. Post Office Address for mail should be stated on separate card submitted)

4. Sex	5. Nationality (Citizenship)	6. Racial Origin	7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (write the word)	
<u>m.</u>	<u>Canadian</u>	<u>Scottish</u>	<u>married</u>	23. DATE OF DEATH <u>February 21st</u> 19 <u>38</u> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>

8. BIRTHPLACE St. Lawrence County, U.S.A.
(Province or Country)

9. DATE OF BIRTH Sept. 15th 1923
(Month) (Day) (Year)

10. AGE in	Years	Months	Days	If less than one day, old
<u>16</u>				hrs. or min.

11. Trade, profession or kind of work as spinner, teamster, office clerk, etc. Farmer

12. Kind of industry or business, as cotton-mill, lumbering, bank, etc.

13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation

14. Total yrs. spent in this occupation

15. If married give name of wife or husband of deceased Margaret Stewart

16. NAME William Stewart

17. BIRTHPLACE St. Lawrence County, U.S.A.
(Province or Country)

18. MAIDEN NAME Elinor Walters

19. BIRTHPLACE Ontario
(Province or Country)

20. Person giving information sign here Bewell Stewart
 Address Perth
 Relationship to deceased Son

21. Place of Burial, Cremation or Removal Cambria Cemetery
 Date of burial or removal Feb. 1938

22. UNDERTAKER Blair & Sauter
(Name and address)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

24. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from Feb 9 1938 to Feb 21 1938
 and last saw him alive on Feb 9/38

CAUSE OF DEATH

(a) Immediate cause: Coronary Stenosis
Give disease, injury or complication which caused death, and the mode of dying, such as heart failure, apoplexy, asthma, etc.

due to (b) Arterio Sclerosis
Marked condition, if any, giving rise to immediate cause (stated in order proceeding backwards from immediate cause).

(c) Other morbid conditions (if important) contributing to death but not usually related to immediate cause.

25. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy?

26. Was there a surgical operation? No Date of operation Feb. 19
 State findings no. Was there an autopsy? No

27. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:
 Accident, suicide or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19____
(State which)
 Manner of injury _____
(How sustained)
 Nature of injury _____
 Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place _____

Signed by Dr. Haggard M.D.
 Address Perth, Ontario Date Feb. 24 1938

28. Division Registrar's Record Number _____
 29. Filed July 23 1938 C. H. King
(Division Registrar)

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED FORTHWITH WITH THE DIVISION REGISTRAR OF THE DIVISION IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE A BURIAL PERMIT CAN BE ISSUED
 WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD
 Every item of information should be carefully supplied. (See reverse side for instructions.)

5.11.9 Gravestone (1938)

Including his wife [Margaret Susan Shanks](#) (1871-1944).

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/179840220/allen-t-stewart>

Allen T. Stewart
Birth 1881
Death 1938 (aged 56-57)

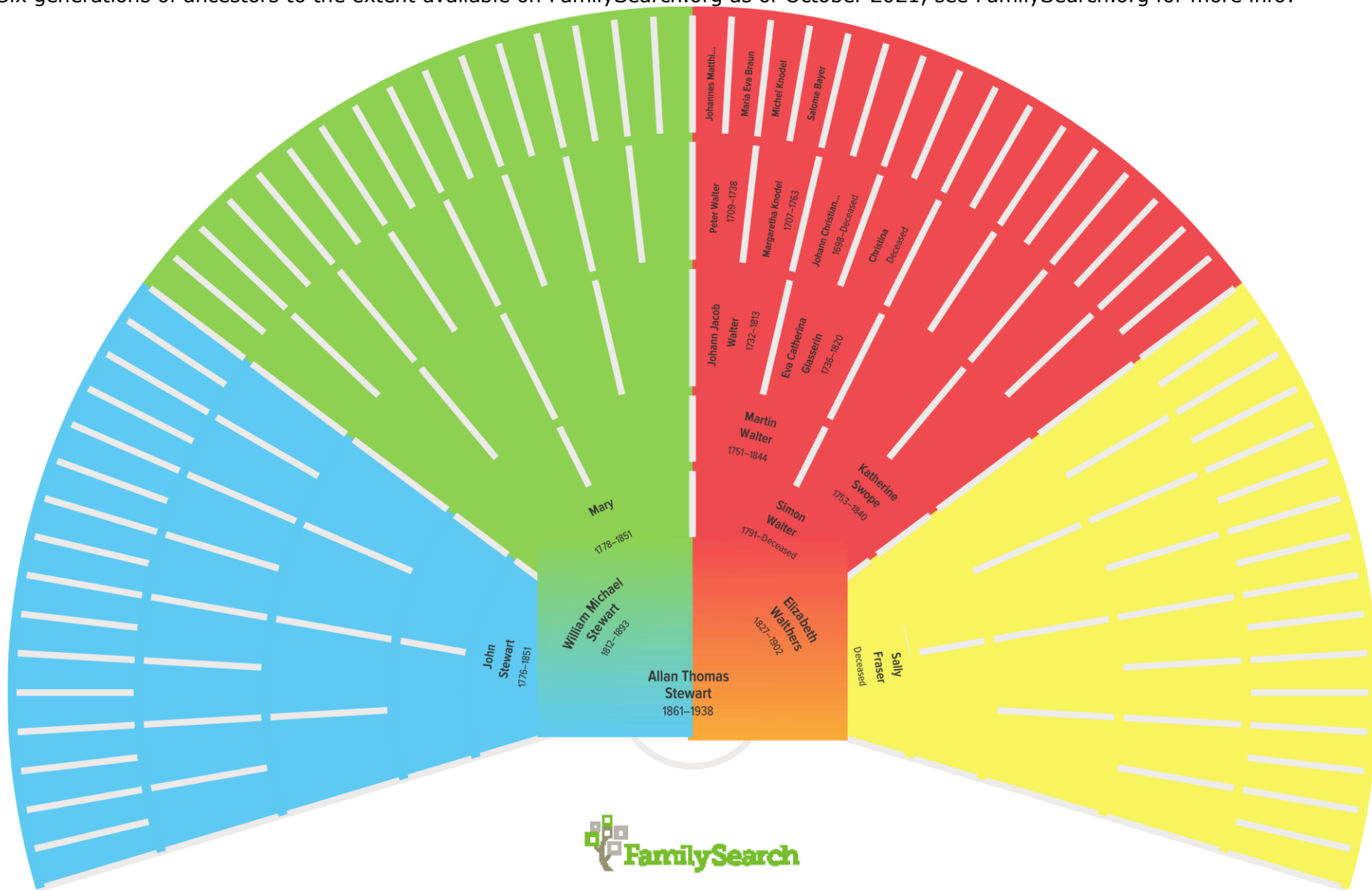
Burial
Ompah Cemetery
Ompah, Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada

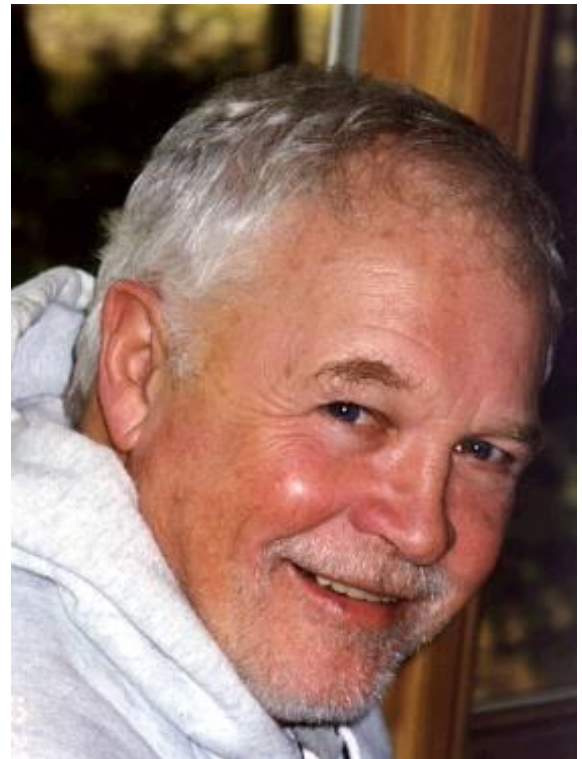
Memorial ID 179840220



5.11.10 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.12 Stewart, William Cameron (1934-2013)

23 - William Cameron Stewart

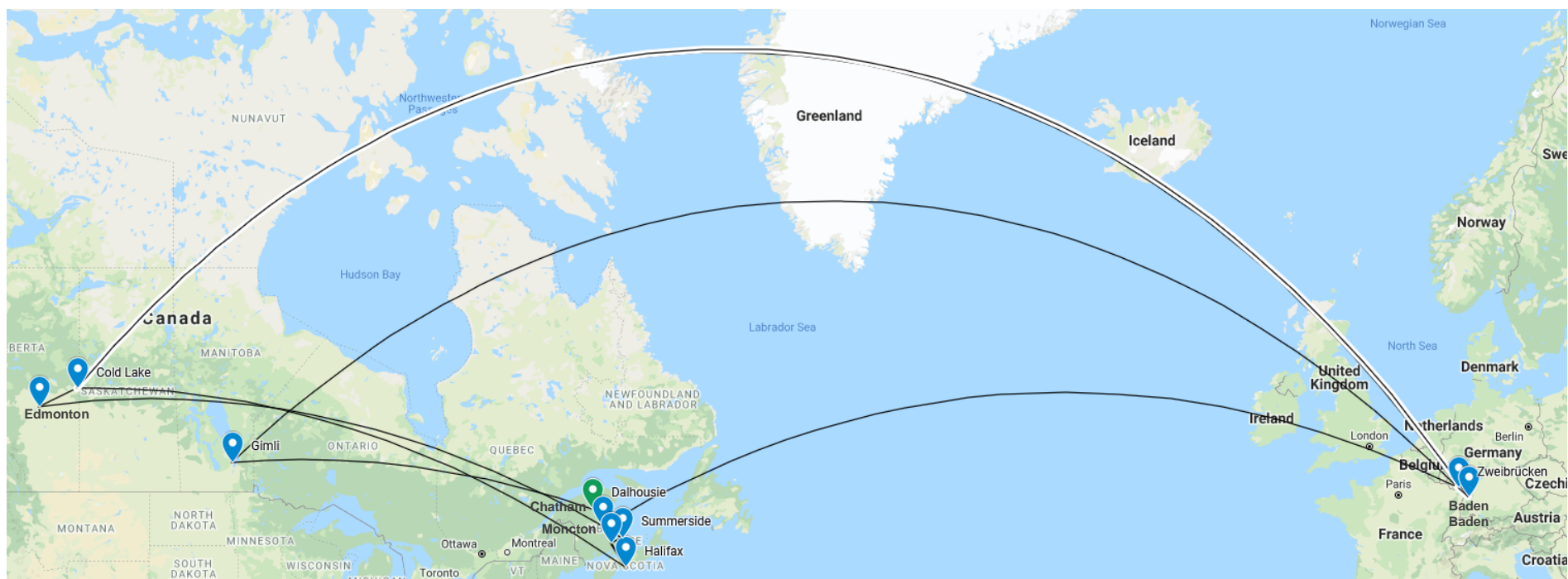
Son of [William Samuel Stewart](#) (1903-1953) and [Marion Delberta Jones](#) (1913-1959).

Husband of [Harriet Annabelle Mott](#) (1941).

Father of William Mott Stewart (1962) and Jennifer Lea Stewart (1966).

Born 11 June 1934 in Campbellton, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

Died 6 December 2013 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.



His father was a paper maker in the local paper mill, later rising to be Chief Machinist. For more on William Cameron Stewart's biography, see "In Memoriam" in a following section.

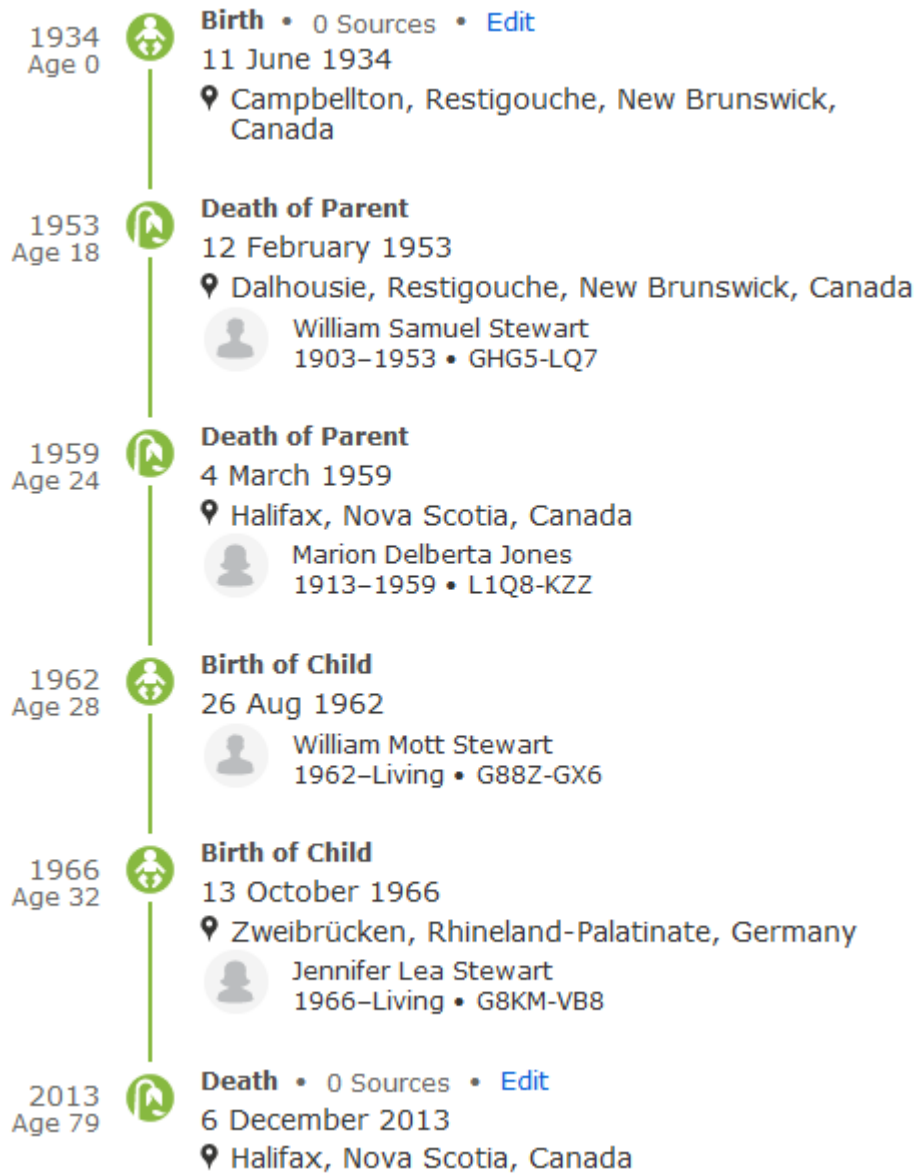
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G88F-TM8>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-45646>

5.12.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G88F-TM8>



5.12.2 In Memoriam (2014)

Prepared by William Mott Stewart.

I only knew him by reputation, like "well Billy Stew says" or "that's not the way Billy would do it". One day a fellow pilot was telling me about pulling the drag chute before lowering the nose in a CF104. Normally this would cause the nose to slam down hard, but Billy had a technique that would prevent that... pulling back full aft on the stick at "just the right moment". I remember my response: "Well, I think I'll just leave that to Bill". - Joel Paton, 17 Dec 2013.

William Cameron Stewart, born June 11, 1934, in Campbellton, New Brunswick, the second of five children of William & Marian (Jones) Stewart, died after a remarkably original life, without almost ever having to wear a tie, of instant heart failure at an advanced age, almost exactly as he had hoped, in Halifax, December 6, 2013.

Bill grew up in Dalhousie, N.B., joined the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) at the age of 17, and became a proficient pilot on, among other aircraft, the [Chipmunk](#), [Harvard](#), [T-33](#), [F-86 Sabre](#), [CF-104 Starfighter](#), and [DHC-5 Buffalo](#).

Early in his career, while training on the F-86 in Chatham, N.B., he once telephoned friends in Dalhousie to say he would race them to the cliff, hung up, then arrived in his aircraft, pulling up from low on the water to pop up above ground, just as they did. He courted his future wife Annabelle Mott, the girl next door, by flying low over her high school while in session, upside down to hide his identifying numbers, until his commanding officer told him to stop.

He once had to eject from an F-86 when the engine started disintegrating. He prided himself on almost never swearing, however the final seconds of the plane recording consist solely of a series of very strongly worded epithets. When his parachute caught high up in a tree, and he realized he was going to be waiting awhile for rescue, the first thing he did was slap his breast pocket to make sure he had his cigarettes.

Once on survival training in the middle of the forest with another pilot, he watched a colleague come out to give them an airshow in an F-86, and when he came over the top of his final loop, he went back into his tent, because he knew the maneuver was not survivable, and did not want to watch. He said he could never make the investigator understand later that the only way the pilot could have had a chance was to accelerate much faster on the way down, so he might have had enough G to pull out of the dive.

He spent the middle of the 1950's flying F-86's at [3 Wing](#), Canada's NATO base in Zweibrucken, Germany. During this time, the height of the "cold war", when jets were new and no shots were fired, for one two-year period his record books show the loss of fellow pilots at a rate of one every two weeks. In the end, [107 RCAF pilots](#) died flying the F-86.

In 1959, at the advanced age for a fighter pilot of 24, he was selected to join Canada's new jet aerobatic team [The Golden Hawks](#). Over the next three years he flew in the box, second solo, and lead solo roles. The Hawks did airshows across Canada, with stops in the US, helping to put the RCAF on the national stage, boost recruiting, and raise Canada's profile within NATO and beyond.

In 1961, he moved from the Hawks to a recruiting role in Halifax, N.S., married his sweetheart Annabelle Mott, and had a son the following year. While driving his car, he once pointed out the window and announced to his passenger, a Sergeant at the time, "moo cows!".

Bill was subsequently transferred to RCAF Station Cold Lake, Alberta, to learn to fly the Canadair-built CF-104 Starfighter, Canada's contribution to NATO's nuclear strike capability. The F-104 was [supersonic](#), the first fighter capable of flying at Mach 2, twice the speed of sound or more than 2,000

kilometers an hour. It became known as the "widow-maker", with [37 CF pilots](#) and 110 of Canada's 238 Starfighters lost over almost 25 years of service. During his subsequent postings in Germany, every couple weeks Bill would spend a few nights sleeping within a few yards of his plane, so he would be ready to launch within minutes if called and fly just above the tree tops at high speed across Europe to drop a 70 kiloton nuclear bomb on some major target east of the Berlin Wall. He said there were escape plans, but no-one believed they would be returning.

In a scary world, for a long time, he helped show that democracy could deploy better, faster, more dangerous, much cooler fighter aircraft, piloted by brave and extraordinarily talented men, in a combination capable of unleashing unprecedentedly lethal effects very quickly almost anywhere in the world. He was on the front line of the deterrent that gave dictators pause, helping to keep the free world safe, by putting his life on the line, often several times a day. Of course, he did not look at it that way.

He once split a CF-104 lengthwise along the bottom, pulling what engineers later determined to be 14 G's, fighting against a stick physically pushing back to try and keep the wings from ripping off, at one point blacking out, in a barely successful attempt to avoid a very sudden, supersonic landing. The largest pieces of the airplane were bulldozed into a pit and covered with sand. He said he heard, much later, that the investigation concluded it was not his fault.

Once when he headed out on a vacation, pulling a trailer with a large red station wagon, a colleague in an CF-104 found him on the highway and then put on an airshow that stopped cars along the highway for miles. When he finished nine years, and remarkably more than 2,000 hours on the CF-104, including instructing the next generation, he gave a series of solo aerobatic airshows at bases across Canada, as the Air Force paid tribute to a man that could take a "rocket with a pilot in it" through attitudes and positions and maneuvers that seemed to defy the abilities of the plane, man, and often physics itself.

Doing a job this extreme, so new, so far from natural occurrences, so dangerous, with global nuclear war and his potential role in it as a constant back-drop, while friends and colleagues died suddenly and regularly around him, had a cost. It was a cost he was willing to pay, to have as much fun as he did, but it was steep. Like any good man of his time, he kept it mostly inside, behind a genuine - yet very much willed - constant cover of humour and good will. However, the cost could still be seen, sometimes, in what he could not do, in what he was compelled to do, in the way he talked so off-handedly when the subject of death came up, while staring levelly at a far away horizon.

Basically, he was an elite athlete in the most extreme individual sport. He took up weight-lifting in high school to protect himself, knocked down his main bully, and had no more trouble. He was the smallest boy on his high-school basketball team, and helped them make it to the provincial finals. From time to time he played volleyball, badminton, racquetball, and squash. Once to tie rope to the branch of a tree to make a swing, within the presence of still living witnesses, he backed up for a good start, then ran up the trunk and swung himself onto the branch. He had the kind of hand-eye coordination and balance that set him apart from most of the rest of us. It is true that you can "tell who is a fighter pilot" in a group, with a confidence of purpose that seems effortless and absolute. It may also be that these are the kind of men needed to be a fighter pilot, capable of a supreme focus within the arena, and a stillness away from it, of the very best athletes. These gifts gave him the opportunity to have the most fun he could have, and kept him alive in many close calls, where the penalties were absolute. And afterward, he had absolutely no interest in organized sports. After all the hours of millisecond control of so many thousands of pounds of thrust, he was wrung out, spent, never able again to be excited by teams of earth-bound men battling back and forth in an enclosed space.

Unusually for someone in his position, in Zweibrucken, Germany, and Summerside, PEI, he lived in the local town instead of on the base. In the 1960's, at 3 Wing in Germany, and again in the 1970's, in Cold Lake, Alberta, he edited the Base newspaper, putting out publications with avant-garde, self-referential, relativistic multimedia content that, had The Rolling Stone magazine or Marshall McLuhan been aware, may have caused them to switch vocations to find something more original to do. He played with video

cameras when animated title sequences required stop-action capture of a board with velcro letters, and was inventive with it. He played with reel-to-reel tapes in the early sixties, mixing channels and sound effects, when the Beatles were still playing in bars. He made tables, chairs, beds, book-cases, and a couch. He could sit down with a guitar, piano, or harmonica and just start playing - in a different life he would have been a fine professional musician. No one ever saw him draw, however he wrote unusually beautifully, with a bold script that had the consistency and elegance of calligraphy.

He was in it for the flying. He was a pilot's pilot. He once answered a questionnaire by saying he was not ambitious. He respected the Forces, orders, and the chain of command, and genuinely believed in the absolute commitment of the military code to honour and integrity. However, the point, why he joined and what he always wanted to do, was command an aircraft capable of flying more powerfully than any vision humanity had before imagined, and fling it around the sky at the very edge of its capabilities and the limits of human experience. Sometimes when dogfighting he would maintain a turn so tight under such high G he would "grey-out" and lose the ability to see, completing the turn solely by touch until his vision came back. He said Canadians won a lot of NATO competitions because they developed this ability.

After CF-104's, he did a stint commanding the CF recruiting centre in Edmonton, Alberta. In his last posting with the CF, he flew Buffalo aircraft from Summerside, PEI, for search and rescue, dropping pumps to ships in trouble, and medevacing sick kids to major hospitals. In the middle of this posting, he was called to serve six months wearing a blue cap, as lieutenant-colonel and Commanding Officer of the 116 Air Transport Unit in Ismailia, Egypt, providing support for the [UNEF II](#) peacekeeping forces in the Mideast.

After he retired from the CF, he served in a variety of roles for the Canadian Department of Transport, including enforcement, risk management, and safety. During this period, and even more after retiring, he went through a large number of high performance motorcycles, including the Special Edition 25th anniversary Honda Gold Wing, which he immediately traded in the following year since he said the newer model had better steering. He drove his machines, "the next thing to a 104", across Canada several times, and circled the continent from the California Redwoods to the Florida wetlands. When he finally decided his legs were not as strong as he wanted, the rebel with a safety margin gave up his bike the same way he gave up flying, with a considered decision, and, as far as anyone could tell, without looking back. He said that he always figured out what his limit was, pulled back 15%, then carefully worked as long and hard as he could, practicing for years, to move that limit steadily outward. It is likely the philosophy that enabled him to excel, while staying alive.

He loved technology. In 1971, he bought his squadron some of the very first calculators, costing \$400 then, with the most beautiful little buttons made before or since. He started working with Amateur Radio in the 1970's, learned Morse code, and later talked with people all over the world using the simple dipole antenna on top of his house. He pushed early computer use in the Department of Transport. Two days after he heard about the Internet he bought a Macintosh and signed up for an account. He loved radios, phones, binoculars, knives, flashlights, and sunglasses, not necessarily in that order.

Many fathers claim they had to walk a mile to school on the railroad tracks uphill both ways. Few of them, on showing his kids his childhood home for the first time, are found to live directly across from the school main door, as close as one can get without living in the actual building itself. For several years he played 78 RPM records at scary 33 speed on large speakers out the windows on Halloween. An expert extrovert mimic, he was comfortable at rest and alone. Every glass or cup he put down slowed dramatically in the last few inches, and came in for a perfect landing. He was an honest man, who tried to always "give 15 minutes to the Queen". He said that what he wished for most was for people to be less selfish and greedy. He was always upset about injustice, but almost never actually angry about anything. He cried a very small number of times. He was hard and soft, and felt, empathized, and loved deeply.

In 2011, he was diagnosed with a terminal lung disease, and was most concerned about a slow decline.

After an earlier heart attack on a squash court, and later a quadruple bypass, he had pushed his body to the limit - although, as he flew, always carefully and a bit at a time. In the end, he had his mind, mobility, and independence, and expired when his heart simply stopped.

To the extent he had any spiritual beliefs, he often said he thought that reality was infinite. His written instructions in case of his passing state no preference for his earthly remains, since (copy-and-paste from his typing): "I will be long gone and doing loops and rolls in a 104 with unlimited gas and will have no interest in the body that I left behind".

He is survived by his son William Stewart, wife Christine, and grandchildren Livia and Julien; daughter Sarah Jackson, husband Mike, and grandchildren Emily, Josh, Hannah, and great-grandson Nolan; daughter Jennifer Fraser, husband Blair, and grandsons Ryann and Cameron; son Samuel Peter Stewart; sister Ferne McCombe; brother Currie Stewart and wife Karen; sister-in-law (of late brother Peter) Lorraine of Dalhousie, NB; sister-in-law (of late brother Charlie) Margaret; ex-wife and constant supporter Annabelle Thieboux; great friend and fellow astronomer Martial Thieboux; loving friend Jodi Bolger; old flame Katharine Mott; and many loving nieces and nephews.

He was predeceased by his brothers Charlie and Peter, and brother-in-law Jim McCombe.

He was a good man who did his best, more than most, and left a better world for us all. He will be greatly missed by all who knew and loved him.

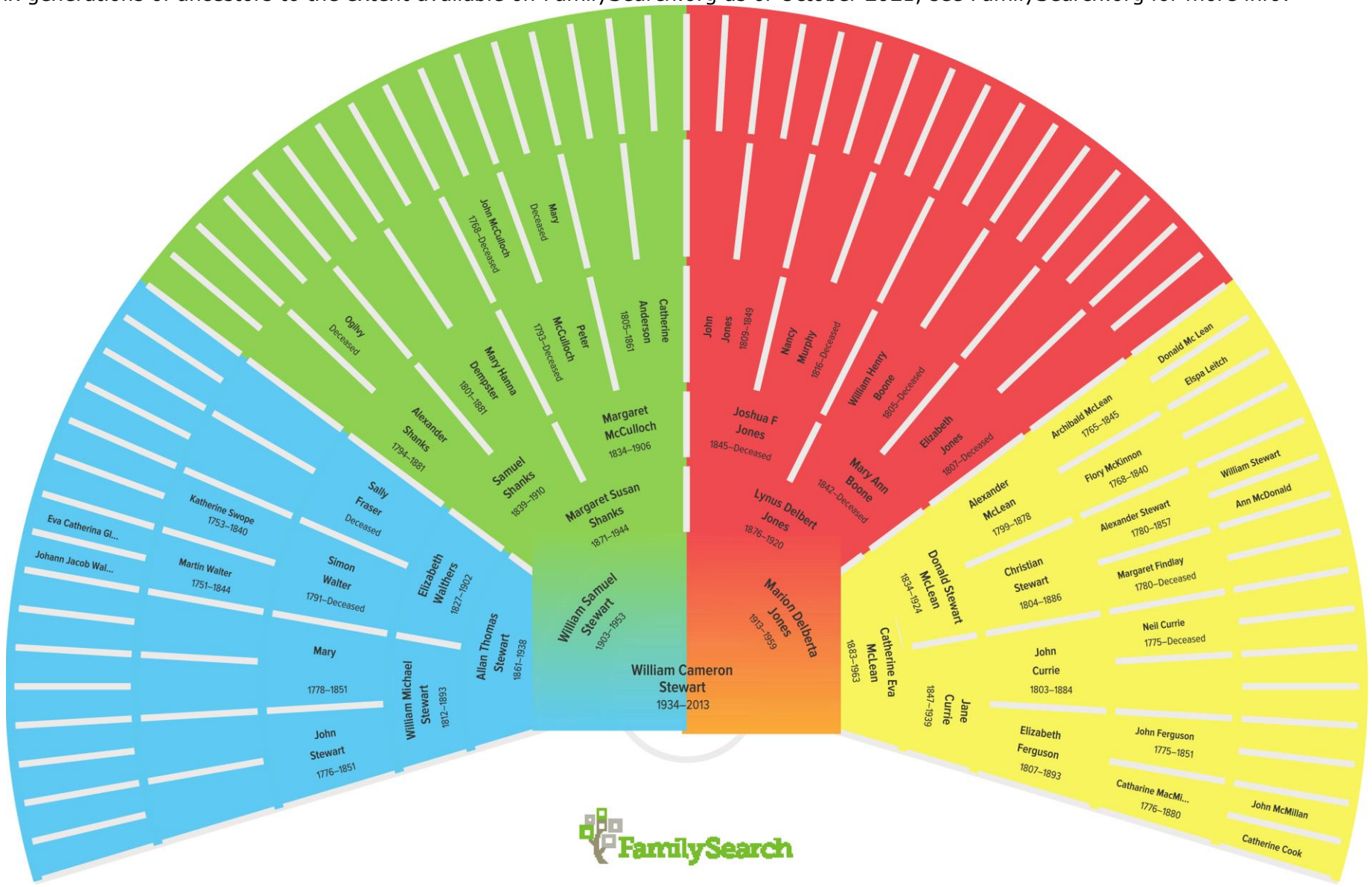
Per Ardua Ad Astra. (Through Adversity To The Stars.)



[NFB Golden Hawks Short](#) - [Jeremy Hansen on the Hawk One](#) - [W.C. Stewart Sabre Interview](#)

5.12.3 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.13 Stewart, William Michael (1812-1893)



24 - William Michael Stewart

Son of [John Stewart](#) (c. 1776-c. 1851) and [Mary](#) (c. 1778-c. 1851), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Husband of [Elizabeth Walthers](#) (1827-1902).

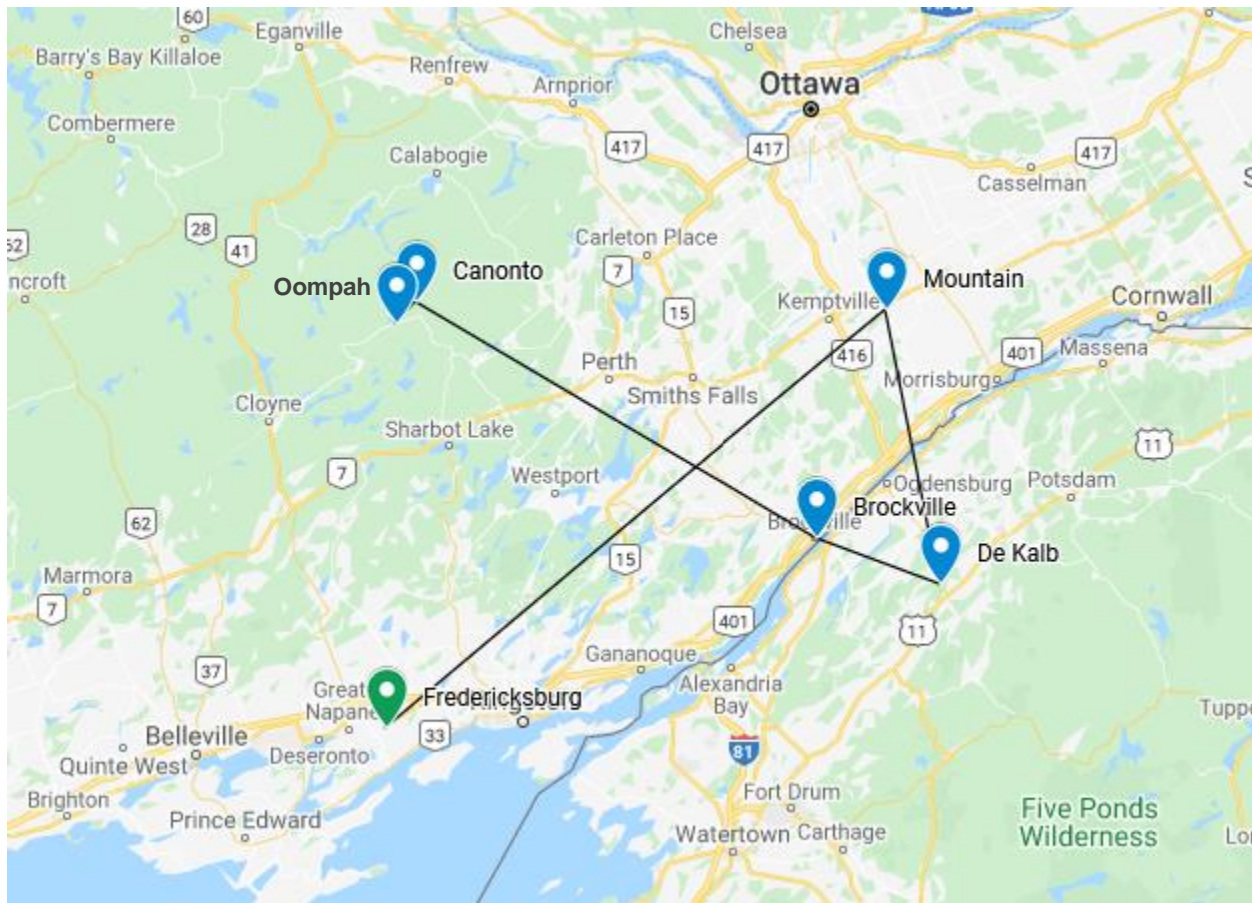
Father of [Allan Thomas Stewart](#) (1861-1938).

Born 1812 in Fredericksburg, Greater Napanee, Lennox and Addington, Ontario, Canada.

Died 15 June 1893 in Ompah, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario, Canada.



25 - [John Stewart](#) (c. 1776-c. 1851), father of William Michael Stewart (1812-1893).



His parents were born in the United States. In 1851, he is living with his wife, his parents, and seven children, in Mountain, Dundas County, Ontario. His religion is Eastern Methodist. His occupation is farmer. In 1860, he is living with his wife and five children, in De Kalb, Saint Lawrence, New York. The value of his real estate is given as \$1100, and his personal estate at \$125. The family recollection is that he fought in the US Civil War, for the Union side. In 1871, he is living with his wife and nine children, in Elizabethtown, Brockville, Ontario. He is a labourer. In 1891, he is living with his wife, his son and his wife, and two other sons, in Canonto, Addington, Ontario. He is a farmer. He lived to be 80 years old.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LKKT-Y7N>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-45649>


5.13.1 Timeline


<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LKKT-Y7N>




- 1854
Age 42
-  **Birth of Child**
1854
📍 New York, United States
 Dinah Stewart
1854–Deceased • L2YY-1SH
- 1857
Age 45
-  **Birth of Child**
1857
📍 New York, United States
 Charles Ambrose Stewart
1857–1915 • L2YY-1DV
- 1859
Age 47
-  **Birth of Child**
1859
📍 New York, United States
 Alcesta Stewart
1859–Deceased • L2YY-1KY
- 1861
Age 49
-  **Birth of Child**
8 August 1861
Heuvelton, St. Lawrence, New York, United States
 Etta Stewart
1861–1937 • LRT4-PFD
- 1861
Age 49
-  **Birth of Child**
19 September 1861
📍 De Kalb, St. Lawrence, New York, United States
 Allan Thomas Stewart
1861–1938 • LKKT-B6X
- 1866
Age 54
-  **Birth of Child**
15 November 1866
Ompah, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Upper Canada, British Colonial America
 Victoria Ann Stewart
1866–1917 • L2YB-9QN
- 1870
Age 58
-  **Birth of Child**
1870
🚩 Algonquin
 William Duncan Stewart
1870–1964 • LJP3-LSM


1874
Age 62

 **Death of Child**
1874
Dundas, Gore, Upper Canada, British Colonial America


 Melissa Stewart
1845–1874 • L2YY-Y8H

1875
Age 63

 **Birth of Child**
18 February 1875
📍 Inkerman, North Dundas, Stormont Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario, Canada

 James Lawrence Stewart
1875–1931 • L2YB-9L1

1893
Age 81

 **Death** • 0 Sources • [Edit](#)
15 June 1893
📍 Ompah, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario, Canada

5.13.2 Canada Census (1851)

Including his parents [John Stewart](#) and [Mary](#), not yet included in this genealogy document, and wife [Elizabeth Walthers](#) (1827-1902).

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1061/images/e094-e002345736>

No 13
PERSONAL CENSUS—ENUMERATION DISTRICT, No. *one* Township OF 25

Names of Inmates.	Profession, Trade or Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Religion.	Residence if out of limits.	Age next birth day.	Sex.	
						Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rachel Post	"	Canada	E Methodist	x	18		1
Lenard Post	"	Do	"		9	1	
Orpha Post	"	Do	"		1		1
Burges Bull	Laborer	Canada	E Methodist	+	33	1	
Charlotta Bull	"	Do	Do	x	20		1
Elm Scott	Farmer x	Scotland	Presbyterian	W	50		1
Sophiah J Bull	"	Canada	E Methodist		4		1
James Clark	Schoolteacher	Canada	Presbyterian	+	30	1	
Harriet Clark	"	Do	W Methodist	+	22		1
Charles Clark	"	Do	"		2	1	
Catharine Clark	"	Do	"		1		1
James Slater	Farmer x	W States	E Congland	+	53	1	
Jane Slater	"	Ireland	Do	+	36		1
Ransom Slater	Laborer	Canada	Do		22	1	
David Slater	Do	Do	Do		17		1
David Slater	Do	W States	Do	W	59		1
David Montooth	Farmer x	Ireland	E Congland	+	32	1	
Eliza Montooth	"	Do	Do	+	26		1
Mary J Montooth	"	Do	"		7		1
James Montooth	"	Canada	"		6	1	
John Montooth	"	Do	"		5	1	
David Montooth	"	Do	"		4	1	
Robert Montooth	"	Do	"		1		1
William Stewart	Farmer x	Canada	E Methodist	+	39	1	
Elizabeth Stewart	"	Do	Do	+	27		1
John Stewart	Immigrant	W States	E Methodist	+	70	1	
Mary Stewart	Do	Do	Do	x	73		1
John Stewart	Do	Canada	"		14	1	
Hannah Stewart	"	Do	"		12		1
Lynidia Stewart	"	Do	"		9		1
Malysa Stewart	"	Do	"		7		1
Rosannah Stewart	"	Do	"		4		1
Mary Stewart	"	Do	"		2		1
Dinah Stewart	"	Do	"		1		1

5.13.3 U.S. Census (1860)

Including his wife [Elizabeth Walthers](#) (1827-1902).

Note that column 6, "Color", is checked for William and a daughter, however there are two checkmarks in this column on all the pages before and after this one as well, and always for just for two of the last people on the bottom of the page, so these checkmarks must have been used for something else.

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/7667/images/4237080_00256

Page No. 35

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in DeKalb in the County of Madison
of New York enumerated by me, on the 6 day of July 1860. Jas S Lake
Post Office Richville

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION.			7	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		10	11	12	13
			4	5	6		8	9				
287	260	Gustavus Austin	32	m		Farmer	2900	900	New York			
		Gumet Austin	25	f		Housekeeping			Do			
		Edson C Austin	$\frac{3}{12}$	m					Do			
		Daniel Walland	19	m		Laborer			Do			
288	261	William Stewart	46	m	✓	Farmer	1100	125	Canada			
		Elisabeth Stewart	30	f		Housekeeping			Do			
		Melissa Stewart	14	f					Do			
		Rosannah Stewart	12	f					Do			
		Larinda Stewart	10	f					Do			
		Philena Stewart	8	f					Do			
		Pina E Stewart	6	f	✓				Do			
No. white males, <u>19</u> No. colored males, _____ No. foreign born, _____ No. blind, _____ No. white females, <u>02</u> No. colored females, _____ No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. insane, _____							1377	1991	No. idiotic, _____ No. paupers, _____			

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in DeKalb in the County of Madison
of New York enumerated by me, on the 6 day of July 1860. Jas S Lake
Post Office Richville

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION.			7	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		10	11	12	13
			4	5	6		8	9				
		Charles Stewart	4	m					Canada			
		Alcanta Stewart	1	f					New York			

5.13.4 Canada Census (1871)

Including his wife [Elizabeth Walthers](#) (1827-1902) and son [Allan Thomas Stewart](#) (1861-1938).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1578/images/4396625_00121

Page 99 } Province of Ontario
 Census of 1871.

District No. 68. Popocateville Sub-District d. Township of Elizabethton
 Schedule No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living. William Stafford

Numbered in the order of visitation.						Names.	Sex.	Age.	Born within last twelve months.	Country or Province of Birth.	Religion.	Origin.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Married or widowed.	Married within last twelve months.	Instruction.			Dea and Dum	
Vessels.	Shanties.	Dwelling houses in construction.	Dwelling houses uninhabited.	Families.	Going to school.											Over 20 unable to read.	Over 20 unable to write.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
											Methodist	Irish		M						
											Methodist			M				1	1	
						327	350				Methodist E	Irish	Labourer	M				1	1	
											"	Irish		M						
											"	Irish		M						
											"	Irish		M						
											"	Irish		M						
											Methodist E	Irish	Labourer	M						
											"	"	"	M						
											"	"	"	M						
											"	"	"	M						
											"	"	"	M						
											"	"	"	M						
											"	"	"	M						
											"	"	"	M						

5.13.5 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938)

5.13.6 Grave (1893)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/179840232/william-stewart>

William Stewart

Birth unknown

Death 1893

Burial

Ompah Cemetery

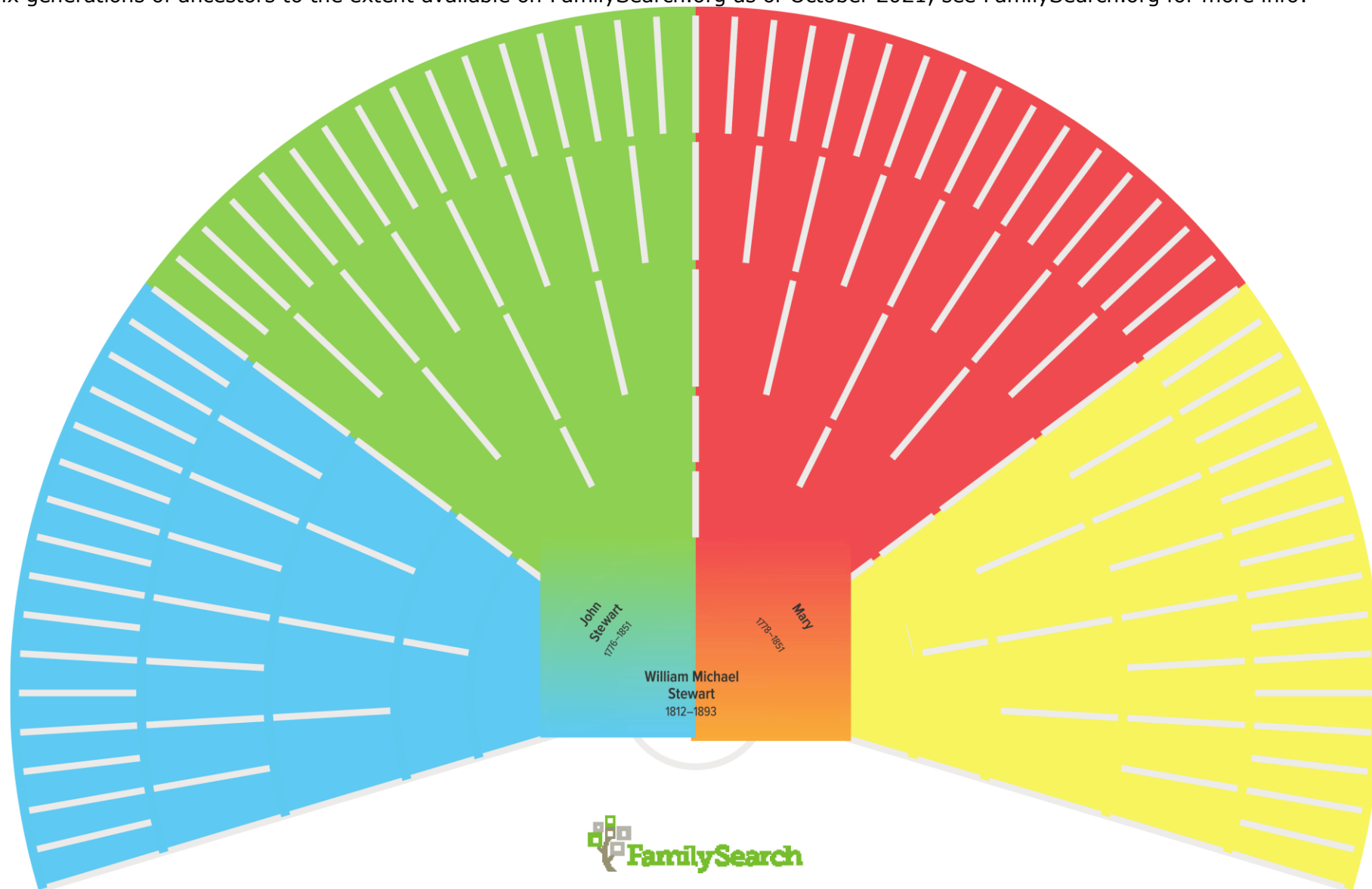
Ompah, Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada

Memorial ID 179840232 · [View Source](#)



5.13.7 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.14 Stewart, William Samuel (1903-1953)



26 - William Samuel Stewart & Marion Delberta Jones

Son of [Allan Thomas Stewart](#) (1861-1938) and [Margaret Susan Shanks](#) (1871-1944).

Husband of [Marion Delberta Jones](#) (1913-1959).

Father of [William Cameron Stewart](#) (1934-2013).

Born 3 March 1903 in Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario, Canada.

Died 12 February 1953 in Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.



In 1911, he is living with his parents, six siblings, and a live-in care giver, in Lanark, Ontario. His religion is Presbyterian. His father is a farmer. In 1924, he crossed the US border to visit his brother in New York, and is recorded as a farm labourer, 5' 11", eyes blue, and wearing glasses. In 1930, he is living with his parents and two younger brothers in Canton, Saint Lawrence, New York. He is a paper maker in the paper mill. He is married in 1930, at the age of 27, in Dalhousie, New Brunswick. He is a paper maker. His family recalls he worked in the local paper mill in Dalhousie for many years, and rose to be the Chief Machinist. He is for a time head of the local Masonic Lodge. He lived to the age of 49.

Notes To Accompany The Stewart Family History; Katherine Ferne Stewart McCombe; Feb 2007.

Bill Stewart was an intelligent, quiet man with an inventive mind and hands, a great knack for story telling and a love for singing the "auld songs". His friends often sought his counsel on union decisions and other matters. We have movie films that show him leaving a union meeting with other papermakers and they look like a mafia family leaving a courtroom after their acquittal, with their fedoras and long coats and smiling faces!!

Bill loved his wife and family and he wanted to give them everything they wanted. Marion had to stop him from going out for more toys and toboggans and skates one Christmas eve. The boys remember him often telling them stories to accompany life lessons and they have passed on those anecdotes or words of wisdom; his children adored him. He died unexpectedly at age 49 and we all wonder what he would have thought of today's television, computers, iPods, indeed

simple things now like dishwashers and MRI equipment and on-line dating and booking a flight to Hong Kong via the Internet - he would have been fascinated.

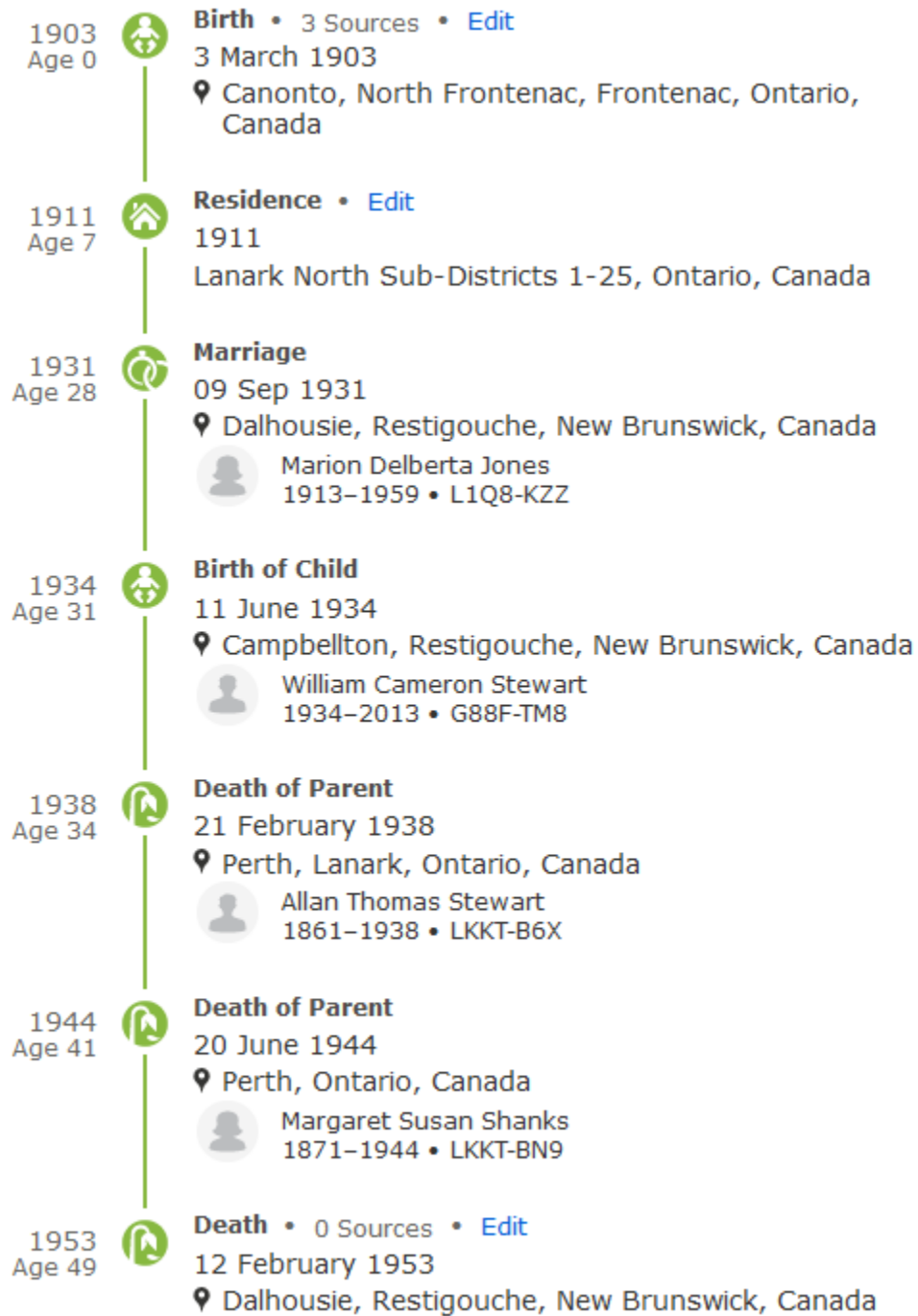
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GHG5-LQ7>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-45647>

5.14.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/GHG5-LQ7>



5.14.2 Birth Registration (1903)

Archives of Ontario - Canada, Ontario Births, 1869-1912

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939J-6CHK-R>

115

Ont. Count of of Frontenac

SCHEDULE A.

No.	NAME	SEX M. or F.	DATE OF BIRTH	NAME OF FATHER	MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER
	Surname First.		Month. Year.		
1	Massey Louis Wilfred	M	Dec 11 1902	Massey William	Vankoughnet Emma
2	Lee Lorne	M	Dec 7 1902	Lee William	Coade Eliza Jane
3	Ceddes Walter Rosemond	M	Jan 6 1903	Ceddes Duncan	Wilson Ida.
4	Hannah Myrtle Eleanor	F	May 19 02	Hannah Alexander	Wood Margaret Ann
5	McKinnon Mary Muriel	F	Jul 4 03	McKinnon Henry	Barton Anna Gertrude
6	Stewart Samuel Wm	M	Mar 3 03	Stewart Allan	
7	Watson Myrtle Sonia	F	Feb 11 03	Watson Andrew	Lennox Mary Eliza
8	Arcol Sophia Adela	F	Feb 13 03	Arcol Nelson T	Papea Eliza Jane
9	Frombly Bella May	F	Feb 7 03	Frombly John	McIntyre Maggie
10	Cameron Hugh	M	Apr 17 03	Cameron Jno. M.	Ferguson Emmeline
11	Walsh Pearl	F	June 5 02	Walsh James	Campbell Eliza
12	Moose Fernia Blanch	F	Feb 20 03	Moose William Marshall	Watson Edith M.
13	McDougall Harold Clifford	M	Mar 4 03	McDougall Charles	Johnston Winnie S.
14	Kennedy Pessie Victoria	F	Mar 15 03	Kennedy John Charles	Parr Isabella
15	Buchanan Daniel Calvin	M	April 13 03	Buchanan Johnston	Baker Margaret
16	Ferguson William Ernest	M	April 2 03	Ferguson Robert	Thomas Maggie
17	Harrington Joseph Wilfred	M	April 22 03	Harrington John	Patterson Freda
18	Nicol Albert Edward	M	May 3 03	Nicol William	Breathat Barbara
19	Massey Ray August	M	May 12 03	Massey Daniel	Vankoughnet Maria Elizabeth
20	Massey Ray Harris	M	May 12 03	Massey Daniel	

5.14.3 Canada Census (1911)

[See](#) Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938).

5.14.4 US Border Crossing (1924)

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/1075/images/M1482_2-0791

S-363

MANIFEST Port of **OGDENSBURG, N. Y.** Date **Mar. 7, 1924** Serial No. _____

Family name STEWART		Given name William		Accompanied by TRUDGILL	
C.I.V. No.	Place and date of issue	Section and subdivision Act of 1906:	Quota country charged	I.P. No. P.V. No.	
Place of birth (town, country, etc.) Cananto, Ont		Age 21	Sex M	Mar. M	Occupation farm laborer
Language or description English	Race Scotch	Nationality Canada	Last permanent residence (town, country, etc.) Perth, Ont		
Name and address of nearest relative or friend in country whence applicant came father: Allen Stewart, Perth, Ont					
Ever in U.S. From No		To	When	Passage paid by self	
Name, address, and name and complete address of relative or friend to join them brother: Charles Stewart, Hermon, NY					
Money shown \$15	Ever arrested and deported, or excluded from admission			Purpose in coming and time remaining visit 1 week	
Head tax status P&OF 4495	Height 5 ft. 11 in.	Complexion	Hair	Eyes blue	Distinguishing marks glasses
Report and date of landing, and name of steamship					Gen. In. Identification card No.
Records by WL	Previously examined at	Date	Previous disposition	Present disposition, P. I. adm	Arrived by Ferdinand

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Form 1-448 (Ed. 1941) (Old 548) **P&OF**

5.14.5 US Census (1930)

[See](#) Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938).

5.14.6 Marriage Certificate (1931)

With his wife of [Marion Delberta Jones](#) (1913-1959).

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVBN-STYS>

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics—Free," penalty for improper use \$300, and properly addressed will pass through the Mail "FREE."

FORM C.-2.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NEW BRUNSWICK
OCT - 1 1931
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF MARRIAGE

REGISTERED No. 29 8642
(For use of Registrar General only.)

Sub-Health District of Rest. Sub-Deputy Registrar area of Dalhousie Town

BRIDEGROOM

1. Full name Stewart, William Samuel
(Surname) (Given name)

2. Occupation Paper Maker

3. Bachelor, Widower or Divorced Bachelor

4. Age 28 5. Religious Denomination Presby. Kanad.

6. Residence New Brunswick Rest. Co. Dalhousie
(If in Canada, province, county and Post Office address. If foreign, state country.)

7. Place of birth Ontario, Newark, Canada
(If born in Canada, province, county. If foreign born, country.)

8. Name of father Alley Stewart

9. Place of birth of father Roseville, New York

10. Maiden name of mother Margaret Shanks

11. Can bridegroom read? yes Write? yes

BRIDE

12. Full name Jones Marion
(Surname) (Given name)

13. Occupation Stenographer

14. Spinster, Widow or Divorced Spinster

15. Age 18 16. Religious Denomination United Church of Canada

17. Residence New Brunswick Rest. Co. Dalhousie
(If in Canada, province, county and Post Office address. If foreign, state country.)

18. Place of birth New Brunswick Rest. Co. Dalhousie
(If born in Canada, province, county. If foreign born, country.)

19. Name of father Lyons Robert Jones

20. Place of birth of father London, Carleton Co

21. Maiden name of mother Eva McLean

22. Can bride read? yes Write? yes

23. When married 12th day of September 19 31
(Month) (Year)

24. Place of marriage Brides Home
(Name of church or clergyman's residence or location of dwelling house)

25. By license or banns license 16808
(If by license, number)

26. Signature of Groom William Samuel Stewart
Bride Marion Jones

27. Signatures of Witnesses
Name Charles E. Stewart
Address Dalhousie New Brunswick
Name Frederic Stewart
Address Dalhousie N.B.

I certify the above stated particulars are true to the best of my knowledge and belief

Clergyman Charles D Macintosh
(Signature)
Address Dalhousie N.B.
Religious Denomination United Church of Canada

Registered No. 29 Filed at this office 12th day of Sept. 19 31
Eliza Gould
(Signature of Sub-Deputy Registrar)

NOTE.—This form must not be mutilated. All information asked for is to be given including full Christian and Surnames of all parties, and if for any reason this is impossible, the reason for the omission must be stated.

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

5.14.7 Grave (1953)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/139708217/william-s-stewart>

William S Stewart

Birth 1903

Death 1953 (aged 49-50)

Burial

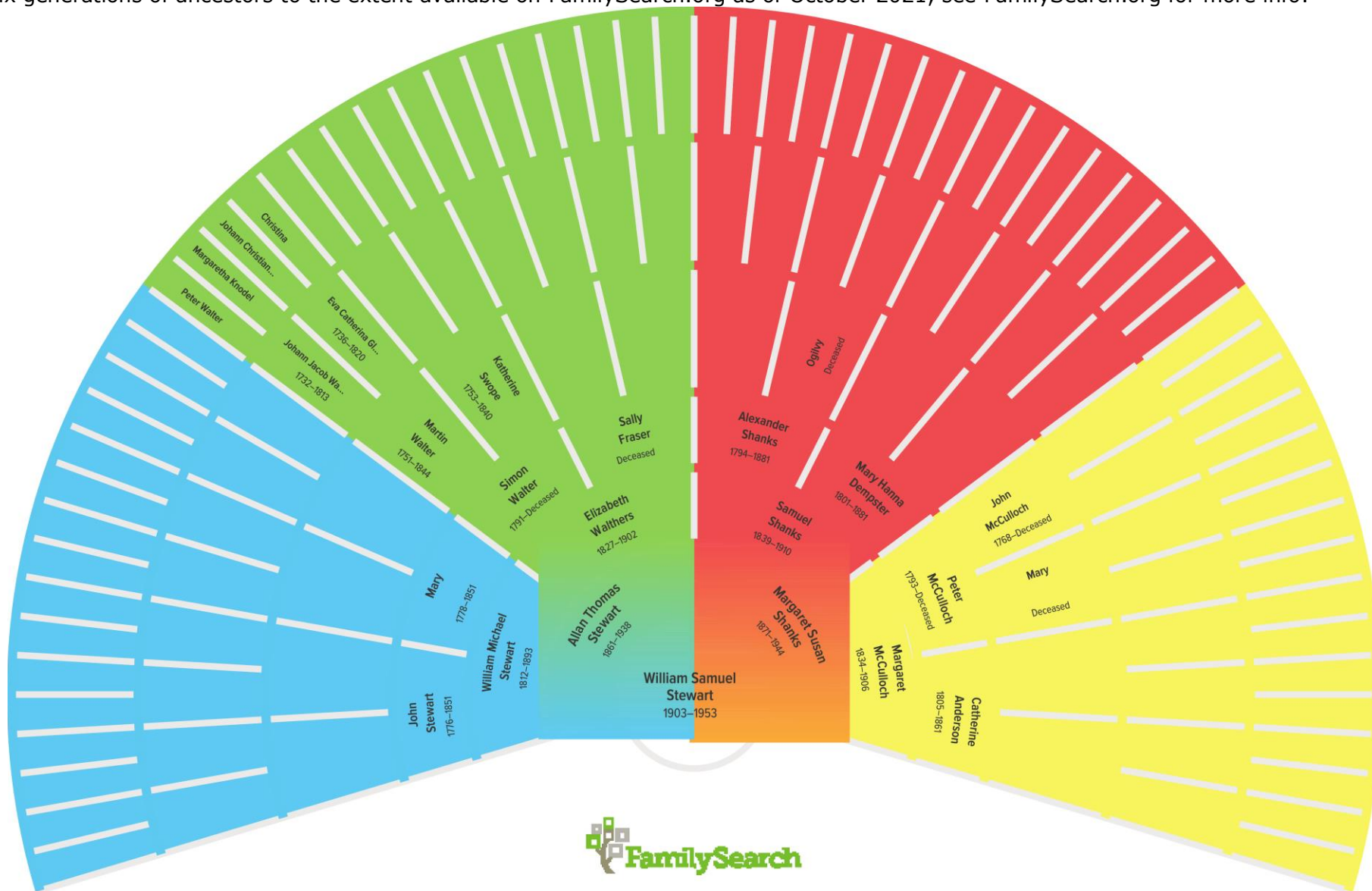
New Mills Cemetery

New Mills, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

Memorial ID 139708217 · View Source

5.14.8 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



5.15 Walthers, Elizabeth (1827-1902)

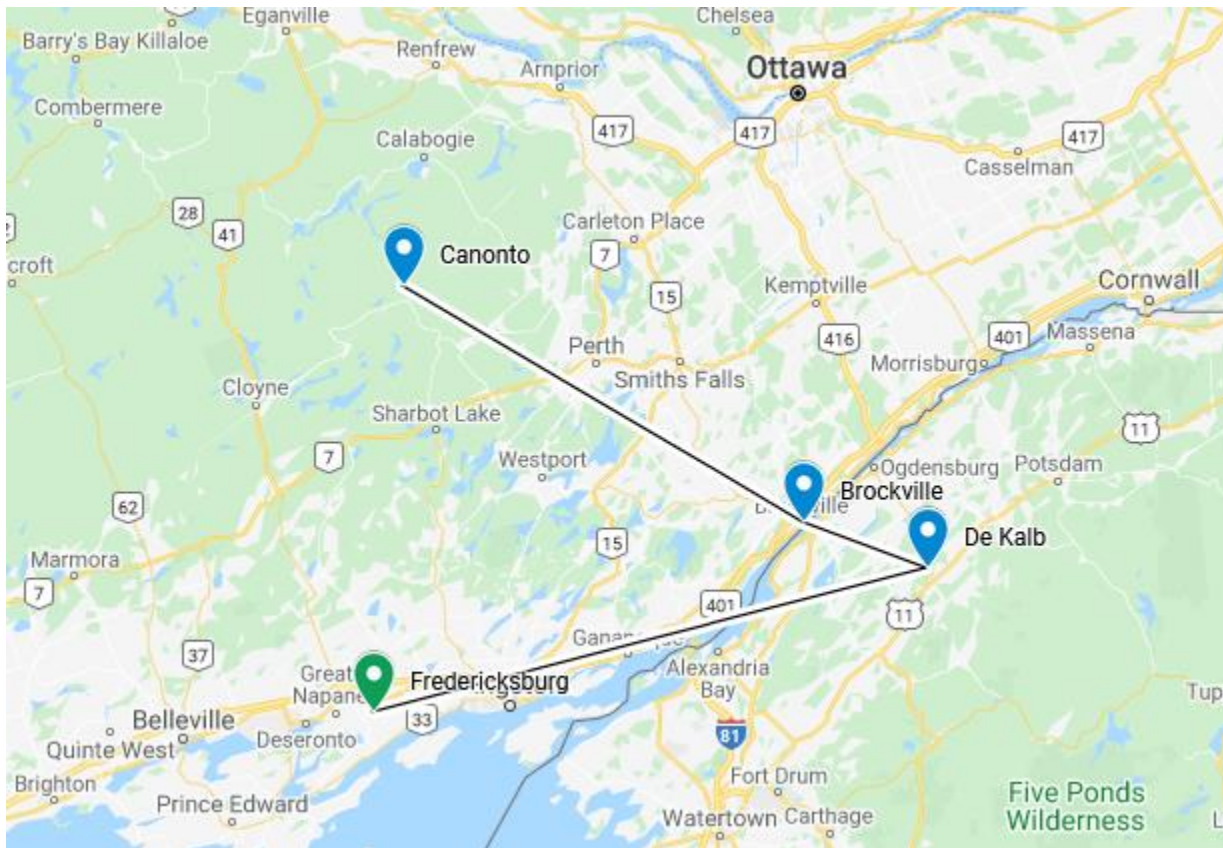
Daughter of [Simon Walters](#) (1791-Deceased) and [Sally Fraser](#) (1788-Deceased), not yet included in this genealogy document.

Wife of [William Michael Stewart](#) (1812-1893).

Mother of [Allan Thomas Stewart](#) (1861-1938).

Born 4 May 1827 in Fredericksburg, Greater Napanee, Lennox and Addington, Ontario, Canada.

Died 2 September 1902 in Canonto, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Ontario, Canada.



Her mother was born in Scotland, and her father in the U.S. In 1860, she is living with her husband and five children in De Kalb, Saint Lawrence, New York. Her occupation is housekeeping. Her husband is a farmer. In 1871, she is living with her husband and nine children, in Elizabethtown, Brockville, Ontario. She is Eastern Methodist. Her origin appears to be recorded as German. In 1891, she is living with her son and his wife, and two other sons, in Canonto, Addington, Ontario. She lived to be 75 years old.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LKKT-BHC>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Walters-9450>

5.15.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LKKT-BHC>



- 1857
Age 29  **Birth of Child**
1857
📍 New York, United States
 Charles Ambrose Stewart
1857–1915 • L2YY-1DV
- 1859
Age 31  **Birth of Child**
1859
📍 New York, United States
 Alcesta Stewart
1859–Deceased • L2YY-1KY
- 1861
Age 34  **Birth of Child**
8 August 1861
Heuvelton, St. Lawrence, New York, United States
 Etta Stewart
1861–1937 • LRT4-PFD
- 1861
Age 34  **Birth of Child**
19 September 1861
📍 De Kalb, St. Lawrence, New York, United States
 Allan Thomas Stewart
1861–1938 • LKKT-B6X
- 1866
Age 39  **Birth of Child**
15 November 1866
Ompah, North Frontenac, Frontenac, Upper Canada, British Colonial America
 Victoria Ann Stewart
1866–1917 • L2YB-9QN
- 1870
Age 42  **Birth of Child**
1870
! Algonquin
 William Duncan Stewart
1870–1964 • LJP3-LSM



5.15.2 U.S. Census (1860)

[See](#) William Michael Stewart (1812-1893)

5.15.3 Canada Census (1871)

[See](#) William Michael Stewart (1812-1893).

5.15.4 Canada Census (1891)

[See](#) Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938)

5.15.5 Grave (1902)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/179840225/elizabeth-stewart>

Elizabeth Walthers Stewart

Birth unknown

Death 1902

Burial

Ompah Cemetery

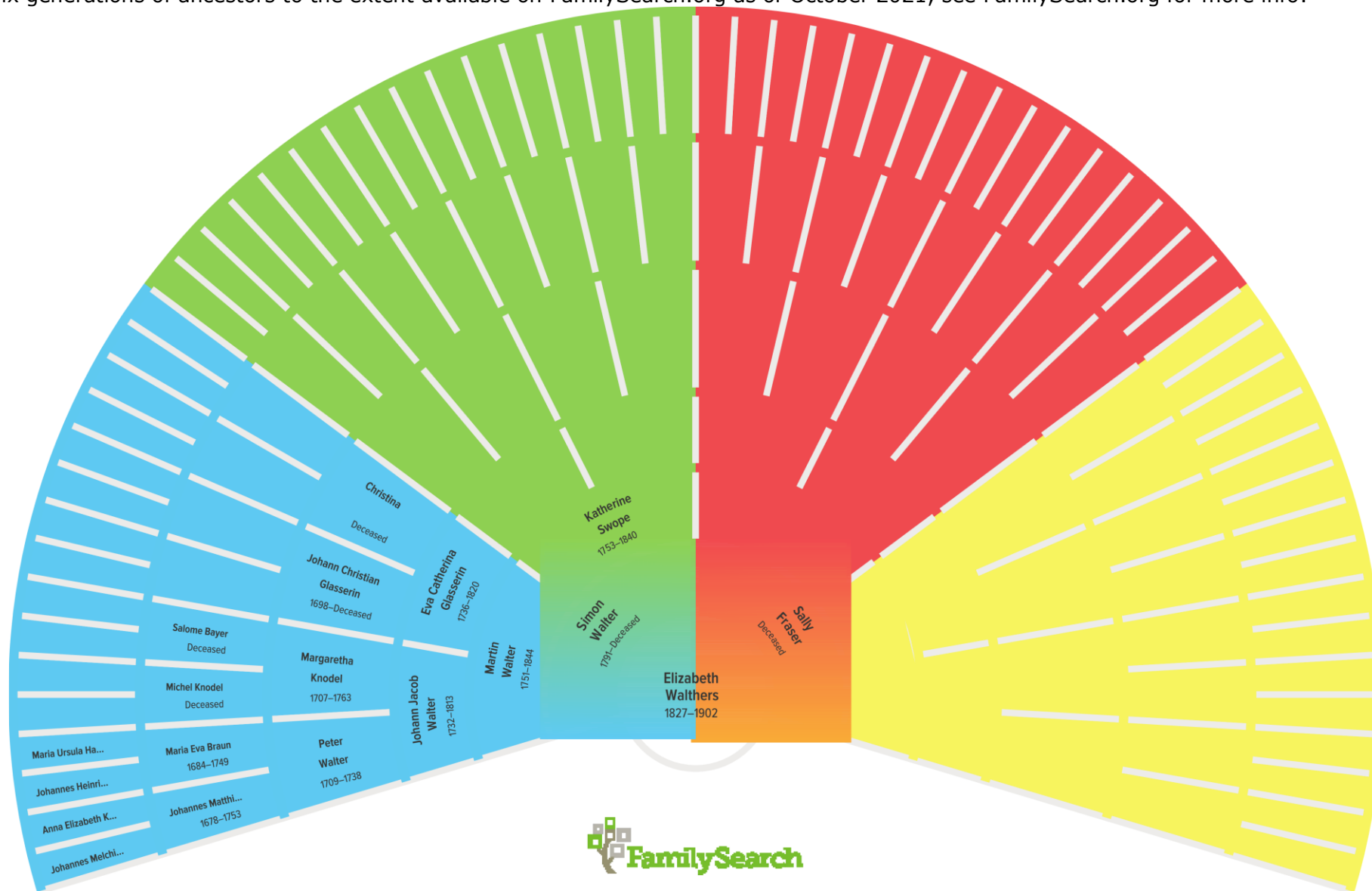
Ompah, Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada

Memorial ID 179840225 · View Source



5.15.6 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



6. Stewart - Great Steward Ancestry

All male Stewarts in our family line are direct line male descendants of Alexander Stewart, 4th High Steward of Scotland, and through him the first three High Stewards of Scotland. Of course, this means that all female Stewarts are descendants of the first four Great Stewards as well. It was Walter Stewart, 3rd Great Steward, who first adapted the Steward title to be his last name Stewart.

This lineage was confirmed through genetic testing as described below.

One of the first companies to conduct genetic genealogy, Britain's DNA founded by Alistair Moffat and Dr. James Wilson, in the mid 2010's conducted DNA testing on direct male descendants of James Stewart 5th High Steward of Scotland and Sir John Stewart, both sons of Alexander Stewart 4th Great Steward of Scotland. This testing showed that only descendants of Sir John Stewart had a unique Y chromosome marker named S781. Additional testing showed that this marker had been passed on to more than one of Sir John Stewart's sons, and so must have developed in Sir John Stewart himself. Therefore, any male with the S781 marker must be a direct male descendent of Sir John.

A [number of projects](#) have since been established to explore the S781 marker and help trace Sir John Stewart's descendants. One of the largest such projects is managed by [FamilyTreeDNA.com](#), with their S781 home page [here](#). (To join the project you must have had a genetic test that confirms you have the S781 marker.)

In the fall of 2021, William Mott Stewart (1962), son of William Cameron Stewart (1934-2013), son of William Samuel Stewart (1903-1953), son of Allan Thomas Stewart (1861-1938), son of William Michael Stewart (1812-1893), son of John Stewart (c. 1776-c. 1851), had his DNA tested by FamilyTreeDNA.com, and the results showed he carried the S781 marker on his Y chromosome. Therefore, since all male Stewarts in our family line carry the same Y chromosome, they all carry the same marker, and can trace their ancestry back to Sir John Stewart, then his father Alexander Stewart 4th Great Steward, and the first three Great Stewards of Scotland in a straight male line. Of course, this also means all females in our Stewart family trace their lineage back through the same line.

The S781 projects continue to gather information as more people are tested. For example, the genetic tests showed that William Stewart (1962) is a member of "haplogroup" R-A5025⁸. Tests of descendants of Sir John Stewart's son Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn (c. 1272-1333), showed they carry the haplogroup R-A5025 as well, which means that Sir Alan is in our lineage. Since Sir Alan is known to have had only one son, Sir Alexander of Darnley (1315-aft. 1374), who is also known to have had only one son, Sir Alexander of Darnley (c. 1342-bef. 1404), then unless illegitimate lines emerge that are not now known on the record, it is very likely that the R-A5025 marker and our lineage goes through these two Sir Alexanders as well.

Over time, as more Stewarts get tested at FamilyTreeDNA.com, it might be possible to extend our lineage downwards even further, possibly someday even enabling us to connect it with our currently known earliest male ancestor in the Stewart line, John Stewart (c. 1776-c. 1851).

Our currently known lineage from the 1st High Steward is summarized on the following page.

⁸ This is the FamilyTreeDNA naming, and might change as others are tested and added to the database and the haplogroup membership of William Mott Stewart (1962) is refined with greater granularity to identify additional ancestors lower in the tree.

Lineage From The Original Great Stewards of Scotland

[Walter Fitz Alan, 1st Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (c. 1106-1177)
|
[Allan Fitz Walter, 2nd Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (1140-1204)
|
[Walter, 3rd Great Steward of Scotland](#) (-1246)
|
[Alexander Stewart, 4th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (-1283)
|
[Sir John Stewart](#) (-c. 1298)
|
[Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn](#) (c.1272-1333)
|
[Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley and Crookston](#) (1315-aft. 1374)
|
[Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley](#) (c. 1342-bef. 1404)
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
[John Stewart](#) (c. 1776-c. 1851)
|
[William Michael Stewart](#) (1812-1893)
|
[Allan Thomas Stewart](#) (1861-1938)
|
[William Samuel Stewart](#) (1903-1953)
|
[William Cameron Stewart](#) (1934-2013)

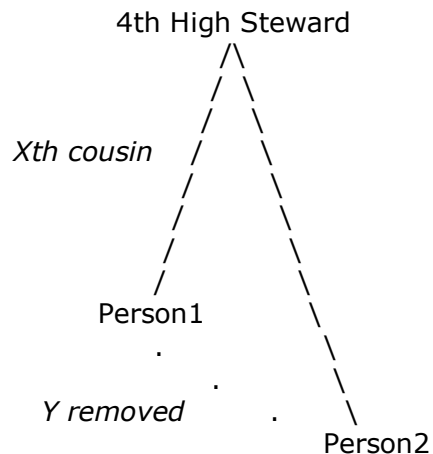
The lineage from the Great Stewards of Scotland to the current royal house of Great Britain is as follows, sharing with our Stewart family line our common ancestor Alexander Stewart, 4th Great Stewart of Scotland.



More information on the family trees of the royal houses of Britain and Scotland can be found at the following links:

- [Family tree of Scottish monarchs](#)
- [Family tree of the British royal family](#)
- [Family tree of British monarchs](#)
- [Queen Elizabeth II and Scotland](#)

Our line of Stewarts are cousins of all members of the royal family of Britain and Scotland below our common ancestor Alexander Stewart, 4th Great Stewart Of Scotland. However, until we know how many generations there were in our lineage between Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley (c. 1342-bef. 1404) and John Stewart (c. 1776-c. 1851), we don't know for sure how close a cousin. If we can fill in this lineage over time, then we will be able to determine that someone in the royal family is our "Xth cousin Yth times removed" as follows. Count the number of generations you and someone else are from our common ancestor Alexander Stewart 4th High Stewart. Then the smaller number is the X, and the bigger number minus the smaller number is Y.



Since Queen Elizabeth II is 23 generations from the 4th Great Stewart, the current generation of our family is approximately her 23rd cousin, possibly a few removed. For example, if we find more information on our lineage that indicates you are 25 generations from the 4th Great Stewart, then you would be Queen Elizabeth II's 23rd cousin twice removed.

Profiles of all of the Great Stewards of Scotland can be found in Section [7. Great Stewards of Scotland](#).

Profiles on our ancestors Sir John Stewart (-c. 1298), Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn (c.1272-1333), Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley and Crookston (1315-aft. 1374), and Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley (c. 1342-bef. 1404) can be found in the following sections.

6.1 Stewart, Sir John (-c. 1298)

(Note: Sir John is sometimes incorrectly referred to "as Bonkyl". However, he died in 1298, and his wife did not inherit the lands of Bonkyl from her father until after 1304, only then passing the title to her eldest son Sir Alexander, who is not in our lineage.)

Son of [Alexander Stewart, 4th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (c. 1214-1283) and [Jean Mac Angus](#).

Husband of [Margaret Bonkyl](#).

Father of [Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn](#) (c.1272-1333).

Born c. 1246 in Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Died 22 Jul 1298 in Falkirk, Stirling, Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1281.

2a Sir John, of Bonkyl, 'whose bravery Wallace praised above all men,' brought his own Islesmen from Bute and his wife's Border archers to aid the national cause, and was k. fighting for [Sir William Wallace](#) at the battle of Falkirk, 1298. He m. Margaret, dau. and heiress of Sir Alexander Bonkyl of that Ilk, and left with other issue,

1b Sir Alexander, of Bonkyl, who d. 1319.

2b Sir Alan, of Dreghorn, was k. fighting the English at the battle of Halidon Hill, 1333.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stewart_\(d._1298\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stewart_(d._1298))

As a baron of Scotland, Sir John participated in governmental affairs of Scotland, including confirmation of the Treaty of Salisbury, and was among those requesting Edward I of England to certify the papal dispensation to permit the marriage of his son Edward II to Margaret of Norway, the heir presumptive to the Scottish throne after the death of her grandfather Alexander III of Scotland.

After the tragic death of Margaret of Norway, the forced abdication of John Balliol, and the English invasion of Scotland in 1296, John's relations with Edward I of England soured and he came to support the Scottish cause against the English occupation during the First Scottish War of Independence.

A letter from 1297 indicates that Edward I of England considered Sir John, along with his brother Sir James the Steward of Scotland, and Sir Robert the Bruce, Earl of Carrick, as the primary threats to his rule of Scotland. In the letter, he charges the English treasurer in Scotland, Sir Hugh de Cressingham, to employ all the skill he has with the funds provided him to capture them to end the insurrection.

On July 22, 1298, the feast day of Saint Mary Magdalene, the English army under Edward I discovered the Scottish host led by Sir William Wallace and attacked. At the Battle of Falkirk, Sir John Stewart, the brother of the Steward of Scotland, commanded the Scottish archers; Sir William Wallace, the Guardian of Scotland, commanded the infantry; and Sir John Comyn, the nephew of King John Balliol, commanded the cavalry. After the initial skirmish with the English cavalry, the Scottish cavalry under Sir John Comyn fled the battlefield, leaving the archers fully exposed. The Scots resisted the attacks of the English cavalry for a time until the cavalry charged through the Scottish archers, killing their commander, Sir John Stewart. After falling

from his horse, the archers rallied around the body of their fallen lord and were killed to the man.

After the battle, Sir John Stewart was buried in the churchyard of the Falkirk Old Parish Church.

Marriage and issue

John married Margaret de Bonkyll, the daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander de Bonkyll of that Ilk. Margaret remarried, as in 1304 she is named as wife to Sir David, Lord of Brechin. By his wife Sir John had issue:

Sir [Alexander Stewart of Bonkyll](#) (d. 1319), eldest son and heir and the first "Stewart of Bonkyll," who had issue:

[John Stewart, 1st Earl of Angus](#);

Sir [Alan Stewart of Dreghorn](#) (d. 19 July 1333), killed in the [Battle of Halidon Hill](#). His descendants were the Stewarts of Darnley, the Earls of Lennox, the Seigneurs d'Abigny, and the [House of Stuart](#) who reigned over Great Britain and later the United Kingdom;

Sir Walter Stewart of Garlies and Dalswinton. His great-granddaughter Marion Stewart married John Stewart of Jedworth, a grandson of Alexander Stewart of Darnley. Their descendants were the Stewarts of Garlies, later Earls of Galloway and Lords Blantyre;

Sir James Stewart of Pearston (d. 19 July 1333) killed in the Battle of Halidon Hill, together with his elder brother Sir Alan Stewart. His descendants were the Stewart Lords of Lorne, Earls of Atholl, Earls of Buchan, Earls of Traquair and Clan Stewart of Appin.

Sir John Stewart of Daldon (d. 19 July 1333), killed in the Battle of Halidon Hill and apparently leaving no issue.

Sir Robert Stewart of Daldowie, ancestor of Steuart baronets and Seton-Steuart baronets.

Sir Hugh Stewart, who died without issue.

Isabella Stewart (d. after 15 July 1351), who married Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray.

Royal descendants

He is the direct paternal ancestor of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, the second husband of his brother's descendant, [Mary, Queen of Scots](#), and of their son, [James VI of Scotland](#), who later became James I of England in 1603. As such he was also the direct paternal ancestor of "[Bonnie Prince Charlie](#)."

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L1H1-N1N>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-270>

6.1.1 Battle of Falkirk (1298)



27 - Memorial To Men Who Fell At Battle Of Falkirk

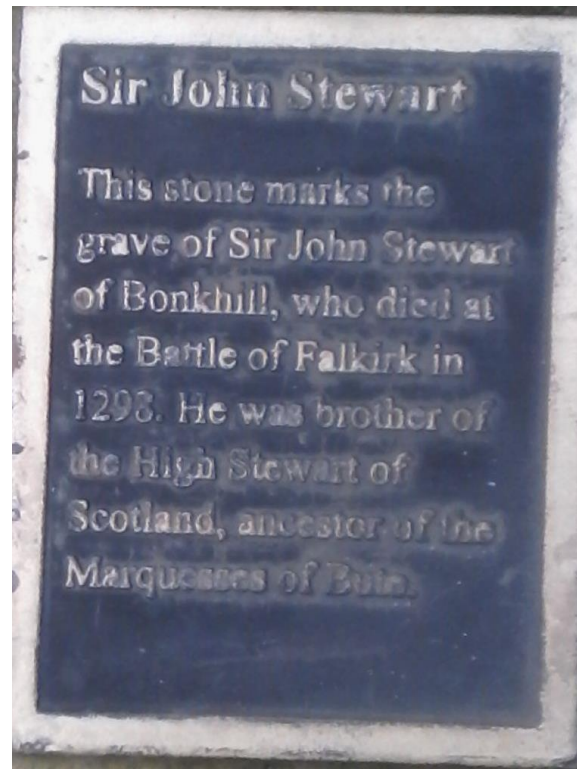
Memorial Stone, Esplanade Gardens, Rothesay, inscribed: In honour of the Men of Bute who, under the command of Sir John Stewart, fell to a man at the Battle of Falkirk, 22nd July 1298.

Who fought for Wallace on Falkirk's field,
John Stewart's men with sword and shield,
But o'er pow'rd thus! Their fate was sealed,
For freedom fell

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Falkirk

The Battle of Falkirk, which took place on 22 July 1298, was one of the major battles in the First War of Scottish Independence. Led by King Edward I of England, the English army defeated the Scots, led by William Wallace. Shortly after the battle Wallace resigned as Guardian of Scotland... Casualties among the Scottish leaders included Wallace's second-in-command, Sir John de Graham, as well as Sir John Stewart, and Macduff of Fife.

6.1.2 Grave



<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/123014457/john-stewart>

Birth 1246
Irvine, North Ayrshire, Scotland

Death 22 Jul 1298 (aged 51–52)
Falkirk, Falkirk, Scotland

Burial
Falkirk Parish Churchyard
Falkirk, Falkirk, Scotland

Memorial ID 123014457

6.2 Stewart, Sir Alan of Dreghorn (c. 1272-1333)

Son of [Sir John Stewart](#) (-c. 1298) and [Margaret Bonkyl](#).

Husband of wife unknown.

Father of [Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley and Crookston](#) (1315-aft. 1374).

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1281.

2b Sir Alan, of Dreghorn, was k. fighting the English at the battle of Halidon Hill, 1333, leaving with other issue,

1c Sir John, of Darnley and Crookston, d. before 1369, having had two sons, John and Robert, who both d.s.p.

2c Walter, d.s.p.m. before 1371.

3c Sir Alexander, of Darnley, s. to the Baronies of Darnley and Crookston by 1371, and had a son,

1d Sir Alexander, of Darnley, m. 1stly, possibly a sister of Sir John 'out with swird" Turnbull of Minto, and by her had five sons and a dau. He m. 2ndly, after 1381, Janet (living 1406), widow of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow (see ABERCORN, D.), and dau. of Sir William Keith of Galston, and by her had a 6th son (William, k. at Rouvray in the defence of Orleans, 1429). Sir Alexander d. before May 1404, leaving with other issue,

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_Stewart_of_Dreghorn

The son of Sir John Stewart (d. 1298) and his wife Margaret de Bonkyll, Sir Alan was a Scottish knight who fought for Robert the Bruce during the First War of Scottish Independence.

Sir Alan accompanied Edward Bruce to Ireland in 1315, during the latter's attempt at the throne of Ireland. He was captured by the English in 1316 but was quickly ransomed. For his services to the King, Sir Alan was granted the lands of Dreghorn in Ayrshire on April 28, 1315.[1]

Sir Alan Stewart was killed with his brothers, Sir James and Sir John Stewart, at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333.

Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MDWQ-WYS>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-1523>

6.2.1 Battle of Halidon Hill (1333)

Sir Alan Stewart was killed with his brothers, Sir James and Sir John Stewart, at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Halidon_Hill

The Battle of Halidon Hill took place on 19 July 1333 when a Scottish army under Sir Archibald Douglas attacked an English army commanded by King Edward III of England (r. 1327–1377) and was heavily defeated.

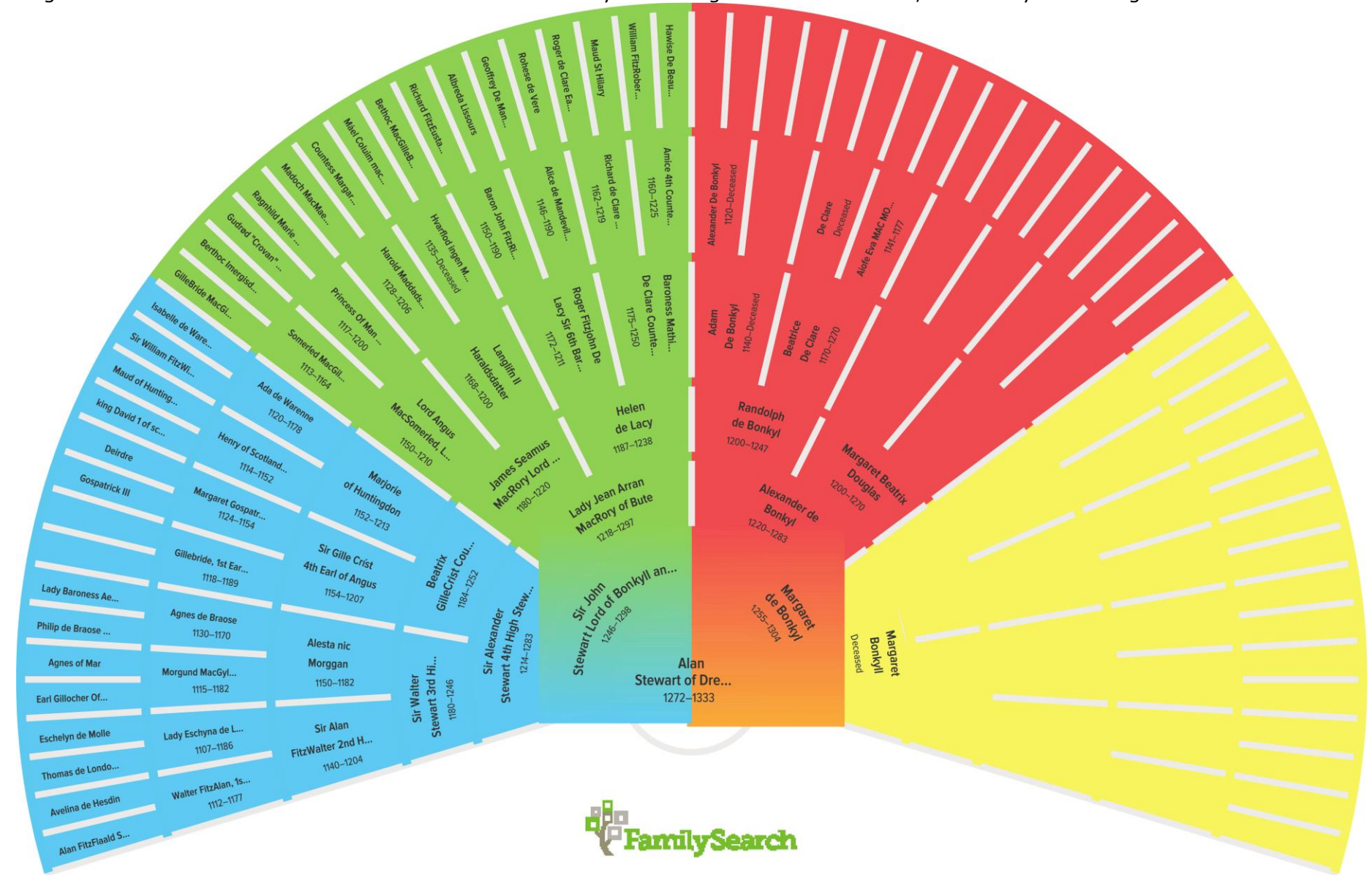
The year before, Edward Balliol had seized the Scottish Crown from five-year-old David II (r. 1329–1371), surreptitiously supported by Edward III. This marked the start of the Second War of Scottish Independence. Balliol was shortly expelled from Scotland by a popular uprising, which Edward III used as a *casus belli*, invading Scotland in 1333. The immediate target was the strategically important border town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which the English besieged in March.

A large Scottish army advanced to relieve the town. They attempted and failed to draw the English away from Berwick. By mid-July, knowing Berwick was on the verge of surrender and aware they were much stronger than the English, the Scots attacked. They unsuccessfully manoeuvred for position and then launched an assault on the English, who had taken up a favourable defensive position. English longbowmen caused heavy Scottish casualties during their approach and when the Scots came into contact with the English infantry the fight was short. The Scottish formations collapsed and the Scots fled in disorder. The English men-at-arms mounted and pursued the Scots for eight miles causing further heavy casualties. The Scottish commander and many of the Scots' senior nobility were killed during the battle.

Berwick surrendered on terms the next day. Balliol was reinstated as king of Scotland after ceding much of his territory to Edward III and agreeing to do homage for the balance. Balliol's opponents would not admit defeat and he was deposed again in 1334, restored in 1335 and deposed once again in 1336. In 1337 the Hundred Years' War broke out between France and England which allowed David II to consolidate his position in Scotland. In 1346 the Scots were decisively beaten at the Battle of Neville's Cross with heavy loss and David was captured. It was eleven years before terms were agreed for David's release. This included an Anglo-Scottish truce, which lasted for four decades and marked the end of the Second War of Scottish Independence.

6.2.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



6.3 Stewart, Sir Alexander of Darnley and Crookston (1315-aft. 1374)

Son of [Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn](#) (c.1272-1333) and mother unknown.

Husband of wife unknown.

Father of [Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley](#) (c. 1342-bef. 1404)

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1282.

3c Sir Alexander, of Darnley, s. to the Baronies of Darnley and Crookston by 1371, and had a son,

1d Sir Alexander, of Darnley, m. 1stly, possibly a sister of Sir John 'out with swird' Turnbull of Minto, and by her had five sons and a dau. He m. 2ndly, after 1381, Janet (living 1406), widow of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow (see ABERCORN, D.), and dau. of Sir William Keith of Galston, and by her had a 6th son (William, k. at Rouvray in the defence of Orleans, 1429). Sir Alexander d. before May 1404.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart_of_Darnley_\(died_1374\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart_of_Darnley_(died_1374))

Alexander Stewart was the third son of Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn. By 1345 he had received a charter for lands at Cambusnethan from Robert II. Following the successive deaths of his elder brothers, he inherited their baronies of Cruikston and Darnley, and is referred to as Dominus of the two properties by 1371.

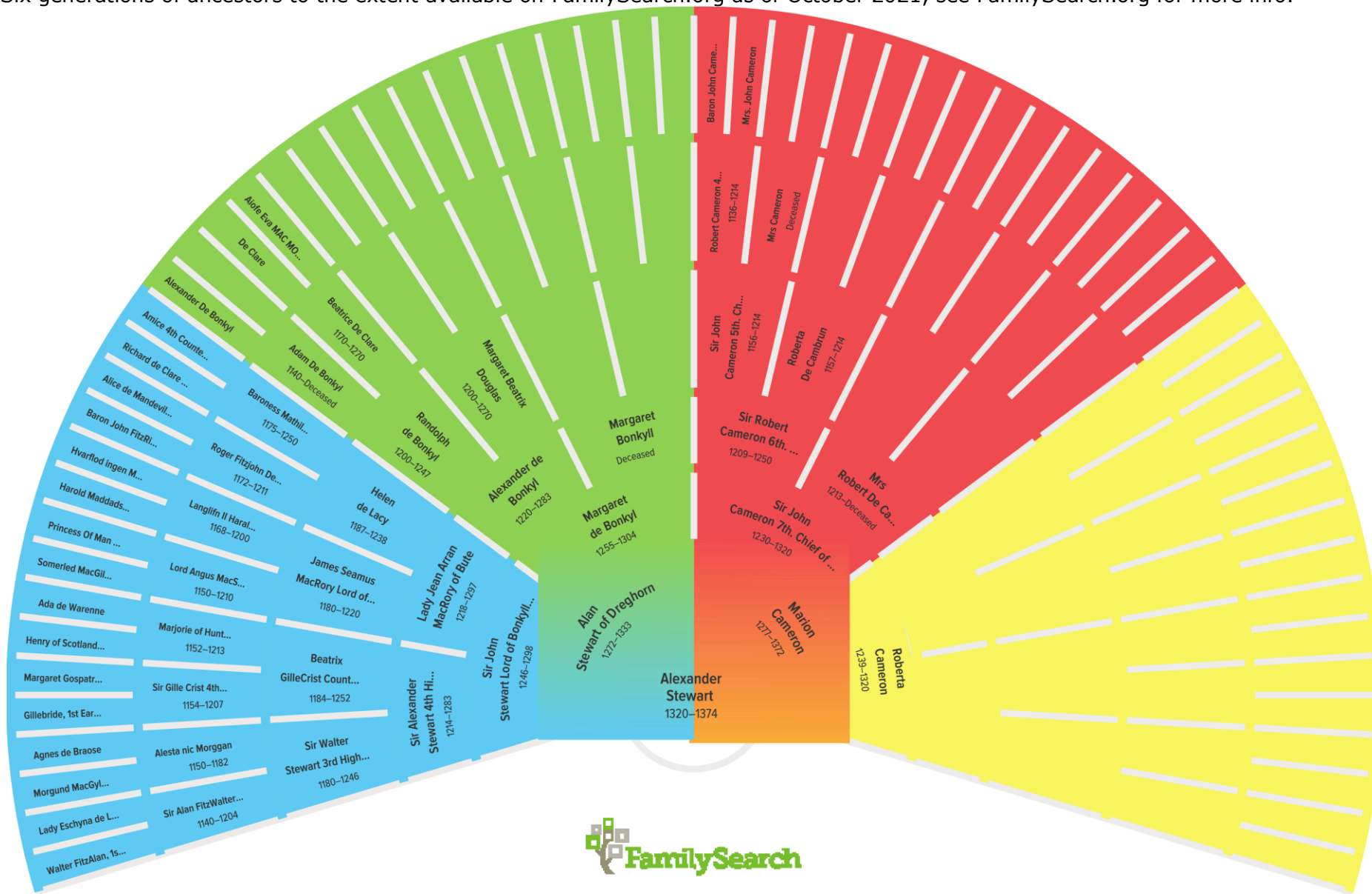
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LKYZ-3YB>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-1538>

6.3.1 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



6.4 Stewart, Sir Alexander of Darnley (c. 1342-bef. 1404)

Son of [Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley and Crookston](#) (1315-aft. 1374) and mother unknown.

Husband of wife unknown.

It is currently not known if our lineage goes through Sir Alexander's eldest son Sir John Stewart, 1st Seigneur d'Aubigny, or his second Sir William Stewart of Jedworth. Further information might well be forthcoming as more Stewarts get their DNA analyzed at FamilyTreeDNA.com.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1282, 1284.

1d Sir Alexander, of Darnley, m. 1stly, possibly a sister of Sir John 'out with swird'' Turnbull of Minto, and by her had five sons and a dau. He m. 2ndly, after 1381, Janet (living 1406), widow of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow (see ABERCORN, D.), and dau. of Sir William Keith of Galston, and by her had a 6th son (William, k. at Rouvray in the defence of Orleans, 1429). Sir Alexander d. before May 1404, leaving with other issue,

1e Sir John, 1st Seigneur d'Aubigny, s. his father in the feudal Barony of Darnley, took over 4,000 Scots to fight the English in France at the Dauphin's special request, 1421, captured Edmund Beaufort (later Duke of Somerset) at the battle of Beauge 1421, became Seigneur of Concessault and Aubigny in reward for his services, lost an eye and was captured by Lord Salisbury at Crevant 1423, but ransomed, was Constable of the Scots, in command of all Scottish troops in France from 1424, was granted the County of Evreux as a comte-pairie, 1426/7, and the right to quarter the Royal Arms of France, 1427/8, was joint French Ambassador to Scotland 1428, held Orleans against the English, and was k. at the battle of Rouvray in a sortie during the siege, 12 Feb. 1428/9. His branch of the family were the first to use the French spelling Stuart rather than Stewart, though there was then no consistent spelling of surnames. He m. (Papal dispensation, 23 Sept. 1406), Elizabeth (who d. Nov. 1429), yr. dau. and co-heiress of Duncan, 8th Earl of Lennox (beheaded 1425).

2e Sir William, (This affiliation is, however, disputed: see D.N.B., vol. xviii, p. 1247) of Jedworth, Sheriff of Teviotdale (which he helped to free from the English), Knight Banneret, ca. 1385, Ambassador to England, fought at the battle of Otterburn 1388, was captured at Homildon Hill by Harry 'Hotspur'' and put to death, 1402. He m. Isabel, widow of Sir Richard Oliver.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart_of_Darnley_\(died_1404\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart_of_Darnley_(died_1404))

He was the son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley (d. after 26 August 1374) and Joanna. He married first Janet Turnbull of Minto and had at least one son with her. He married second Jonetta Keith, widow of David Hamilton of Cadzow, and daughter of Sir William Keith of Galston, and was granted his wife's lands of Galston by John Stewart, Earl of Carrick and they had six children.

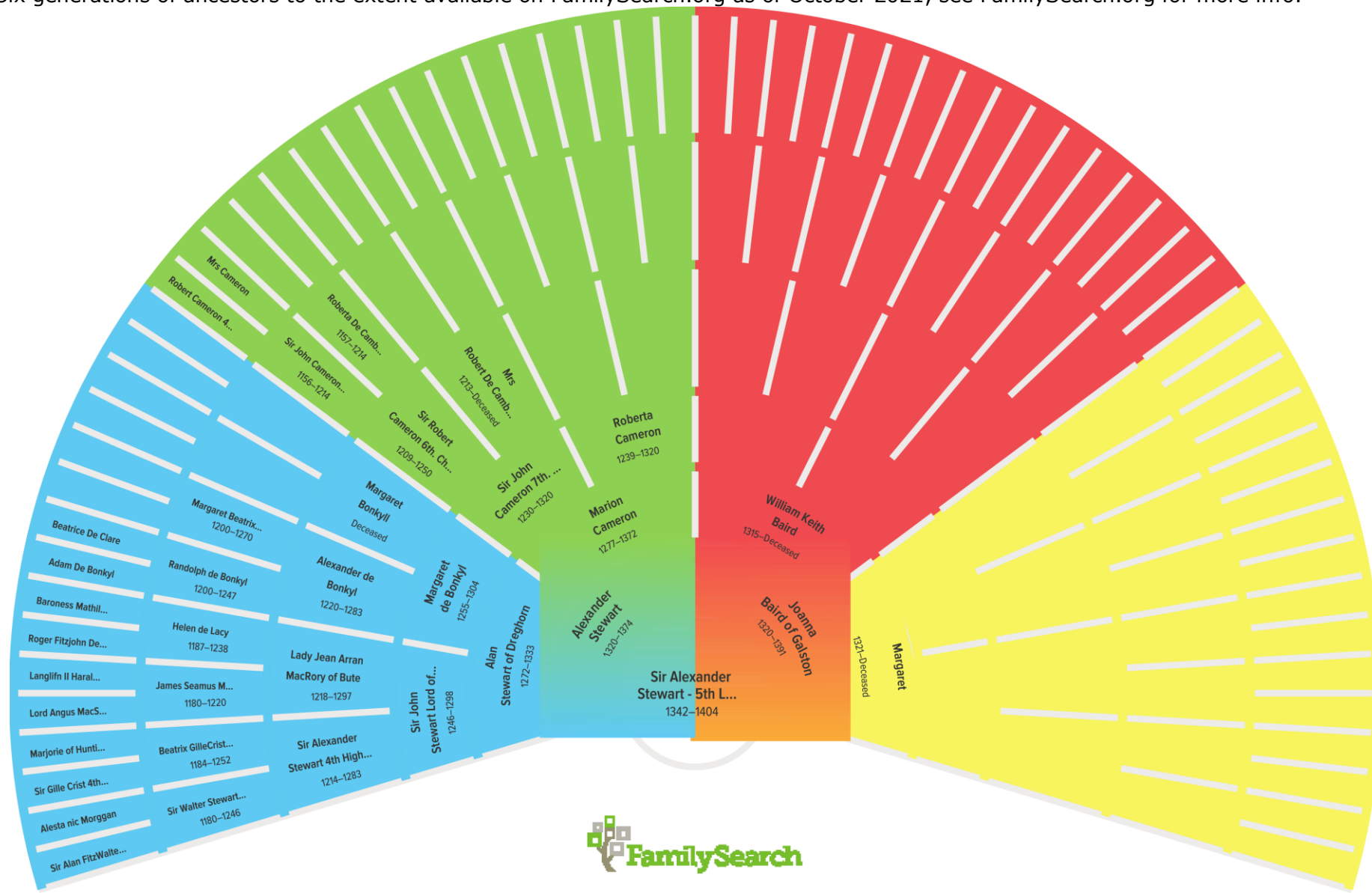
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/9CCY-2NC>

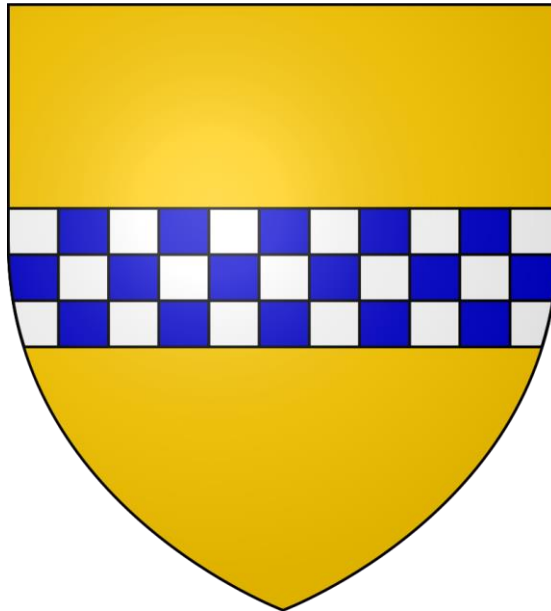
<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-1532>

6.4.1 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



7. Great Stewards of Scotland



28 - High Stewards of Scotland Coat Of Arms

A fess chequy argent and azure. The fess is an allusion to the chequered tablecloth used by the High Steward in the Court of Exchequer for counting money.

The terms "Great Steward" and "High Steward" are used interchangeably, and refer to the highest office underneath the Scottish Crown. It was Walter, 3rd Great Steward of Scotland, that adapted his title Steward to be his last name Stewart, passing it down to the 4th, 5th, and 6th Stewarts, then to the first Royal Stewart, [Robert Stewart II, King of Scots](#) (1316-1390), and then to all later Stewart descendants.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_High_Steward_of_Scotland

The title of High Steward or Great Steward is that of an officer who controls the domestic affairs of a royal household. In the 12th century King David I of Scotland gave the title to Walter fitz Alan, a nobleman from Brittany, whose descendants adopted the surname "Steward", later "Stewart" and later founded the royal House of Stewart.

A junior branch of the Stewart family descended from the younger son of Alexander Stewart, 4th High Steward of Scotland (d.1283), namely "Stewart of Darnley", paternal ancestors of King James I & VI, lived for several generations in France, when the name became spelt in the French manner "Stuart" and "Dernelé".

In 1371 Robert Stewart, 7th High Steward of Scotland inherited the throne of Scotland via his mother and became King Robert II of Scotland, when the title or office of High Steward of Scotland merged into the crown. However it was re-granted by the monarch to his elder son and heir apparent, together with the titles Duke of Rothesay (created 1398) and Baron of Renfrew (created 1404). Thus, currently, The Prince of Wales is High Steward of Scotland, sometimes known as the Prince and Great Steward of Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1280.

The historic House of Stuart or Stewart take their surname from their mediaeval office of hereditary Great Steward of Scotland, which is still held by their descendant in the female line, H.R.H. PRINCE CHARLES.

Before they came to Scotland, the family were noble Bretons, hereditary Stewards of Dol nine centuries ago, and were connected with the Counts of Dol and Dinan who were a branch of the ancient ruling dynasty of Brittany. So they were probably ultimately Ancient Britons in origin: and it is perhaps fitting that the family gave the first monarchs to united Great Britain.

They became Kings of Scots in 1371, and were Sovereigns of England and Ireland as well, 1603-1715; while various branches of their male line (whether lawful or natural, and assuming several surnames) have held the Principality of Wales and the English dukedoms of Cornwall, York, Gloucester, Cambridge, Kendal, Monmouth, Cleveland, Southampton, Northumberland and Berwick, as also the ancient Earldoms of Arundel and Surrey, the Irish Earldom of Blesington and also the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Scottish dukedoms of Rothesay, Albany, Ross and Lennox, and the Marquisate of Ormond (the first four dukes and the first marquis ever created in Scotland being all Stuarts), the Scots earldoms of Fife, Atholl, Mar, Angus, Strathearn, Caithness, March, Buchan Menteith, Orkeny Carrick, Bothwell, Arran and Traquair, the French dukedoms of Touraine and FitzJames (as Peers of France) and the Counties of Beaumont-le-Roger, Boulogne, Auvergne and Evreux (a Stuart was Constable of France and several became Marshals of France), the Italian duchy of Terranuova and the Viceroyalty of Naples, the Spanish dukedoms of Alba, Veragua, Arjona, Montoro, Huescar, Galisteo, Liria and Xerica (many Stuarts were Grandees of Spain of the First Class), with the County-Duchy of Olivares, the county of Montijo and many other marquisates and counties, also the hereditary offices of Admiral of the Indies and Grand Constable of Navarre.

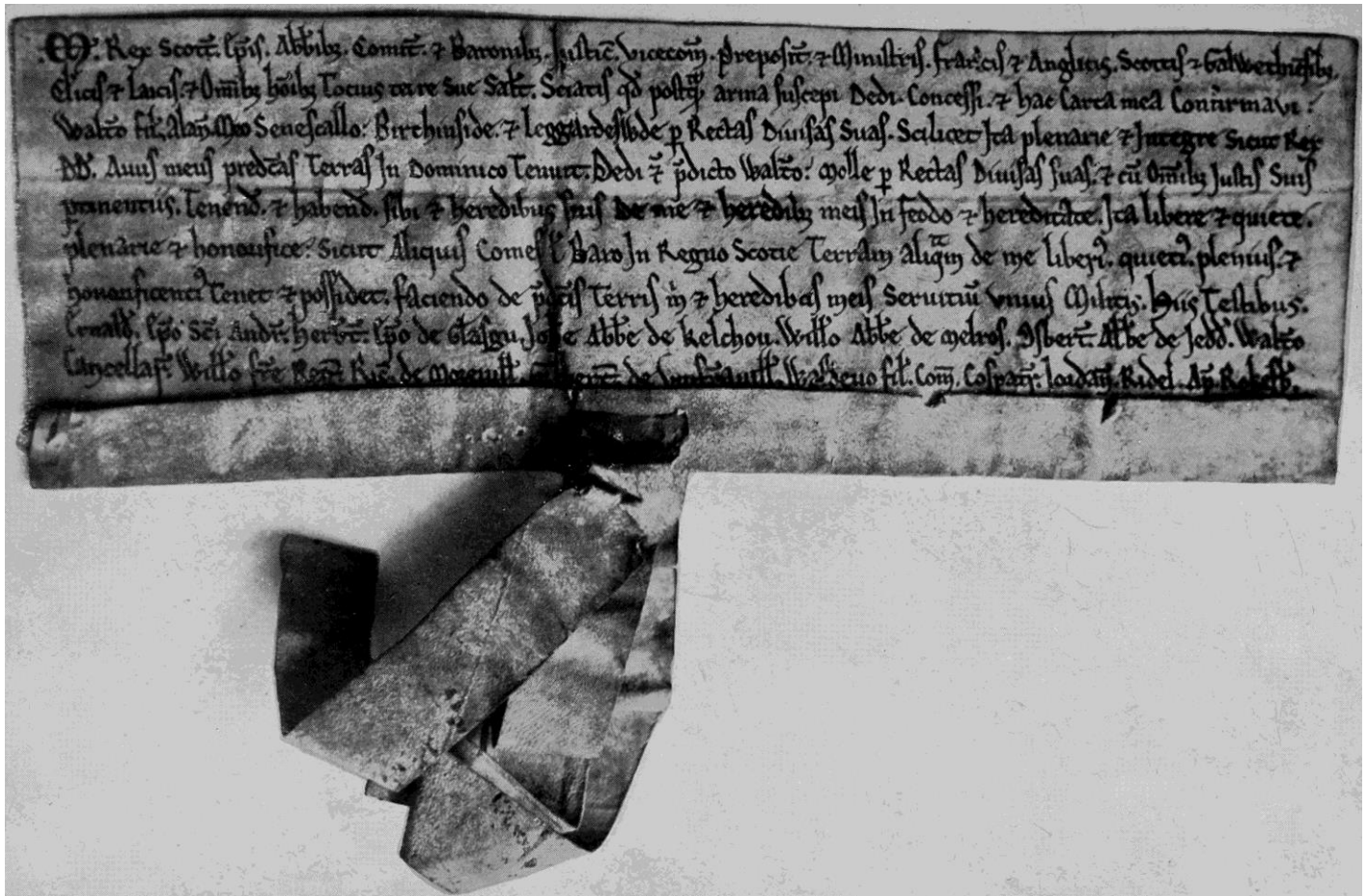
They have received three Cardinal's hats, and have given two Prime Ministers to Great Britain; while many members of their race have been Knights of the Garter and of the Golden Fleece, as also of the Thistle which they founded.

Branches of their male line (mostly illegitimate) still hold the English dukedoms of Richmond, Grafton and St. Albans, the British marquessate of Bute, earldom of Wharnccliffe and barony of Southampton, the United Kingdom dukedom of Gordon, viscountcies of Daventry and Stuart of Findhorn and barony of Montagu, the Irish earldom of Castle Stewart, the Scottish Dukedoms of Buccleuch, Lennox, and Queensberry, also earldoms of Galloway and Moray, the French dukedom of Aubigny and the Spanish dukedom of Penaranda; besides several baronetcies.

The present Earl of Moray descends in the male line from Robert Stuart, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland 1388-1420, yr. son of KING ROBERT II, and has inherited his Stuart earldom in the female line through the heiress of James Stuart, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland 1567-1570, natural son of KING JAMES V.

There were six Great Stewards before Robert II, King of Scots, as described in the following sections.

7.1 Walter Fitz Alan, 1st Great Steward Of Scotland (c. 1106-1177)



29 - Walter Fitz Alan's charter of Birkenaide, Legerwood, and Mow

[Walter's charter of Birkenaide, Legerwood and Mow from Malcolm IV, King of Scotland](#)

Son of [Alan fitz Flaald](#) (died 1121×) and [Avelina de Hesdin](#).

Husband of [Eschyne de Molle](#).

Father of [Allan Fitz Walter, 2nd Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (1140-1204).

Born c. 1106 in England.

Died 1177 in Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1281.

WALTER FITZ ALAN, 1ST GREAT STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, was granted that hereditary office (the greatest under the Scottish Crown) with vast estates by KING DAVID I (1124-1153), founded Paisley Priory for Cuniac monks, ca. 1163, and was made a lay brother of the Benedictine Order, repelled an invasion of Renfrewshire by the Islesmen 1164; and d. 1177. He m. Eschyne de Molle (widow of Robert de Croc), probably dau. of Thomas of the Lundins and sister of Malcolm, 1st hereditary Doorward of Scotland, and by her left issue, a son, ALAN FITZ WALTER, 2ND GREAT STEWARD OF SCOTLAND.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_fitz_Alan

Walter, son of Alan fitz Flaald (died 1121×) and Avelina de Hesdin, was the founder of the Stewart family, from which descended the royal Stewart dynasty.

Walter's father was a Breton knight who was granted lands in Shropshire by Henry I, King of England. Previous to this, Alan had acted as steward to the bishops of Dol in Brittany. Walter was a minor English landholder. He held North Stoke, north of Arundel, by way of a grant from his brother, William. He also held land at "Conelon" or "Couten".

Walter appears to have arrived in Scotland in about 1136, during the reign of David I, King of Scotland. Following Henry's death in 1135, the Fitz Alans evidently sided with David in his support of the contested English royal claims of Henry's daughter, Matilda. The date of Walter's introduction into Scotland may be marked by the original part of the so-called "foundation charter" of Melrose Abbey, which records Walter as a witness.

Walter served as David's dapifer or senescallus (steward). He served in this capacity for three successive Scottish kings: David, Malcolm IV and William I. Walter is increasingly attested by royal charters from about 1150. As the king's steward, Walter would have been responsible for the day-to-day running of the king's household. Whilst the chamberlain was responsible for the king's sleeping compartments, the steward oversaw the king's hall. Walter's ancestors were stewards to the Breton lords of Dol. In fact, his elder brother, Jordan, inherited this stewardship from their father, and held this office at the time of Walter's own establishment in Scotland. As such, it is probable that Walter possessed a degree of experience in the profession.

Walter lived during a period in history when Scottish monarchs sought to attract men to their kingdom by promising them gifts of land. To such kings, royal authority depended upon their ability to give away territories in the peripheries of the realm. Although the twelfth-century Scottish monarchs did not create any new earldoms for the incoming Anglo-Norman magnates, they did grant them provincial lordships. The most important of these mid-century colonial establishments were: Annandale for Robert de Brus; Upper Eskdale and Ewesdale for Robert Avenel; Lauderdale and Cunningham for Hugh de Morville; Liddesdale for Ranulf de Sules; and Mearns, Strathgryfe, Renfrew and North Kyle for Walter himself. As a result of their tenure in high office, and their dominating regional influence, these provincial lords were equal to the native Scottish earls in all but rank.

In 1161x1162, Malcolm confirmed Walter's stewardship, and confirmed David's grants of Renfrew, Paisley, Pollock, "Talahret", Cathcart, Dripps, Mearns, Eaglesham, Lochwinnoch and Innerwick. He also granted Walter West Partick, Inchinnan, Stenton, Hassenden, Legerwood and Birkenhead, as well as a toft with twenty acres in every burgh and demesne in the realm. For this grant, Walter owed his sovereign the service of five knights. The impressive list of twenty-nine eminent men who attested this transaction appears to be evidence that the proceedings took place in a public setting before the royal court.

At some point during his career, Walter received North Kyle from either David or Malcolm. Also in 1161x1162, the king granted Walter the lands of Mow for the service of one knight. In 1165, Walter is stated to have held lands worth two knight's fees in Shropshire. As such, the vast majority of his holdings were located north of the Anglo-Scottish border.

Walter was a benefactor of Melrose Abbey, and granted this religious house the lands of Mauchline in Ayrshire. He also granted his lands in Dunfermline and Inverkeithing to Dunfermline Abbey.

Walter founded Paisley Priory in about 1163. Walter's priory at Paisley was dedicated in part to St James the Greater.

Walter was married to Eschina de Londres (fl. 1177×1198), and with her had his successor, Alan Fitz Walter, 2nd Great Stewart of Scotland.

Walter witnessed an act by King Malcolm IV at Les Andelys in Normandy. This charter appears to reveal that Walter was one of the Scottish barons who accompanied the king upon the English campaign against the French at Toulouse in 1159.

Walter served as steward until his death in 1177. Before his demise, Walter retired to Melrose Abbey, and died there a lay member of the monastery. He was thereafter buried at Paisley.

John G. Wilson; Walter Fitzalan (c1136-1177) First Hereditary High Steward Of Scotland; [The Scottish Genealogist](#); Sep. 1982; Vol. XXIX No. 3.

Walter, the son of a Breton knight and ancestor of the Stewart kings, took up service with David I of Scotland around 1136. The king made him 'dapifer' or steward of his household, an office his descendants were to hold for generations. The sixth High Steward married Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I, 'The Bruce'. Their son became the first 'Stewart' king, Robert II, in 1371.

Along with the post of High Steward, Walter was granted lands in Renfrew and North Kyle in Ayrshire. When the young Steward came to Scotland, from Shropshire, on the Welsh Marches, he brought a number of followers in his train, to settle on his lands which later became the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. The Brisbanes of Bishopton, the Montgomerys of Eaglesham, the Semples of Lochwinnoch, all claim to have come in the FitzAlan train, including an ancestor of Sir William Wallace.

When Walter arrived in Scotland, the country had been undergoing a slow process of 'Anglo-Norman' settlement which had begun under the reign of Alexander I (1078-1124): Renfrew at this time, was covered with forest and waste, apart from the odd church, around which villages had grown up. When the Steward received his charter for the lands of Renfrew, he built a hunting lodge at Blackhall on the White Cart, the river which flows through today's town of Paisley. At this point came the distribution of his lands among his followers. Strongholds began to spring up, land was reclaimed and forests were cleared for cultivation.

In 1163, Walter took steps to found Paisley Priory, which later became the Abbey, and the town of Paisley began to grow up on the opposite bank of the White Cart. He also founded a hospital for lepers in Berwickshire and had played a part in the foundation of Kelso and Melrose Abbeys. In the reign of William I, he granted the lands of Mauchline to Melrose Abbey. (Walter continued to serve under Malcolm IV, and William I, until his death in 1177). Walter FitzAlan had played a big part in the settlement of families in the Scotland of David I.

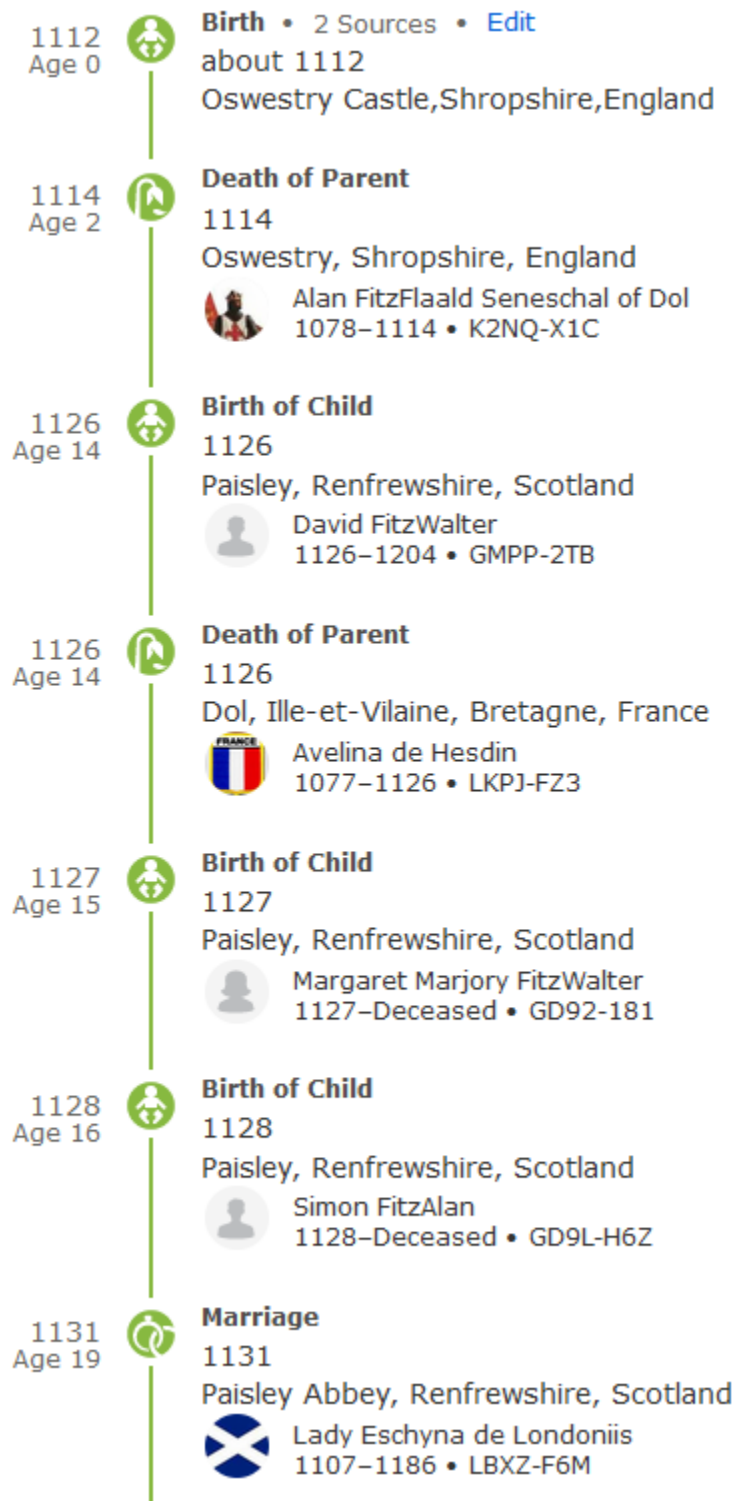
Genealogy websites:











<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LBKB-H6F>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/FitzAlan-573>

7.1.1 Timeline

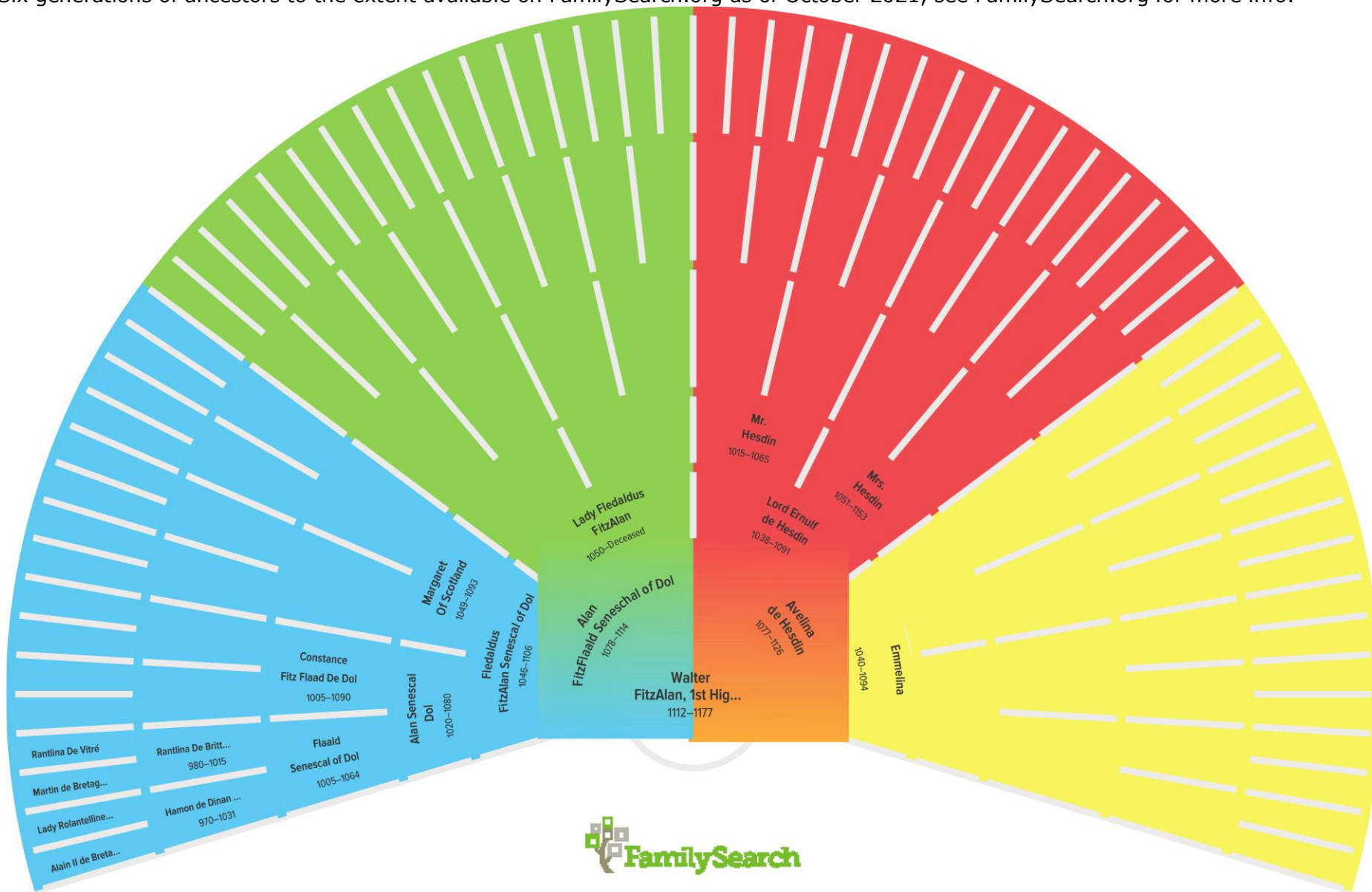
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LBKB-H6F>



- 1136
Age 24  **Birth of Child**
1136
Oswestry, Shropshire, England
 William FitzAlan
1136-1210 • GD9L-WR3
- 1138
Age 26  **Military Service** • [Edit](#)
1 August 1138
Cowton Moor, Yorkshire, England
Fought for Scotland at the Battle of the Standard at Northallerton in 1138 under the command of King David I's son, Prince Henry
- 1140
Age 28  **Birth of Child**
1140
 Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 Sir Alan FitzWalter 2nd High Steward of Scotland
1140-1204 • LCJX-48P
- 1150
Age 38  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
1st High Steward of Scotland, c1150-1177
ABT 1150
- 1164
Age 52  **Military Service** • [Edit](#)
1164
Renfrew, Renfrewshire, Scotland
Led a force which defeated Somerled, King of the Hebrides (Gaelic: rí Innse Gall) in the Battle of Renfrew.
- 1177
Age 65  **Death** • 5 Sources • [Edit](#)
2 February 1177
 Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland

7.1.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



7.2 Alan Fitz Walter, 2nd Great Steward of Scotland (1140-1204)



30 - The Seal of Alan fitz Walter

[The seal of Alan fitz Walter, reading "SIGILL. ALANI FILII WALTERI.", appended to the renunciation by Alan of all claims to the lands of Blenselei in favour of the Melrose Abbey, circa 1190.](#)

Son of [Walter Fitz Alan, 1st Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (c. 1106-1177) and [Eschyne de Molle](#).

Husband of [Alestá](#), daughter of Morggán, Earl of Mar.

Father of [Walter, 3rd Great Steward of Scotland](#) (?-1246)

Born 1140 in Scotland.

Died 1204 in Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1281.

ALAN FITZ WALTER, 2ND GREAT STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, who is said to have been a Crusader with RICHARD COEUR-DE-LION, m. Eve, possibly dau. of Sweyn Thor's-son, overlord of Crawford (ancestor of the Ruthvens-see GOWRIE, E.), and had issue, WALTER, his successor.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_fitz_Walter,_2nd_High_Steward_of_Scotland

Alan fitz Walter, 2nd High Steward of Scotland, was the son and heir of Walter fitz Alan, 1st High Steward of Scotland, by his spouse Eschina. From 1178, the time of his succession to his father, until his death in 1204, Alan served as Steward of Scotland (dapifer) to William the Lion, King of Scots. It was during Alan's lifetime that his family acquired the Isle of Bute.

A Royal Grant to Kinloss Abbey, signed at Melrose Abbey was made between 1179 and 1183. Amongst the witnesses are the Abbot of Melrose, the Abbot of Newbottle, Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland, 'Alan, son of Walter the Steward, and William de Lauder.

Alan became a patron of the Knights Templar and is responsible for expanding Templar influence in Scotland. There is no evidence, however, that he joined the Order before his death.

He appears as a witness to other charters of William The Lion.

By his second marriage to Alesta, daughter of Morggán, Earl of Mar, he had Walter Stewart, 3rd High Steward of Scotland.

He is buried with his father in Paisley Abbey.

<https://www.stewartsociety.org/history-of-the-stewarts.cfm?section=famous-stewarts&subcatid=15&histid=133>

Alan was a Commander under Richard the Lionheart on the Third Crusade in 1191. He sailed with him from England and arrived in time to take part in the conquest of Cypress.

Genealogy websites:

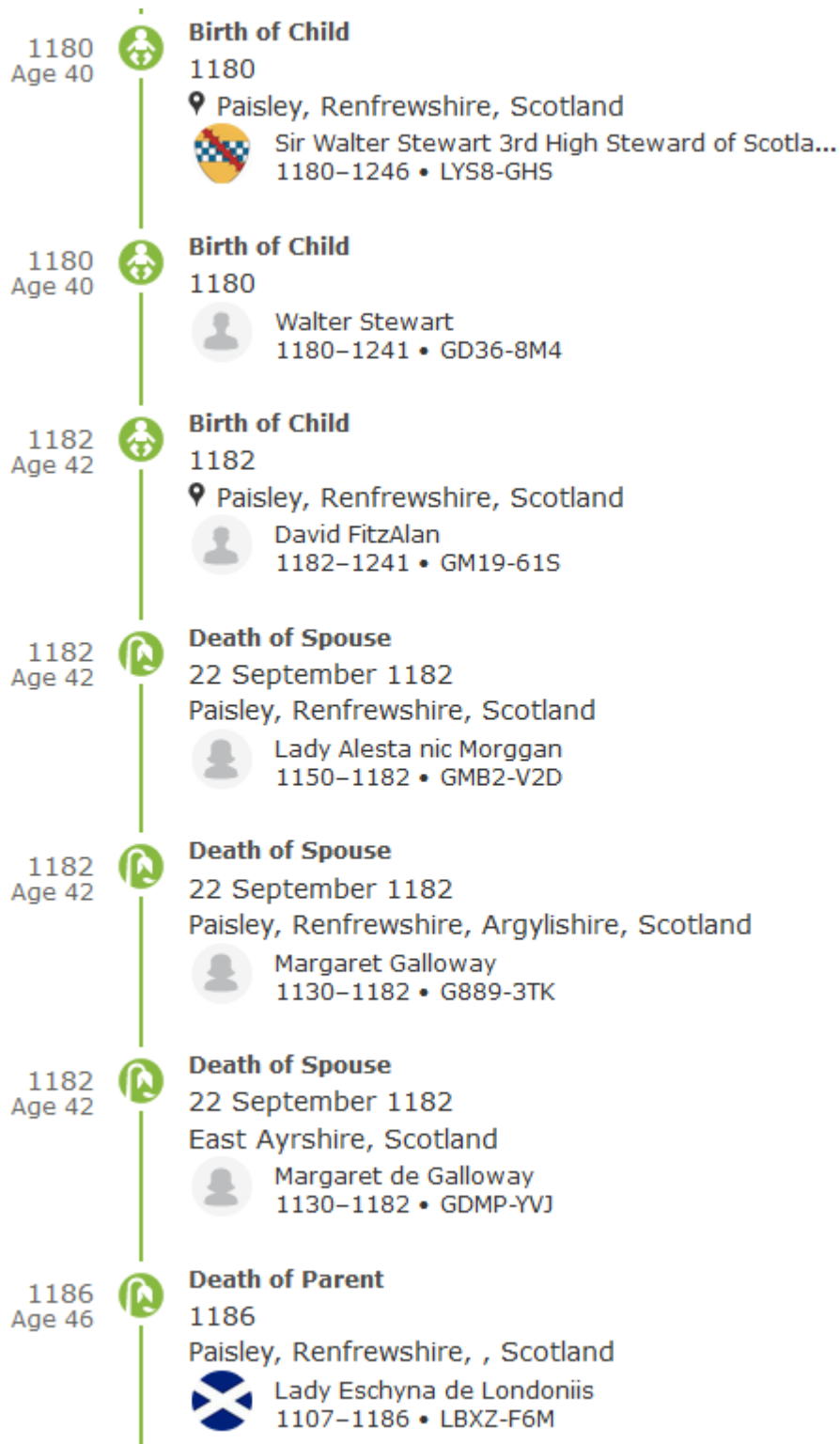
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LCJX-48P>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/FitzWalter-103>

7.2.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LCJX-48P>





- 1199
Age 59



Custom Event • [Edit](#)
Fact
1199
Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Palestine
Crusader with Richard Coeur de Leon
- 1204
Age 64



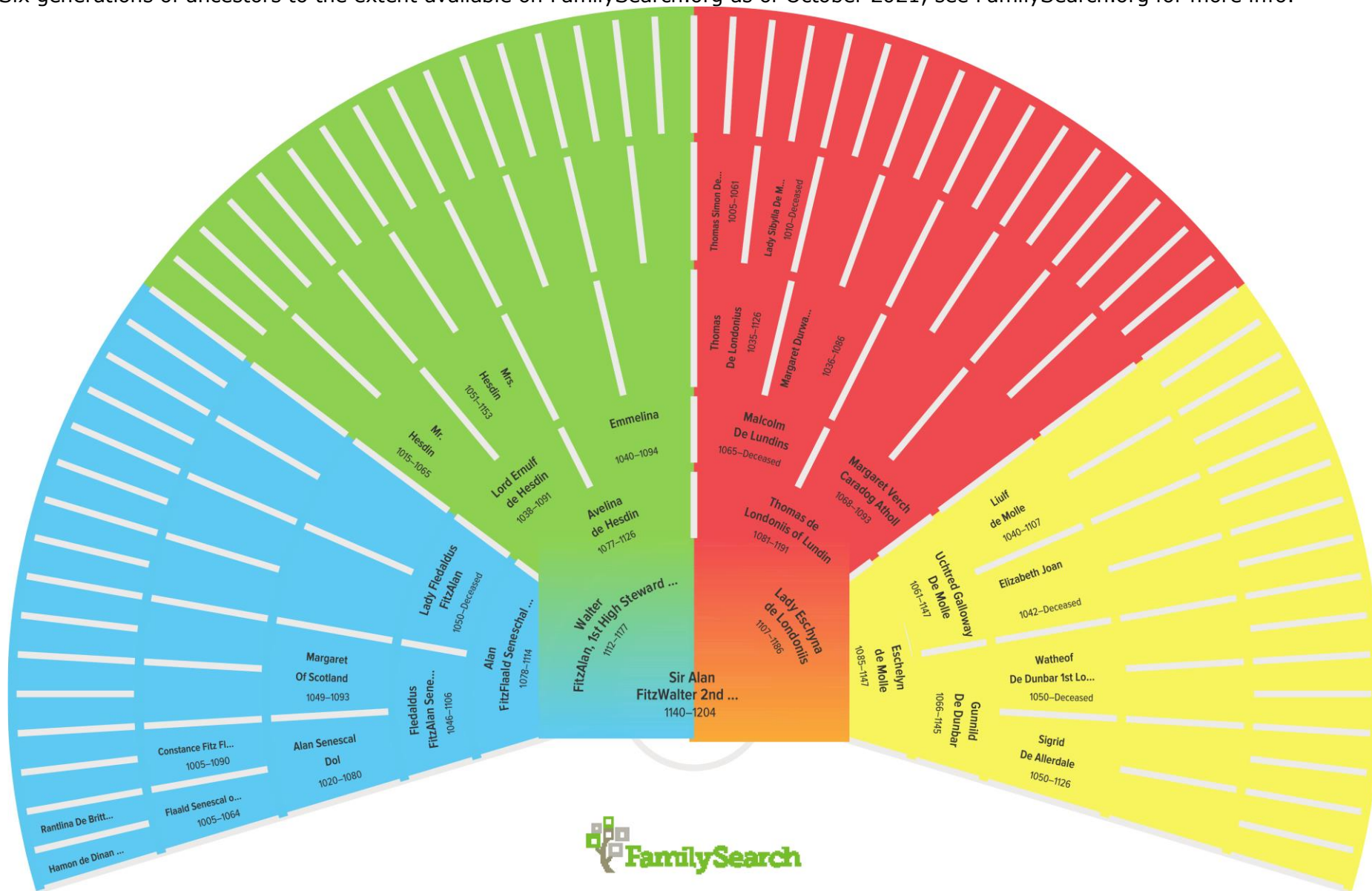
Burial • 1 Source • [Edit](#)
1204
Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
- 1204
Age 64



Death • 4 Sources • [Edit](#)
24 August 1204
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland

7.2.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



7.3 Walter, 3rd Great Steward Of Scotland (?-1246)

Son of [Allan Fitz Walter, 2nd Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (1140-1204) and [Alesta](#), daughter of Morggán, Earl of Mar.

Husband of [Beatrix](#), daughter of Gilchrist 3rd Earl of Angus.

Father of [Alexander Stewart, 4th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (c. 1214-1283).

Born date uncertain.

Died 1246 in Dundonald, Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1281.

WALTER, 3RD GREAT STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, was **the first to assume the surname of Stewart from his office**, raised Paisley Priory to the rank of an Abbacy ca. 1219, was Justiciar of Scotland north of Forth from 1230, m. Beatrix, dau. of Gilchrist, 3rd Earl of Angus (one of the Seven Earls of Scotland), and had issue, ALEXANDER, his successor.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Stewart,_3rd_High_Steward_of_Scotland

Walter Stewart of Dundonald was 3rd hereditary High Steward of Scotland and Justiciar of Scotia. He was the eldest son of Alan fitz Walter, 2nd High Steward of Scotland. He was the first member of the House of Stuart to use Stewart as a surname, and was designated "of Dundonald".

He witnessed a charter by King Alexander II, under the designation of "Walterus filius Alani, Senescallus, Justiciar Scotiae" and it may be that seal which Nisbet described pertaining to Walter Hereditary High Steward of Scotland. Around the seal it states "Sigill. Walteri filii Allani".

Walter married Bethóc, daughter of Gille Críst, Earl of Angus by his wife, Marjorie, youngest daughter of Henry of Scotland, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon and his wife, Ada de Warenne. They were parents of Alexander Stewart, 4th High Steward of Scotland, sometime Regent of Scotland.

<https://dundonaldcastle.org.uk/walter-stewart-the-3rd-high-steward-of-scotland/>

Walter began his tenure as High Steward of Scotland to King William the Lion (1165-1214). As witness to a charter by King William the Lion at Dunfrez (Dumfries), we find him entitled "Walterus filius Alani Dapifer" (Walter son of Alan the Steward).

On the king's death in 1214, William's only, and long awaited son with his second wife, Queen Ermengarde de Beaumont, Walter became High Steward to King Alexander II who was then aged only sixteen.

Walter appears to use 'Stewart' as his surname rather than the patronymic Norman addition of Fitz - or son of or fils in French. Among the witnesses to Walter's charters we also find Nicolas, the parson of Dundonald (persona de Dundovenald). Another charter with the Great Seal of Scotland granted by Alexander II in favour of the Church of Glasgow dated at Air (Ayr) on 8th May 1223 also mentions Walter as one of a few important witnesses.

In a charter by King Alexander II, dated 8th February 1237 in favour of the Church of Glasgow, we find him named Walterus fillies 'Alani, Senescallus, Justiciar Scotiæ'. This shows Walter had now been given the elevated position of Justiciary of Scotland - meaning that he would have

been responsible for maintaining royal law and justice north of the Forth - a position which he is thought to have held from 24th August 1230 until 1241.

Showing us that he was a highly trusted member of the king's retinue, we also find that he married into the royal family when he took Bethoc or Beatrix Gilchrist (1174-1270) who was the daughter of Gille Crist Mac Gille Brigte / Gilchrist O'Gilvie 4th Mormær of Angus (1154-1207) and Princess Margaret Marjorie, Countess of Angus (1144-1213) - who was the granddaughter to King David I, sister to King William I, and aunt to King Alexander II, as his wife c1205. This marriage would have increased his wealth and status considerably.

Also in 1215 Walter was summoned to join the royal host on an attack on Northumberland. This attack enraged the volatile King John of England (1209-1216), who sent an army north into Scotland to 'hunt the red fox cub from his lair' and carried out attacks in Scotland - burning Roxburgh, Haddington and Dunbar. Alexander counter-attacked by capturing Carlisle.

Walter Stewart was said to have rebuilt his stronghold at Rothesay over the earlier motte and bailey fortification at Bute's natural harbour, on low lying ground at the north-facing bay on the island's east coast. This castle was built from stone with a rounded curtain wall, a gateway to the north. Luckily this stone upgrade was completed when King Haakon IV of Norway decided to send a fleet under the command of Uspak, the King of Man, to retake the Isle of Bute by launching an attack on Rothesay Castle in 1230. This found Walter under siege for 3 days as the Norwegians using wooden shields to get close to the castle's walls, set about hacking their way through the stone walls with their axes, as Walter defended his stronghold by delivering deposits of boiling pitch from above in truly medieval style!

However, a breach in the wall came about, and the Norwegians eventually got into the castle. Luckily for Walter, no sooner had they done so than a large Scottish backup fleet was sighted approaching the bay, leaving the Norwegians no choice but to withdraw to Kintyre, where it is said King Uspak died of injuries he'd suffered in the siege. This attack is captured in the The Saga of Haakon Haakonarson which describes an attack on Rothesay Castle at that time. Walter Stewart is said to have later added four projecting towers to strengthen Rothesay Castle.

By 1237, Walter was likely to have been present when Alexander II signed the Treaty of York, which defined the boundary between England and Scotland, as running between the Solway Firth and the mouth of the River Tweed - virtually unchanged today.

When the time came for Alexander II to marry Princess Joan (22 July 1210 - 4 March 1238), the daughter of King John of England and Isabella of Angoulême, The Steward was dispatched to York to help officiate at the wedding at York Minster on 21st June 1221 - Alexander was 23 and Joan was only 11 years old! In March 1238 Queen Joan died on a pilgrimage to Canterbury and was buried at Tarant Crawford Abbey in Dorset. Heirless, Alexander II was keen to hastily find a new wife in order to be able to sire an heir to the throne of Scotland. Walter was sent to France as an ambassador for the king to negotiate for a marriage with Marie, the daughter of Enguerrand III, Lord of Coucy, a nobleman in Picardy and his third wife Marie de Montmirel (1192-1267). Marie was a great, great granddaughter of King Louis VI of France and was said to have been both very wealthy and very beautiful. Her father was a French vassal and a known adversary of England, and so the marriage between Marie and Alexander II was regarded as a French-Scottish alliance against England - which was useful as England's King Henry III (1216-1272) had threatened to take over Scotland should Alexander II die without an heir!

This meant that Walter's negotiating skills were imperative to the future of the kingdom, and seemed to have succeeded when Alexander and Marie were married later that year - with Walter presiding over the royal wedding at Kelso on 15th May 1239.

Walter Stewart appears to have carried on the tradition of his High Steward predecessors of founding religious institutions, when we find that he had handed over his estate, which had been

his father's dowry from his first wife, Eva Thor'sson, at Tippermuir in Perthshire (now Tibbermore) to the abbey at Balermينو in Fife - completed in 1239.

Walter Steward died of unknown causes in 1264 at Dundonald, possibly at the age of 79 - after a colourful life as a bold defender of the kingdom of Scotland. He is buried in a vault at the High Alter of Paisley Abbey next to wife, father and grandfather- and later his son, Alexander, grandson, James and great grandson Walter.

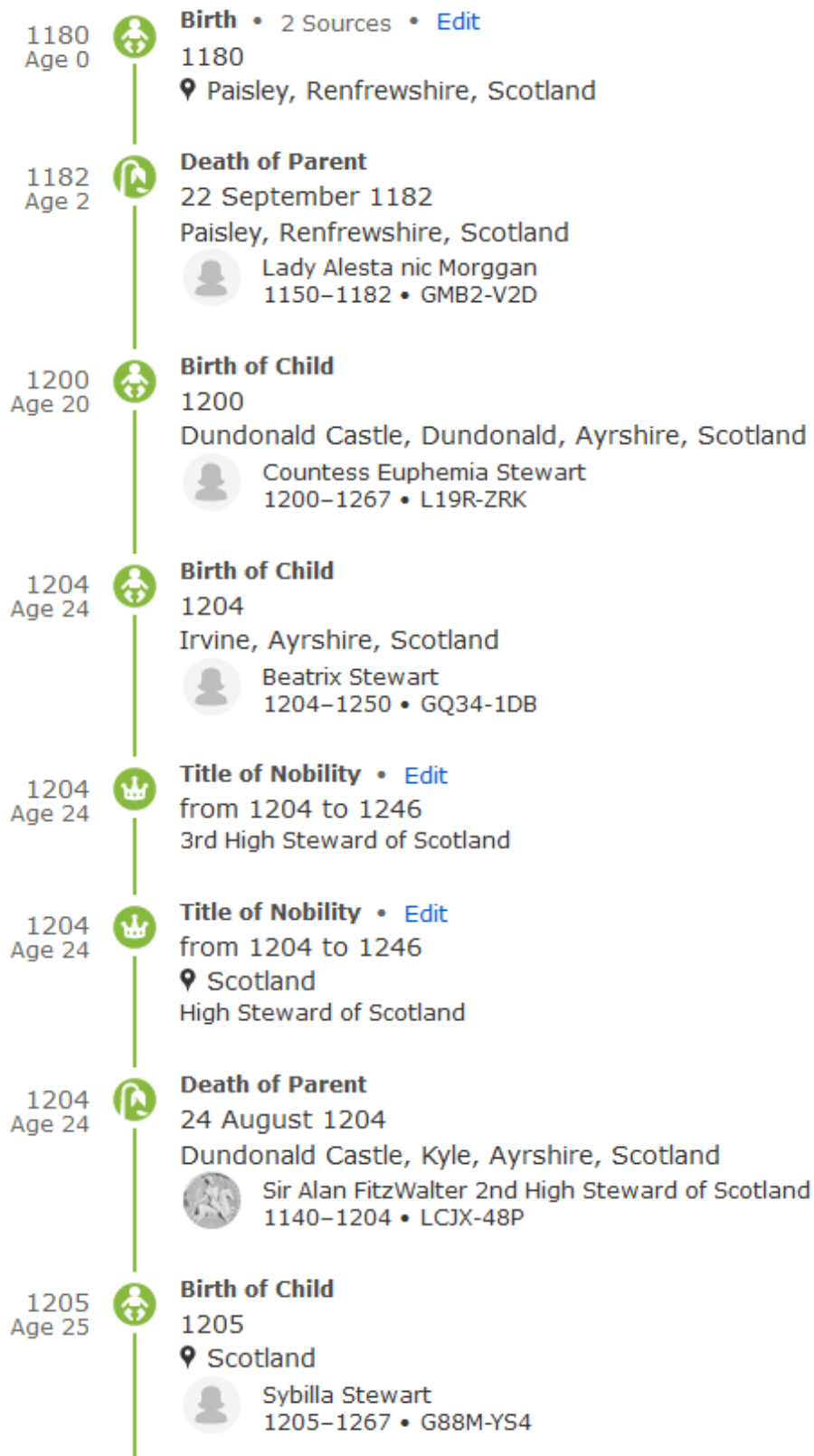
Genealogy websites:

















<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LYS8-GHS>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-295>

7.3.1 Timeline

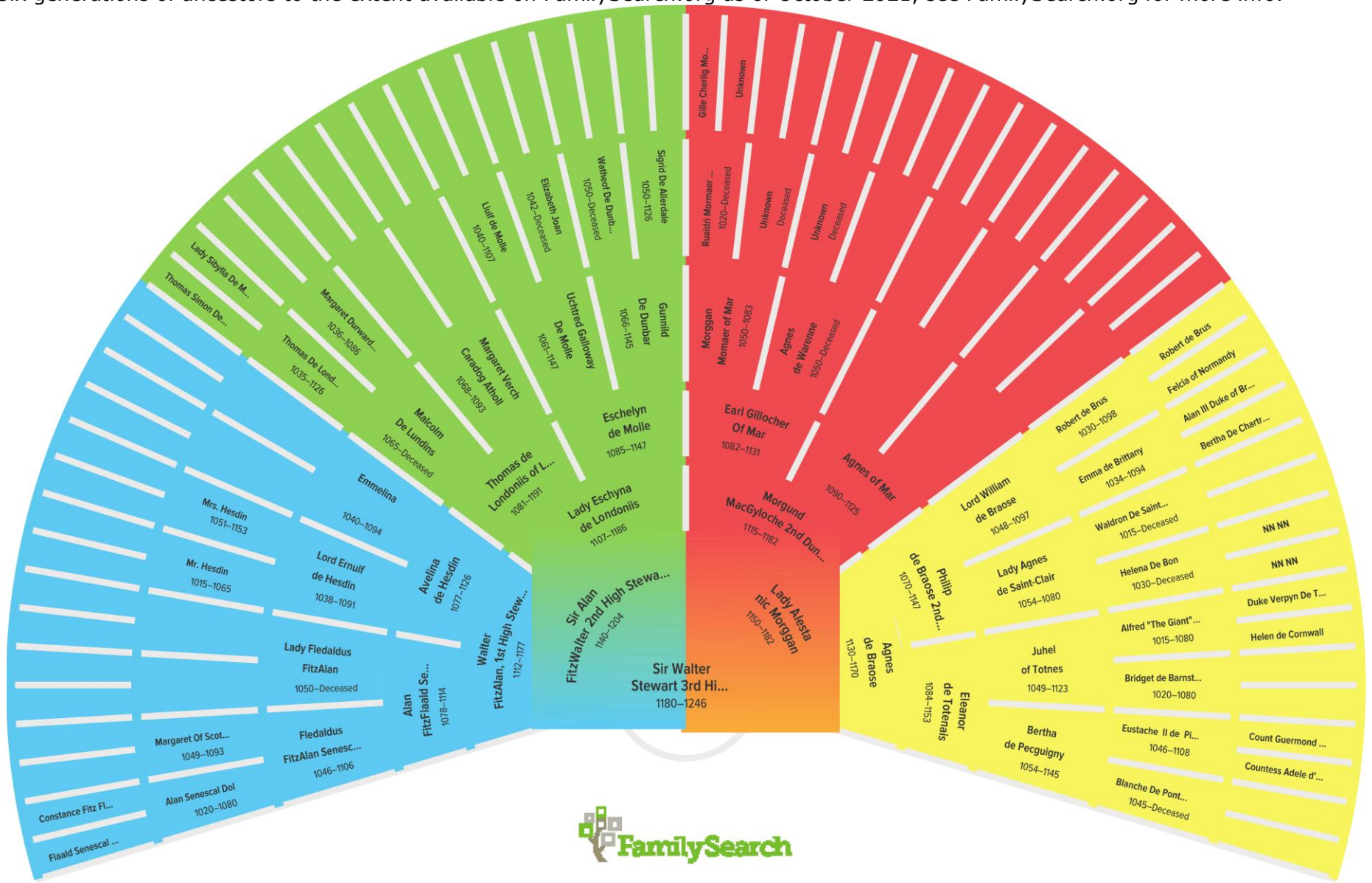
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LYS8-GHS>



- 1205
Age 25  **Marriage**
1205
Paisley Abbey, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 Beatrix GilleCrist Countess of Angus
1184-1252 • LRQZ-N77
- 1206
Age 26  **Birth of Child**
1206
 Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Margaret Stewart Countess of Carrick
1206-1255 • LZLG-N3J
- 1207
Age 27  **Birth of Child**
Abt 1207
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Sir Robert Stewart of Tarbolton and Crookston
1207-1283 • L8BW-D91
- 1214
Age 34  **Birth of Child**
January 1214
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Sir Alexander Stewart 4th High Steward of Scotla...
1214-1283 • L15N-2GC
- 1216
Age 36  **Birth of Child**
1216
 Crawford, Lanarkshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 John Stewart
1216-1249 • GHYB-ZMP
- 1225
Age 45  **Birth of Child**
BET 1225 AND 1230
Scotland, (Present UK)
 Walter "Bailloch-Freckled" Stewart, Earl of Mentei...
1225-1294 • G8Y9-4RY
- 1246
Age 66  **Death** • 3 Sources • [Edit](#)
February 1246
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
- 1246
Age 66  **Burial** • 3 Sources • [Edit](#)
February 1246
Paisley Abbey Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland

7.3.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



7.4 Alexander Stewart, 4th Great Steward Of Scotland (c. 1214-1283)

Son of [Walter, 3rd Great Steward of Scotland](#) (?-1246) and [Beatrix](#), daughter of Gilchrist 3rd Earl of Angus.

Husband of [Jean Mac Angus.](#), daughter of James (d. 1210), lord of Bute.

Father of [James Stewart, 5th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (c. 1243-1309) and [Sir John Stewart](#) (-c. 1298).

Born c. 1214 in Dundonald, Scotland.

Died 1283 in Dundonald, Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1281.

ALEXANDER, 4TH GREAT STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, a Crusader, was co-Regent of Scotland 1255, as one of the leaders of the Doorward's pro-English party who had helped to kidnap young KING ALEXANDER III from Edinburgh Castle, commanded the right wing at the battle of Largs 1263, when the Norsemen under King Haakon the Old were utterly routed and the Hebrides brought under Scottish sway, for which he was rewarded with the Barony of Garlies in Galloway (still held by his Stewart descendants, the Earls of Galloway), m. Jean, heiress of the Isles of Bute and Arran, dau. of James (who with his father and brothers was k. by the Skye men in 1210), son of Angus, Lord of Bute and Arran (yr. son of Somerled, King of the South Isles), and by her had issue,

1a JAMES, his successor.

2a Sir John, of Bonkyl, 'whose bravery Wallace praised above all men,' brought his own Islesmen from Bute and his wife's Border archers to aid the national cause, and was k. fighting for Sir William Wallace at the battle of Falkirk, 1298. He m. Margaret, dau. and heiress of Sir Alexander Bonkyl of that Ilk,

1a Elizabeth, m. Sir William Douglas of that Ilk, called 'le Hardi', and was mother of the heroic 'Good Sir James' of Douglas, who was slain with BRUCE'S heart in Spain. Sir William d. a prisoner of the English in the Tower of London, 1298.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_fitz_Alan

It was during the tenure of Alexander that the title of dapifer regis Scotie ("steward of the king of Scotland") came to be replaced by the style senescallus Scotie ("steward of Scotland").

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart,_4th_High_Steward_of_Scotland

Alexander Stewart, son of Walter Stewart, 3rd High Steward of Scotland by his wife Bethóc, was also known as Alexander of Dundonald, and 4th hereditary High Steward of Scotland from his father's death in 1246.

He is said to have accompanied King Louis IX of France on the Seventh Crusade (1248-1254). In 1255 he was one of the councillors of King Alexander III of Scotland, though under age.

He was the principal commander under King Alexander III at the Battle of Largs, on 2 October 1263, when the Scots defeated the Norwegians under Haakon IV. The Scots invaded and conquered the Isle of Man the following year, which was then, together with the whole of the Western Isles, annexed to the Crown of Scotland.

He married Jean, heiress of the Isles of Bute and Arran, daughter of James Mac Angus. By his wife he had James Stewart, 5th High Steward of Scotland (c. 1260-1309)

<https://dundonaldcastle.org.uk/alexander-of-dundonald-4th-high-steward-of-scotland/>

Alexander Stewart is said to have been born at Dundonald c 1214. He was the first born son of Walter Fitz Alan 3rd High Steward of Scotland and Bethóc nic Gille Crist, Countess of Angus. By roughly the age of 32, Alexander became 4th High Steward of Scotland serving King Alexander II, on the death of his father in 1246.

Alexander is generally accredited for the completion of the mid-13th century, impressive stone castle at Dundonald, which had been their family home since the arrival of Walter FitzAlan, who became the first High Steward of Scotland. Described as a fortress enceinte, or an enclosure castle, archaeological reports suggest that it was kite-shaped, with 2 huge twin towered gatehouses diametrically opposing each other - with an assumption that there were other towers built between their connecting defensive walls. Its gatehouse to the west is thought to have formed the basis of the present day Dundonald Castle which was rebuilt by Alexander's great grandson, King Robert II around 1371.

In 1242, he married Jean MacRory - Countess Bute Marchioness - heiress to the Islands of Bute and Arran.

Alexander is said to have accompanied King Louis IX of France at some point on the Seventh Crusade which took place between 1248-1254, and also undertook a pilgrimage of the Way of St James to the shrine of St James the Great, at Santiago de Compostela in north-west Spain, which has been a leading Catholic pilgrimage route since the 9th century.

Alexander accompanied King Alexander II on a campaign to pacify Galloway, as well as on a campaign to attempt to subjugate the Norwegian controlled Sudrejar, or Western Isles. During the latter campaign the king caught a fever and died at Gylen Castle on the Island of Kerrera on 6th July 1249, bringing an abrupt end to these westerly assertions. This meant that less than 3 years into his role as High Steward, Alexander became involved in the murky power struggles which came about after the late King's young son, also named Alexander (1249-1286), then only 7 years old, was hastily crowned at Scone seven days later on 13th July 1249. After which the real power in Scotland appears to have ebbed and flowed between the Walter Comyn, Lord of Badenoch (d.1258) and his family, who had generated titles and fortunes in the service of Alexander II's father King William the Lion (1165-1214) in the north, and Alan Durward (1194-c1275), also known as Alan de Lundin, who had the title of Hostarius, or protector of the king's property.

Meanwhile, Alexander had a taste of power himself between the years 1258-1260, when he shared the regency with these nobles, and the king's mother, dowager Queen Marie de Coucy (c1218-1285). Alexander Stewart was one of the chief councillors to King Alexander III and continued to be appointed to the monarch as one of the regents of the kingdom throughout his reign. This meant, when the king decided it was time to take back Sudrejar in 1262, Alexander had no choice but to help. First of all the young king tried to buy the Hebrides from Norway, but this offer was refused and so the Earl of Ross led a brutal attack on the Norwegian-held Isle of Skye. This stirred up a hornet's nest after the news reached the Norwegian King Haakon IV (1217-1263), who commanded the largest sea-going fleet in Europe at the time. Joined by the King of Mann and other Scandinavian Jarls, he amassed a fleet of around 100 ships the following year to re-assert Norwegian authority. It was said to have been the largest armada ever seen in Scottish waters before Haakon divided his forces - with some of the fleet going off on raids along the coasts to help secure fealty to Haakon. One such raid caused the Stewart's Castle at Rothesay on Bute to be taken by Haakon himself! Alexander III meanwhile, knowing he wouldn't match well in a battle at sea, ensured that his armies were ready to act and had them

all stationed behind the walls of many of the castles along the West.

The start of October arrived, and so too did storm-force winds which left Haakon with the choice of either abandoning his plans, or risking his fleet. Haakon decided to take the gamble and landed at Largs - only to be met by a vanguard of archers and knights, commanded by Alexander of Dundonald, who had not long returned from London on a mission to attempt to wrest from Henry III of England (1216-1272) the balance of the dowry promised to his sister, Margaret, who had married King Alexander III on 26th December 1251, when he was ten years old and she was eleven.

The Norse army were unable to retreat due to heavy onshore winds, but were also unable to gain a secure spot for themselves to face off the growing numbers of Scots who had arrived from their various bases. After 72 hours of almost continuous combat, the weather lifted just enough to enable the Norwegians to retreat, with most of their dead and wounded left on the beach. King Haakon fled with his remaining fleet northward. This was seen as a decisive win for Alexander Stewart and became known as the Battle of the Largs.

On 30th November 1263 Alexander obtained a charter of the Barony of Garlies - then in Dumfriesshire - now aptly named Stewartry, from the king - later passing the Barony to his second son Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl. Alexander the Steward gave his seal to many charters over the reign of Alexander III and in the year 1281 he was at Roxburgh negotiating the final matrimonial contract between the king's daughter Princess Margaret of Scotland (1261-1283) with Eric II King of Norway (c1268-1299).

It's thought that Alexander breathed his last in 1283, aged 59, at his castle at Dundonald. He was interred at Paisley Abbey alongside his father, grandfather and great grandfather. Alexander faithfully served 2 monarchs, protected and ultimately assisted in the almost complete unification of the kingdom of Scotland.

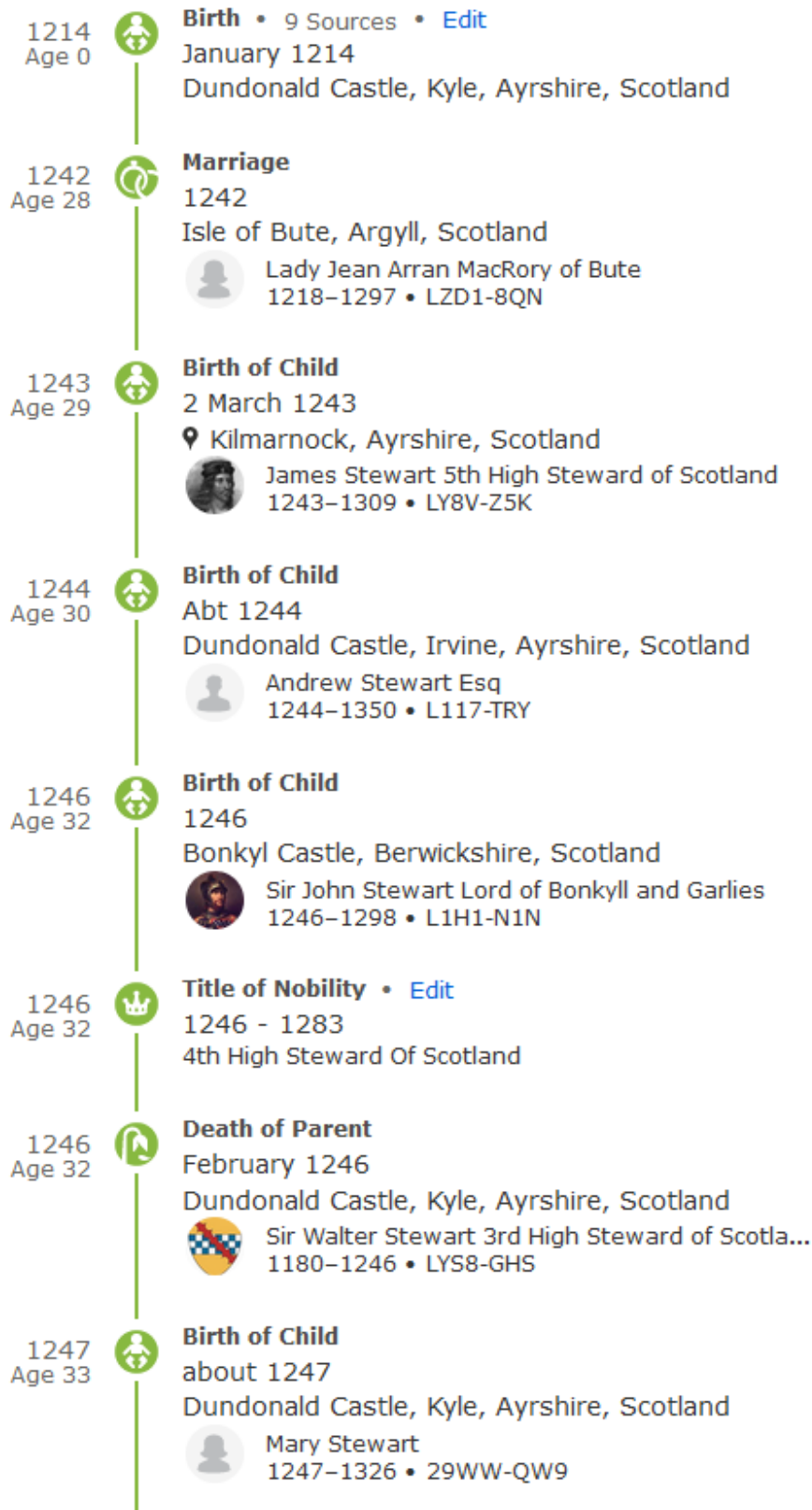
Genealogy websites:












<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L1SN-2GC>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-296>

7.4.1 Timeline

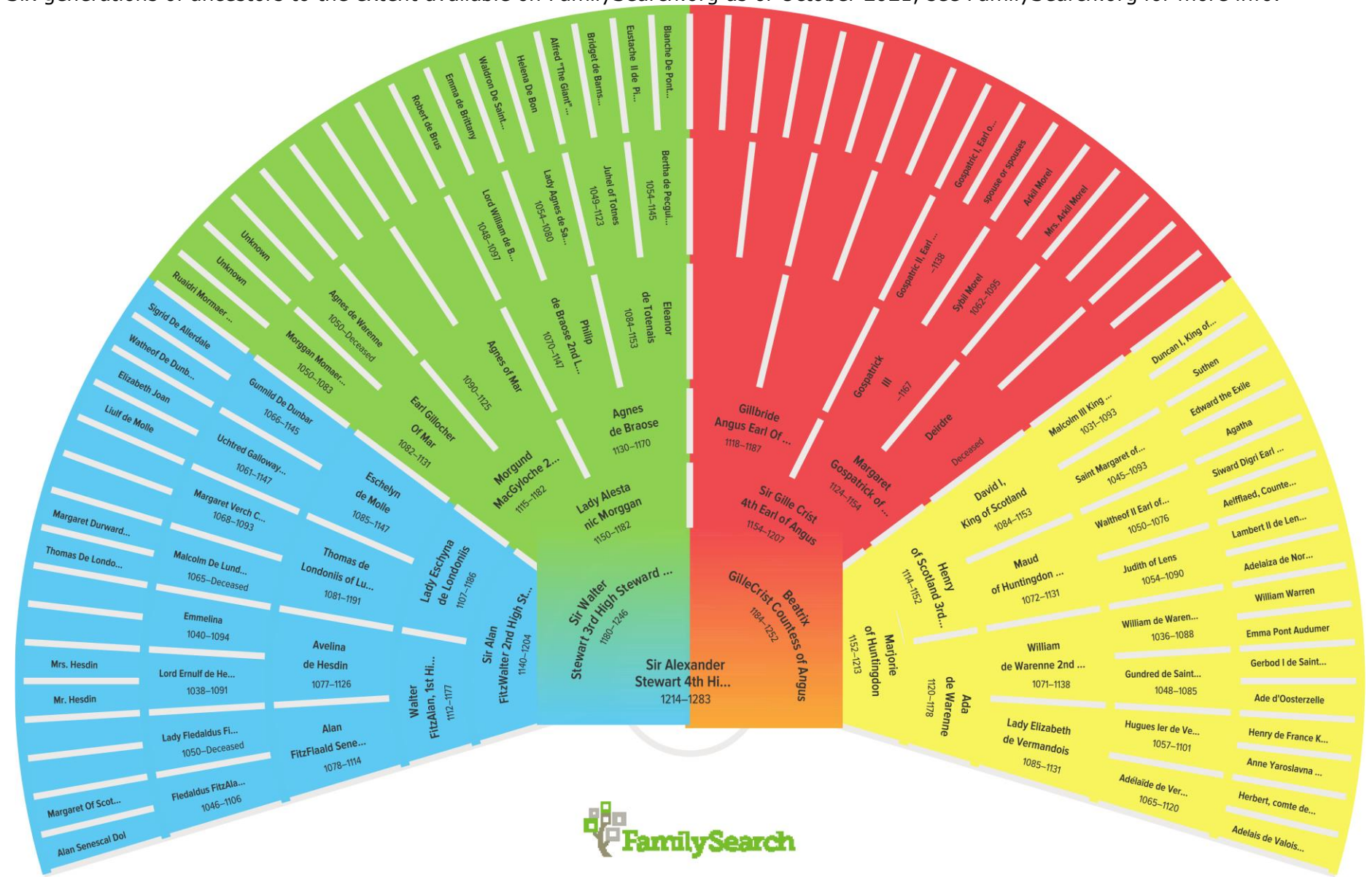
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/L1SN-2GC>



- 1248
Age 34  **Birth of Child**
1248
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Lady Hawise Stewart
1248–1317 • GW73-298
- 1250
Age 36  **Birth of Child**
1250
 Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Elizabeth Stewart of Crawford
1250–1289 • LY7K-SP4
- 1252
Age 38  **Death of Parent**
1252
Forfar, Angus, Scotland
 Beatrix GilleCrist Countess of Angus
1184–1252 • LRQZ-N77
- 1268
Age 54  **Birth of Child**
1268
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Beatrix Alice Stewart
1268–1337 • LBDZ-X8R
- 1283
Age 69  **Burial** • 1 Source • [Edit](#)
June 1283
Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
- 1283
Age 69  **Death** • 8 Sources • [Edit](#)
16 Jun 1283
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland

7.4.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



7.5 James Stewart, 5th Great Steward Of Scotland (c. 1243-1309)

Son of [Alexander Stewart, 4th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (c. 1214-1283) and [Jean Mac Angus](#).

Husband of [Jil du Bourg \(Egidia de Burgo\)](#).

Father of [Walter Stewart, 6th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (1292-1327).

Born c. 1243 in Scotland.

Died 16 July 1309 in Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1287.

JAMES, 5TH GREAT STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, b. ca. 1243, was co-Regent of Scotland as one of the six Guardians of the Realm, 1286, supported the claims of the elder Robert Bruce to the throne, opposed EDWARD I's attempts to dominate Scotland, and ratified the treaty with France 1295, was forced to submit to Edward I 1297, was sent by the English to negotiate with Wallace, but joined him instead, and fought for him against the English at Stirling Bridge 1297, supported KING ROBERT BRUCE, and attended his Parl. at St. Andrews, and d. 16 July 1309. He m. Jill du Bourg (Egidia de Burgo), dau. of Walter, 1st Earl of Ulster (see BURKE's Dormant & Extinct Peerages), and had issue ... WALTER, his successor.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Stewart,_5th_High_Steward_of_Scotland

James inherited the office of High Steward from his father in 1283, just three years prior to the untimely death of King Alexander III which put Scotland into a succession crisis. James was appointed as one of the six Guardians of Scotland who sought aid from King Edward of England to resolve the succession crisis. Edward pounced upon this opportunity to assert over-lordship of Scotland, which eventually led to the Scottish Wars of Independence and the victory of King Robert The Bruce.

In 1286 James was chosen as one of the six Guardians of Scotland. He subsequently submitted to King Edward I of England on 9 July 1297 and was one of the auditors for the competitor, Robert Bruce, 5th Lord of Annandale. However, during the Wars of Scottish Independence he joined Sir William Wallace. After Wallace's defeat at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298, he gave his support to Robert Bruce, later King Robert I of Scotland, grandson of the competitor.

In 1302, with six other ambassadors including John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, he was sent to solicit the aid of the French king against King Edward, to whom he was once again compelled to swear fealty at Lanercost Priory on 23 October 1306. To render his oath inviolable, it was taken upon the two crosses of Scotland most esteemed for their sanctity, on the consecrated host, the holy gospels and on various relics of saints and he agreed to submit to instant excommunication if he should break his allegiance to Edward. However, convinced that his faith was primarily to his country in spite of all, he once again took up the Scottish patriotic cause and died in the service of Robert the Bruce in 1309.

He married firstly Cecilia, a daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, secondly, apparently to Muriel, a daughter of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, and thirdly to Egidia, a daughter of the Irish nobleman Walter de Burgh, 1st Earl of Ulster, by whom he had Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland, eldest surviving son and heir, who married Marjorie Bruce, daughter of King Robert I.

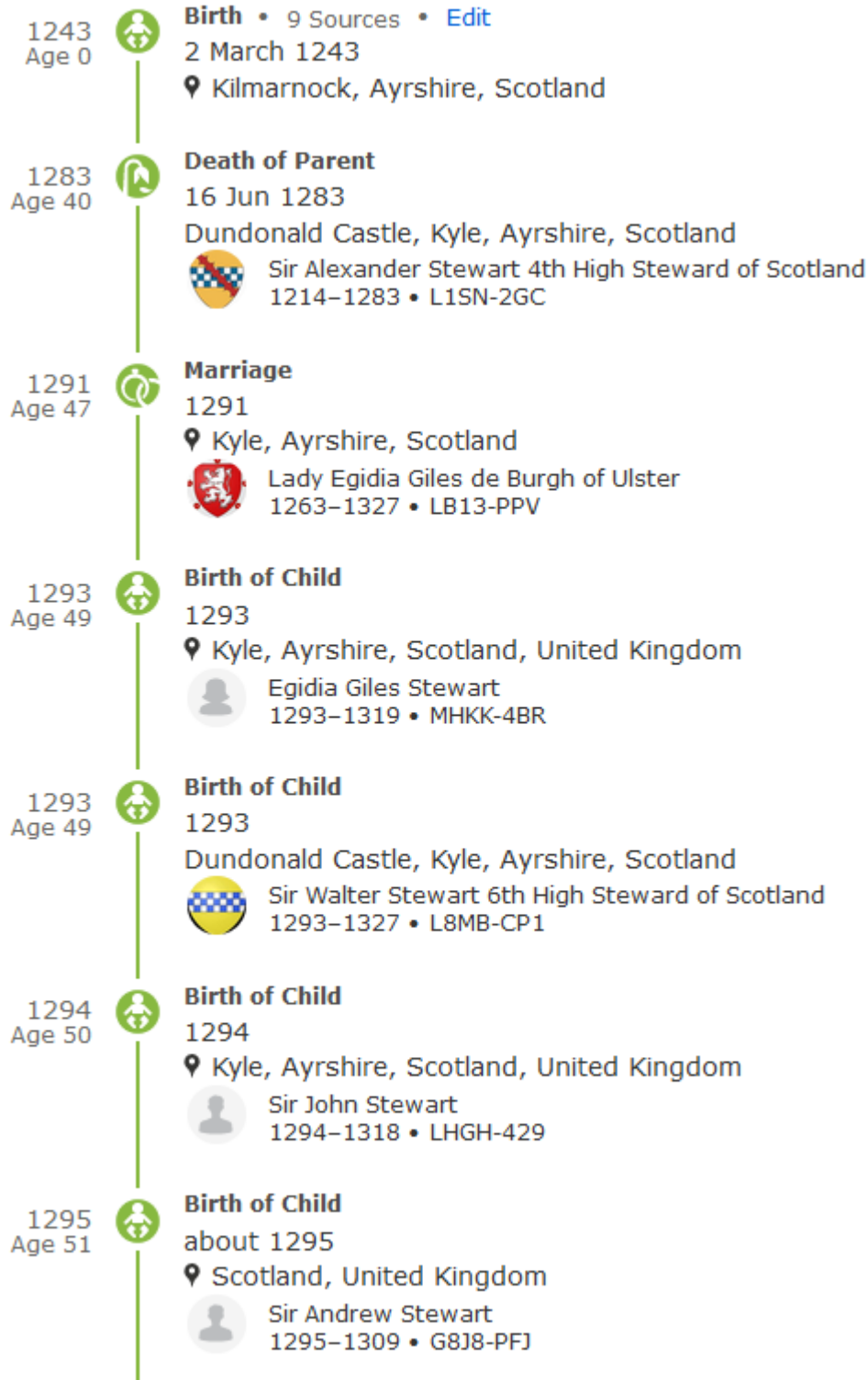
Genealogy websites:








<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LY8V-Z5K>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-1015>

7.5.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LY8V-Z5K>



- 1297
Age 53  **Death of Parent**
1297
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayresshire, Scotland
 Lady Jean Arran MacRory of Bute
1218–1297 • LZD1-8QN
- 1298
Age 54  **Birth of Child**
1298
 Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Sir James Stewart Knight of Durisdeer
1298–1345 • G8KF-L1V
- 1309
Age 65  **Death of Child**
1309
 Scotland, United Kingdom
 Sir Andrew Stewart
1295–1309 • G8J8-PFJ
- 1309
Age 66  **Death** • 9 Sources • [Edit](#)
16 July 1309
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
- 1309
Age 66  **Burial** • 4 Sources • [Edit](#)
19 July 1309
Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland

7.6 Walter Stewart, 6th Great Steward Of Scotland (1292-1327)

Son of [James Stewart, 5th Great Steward Of Scotland](#) (c. 1243-1309) and [Jil du Bourg \(Egidia de Burgo\)](#).

Husband of [Marjorie Bruce](#) (c. 1296-c. 1317), eldest daughter of [Robert the Bruce King of Scots](#).

Father of [Robert Stewart, II King of Scots](#) (1316-1390).

Born 1292 in West Lothian, Scotland.

Died 9 April 1327 in West Lothian, Scotland.

[Burke's](#) Landed Gentry of Scotland 2010; p 1287.

WALTER, 6TH GREAT STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, b. 1292, commanded the left wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Bannockburn (with his cousin, the 'Good Sir James' of Douglas) 1314, was Regent of Scotland during KING ROBERT BRUCE'S absence in Ireland 1316, defended Berwick against an English army, made a raid with Douglas that nearly kidnapped EDWARD II from Yorkshire 1322, and d. 9 April 1327. He m. 1stly, 1315, Majorie Bruce, Princess of Scotland (who d. 1316), dau. of the national hero Robert I, King of Scots, and by her had a son, ROBERT, his successor.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Stewart,_6th_High_Steward_of_Scotland

Walter was born at Bathgate Castle, West Lothian, Scotland, the eldest son and heir of James Stewart, 5th High Steward of Scotland by his third wife Giles (Latinised to Egidia) de Burgh, a daughter of the Irish nobleman Walter de Burgh, 1st Earl of Ulster.

At the age of 21 Walter fought against the English at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. For his services at Bannockburn, Walter was appointed Warden of the Western Marches and was rewarded with a grant of the lands of Largs, which had been forfeited by King John Balliol. In 1316 Stewart donated those lands to Paisley Abbey.

Following the liberation of King Robert the Bruce's wife, Elizabeth de Burgh, and daughter Marjorie, from their long captivity in England, Walter the High Steward was sent to receive them at the Anglo-Scottish Border and conduct them back to the Scottish royal court. He later married Marjorie, receiving the Barony of Bathgate in Linlithgowshire as part of his wife's dowry.

During the absence of King Robert the Bruce in Ireland, Walter the High Steward and Sir James Douglas managed government affairs and spent much time defending the Scottish Borders. Upon the capture of Berwick-upon-Tweed from the English in 1318 he took command of the town which subsequently on 24 July 1319 was besieged by King Edward II of England. Several of the siege engines were destroyed by the Scots' garrison whereupon Walter the Steward suddenly rushed in force from the walled town to drive off the enemy. In 1322, with Douglas and Thomas Randolph, he made an attempt to surprise the English king at Byland Abbey, near Malton in Yorkshire, but Edward escaped, pursued towards York by Walter the Steward and 500 horsemen.

In about 1320/26 Walter, Steward of Scotland, granted by charter to John St. Clair, his valet, the lands of Maxton, Roxburghshire, one of the witnesses being Roberto de Lauwedir tunc justiciario Laudonie ("Robert de Lauder, then Justiciar of Lothian").

In 1315, he married Princess Marjorie, the only daughter of King Robert I of Scotland by his first wife Isabella of Mar. By Marjorie he had one son, King Robert II of Scotland, the first monarch of the House of Stewart who reigned as King of Scotland from 1371 to his death in 1390.

He died on 9 April 1327 at Bathgate Castle and was buried in the Abbey Church of Paisley, alongside his first wife, Marjorie Bruce, and his five High Steward ancestors. A memorial on the wall of the Abbey is inscribed as follows:

In everlasting memory of the High Stewards of Scotland. Here rest their bodies where stood the high altar of this Abbey Church of Paisley.

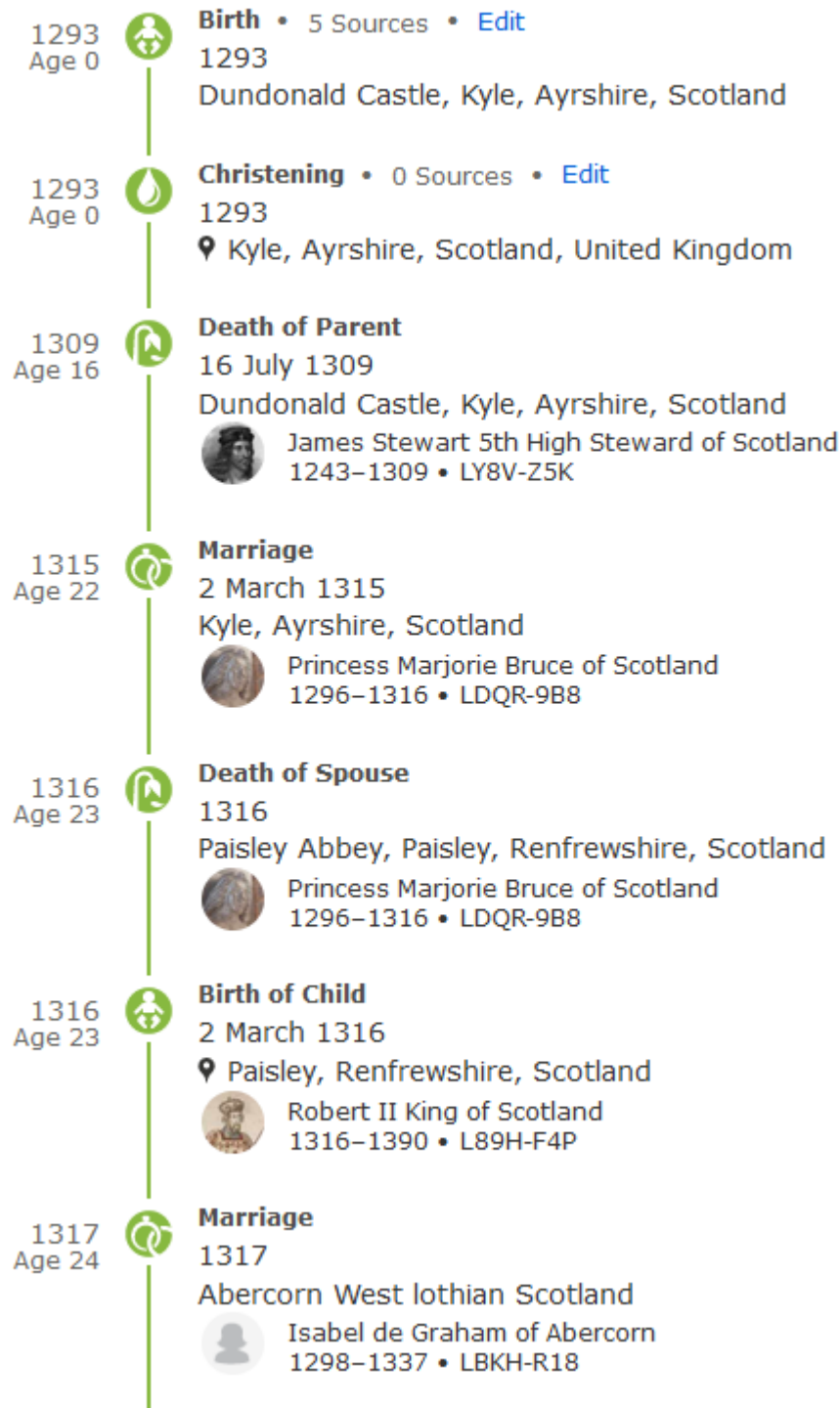
Genealogy websites:









<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L8MB-CP1>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-980>

7.6.1 Timeline

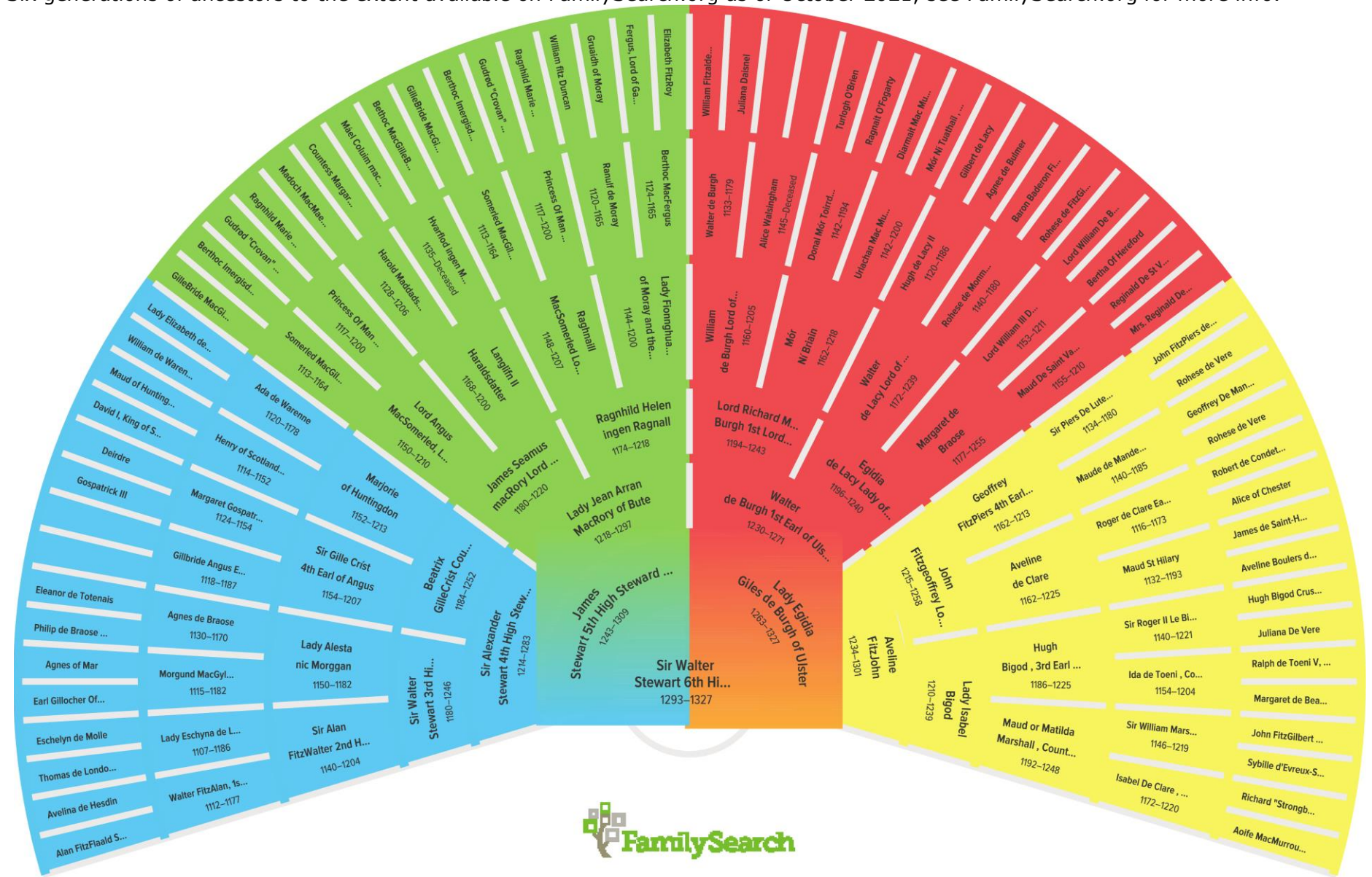
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/L8MB-CP1>



- 1318
Age 25  **Birth of Child**
1318
📍 Ralston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Sir John Stewart Lord Ralston
1318–1380 • G8KL-5LR
- 1320
Age 27  **Birth of Child**
about 1320
📍 Cunningham, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Egidia "Gille" Stewart
1320–1406 • LTKK-CHL
- 1322
Age 29  **Birth of Child**
1322
📍 Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Sir Andrew Stewart
1322–1350 • LVPZ-ZZR
- 1326
Age 33  **Burial** • 3 Sources • [Edit](#)
April 1326
Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
- 1327  **Death** • 7 Sources • [Edit](#)
9 April 1327
Bathgate Castle, Bathgate, Linlithgowshire,
Scotland

7.6.2 Ancestors

Six generations of ancestors to the extent available on FamilySearch.org as of October 2021, see FamilySearch.org for more info.



8. Using This Document

The following sections provide information on using, modifying, and printing this document.

Note that you can keep multiple copies of this document open at the same time in Word by selecting View > Window > New Window. You can then keep your focus in one place in one copy, and jump around in the other copies.

8.1 Genealogy Websites & Links

The family tree in this document is primarily maintained in [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org), a free site sponsored by the Church of Latter Day Saints. Much of the information is also available in [Wikitree.com](https://www.wikitree.com), and links to Wikitree have also been included. All this information is available to anyone with a free account on these sites.

[Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) also provides a free membership option, however only paid accounts can access source documents. A paid subscription might be worth it if you are doing a lot of research, since Ancestry.com has many source documents not available in FamilySearch.org. I paid for a six month subscription, worked steadily to create this document, and will not need to renew my subscription. Fortunately, you do not need a paid account to create a family tree, and if you do subscribe to a paid account your tree will still remain available to you once your paid subscription ends and you revert to a free account. However, you will lose access to the source documents. Therefore, any applicable source documents found on Ancestry.com have been copied directly into this document, and a link to the source page included for completeness.

Note that if you copy source links from Ancestry.com, it must be in a generic form that will be available from any paid Ancestry.com account. That is, any links to sources on Ancestry.com that include a person ID or tree ID will only be available from your account and not be accessible by others, even if their account is paid. However, you can often extract a link to the source document that will be accessible to others (with a paid Ancestry subscription) as follows.

Take the hint to the Canada Census 1901 for William Albert Mott as an example. From your paid Ancestry.com account, let us say you access the hints page and click on that hint. That takes you to a page that includes an option to view the hint. If you then click on the document, or click on View, it takes you to a separate page that shows the image for the census page, with a URL that looks something like the following:

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000028771?treeid=177738919&personid=192311829107&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=11479208>

Note that this includes a "treeid" and "personid" that will be specific to your paid Ancestry.com account, and not accessible to others. However, if you click in the web page address bar, and select just the part of the URL before the "?", you get a generic standalone link to that census page that should be accessible to anyone with a currently paid Ancestry.com account:

<https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000028771>

Wherever possible, links to Ancestry.com sources in this document are in this generic format.

8.2 Magnifying and Uncropping Images

Some of the source documents may be difficult to read when printed. However, in the soft-copy of this document you can often see more detail simply by zooming into the page. Zoom options are usually available under an application menu such as View, or on most computers simply by holding down the

Ctrl key and then using the mouse scroll wheel to zoom in and out as desired.

Most of the source document images have been cropped to enlarge the relevant portion as much as possible. However the full underlying image is still available, so if you have access to the Microsoft Word version of this document and wish to see the rest of the image for some reason, you can uncrop an image by right clicking on the image, selecting the option Crop, and then dragging the crop handles on the middle of each side of the image outwards. You can then copy or save the image to your desktop and import it into other documents at full original size if you wish.

8.3 Creating Your Own Document

If you wish to create your own document with some of the information from this document, there is a better approach than copying information from this document into a new document. Instead, make a copy of this document file on your computer, then change the file name to whatever you wish, then open that copy and delete any information you don't want, and then add new information as desired. Modifying a copy of this document works better since it already has many of the styles set, so for example the headings show properly, the section headers and footers are continuous through the document, and the table of contents is formatted nicely, which can take a lot of work to set up in a brand new document. Also, this document is already set to not compress embedded images, so images can be zoomed in to see additional detail.

If you wish to add new landscape pages, such as used for many of the census documents in this document, proceed as described below. One you know how to do this, you can do it in seconds.

First create a new section by entering a section break, some blank lines, another section break, and then go back and set the middle part between the section breaks to be in landscape mode:

- Make sure the paragraph indicator is turned on, from Home > Paragraph > "¶"
- Layout > Page Setup > Breaks > Next Page
- Press return several times to create some blank lines.
- Layout > Page Setup > Breaks > Next Page
- Arrow up before the second section break to the previous page with the blank lines.
- Layout > Page Setup > Orientation > Landscape

Then make sure the headers and footers will carry over from the previous sections. If you are just adding a new section to a copy you made of this document, as recommended, then the following should already be set properly. But you might want to check the first time to make sure.

- Double-click in the header of the new section you just made to put your mouse in the header, and make sure the following button is selected:
Header and Footer > Navigation > Link to Previous
- Double-click in the footer and make sure the same button is selected:
Header and Footer > Navigation > Link to Previous
- Double check both the header and footer after the new section by repeating the above steps in the document after the new section you just added.

If you are modifying a copy of this document, the following should not be an issue. However, if you ever find the page number is restarting in some section, perhaps in a new landscape section you just added or the one after it, you can fix it by double-clicking to put your mouse in that footer, and select:

- Header and Footer > Header and Footer > Page Number > Format Page Numbers
- Then make sure the checkbox is selected "Continue from previous section"

Finally, make sure the total page numbers are correct. When a Word document has multiple portrait and landscape sections, there is no simple way to make sure the total page numbers is correct, the number Y at the end of "Page X/Y" in the footer. This must be done with a bookmark that tells the

page numbering how many total pages the document has. This bookmark and the page numbering defaults are already set up in this document. All you have to do is make sure you don't delete the line which has the bookmark, which looks like this "I". That is, don't delete the last line in this section, the line clearly labelled "[END OF DOCUMENT - DO NOT DELETE THIS PAGE NUMBER BOOKMARK]".

If you cannot see the "I" bookmark icon on that line, make sure you have selected File > Options > Advanced > Show Document Content > Show bookmarks.

Finally, always remember to right-click on the Table of Contents and the List of Images at the beginning of the document and select Update after any document changes to make sure they are complete and the page numbering is correct.

8.4 Adding New People

You can research the genealogy websites and add people and information to a copy of this document if you wish. Be prepared to take time to learn the sites, and then research the people you are interested in and collect the information. If you make updates to the information on FamilySearch.org or Wikitree.com, note that you have a special responsibility to make extra sure it is accurate, since those sites are shared with the world.

First create accounts on the sites you are interested in, FamilySearch.org and/or Wikitree.com. If you wish access to the significant number of sources available on Ancestry.com, you can create a paid account there as well. You can start with one month on Ancestry.com, and then if desired upgrade to a six month or one year membership. Remember that you retain access to your family tree on Ancestry.com if you stop paying for an account, however you will no longer have access to the sources, so if you wish to keep the sources you should download them.

Spend some time exploring and getting used to using each site. Know how to show the tree view on each site. It can be helpful to use multiple browser tabs so you can keep one page open and research other pages in other tabs. Remember, you can open website pages in a separate tab in your browser by right-clicking on a link and selecting "Open link in new tab", or on some computers if your mouse supports it simply by clicking the link with your scroll wheel.

On any of these sites, once you have entered yourself, your parents, and your grandparents, the sites might start suggesting others farther back, and then connect to the rest of the tree that is available in their database. Ancestry.com will sometimes show you a "Potential" indicator. On Ancestry.com, once you have a person entered, check out the "hints" tab. Especially check out hints to other Ancestry profiles, then check the box to select all the other profiles, review them, and add any people that will extend your tree, such as parents of the person you are working on. You will then get your own copy of these people added to your tree, since Ancestry.com does not share profiles with others. When reviewing other people from other Ancestry.com profiles through a hint, note that any information that is new to your tree, such as more complete dates or places, will be shown as new on the left of the review page on the other person profiles. You can select or unselect the checkboxes for these individual elements of information to add or choose not to add this information as you wish.

On FamilySearch and Wikitree, when you enter a new person, such as a great grandparent, if you have enough information entered, such as name and birth and death dates, the site will suggest existing people that might be a match. On FamilySearch.org you can also enter the person's parents or the name of their spouse to help the site see if the person is already in the database. If the site suggests anyone that might be a match for the new person you are considering adding, always check out these other people, with right-click and open in new tab to investigate them further. Whenever appropriate make sure you select an existing person if they match, since on FamilySearch and Wikitree everyone works on the same and hopefully accurate tree, and you don't want to create duplicates of existing person profiles. All the work you do on FamilySearch and Wikitree is shared with the world, so put in

extra effort to only enter accurate information and make any changes to existing information you find very carefully.

On FamilySearch and Wikitree, if you do create a duplicate person by mistake, you can then merge them into the right profile. If you discover duplicates made by someone else, you can merge them into one profile. Merging profiles makes a lot of changes, so much be done especially carefully. If you do any merging of profiles, make sure you understand the function very well, review all the information on both profiles to make sure the merge is absolutely the right thing to do, and then proceed carefully.

On all three sites, make sure any dates and locations you enter are "standardized". That is, when you enter a date or location, the site will suggest a standard format. Make sure you click on that standardized format to select it, so the site can recognize and then use the date or location properly.

FamilySearch and Ancestry.com have the most complete set of sources for people farther back. Review the "Sources" on FamilySearch and "Hints" on Ancestry. Again, use the multiple browser tab trick - open these sources on other browser tabs so you don't lose your current page, with right-click and open in new tab, or click the link with the mouse scroll wheel. If the source is applicable, you can download it if desired, on FamilySearch simply by clicking the download button, and on Ancestry by clicking the little hammer and screwdriver icon and then selecting download. You can then open the image file with your favorite image application, perhaps just by dragging it on top of a browser window since browsers will open images, then copy the image (perhaps by right-clicking and selecting Copy), and then paste it into your Word document. You can then right-click the image and select "Crop" to crop it. If you wish to resize the image, you sometimes have to hold down the Shift key before you drag a corner or edge, to make sure the image says the same proportion as you resize it.

8.5 Intra-Document Links

There are many links between sections of this document, for example between sections for parents and children. There are also links from census references for one person to the subsection of the head of household where the census document can be found, to avoid duplicating information.

These intra-document links can be created easily, by selecting the text you wish to link, and then either Ctrl-k or Insert > Links > Link.

Then from the window that pops up, select "Place in this document" on the left, scroll to the section you wish to link to on the right, and select that section heading.

Once you have a link, you can copy it and paste it elsewhere, and the link will copy too.

Once you create a link to a section heading, you can change the text of the heading, or change the level by for example changing it from Heading 2 to Heading 3.

However, while you can copy and paste links if you have multiple places you want to put a link, you should not copy a section heading itself and paste it elsewhere, since now Word does not know which heading any already created links should point at. Similarly, never click in the middle of a section heading and press Return to split a heading into two headings, since this confuses Microsoft Word, and any intra-document links you have already created to that heading might no longer work. (Neither of these problems should commonly occur, because most people have no need to copy or split headings, however just be aware of the problems that can occur if you do.)

8.6 Ancestor Fan Charts

The six generation fan charts in the final Ancestor subsections for each person are from FamilySearch.org, and take a couple steps to be inserted in a Microsoft Word document with high resolution so the chart can be zoomed into for better readability. The following steps seem detailed,

but once you have done it a couple times it becomes easy, and is the only way I know of to get these fan charts into Word in high resolution zoomable format.

First, install the very useful free open source office suite <http://LibreOffice.org>.

Then the simplest way to create the fan chart is as follows: from your FamilySearch.org account, from the "Details" page of a person you wish to generate a fan chart, click "Fan Chart" from the print list on the bottom right of the page. Or click "View tree" from the top right, then select "Fan Chart" from the options on the top left, then select "Print" from the options on the top right. This will create a PDF file containing the fan chart.

Then open the PDF file of the fan chart with LibreOffice. This can be done in one of two ways. (1) Either open any LibreOffice application, such as LibreOffice Writer or Draw, select File > Open, and then find the fan chart PDF file you just created and open it. (2) Or simply drag the fan chart PDF file onto the top border bar of any open LibreOffice application.

This will open the PDF with the LibreOffice Draw application. Then:

- Select the fan chart with Ctrl-a
- Export it in the highest resolution Encapsulated Postscript format, by selecting File > Export...
- Choose "EPS - Encapsulated Postscript" from "Save as type"
- Check the "Selection" box to export just the selected fan chart.
- Save the file.

You have now created a very high resolution file containing that fan chart. Now, to get it into Word, first open the EPS file you just created with LibreOffice Draw. On some systems, simply double-clicking the file will open it with LibreOffice Draw by default. However, if some other application opens, then start the LibreOffice Draw application, and find and open the EPS file directly with File > Open.

Once the EPS file is open in LibreOffice Draw, select the fan chart with Ctrl-a, then copy it with Ctrl-c.

Then in Microsoft Word, click your cursor where you wish the fan chart to go. Paste it as "special", either with the shortcut "Alt-e, s" (that is, hold down the Alt key, press "e", then press "s"), or from the Word ribbon with "Home > Clipboard > Paste > Paste Special". Then choose the format "Picture (Enhanced Metafile)".

You now have the fan chart pasted in your document in the highest possible resolution. If you have pasted it on a landscape page, you can drag the bottom right corner outwards to enlarge the image to create the largest possible image that will fit on that page. And then if someone zooms into the fan chart, in the Word document or a PDF document, they will be able to more easily read the names printed in the smallest type in the outer edge of the fan chart.

8.7 Printing This Document (PDF or Paper)

(Remember to always right-click on the Table of Contents and the List of Images at the beginning of the document and select Update after any document changes, to make sure they are complete and the page numbering is correct, before printing).

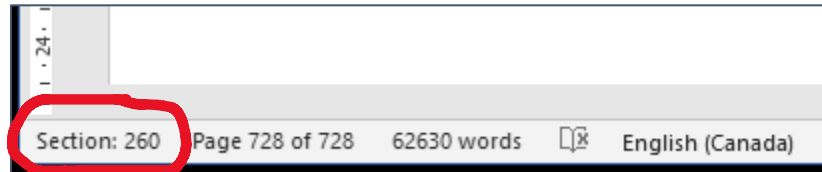
The best way to create a PDF is by selecting File > Save as, and then setting "Save as type" to PDF. This is the only way to obtain a PDF with all the intra-document links working, the links from the table of contents and between sections. For PDF files to be browsed on a computer, this is the best method.

You can also print this document to paper. If you wish to get it bound, "coil" binding is better than "comb" binding, because it lasts longer and is easier to use, especially for larger documents. You can also create a PDF for sending to a print shop with slightly higher image resolution by printing it as normal, but instead of selecting a physical printer, select a "PDF Printer" from the printer menu, for

example "Microsoft Print To PDF" installed by default on most computers. The images will have slightly higher resolution than saving the document as PDF, but the intra-document links won't work.

If you ever wish to, you can also print only some sections of the document. This requires a few more steps, because the document has so many different portrait and landscape sections. First, make sure the paragraph indicator is turned on, from Home > Paragraph > "¶"

Next, right-click on the bottom border of the Word application. From the "Customize Status Bar" window that pops up, make sure "Section" is checked, so the current section number is displayed in the "status bar" on the window border bottom left. In the example below, the section is shown as "260", because that is how many different sections are in the document at the time I am writing this.



Then, figure out where you want your print to start and end.

First, make sure you can see the section separator markings, by making sure the paragraph indicator is turned on from Home > Paragraph > "¶"

Section separators will look like this:



Place your cursor in the section where you want the print to start. Wait a few seconds for the section number to update on the bottom left of the status bar. Write down that section number.

Then put your cursor in the section where you want the print to end. Repeat the above to note that section number.

Then open the print menu on Word, for example with <ctrl>-<p> or File > Print, and in the Pages field enter the first and last section you wish to print separated with a dash. For example to print from section 42 to section 85 enter "s42-s85" without the quotes. If you wish to print discontinuous sections, for example just section 21 and then from section 42 to 85, enter "s21,s42-s85" in the Pages field. (If you don't see the Pages field, look for the option Settings > Custom Print.)

Then print to a PDF printer first to create a PDF file, make sure you have what you want, and then print the PDF to paper. Always print to a PDF file first, making sure you got the sections you intended, and then print the PDF to paper. Just remember the intra-document links will not work in that PDF – selective section printing is only good for paper printing.

Enjoy!

[END OF DOCUMENT - DO NOT DELETE THIS PAGE NUMBER BOOKMARK ==>]