

Ancestry: Mott

"You have a team behind you."

2024-04-20

Prepared by:
William Mott Stewart

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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.

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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.

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.

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.

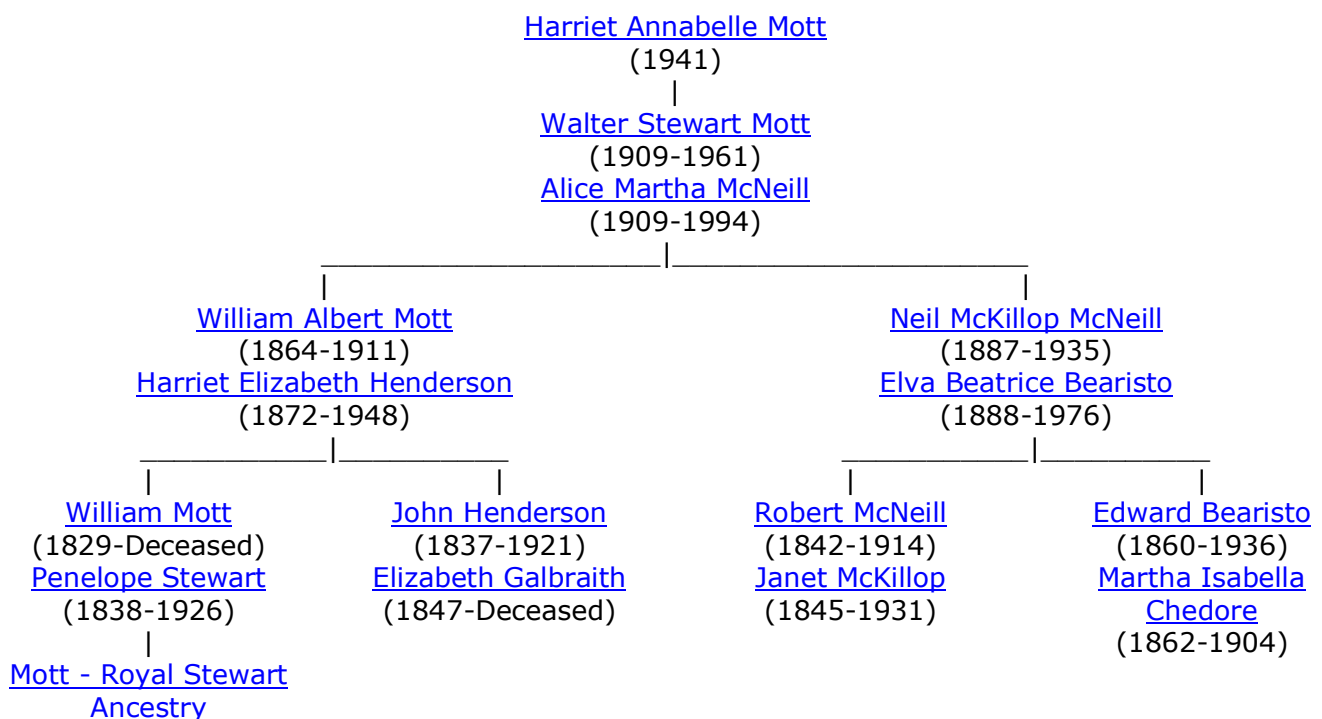
Enjoy!

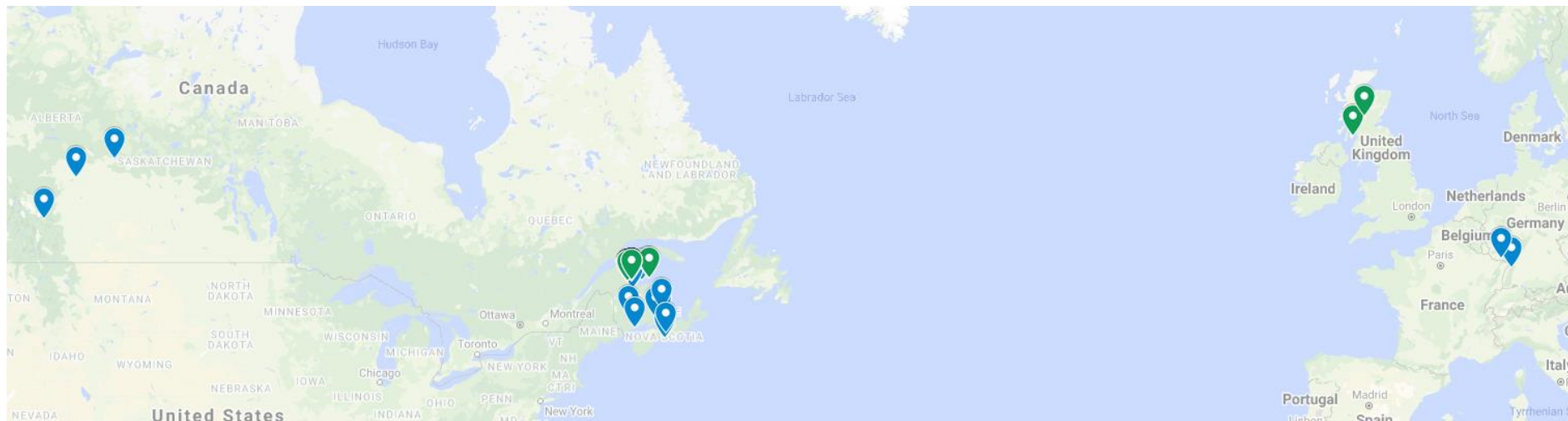
2. Mott Ancestry

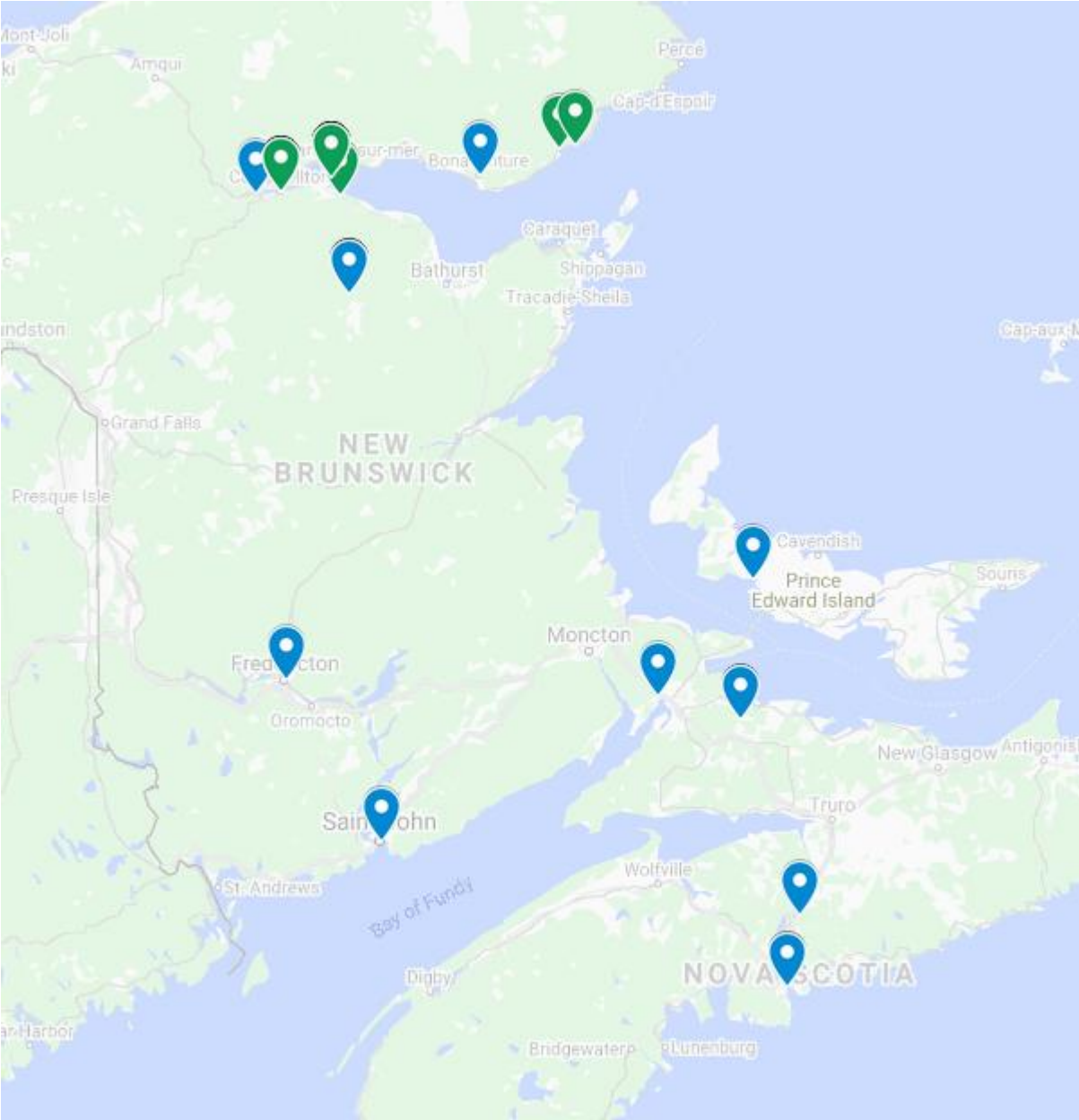
This section includes ancestry for the Mott line, from [Harriet Annabelle Mott](#) (1941) back three generations, fifteen people in all.

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.)

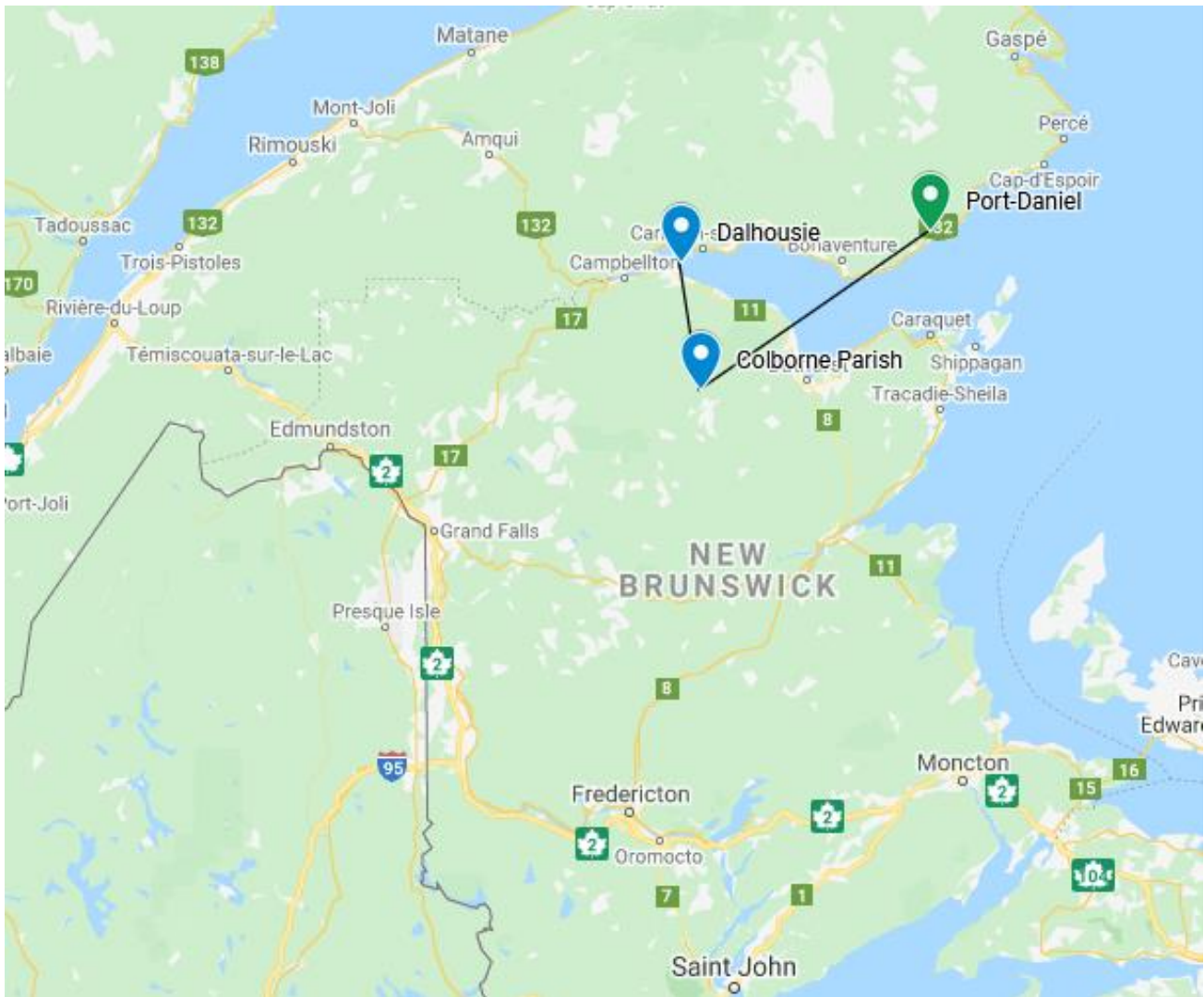
Son of [Edward Barriste](#) (Deceased) and [Elizabeth Jane Bearisto](#) (1835-1917), not yet included in this genealogy document.

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.



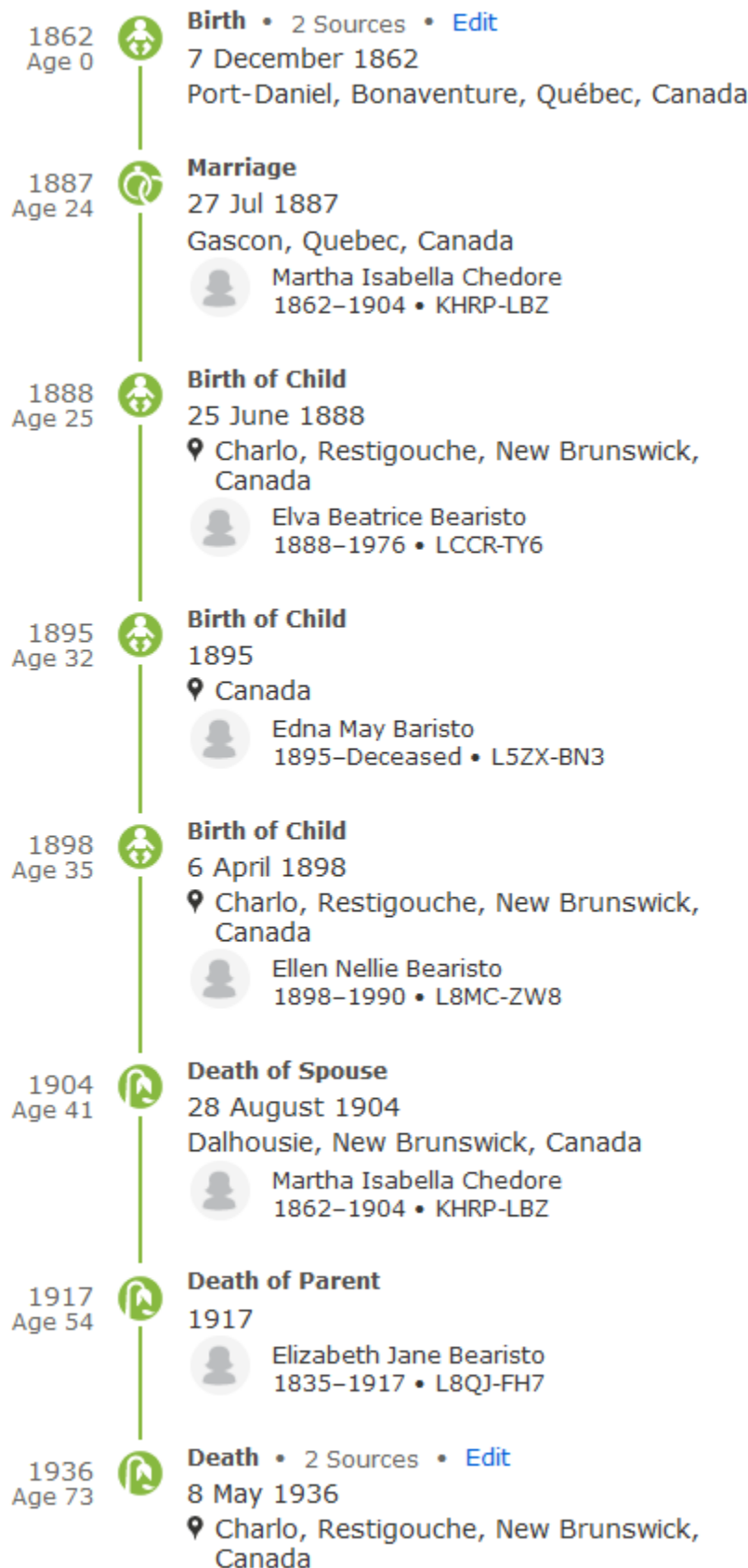
In 1881, he is living in Port Daniel, Bonaventure, Quebec, with his mother and grandmother. His origin is English. He belongs to the Church of England. His grandmother is Roman Catholic and Irish, and a farmer. He is married in 1887, at the age of 24. In 1891, he is living with his wife and two children 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

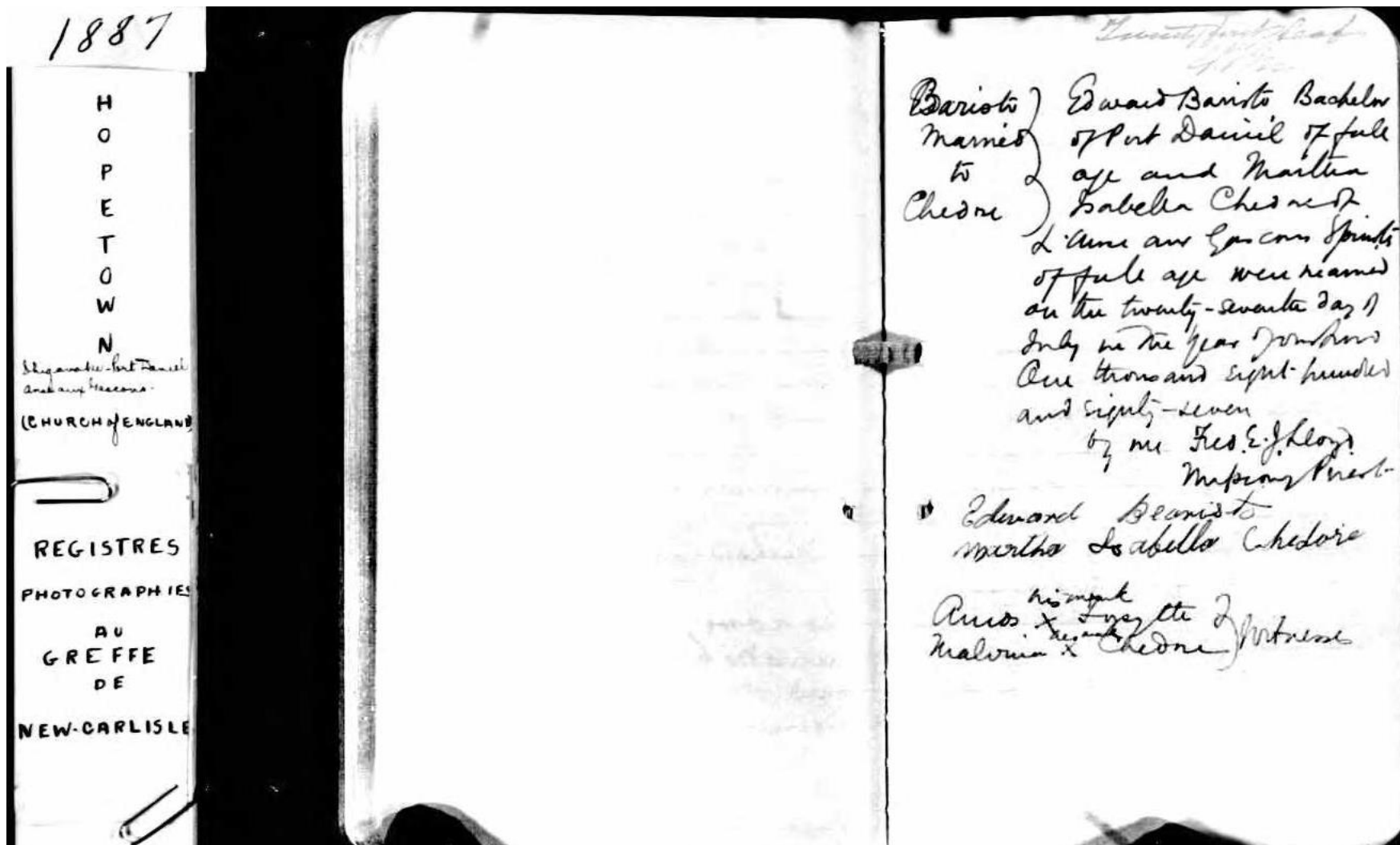
PAGE 8 SCHEDULE No. 1—Nominal Return of the Living. TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. St. A. by Theres. Courcier

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

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.						
Vessels and Shanties.	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	28	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.	-	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
				40	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 CANADA CENSUS **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 J. G. Gaudin (Clerk) / (Enumerator / Énumérateur)

Numbered in the order of Visitation.		Personal Description.						Citizenship, Nationality and Religion.					Principal Profession or Trade.				Wage Earner.				Education and Lang.												
Dwelling House	Family No. 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. (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 means.	Employee.	Employee.	Working on own account.	Working at trade in factory or in home. (Specify by "f" for factory or "h" for home or both, in the case of both.)	Months employed at trade in factory.	Months employed as 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 means.)	Months at school in year.	Can read.	Can write.	Can speak English.			
Duméril	Famille ou Ménage.	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 de ménage.	Célibataire, marié, veuve ou divorcé.	Mois et date de naissance.	Année de naissance.	Âge au dernier anniversaire de naissance.	Pays ou lieu de naissance. (Si en Canada, préciser la province ou le territoire, et ajouter "r" pour rural et "u" pour urbain, selon le cas.)	Année d'immigration au Canada.	Année de naturalisation.	Origine, même la race ou la tribu.	Nationalité.	Religion.	Profession, occupation, métier ou autres moyens d'existence de chaque personne. (Si la personne est retirée du métier, ajouter "r" pour "retraité".)	Travaillant à son compte.	Païen.	Employé.	Travaillant à son compte.	Travaillant de son métier à la fabrique ou à la maison.	Mois employés à son métier à la fabrique.	Mois employés à son métier à la maison.	Mois employés à d'autres occupations, autres que la fabrique ou la maison.	Gains provenant de son occupation ou métier.	Gains supplémentaires. (Provenant d'autres occupations ou d'autres moyens.)	Mois à l'école durant l'année.	Étudiant lire.	Étudiant écrire.	Étudiant parler l'anglais.			
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	F		Wife		1862	38					Scottish																				
		Edwards	M		Head		1861	39					Scottish																				
		George	M		Son		1874	26																									
		Louisa	F		Daughter		1878	22																									
		Myrtle	F		Daughter		1880	20																									
		Edwards Beatrice	F		Daughter		1881	19																									
74	75	Martha Isabella	F		Wife		1863	37																									
		Edwards	M		Head		1861	39																									
		Elva	F		Daughter		1888	12																									
		Edna	F		Daughter		1889	11																									
		Edna	F		Daughter		1892	8																									
		William	M		Son		1887	13																									
75	76	Martha Isabella	F		Wife		1861	39																									
		Edwards	M		Head		1861	39																									
		William	M		Son		1884	16																									
		Stella	F		Daughter		1885	15																									
		Malcolm	M		Son		1885	15																									

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:XD84-1S3>

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)

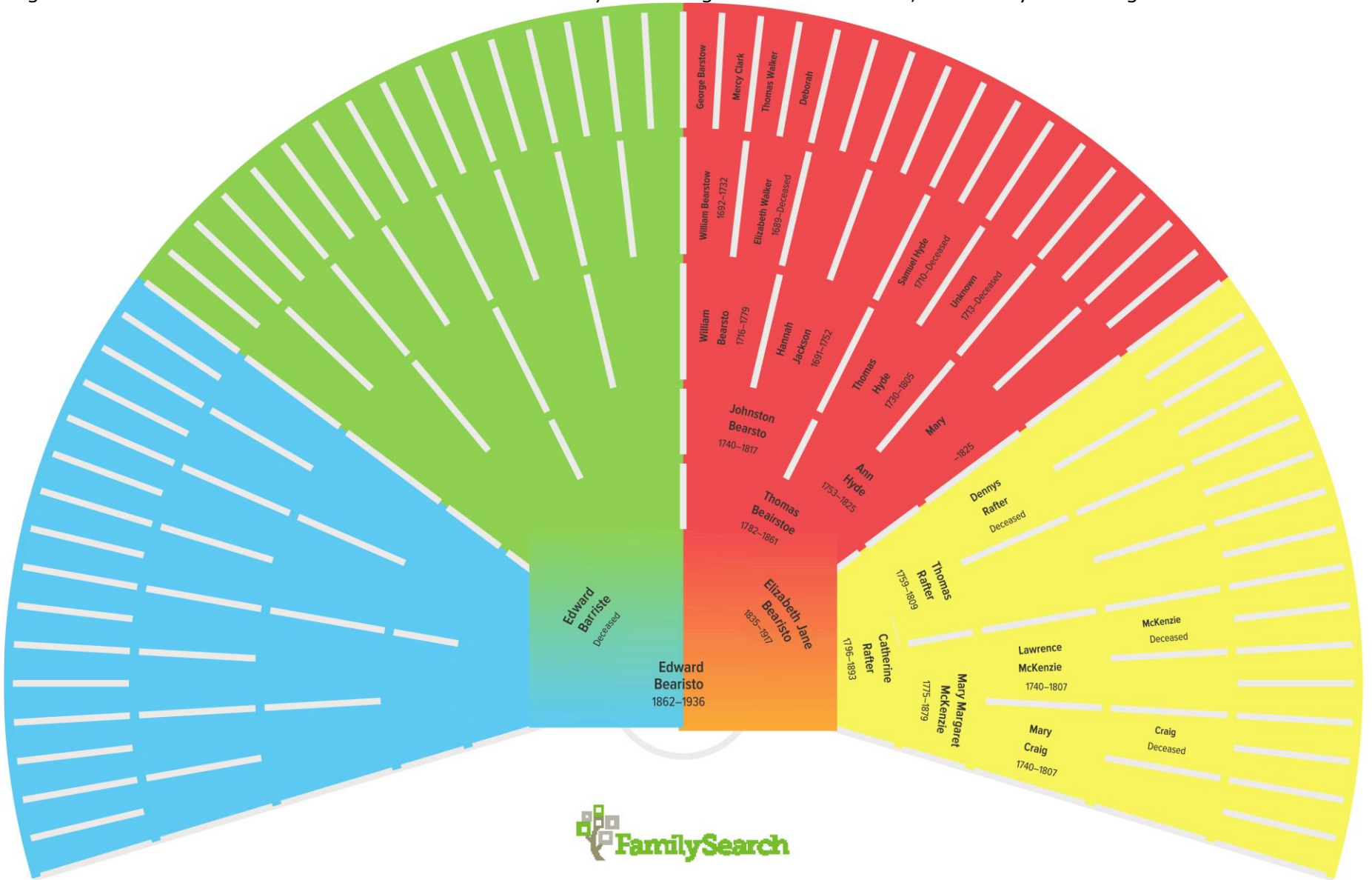
4. Sex <i>Male</i>	5. Nationality (Citizenship) <i>Canadian English</i>	6. Racial Origin <i>English White</i>	7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (write the word) <i>Widowed</i>	MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
				23. DATE OF DEATH <i>May 8</i> 19 <i>36</i> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>	
8. BIRTHPLACE <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 63</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 McKil</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.

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

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.

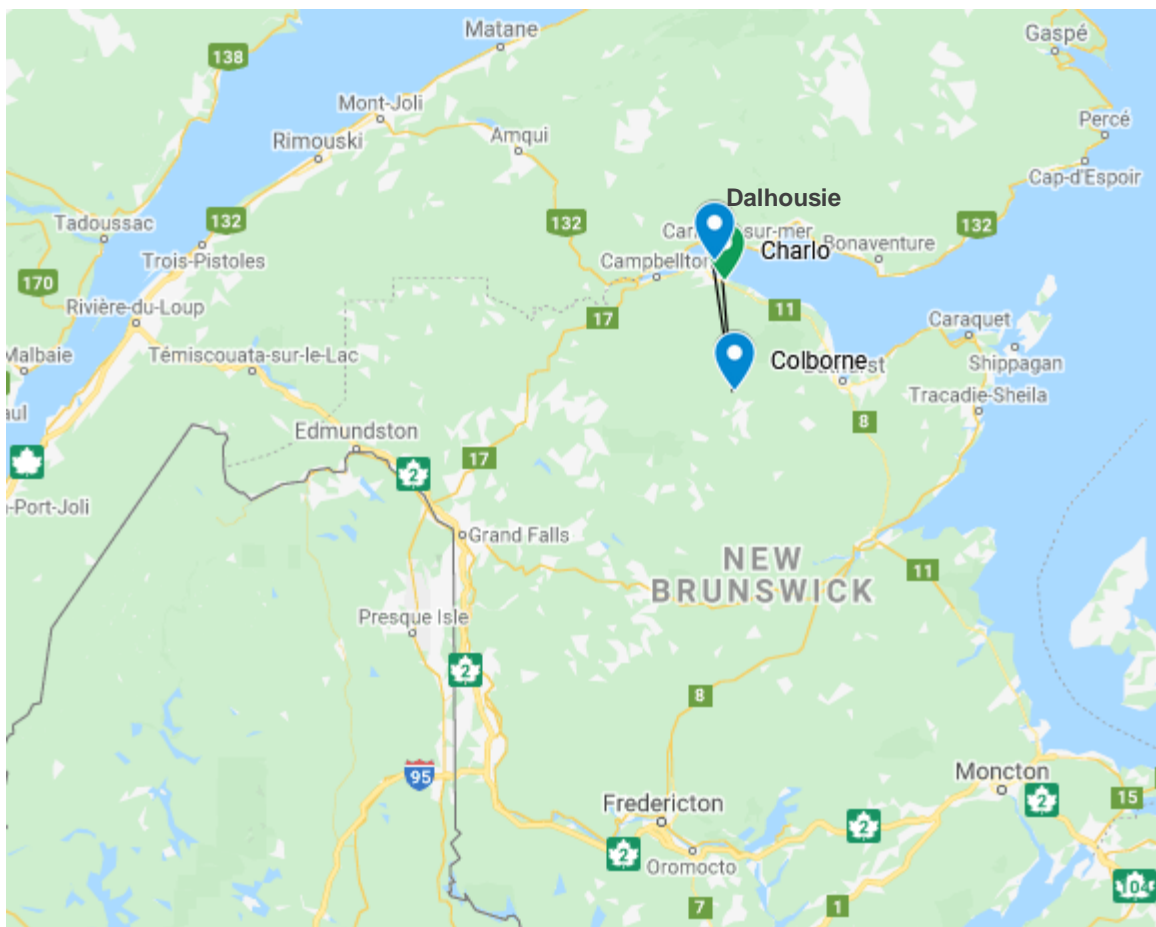
Daughter of [Edward Bearisto](#) (1860-1936) and [Martha Isabella Chedore](#) (1862-1904).

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.

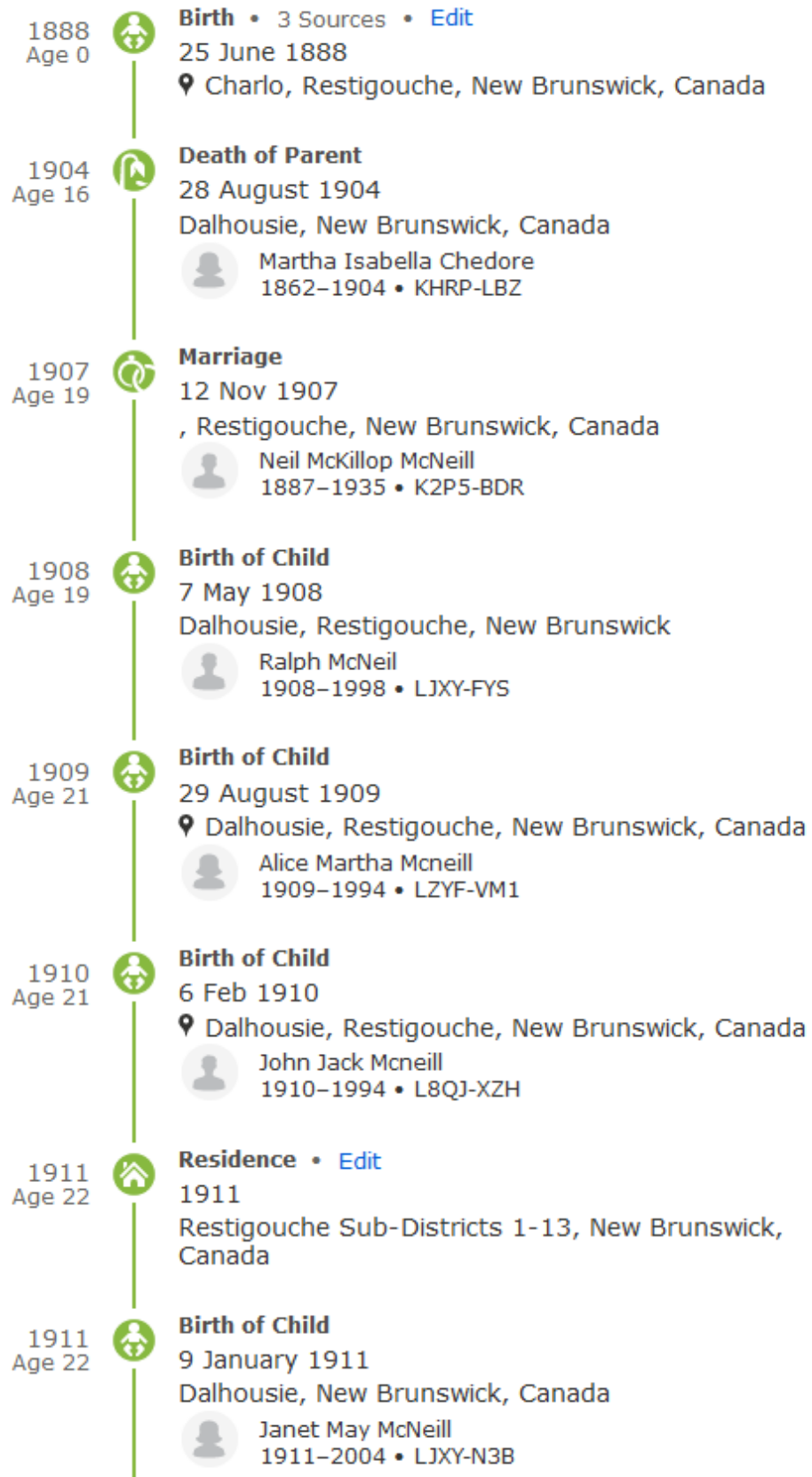
Genealogy websites:

















<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)

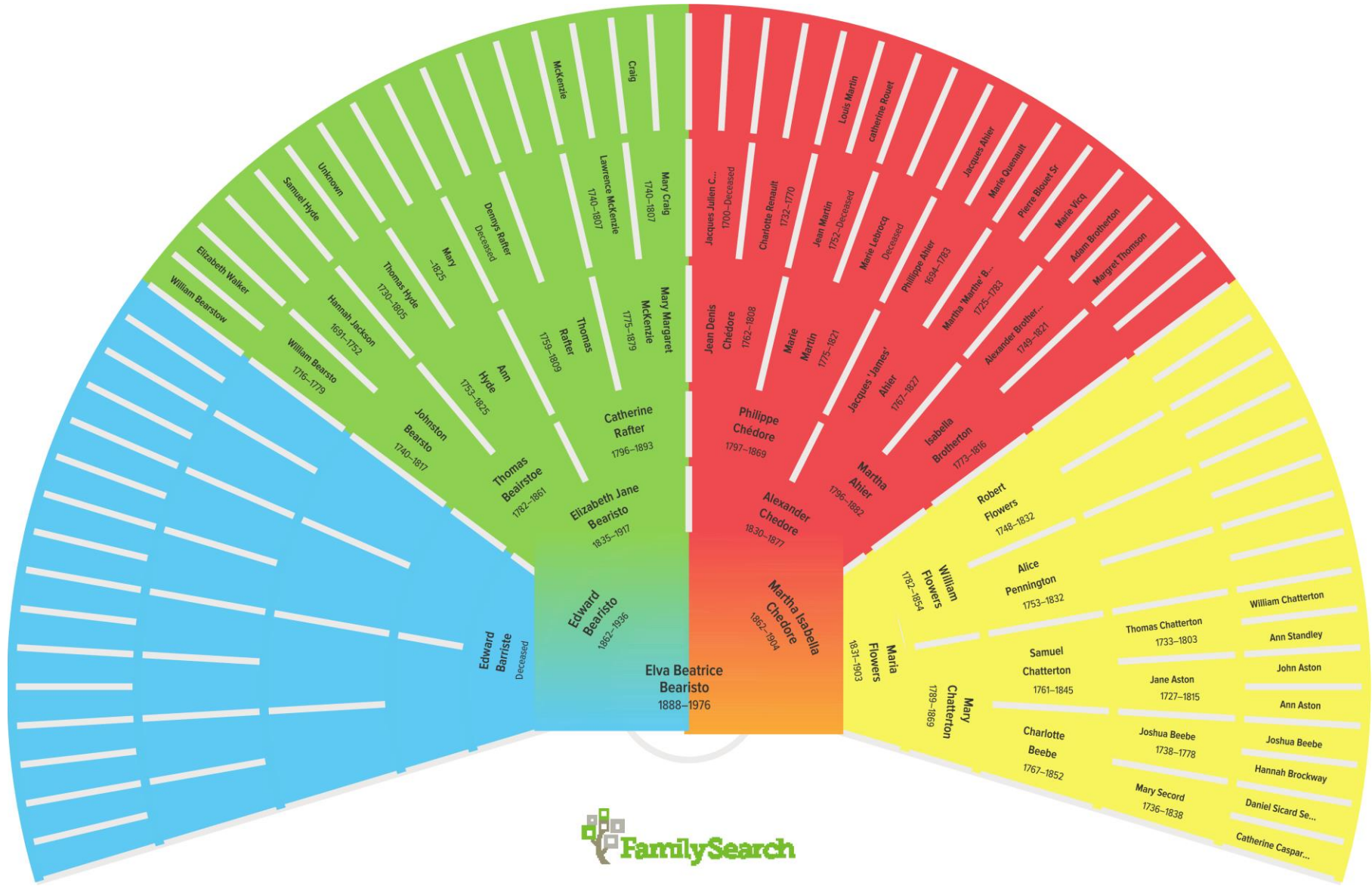
[See](#) Neil McKillop McNeill (1886-1935).

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)

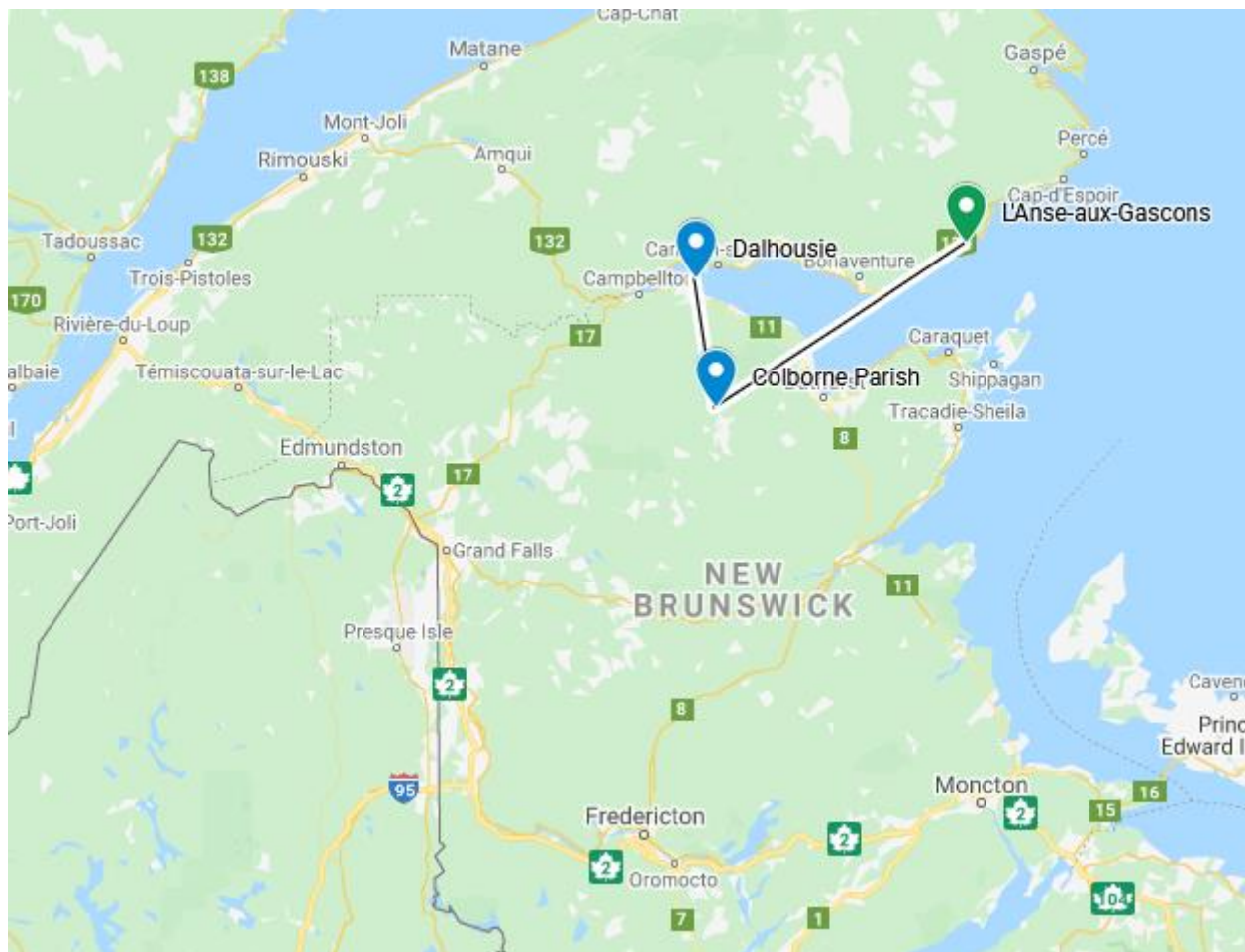
Daughter of [Alexander Chedore](#) (1830-1877) and [Maria Flowers](#) (1831-1903), not yet included in this genealogy document.

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
 Baptized } 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 Mihuc M.A.
 Rural Dean

2.3.3 Marriage Registration (1887)

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

2.3.4 Canada Census (1891)

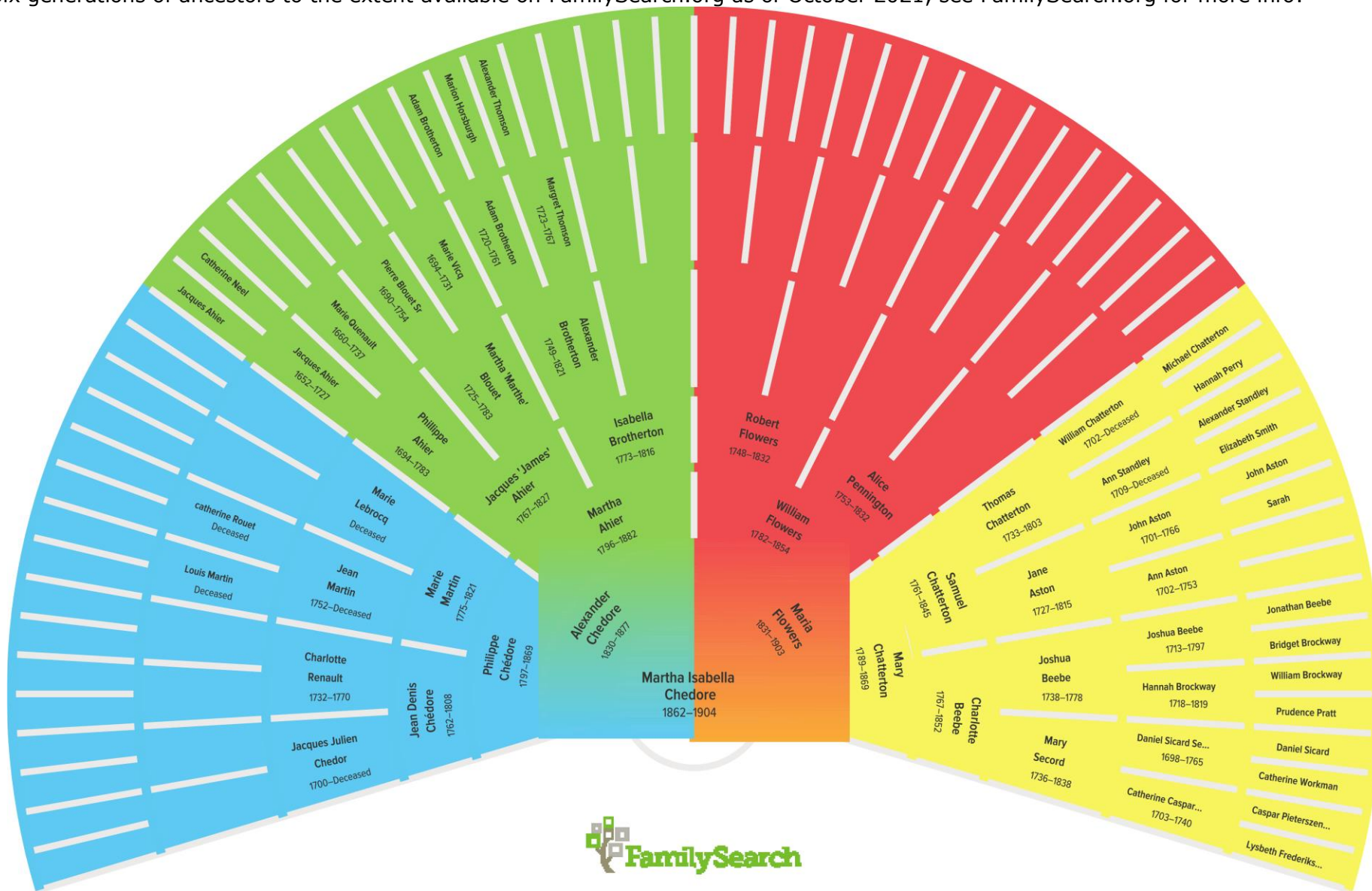
[See](#) Edward Bearisto (1862-1936).

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)

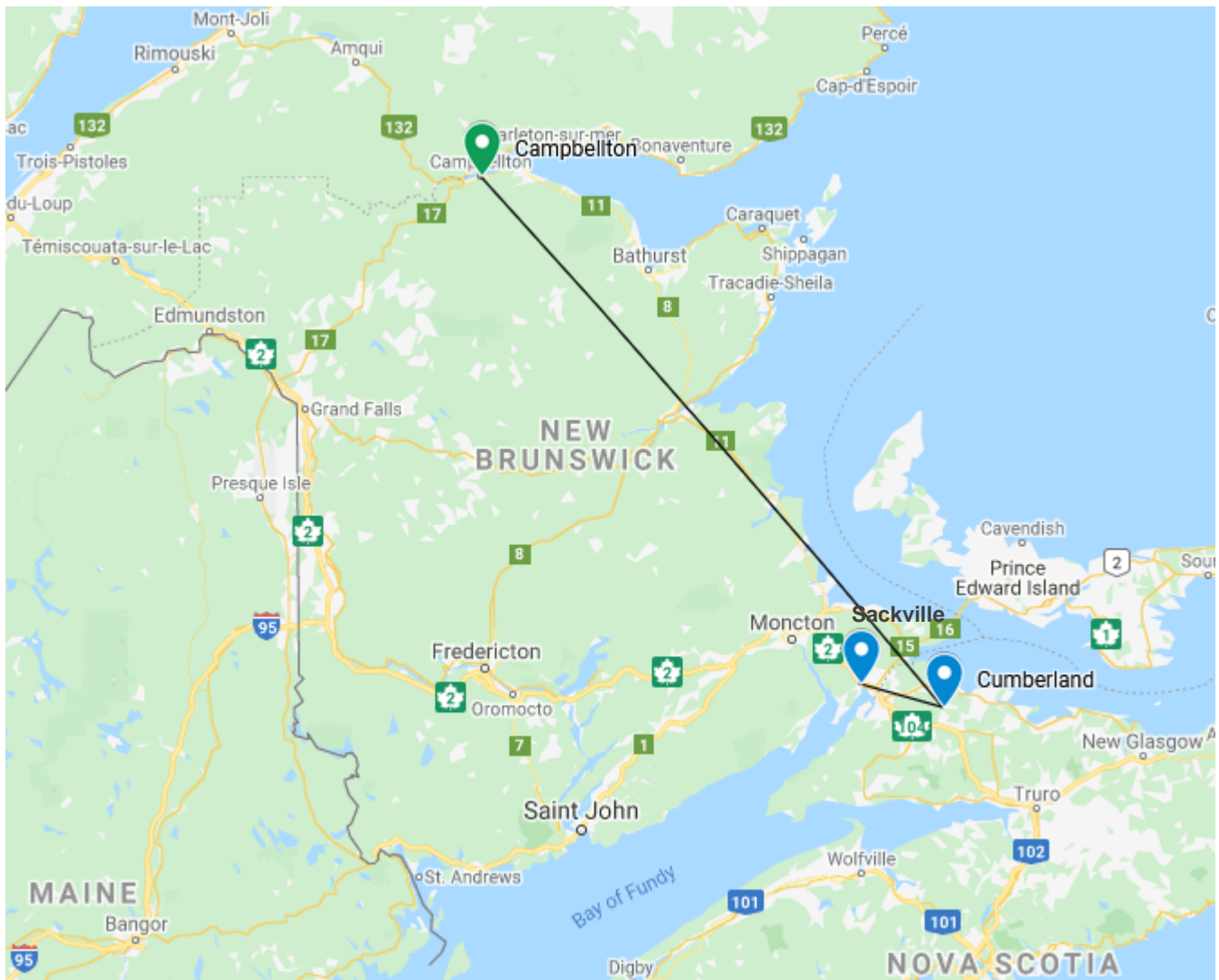
Daughter of [John Galbraith](#) (Before 1832-Deceased) and [Elizabeth Vaughn](#) (Deceased), not yet included in this genealogy document.

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.

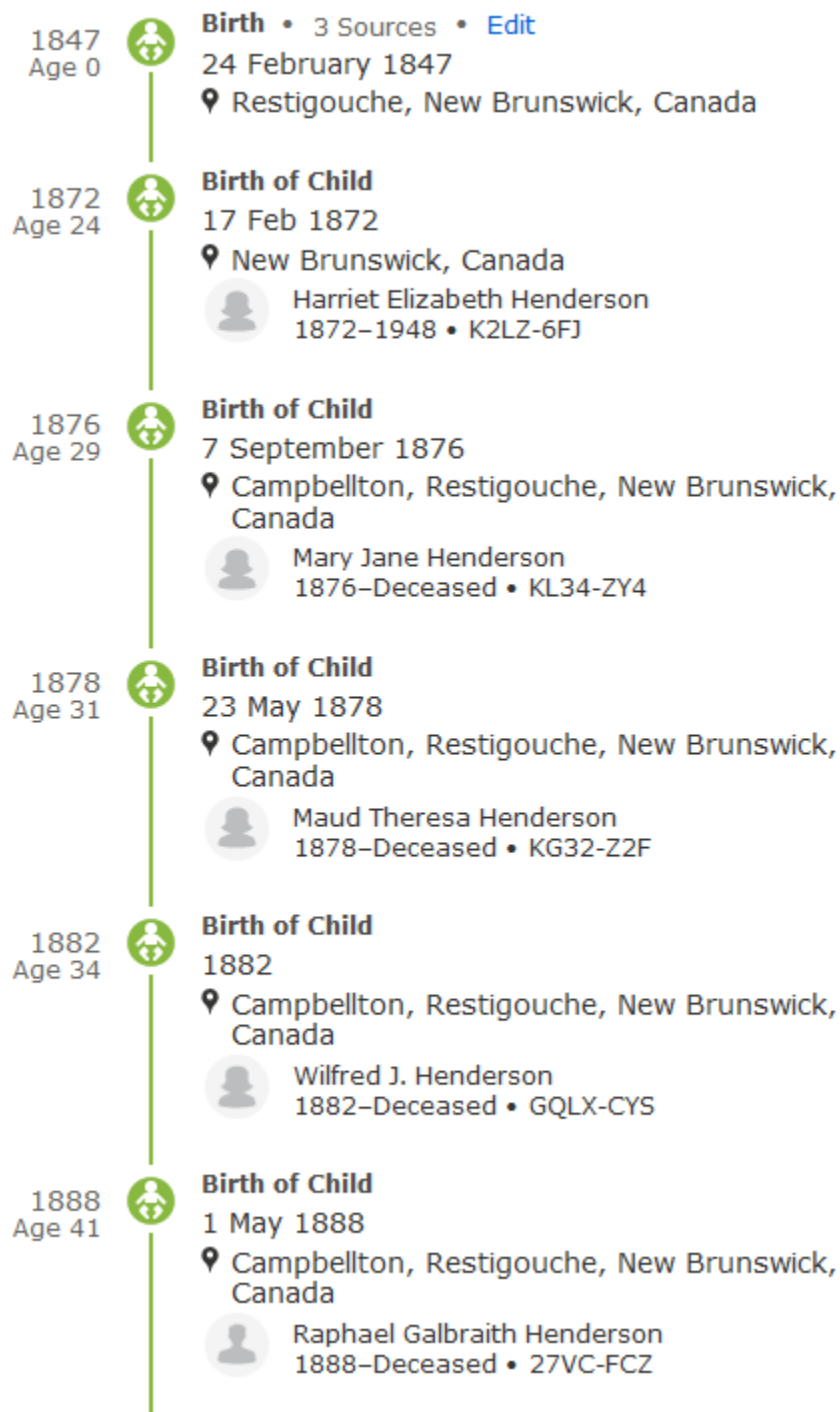
Genealogy websites:

<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.

SIXIEME RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1921.

SIXTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1921.

POPULATION.

"B"

Province *New Brunswick* District No. *49* Enumeration Sub-District No. *37* in *dans* *Sackville* (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 birth	Year of immigration	Year of naturalization	Race	Language	Religion	Year of birth	Year of graduation	Year of completion	Profession	Occupation	Employment
<i>57-59</i> <i>Joseph, Fred</i> <i>Wangue</i> <i>Wangue</i> <i>Wangue</i>	<i>M</i> <i>F</i> <i>F</i>	<i>White</i> <i>White</i> <i>White</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>Canadian</i> <i>Canadian</i> <i>Canadian</i>	<i>White</i> <i>White</i> <i>White</i>	<i>English</i> <i>English</i> <i>English</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	
<i>60-62</i> <i>Robert, James</i> <i>Wangue</i> <i>Wangue</i>	<i>M</i> <i>F</i> <i>F</i>	<i>White</i> <i>White</i> <i>White</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>Canadian</i> <i>Canadian</i> <i>Canadian</i>	<i>White</i> <i>White</i> <i>White</i>	<i>English</i> <i>English</i> <i>English</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	
<i>63-65</i> <i>William, Elizabeth</i> <i>Wangue</i> <i>Wangue</i>	<i>M</i> <i>F</i> <i>F</i>	<i>White</i> <i>White</i> <i>White</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>Canadian</i> <i>Canadian</i> <i>Canadian</i>	<i>White</i> <i>White</i> <i>White</i>	<i>English</i> <i>English</i> <i>English</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</i>	<i>None</i> <i>None</i> <i>None</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)	MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
<i>Female</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>widowed</i>	23. DATE OF DEATH	1940
				I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from:	1940
				and last saw her	1940

8. BIRTHPLACE: *Restigouche N.B.* (Province or Country)
 9. DATE OF BIRTH: *Feb 24 1849* (Month) (Day) (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 1929*
 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: *St. Paul's Cemetery*
 Date of burial or removal: *Jan 3rd 1940*

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

CAUSE OF DEATH

i. Immediate cause: *Congestive 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 atherosclerosis*

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: _____
 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: _____
 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 B.E.B. 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

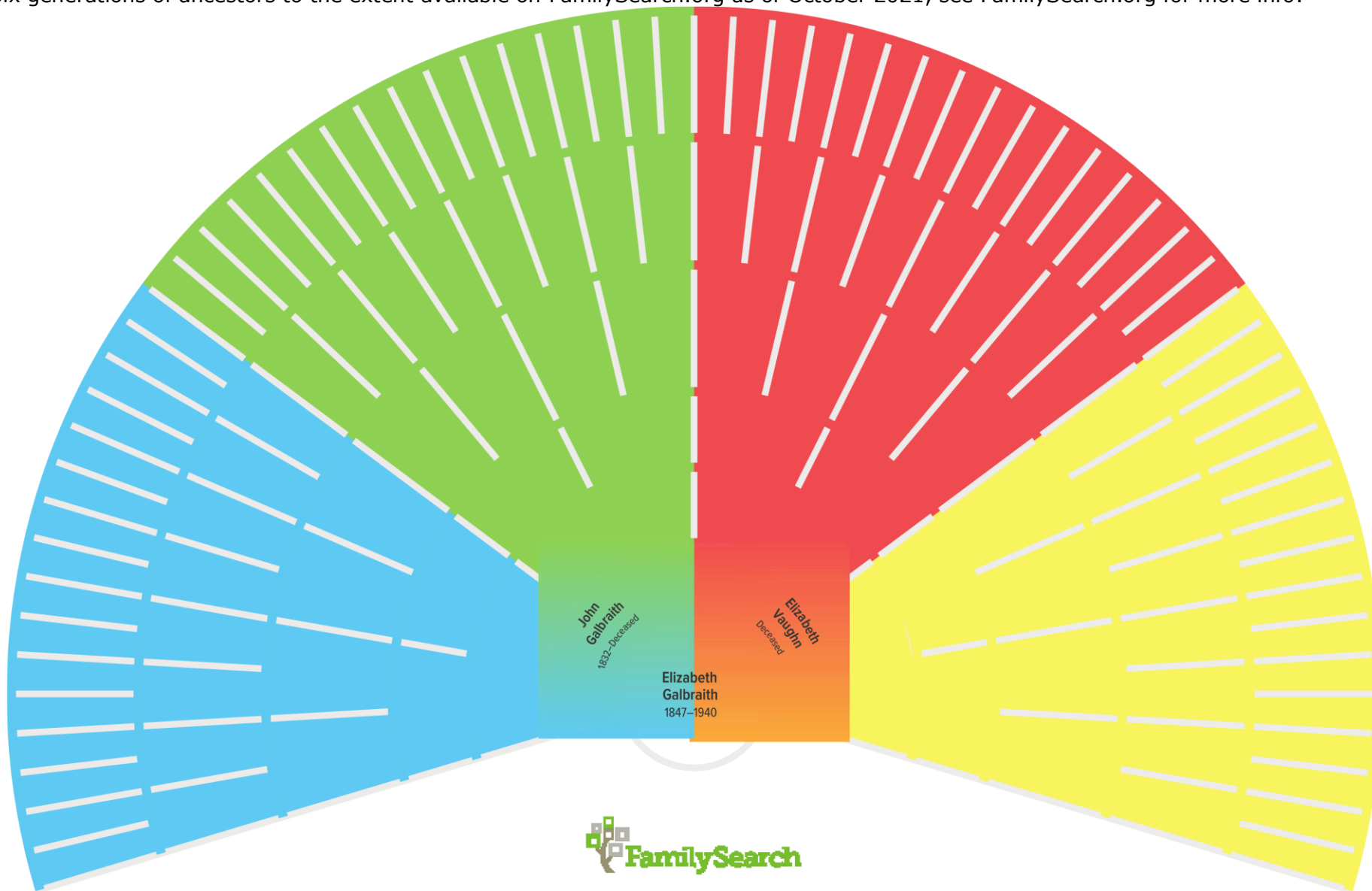
Sackville, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, Canada

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)

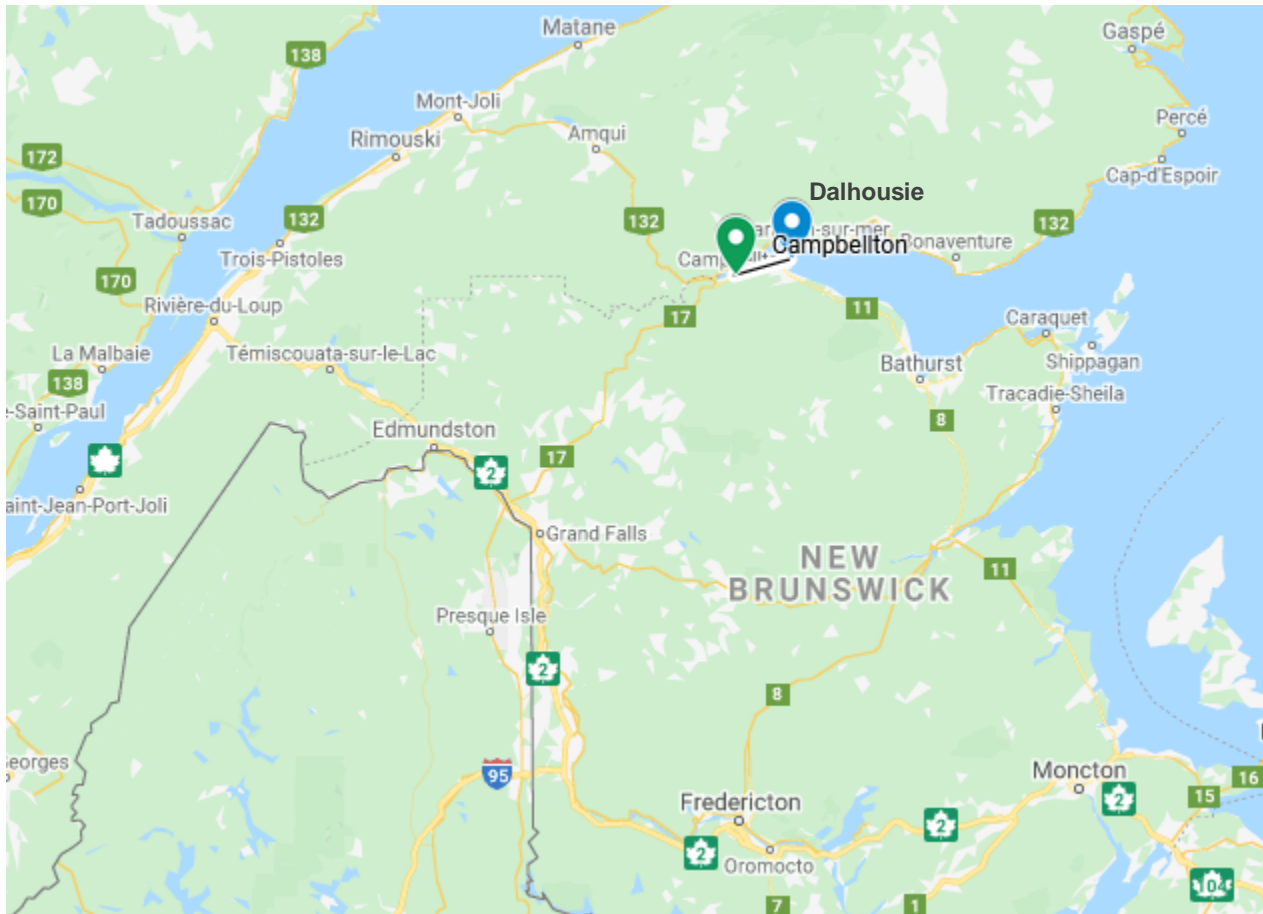
Daughter of [John Henderson](#) (1837-1921) and [Elizabeth Galbraith](#) (1847-Deceased).

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.

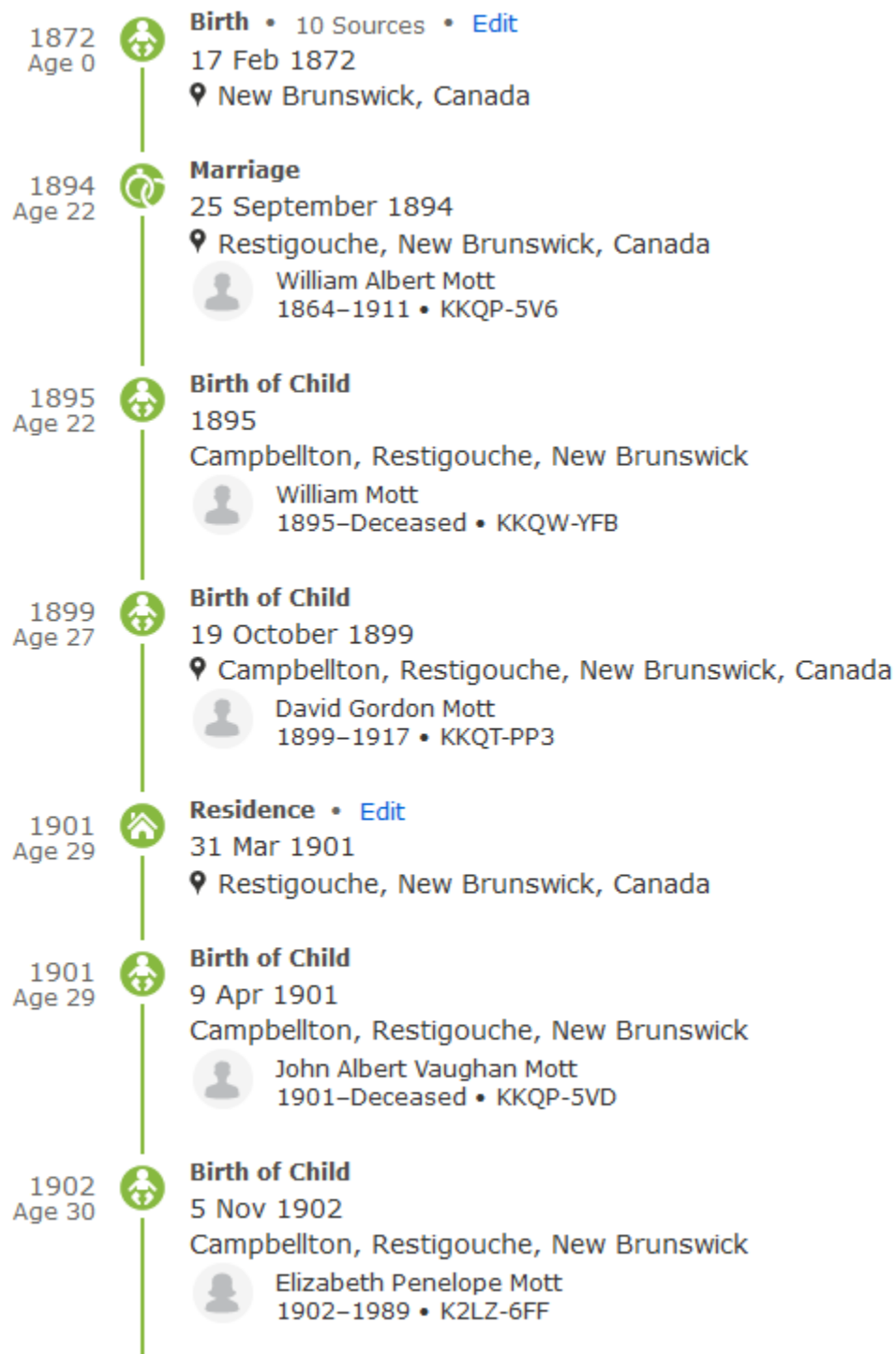
Genealogy websites:













<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>		18. Birthplace _____ <small>(City or place, province or country.)</small>	
13. Occupation:— (a) Trade or profession <u>Merchant</u> (b) Business in which employed _____		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"/>	
20. Was this a premature birth? <u>No</u>			
21. Name of Doctor, Nurse or other person in attendance at birth <u>Dr John McIvor & Mr Roland Fraser</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. McE. McDonald Secy.
Sub-Deputy Registration No. _____
RESTIGOUCHE SUB-DISTRICT BOARD OF HEALTH

Page 49. No 1109

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, Rutherfordian, 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).

2.5.7 Canada Census (1921)

With her son [Walter Stewart Mott](#) (1909-1961).

https://www.ancestry.ca/imageviewer/collections/8991/images/1921_034-E002896679

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

POPULATION.

"B"

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

Enumerated by James Barthe Enumerator.

Page 5 Page 5

NAME AND RESIDENCE		PLACE OF BIRTH		TENURE AND CLASS OF HOME		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		NATIVITY		CITIZENSHIP		RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION		EDUCATION		PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, AND EMPLOYMENT																		
NAME		PLACE OF BIRTH		TENURE AND CLASS OF HOME		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		NATIVITY		CITIZENSHIP		RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION		EDUCATION		PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, AND EMPLOYMENT																		
NOM		LIEU DE NAISSANCE		CLASSEMENT ET CLASSE DU LOGIS		DESCRIPTION PERSONNELLE		LIEU DE NAISSANCE		CITIZENNETE		RACE, LANGUES ET RELIGION		INSTRUCTION		PROFESSION, OCCUPATION OU MOYEN D'EXISTENCE																		
de chaque personne dans la famille, le ménage ou l'institution.		Où elle a été élevée, ou le lieu où elle a été élevée.		Type de logement et classe.		Sexe, âge, état civil, etc.		Pays de naissance.		Statut de citoyen.		Race, langues parlées, religion.		Niveau d'éducation.		Métier, occupation, emploi.																		
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
1	Mott	Harriet E.	Ouchouic	New Brunswick	R	15	W	1872	Widow	Canada	British	English	Protestant	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
2	"	Walter S.	"	"	"	"	"	1909	Son	Canada	British	English	Protestant	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
3	"	John	"	"	"	"	"	1911	Son	Canada	British	English	Protestant	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
4	"	George	"	"	"	"	"	1913	Son	Canada	British	English	Protestant	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
5	"	Blaise	"	"	"	"	"	1915	Son	Canada	British	English	Protestant	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
6	"	Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	1917	Son	Canada	British	English	Protestant	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

2.5.8 Grave & Gravestone (1948)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/104925637/harriet-e.-mott>

Harriet E. Henderson Mott
 Birth 1872
 Death 1948 (aged 75-76)
 Burial
 Campbellton Rural Cemetery
 Campbellton, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada
 Memorial ID 104925637 · View Source

[See](#) gravestone for 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)

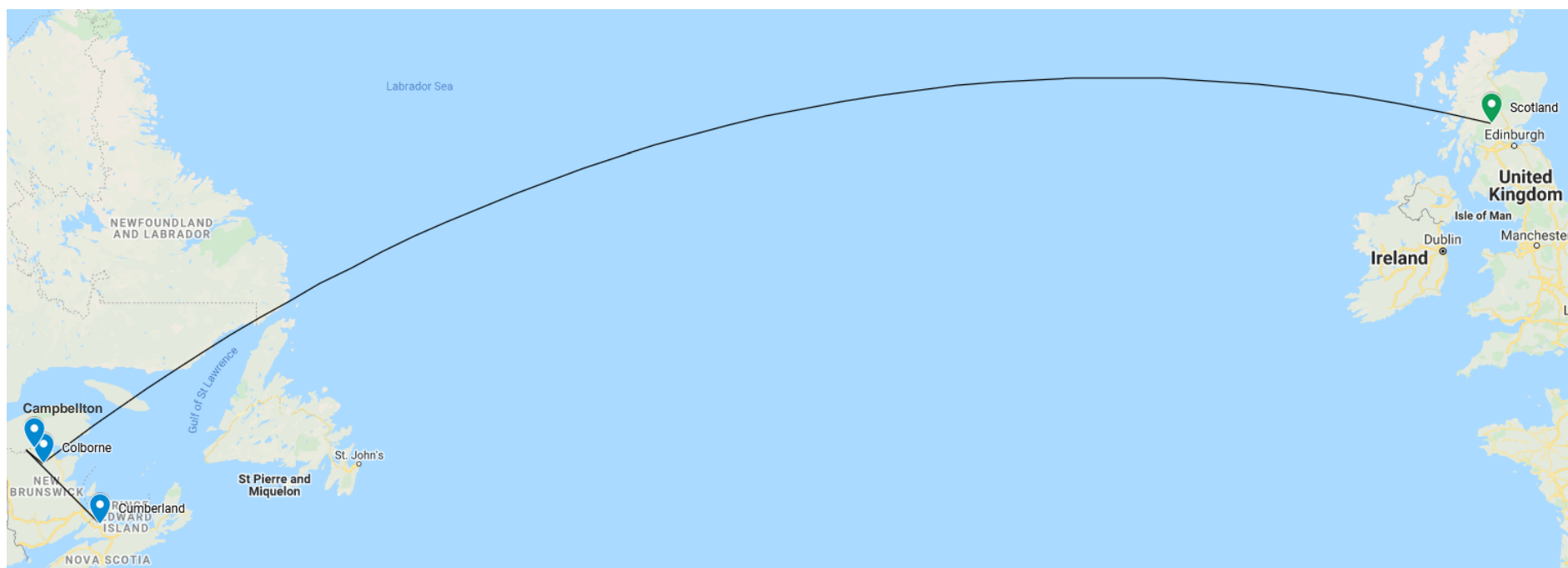
Son of [John Henderson](#) (1813-1890) and [Mary Ritchie](#) (1808-Deceased), not yet included in this genealogy document.

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 27 & 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
	James Henderson	M							
81	James Hamilton	M	H	40	Scotch	Farmer	1830		
	Margaret Hamilton	F	W	38	"		1835		
House	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	James Hamilton	M	H	77	Scotch	Peor or Occupation	1830	Sick & Infirm
House	Margaret Cunningham	F	W	77	"		"	"	
82	John Henderson	M	H	44	Scotch	Farmer	1842		
	Mary Ritchie	F	W	44	"		1843		
House	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	ÂGES	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>Qc. ✓</i>	<i>Presb. ✓</i>	<i>Scotch ✓</i>			<i>✓</i>
						<i>" Elizabeth</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6</i>		<i>N.B. ✓</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>" James B.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>1</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>Scotland</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Merchant ✓</i>	<i>M ✓</i>	<i>✓</i>
						<i>" Elizabeth</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>34</i>		<i>N.B. ✓</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>M ✓</i>	<i>✓</i>
						<i>" Hattie E.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>9</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>" Maud J.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>4</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 May	1700	16	Scotland																				
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	9 Dec	1826	64	Scotland	1842																			
		John	M	W	Head	2 July	1827	54	Scotland																				
		James	M	W	Son	23 May	1874	28	Scotland																				
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	6 July	1881	19	Scotland																				
		Robert	M	W	Son	1 May	1888	12	Scotland																				
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	10 Oct	1845	55	Scotland																				
		William	M	W	Head	14 Oct	1849	61	Scotland																				
		Anna	F	W	Wife	7 Dec	1862	38	Scotland																				
		Flora	F	W	Daughter	29 Sept	1887	13	Scotland																				
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	13 June	1878	22	Scotland																				
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	19 Dec	1871	29	Scotland																				
		John	M	W	Head	14 Oct	1872	28	Scotland																				
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	19 July	1887	13	Scotland																				
		Elizabeth	F	W	Daughter	6 May	1820	60	Scotland																				
		Elizabeth	F	W	Wife	5 Oct	1820	60	Scotland																				

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 (1)* in date *Part of Town of Grand*

Page *24* Nominal return of living persons by *J. J. Chapley* 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, ETC.					INSURANCE ERID 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
<i>109</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>William Mathew</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>1841</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>W.B.</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>Bookbinder</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	
		<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>1847</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>W.B.</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	
		<i>William III</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>1890</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>W.B.</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>Bookbinder</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	
		<i>Ann</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>1888</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>W.B.</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>Bookbinder</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
		<i>James Gordon</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>1885</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>W.B.</i>	<i>Scottish</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>Bookbinder</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
		<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>1847</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>W.B.</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
		<i>Marcell</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>1879</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>W.B.</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>Bookbinder</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
		<i>Madeline</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>1871</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>W.B.</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Canadian</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>

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 Nov* 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 1st 1921*

19 Undertaker *Gay & Campbell Sons*
 (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.

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. (hour p.m. or a.m.)

The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:
Myocardial Infarction 2
 (duration) *3* yrs. — mos. — dys. *091*

CONTRIBUTORY *None* 1
 (Secondary) (duration) — yrs. — mos. — dys. *03*

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* *2*

(Signed) *J. H. Wheeler* M.D. *9*
 Address *Sackville N.B.*
 Date.....

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

(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).

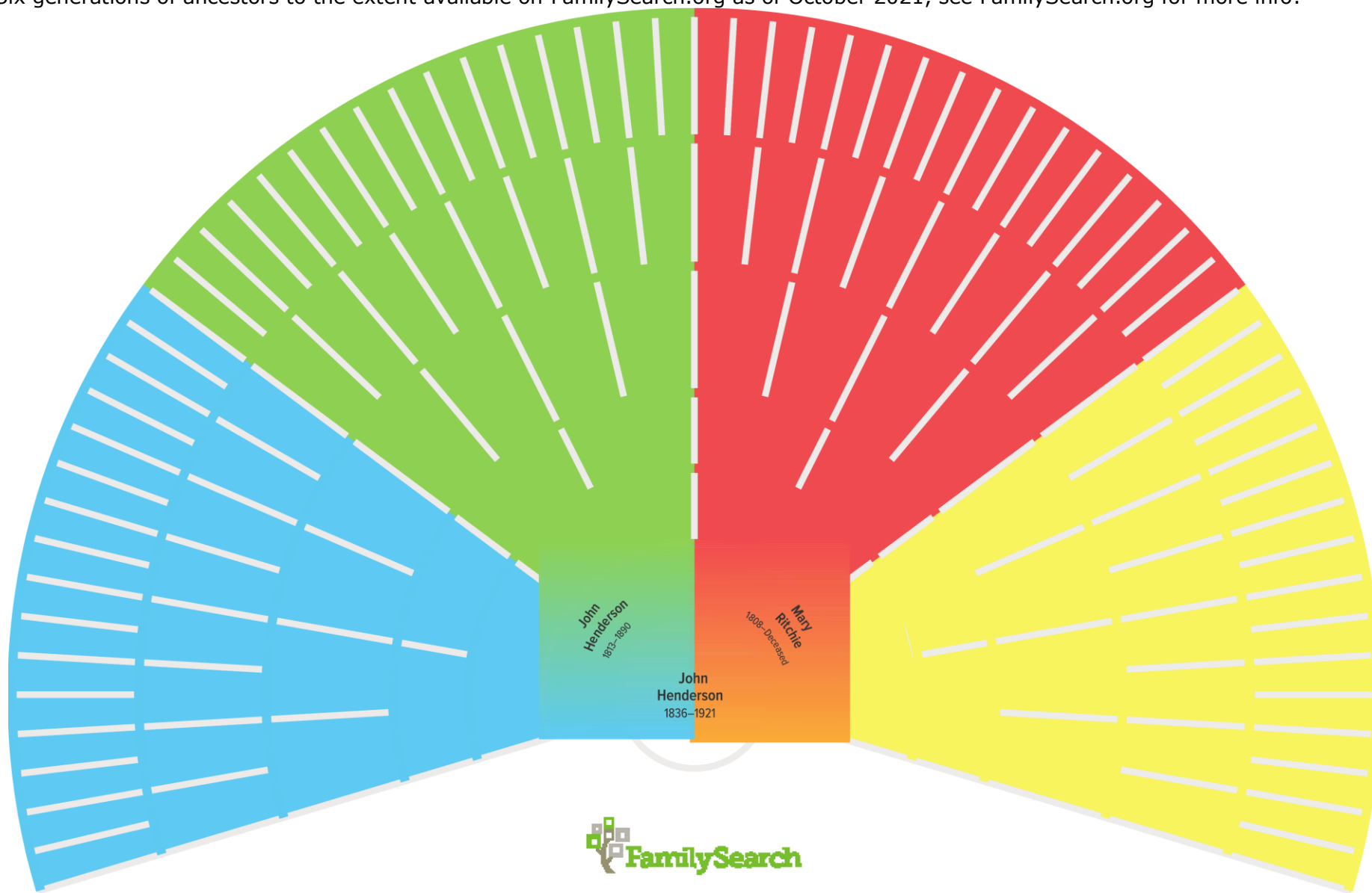
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/128476342/john-henderson>

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)

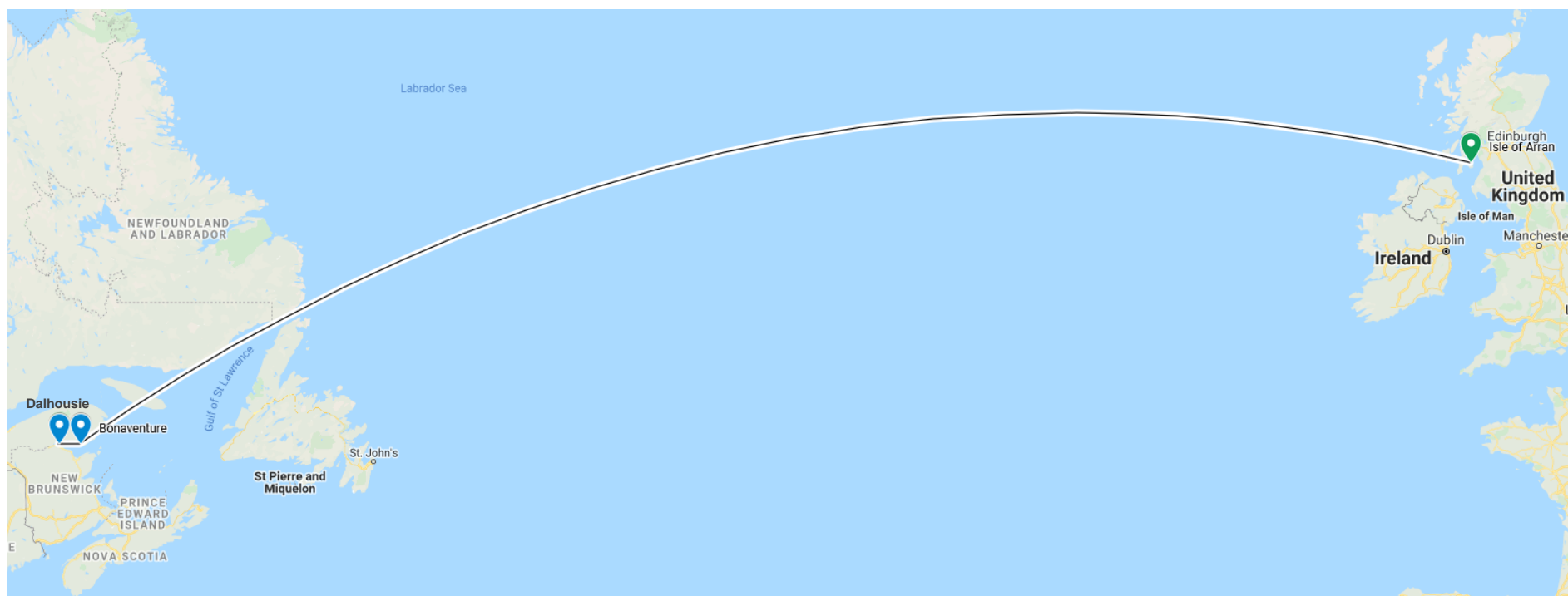
Daughter of [John McKillop](#) (1798-1876) and [Janet Shaw](#) (1811-After 1891), not yet included in this genealogy document.

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.

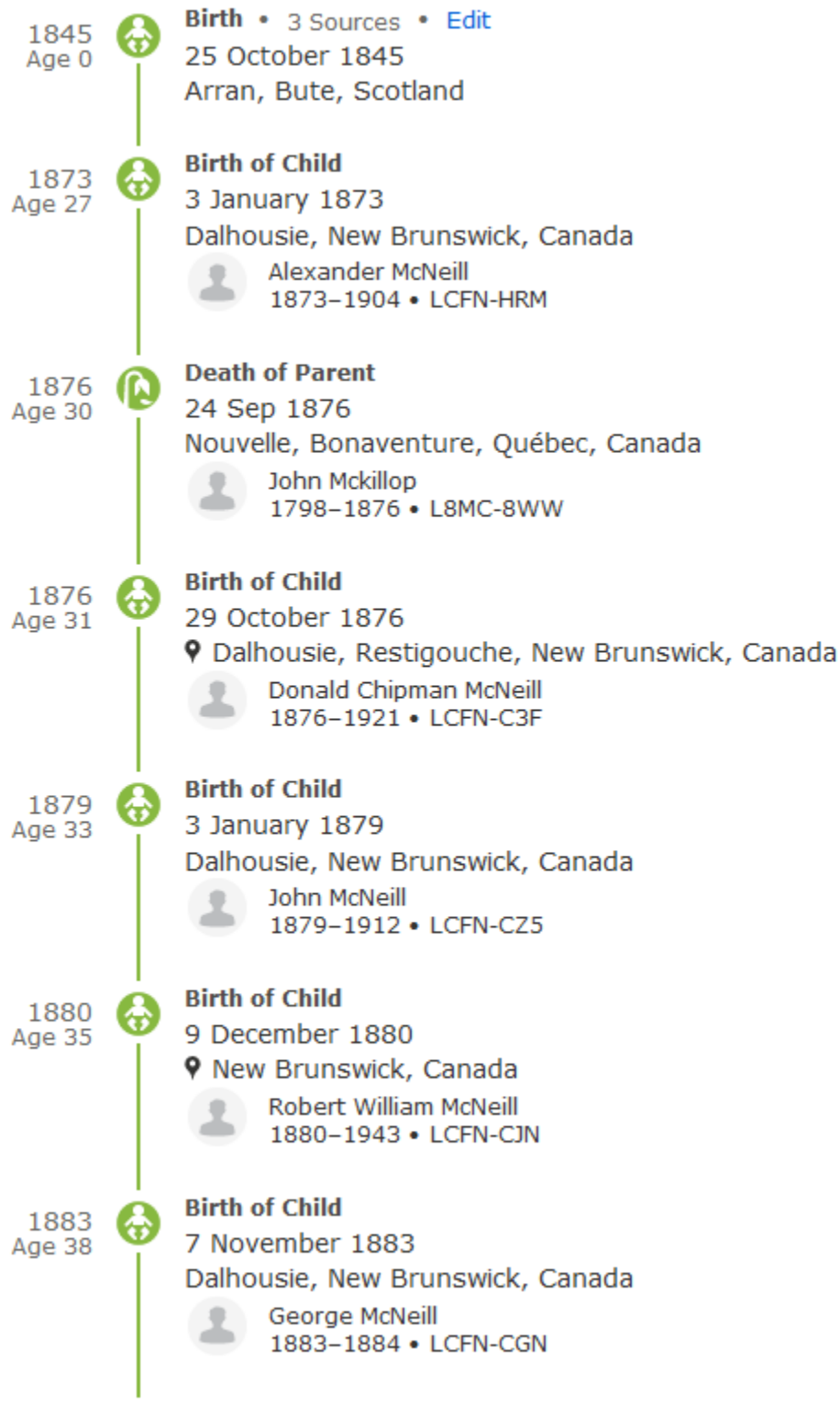
Genealogy websites:

















<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."

074465

FORM C.-3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—NEW BRUNSWICK

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)

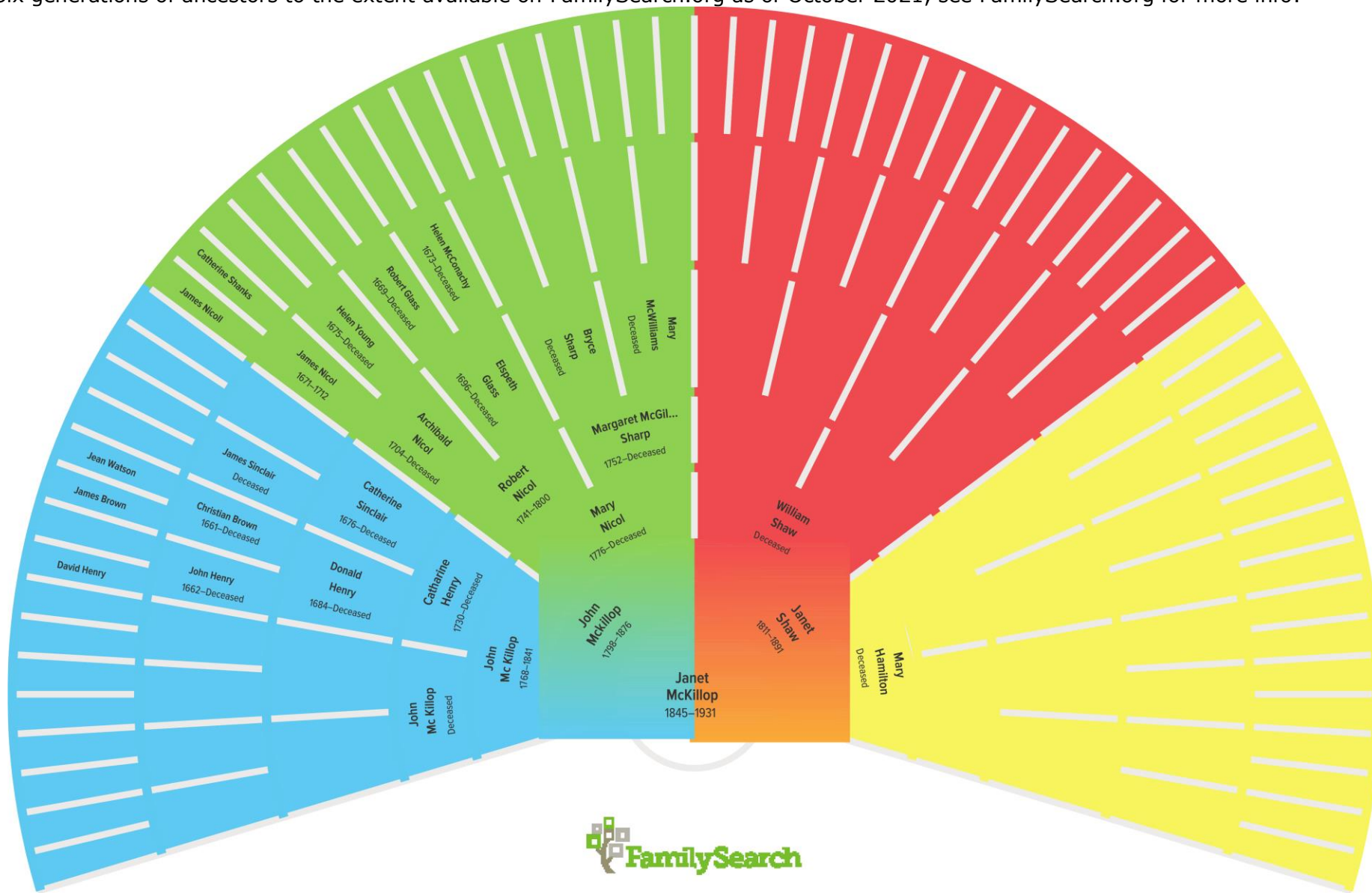
If in hospital or institution, give name _____

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.</u> m. (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 <u>89</u>	Months <u>8</u>	Days <u>16</u>	CONTRIBUTORY <u>age</u>		
9 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) <u>other (Housekeeper)</u> (Trade or occupation or kind of work)					22 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? <u>no</u>	
(b) _____ (Kind of industry)						
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)					Nature of operation <u>no</u>	
(a) At place of death <u>63</u> (b) In province <u>63</u>					Was there an autopsy <u>no</u>	
(c) In Canada (if an immigrant) <u>81</u>					(Signed) <u>J. B. Dueson</u> M.D.	
Parents	12 Name of father <u>John McNeill</u>				Address <u>Dalhousie N.B.</u>	
	13 Birthplace of father <u>Arran, Scotland</u> (Province or country)				Date <u>July 12, 1931</u>	
	14 Maiden name of mother <u>Janet Shaw</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.	
15 Birthplace of mother <u>Arran, Scotland</u> (Province or country)				23 Filed <u>July 26th</u> 19 <u>31</u> <u>Eliza Gould</u> Sub-Deputy Registrar		
16 Informant's name <u>M. M. McNeill</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.	
Address <u>Dalhousie N.B.</u>						
17 Relationship to deceased <u>son</u>						
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>						

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

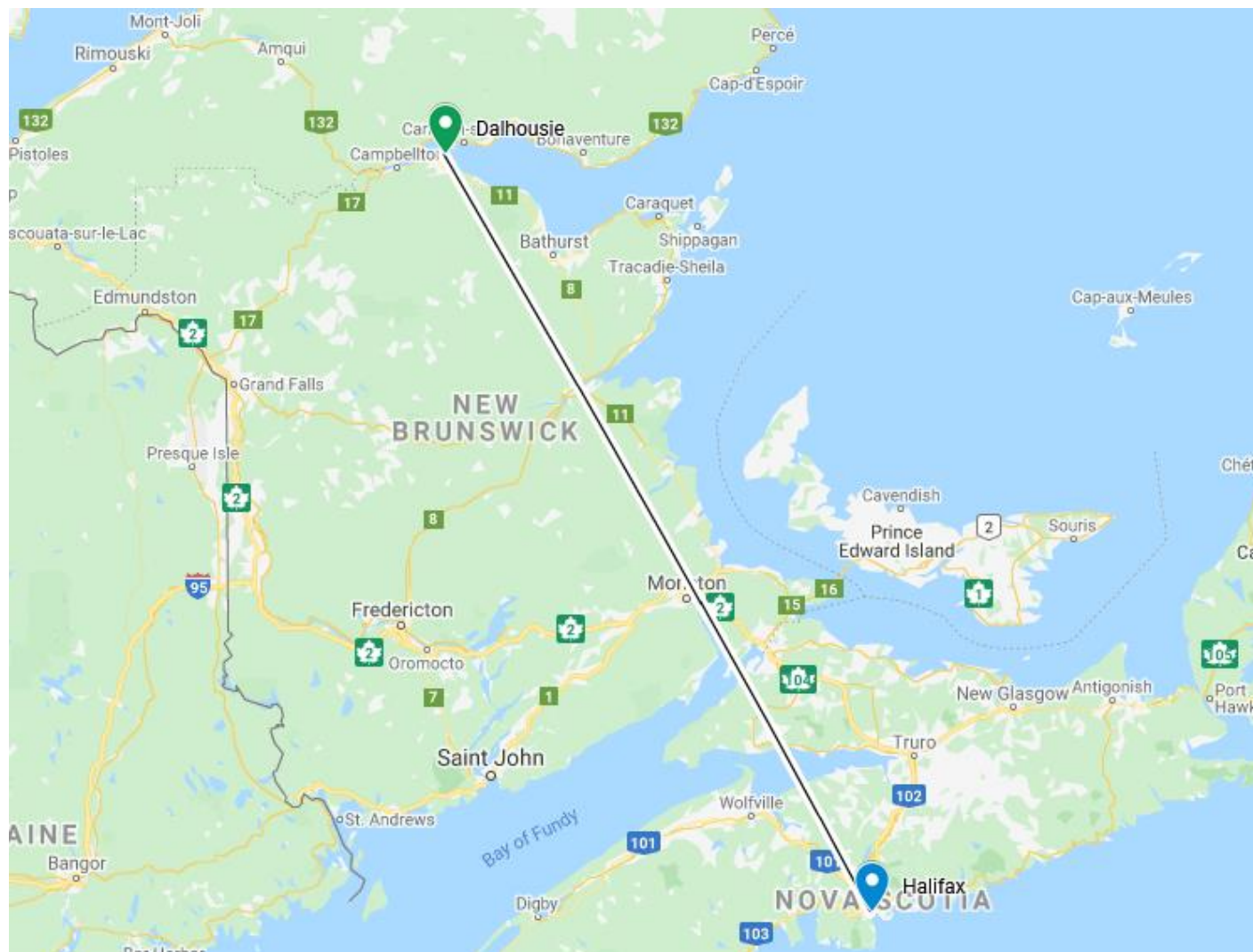
Daughter of [Neil McKillop McNeill](#) (1887-1935) and [Elva Beatrice Bearisto](#) (1888-1976).

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 ACCOUCHEUR.
164									
1909									
250	George Nichol Hurdston Sumner	"	27 th Feb 1909	m	George Sumner	"	Ida Good		
251	George Fisher Reid	Paul's River	12 th June 1909	m	Robert Reid Jnr	Railroad man	Margaret E. Miller	Rev. J. Howe Kirk Dalhousie Sts.	J. Ferguson
252	Lilce Maitland McNeill	Dalhousie	29 th Aug 1909	f	Neil McNeill Jnr	Confector	Elva Kerrison		J. Ferguson
253	Sarah Caldwell Hoagwood	"	31 st Aug 1909	f	Herbert Ledger Hoagwood	Dealer	Winna Kurlidge Stewart		J. Ferguson
254	William Frederick Gordin	Dundas	3 rd Nov 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)

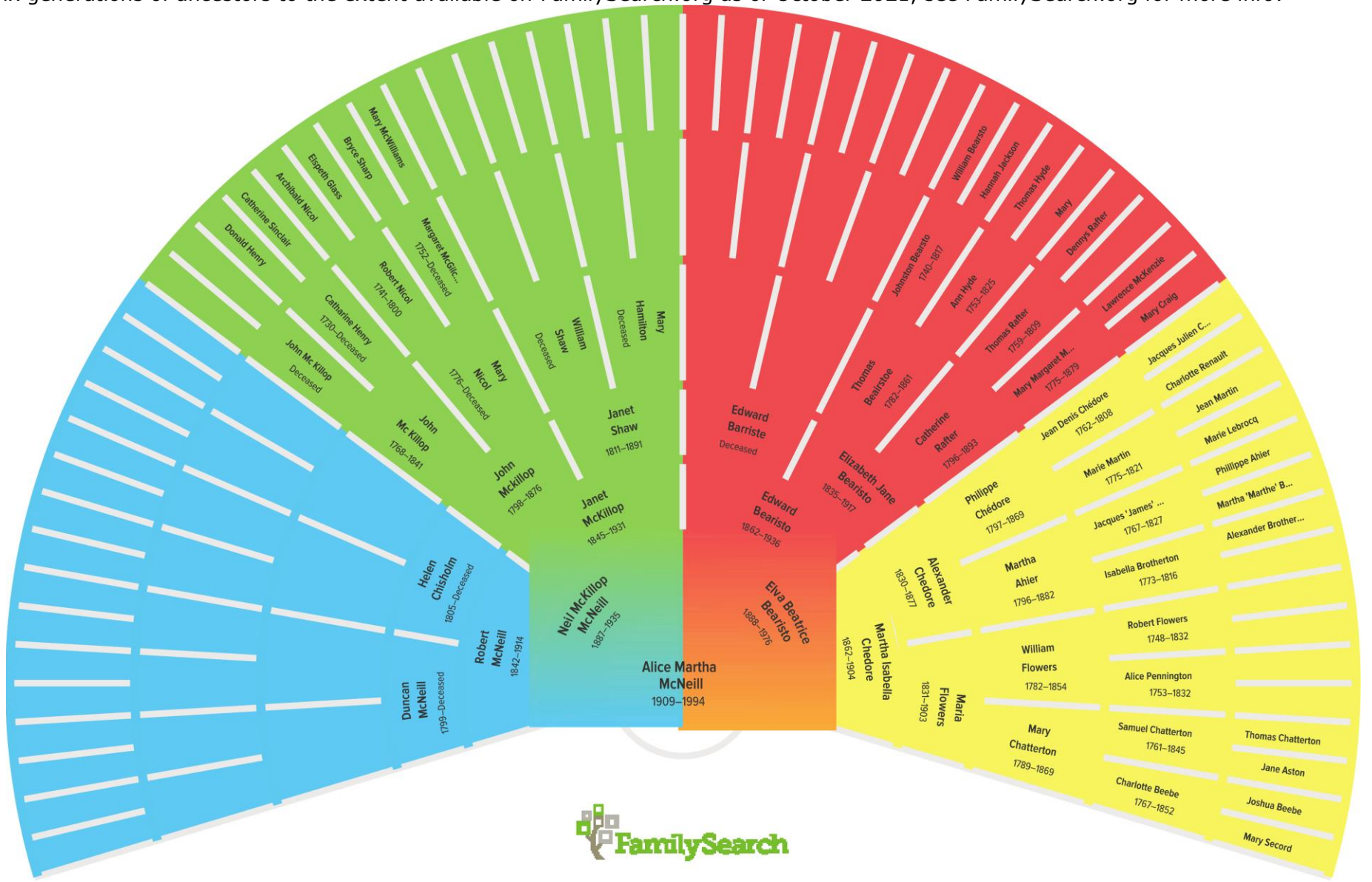
[See](#) Walter Stewart Mott (1909-1961).

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)

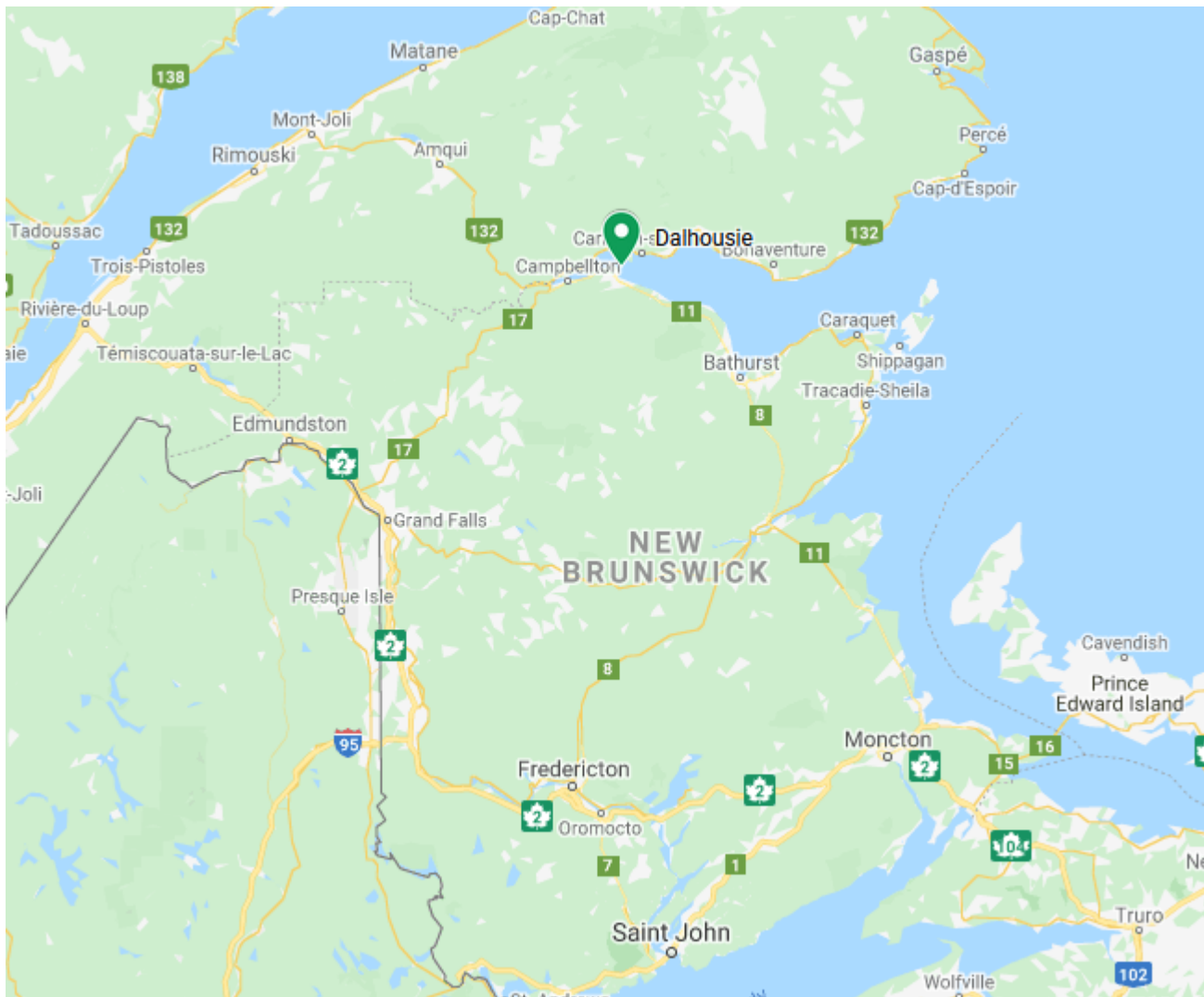
Son of Captain [Robert McNeill](#) (1842-1914) and [Janet McKillop](#) (1845-1931).

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.

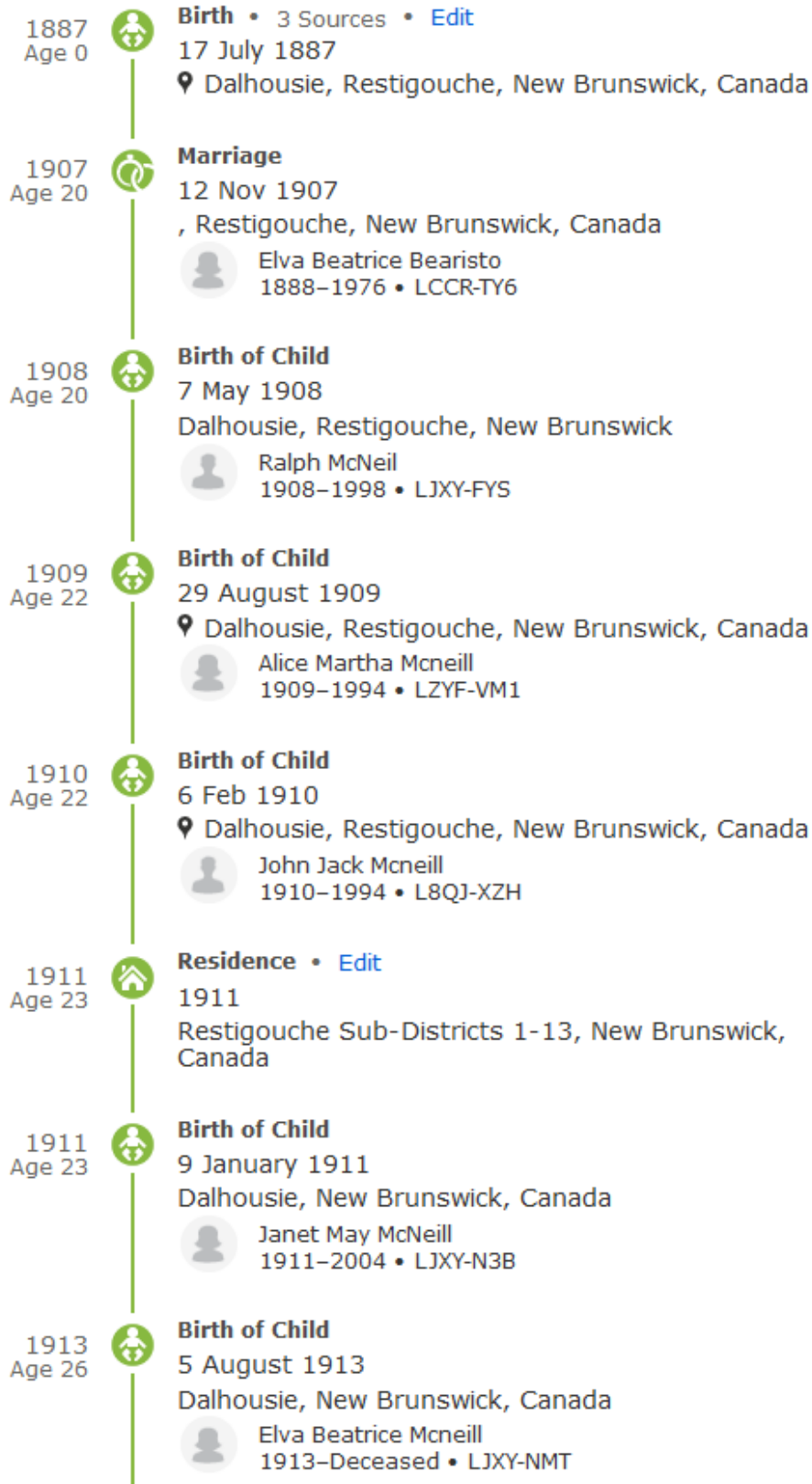
Genealogy websites:

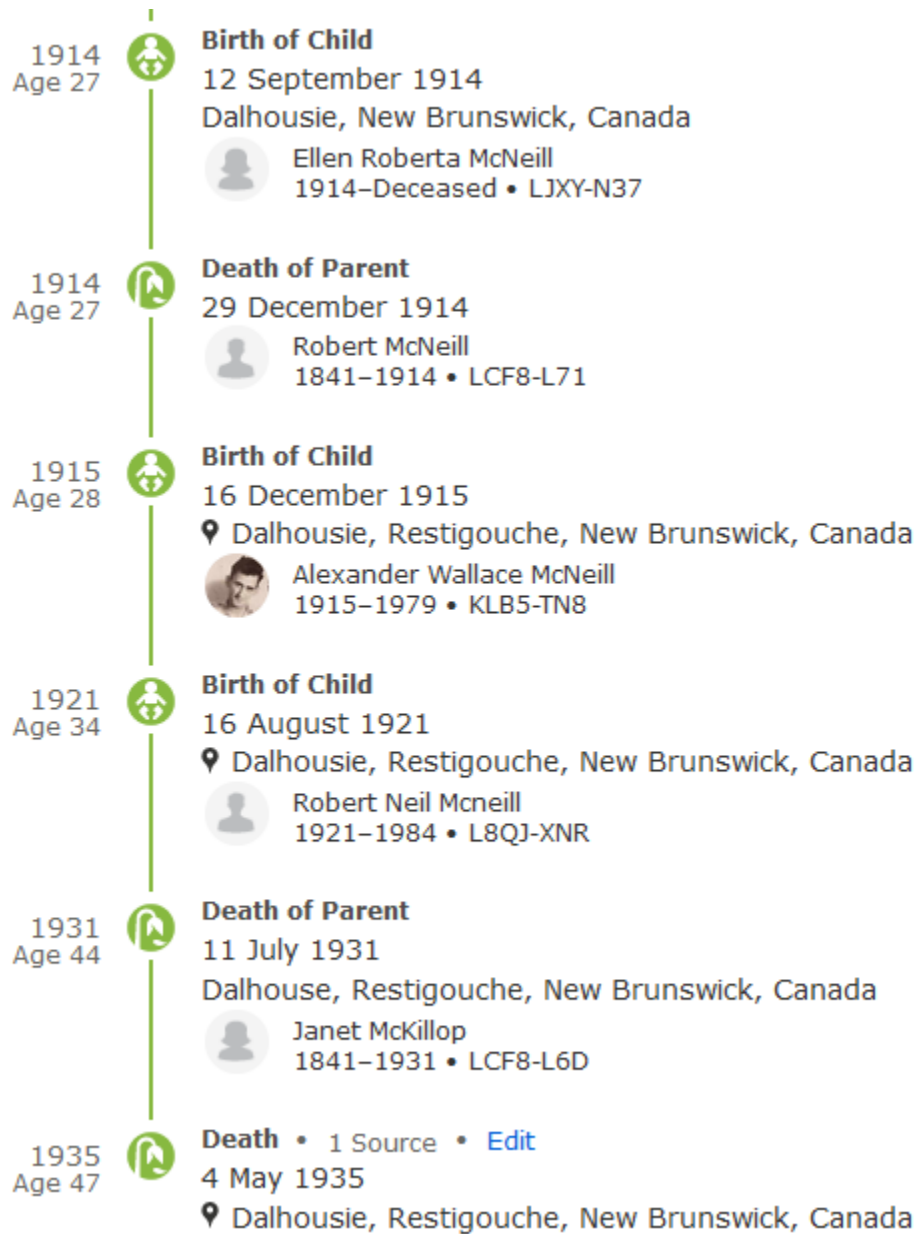
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K2P5-BDR>

<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 Westchester
and Elva Bearisto of Charlottetown
of the County of Westchester
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 Poley, Campbellton*
Mrs A. Carr

Date of Marriage, *Nov 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. McCrean	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. Payne	29	London	London	✓	Clerk	Wm. Payne & Rebecca Payne	Edna Beardie	20	Charlottetown	Charlottetown	✓	Wm. Payne & Rebecca Payne
21	Verley E. Chayton	21	Campbellton	Port de la Reine	✓	River	Wm. Chayton & Susan Chayton	Effie R. Johnson	28	Campbellton	St. John's	✓	Wm. Chayton & Susan Chayton

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 1 dans 1 town, village, or city Fredericton

Page 9-3601 Nominal return of living persons by Clayman Watson Recenseur 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		RECORDS KEPT AND PRESENT											
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	Thomson	Thomas	Mr.	Head	Mr.	Oct.	1848	70	70.13.	English	Canadian	Anglican	Fireman	5.3.01	Wage	None	26	100.	100.																	
		"	Mary	Wife	Ms.	Apr.	1841	70			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
61	67	Wallace	Malcolm	Mr.	Head	Mr.	May	1861	51	51.13.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Blacksmith	6.0.00	Wage	None	26	100.	100.																	
		"	Malvina	Wife	Ms.	July	1870	40			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Andrew	Son	Ms.	July	1893	16			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Eliza	Daughter	Ms.	May	1876	35			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Marcellina	Daughter	Ms.	Apr.	1880	31			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Elizabeth	Daughter	Ms.	Apr.	1882	29			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Wallace	Daughter	Ms.	Jan.	1885	26			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
62	68	McNeill	McKillop	Mr.	Head	Mr.	July	1824	87	87.13.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Carpenter	1.0.0.0	Wage	None	26	100.	100.																	
		"	Elva	Wife	Ms.	June	1882	29			English	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Ralph	Son	Ms.	May	1885	26			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	Alice	Daughter	Ms.	Aug.	1897	14			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
		"	May	Daughter	Ms.	Jan.	1911	25			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
63	69	McNeill	Robert	Mr.	Head	Mr.	Dec.	1840	69	69.13.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Pilot	11.0.0.0	Wage	None	26	100.	100.																	
		"	Janet	Wife	Ms.	Oct.	1847	66			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							
64	70	McGinn	Simon	Mr.	Head	Mr.	July	1853	57	57.13.	Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Coachman	11.0.0.0	Wage	None	26	100.	100.																	
		"	Donald	Son	Ms.	Nov.	1883	27			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	Coal Miner	1.0.0.0	Wage	None	26	100.	100.																	
		"	Kate	Daughter	Ms.	Oct.	1883	27			Scottish	Canadian	Presbyterian	None																							

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), township or parish, canton ou paroisse.

Enumerated by James Barthe Enumeur. P

Page 24

Census table with columns for Name, Place of Abode, 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, and Bearisto Elva.

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

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 Riverside Cem. Dalhousie N.B.
 Date of burial or removal May 5th 1935

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

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, asthma, etc. due to

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

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)

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.)

2.9.8 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)

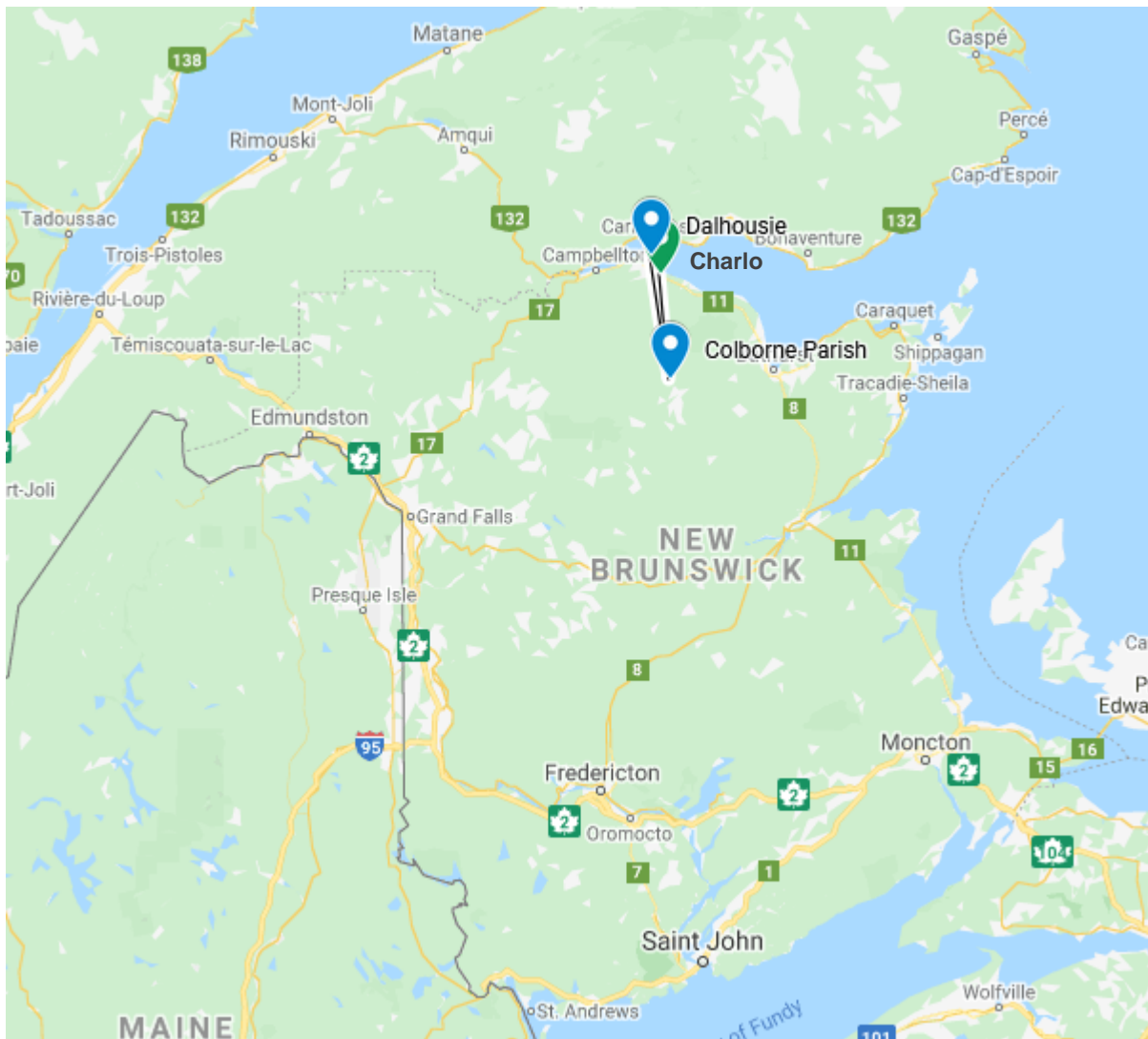
Son of [Duncan McNeill](#) (1799-1879) and [Helen Chisholm](#) (1805-1888), not yet included in this genealogy document.

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	
	Mary 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 Cathol.</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>33</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	Marvail Sheophilus	M	67		N. B.	R. Catholic	Scotch	Farmer	M	-	-	/	/
						Nancy	F	48		"	"	French	-	M	-	-	/	/
						Sheophilus	M	26		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	/	/
						Alexander	M	18		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
						William	M	16		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
						Joseph	M	15		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
						Elizabeth	F	12		"	"	"	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-
						Christy Ann	F	22		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	/	/
						Nancy	F	20		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	X	X
				65	68	Bishaw William	M	34		Canada	R. Catholic	French	Farmer	M	-	-	-	-
						" Nancy	F	38		N. B.	"	"	-	M	-	-	-	-
						" George	M	3		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
						" Mary	F	1/2		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
				66	67	McNeil Duncan	M	71		N. S.	Presb.	Scotch	Pilot	M	-	-	-	-
						" Ellen	F	67		Scotland	"	"	-	M	-	-	-	-
						" Donald	M	34		N. B.	"	"	Pilot	-	-	-	-	-
						" Ship	M	32		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
						" Robert	M	30		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
						" Duncan	M	24		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
						" David	M	21		"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

183 191 *McNeil Robert* 16 39 *Presb* *Scotch* *Pilot* 16 ✓

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

RECENSEM

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.										Graded School.	First and Second.	Third.	Ungraded.
NUMÉRÉS DANS L'ORDRE DES VISITES.						NOMS	SEXES	ÂGE	Né dans les douze derniers mois.	Pays ou Province de naissance.	RELIGION	ORIGINE	Profession, Occupation ou Industrie.	Marié ou en Veuvage.	INSTRUCTION			
Bâtimens.	Chantiers.	Maisons en voie de construction.	Maisons bâties & habitées.	Maisons bâties & inhabitées.	Familles.										Alliés à l'école.	Sciences.	Arithmétique.	Autres.
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>39</i>		<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Presb</i>	<i>Scotch</i>		<i>16</i> ✓				
						<i>" Alex</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>" B.V.</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>16</i> ✓				
						<i>" Ann</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>15</i>		<i>" "</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>16</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. Province New Brunswick District No. 19 Restigouche S. District Le Parish of Dalhousie

RECENSEMENT DU

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

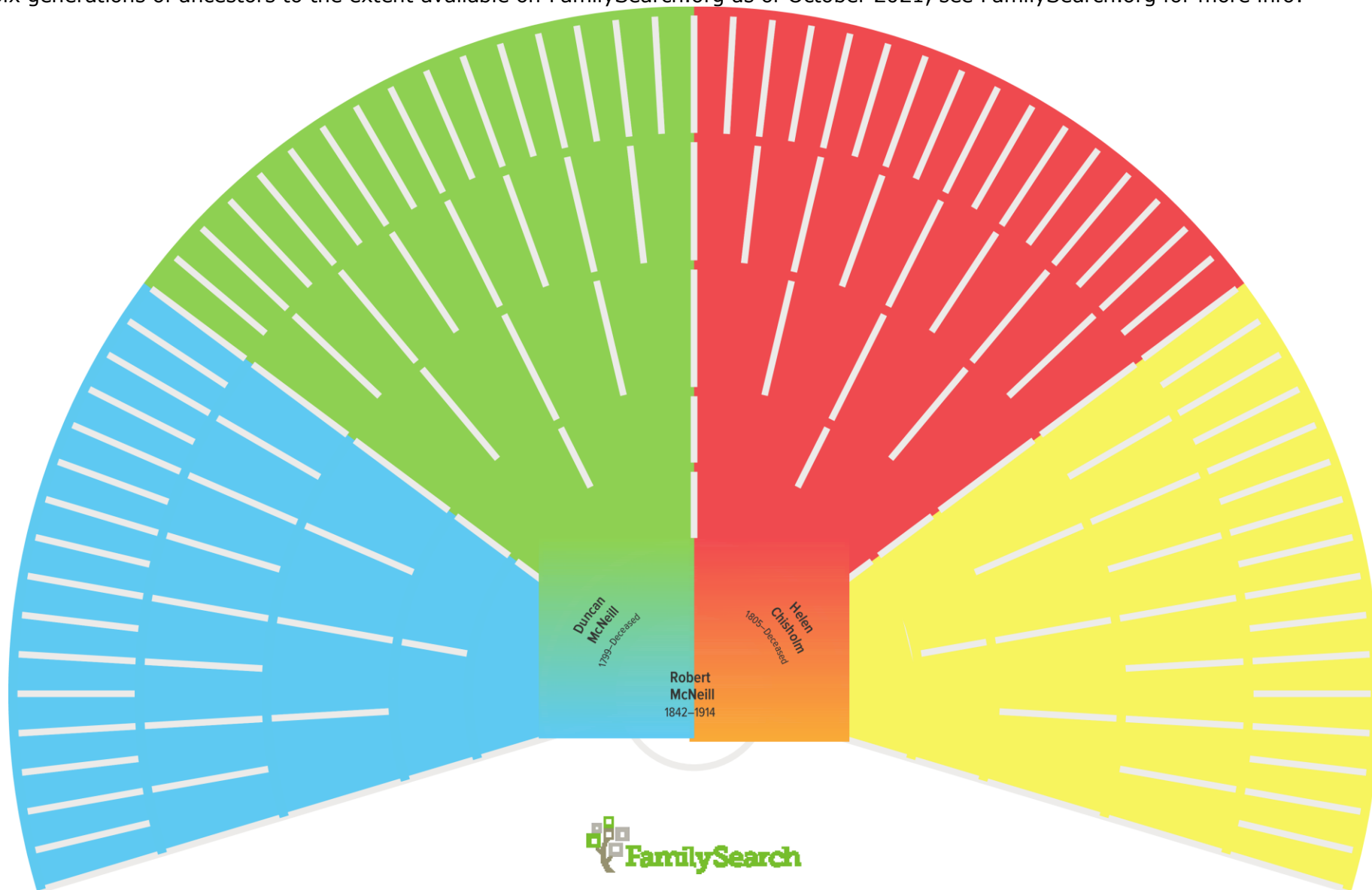
TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi ce 1 jour de May 1891.

Enumerator: John J. Barbeau

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	-	S	"	1	P. Q.	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Mary E	F	13	-	S	"	1	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
					" Alexander	M	11	-	S	"	1	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

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)



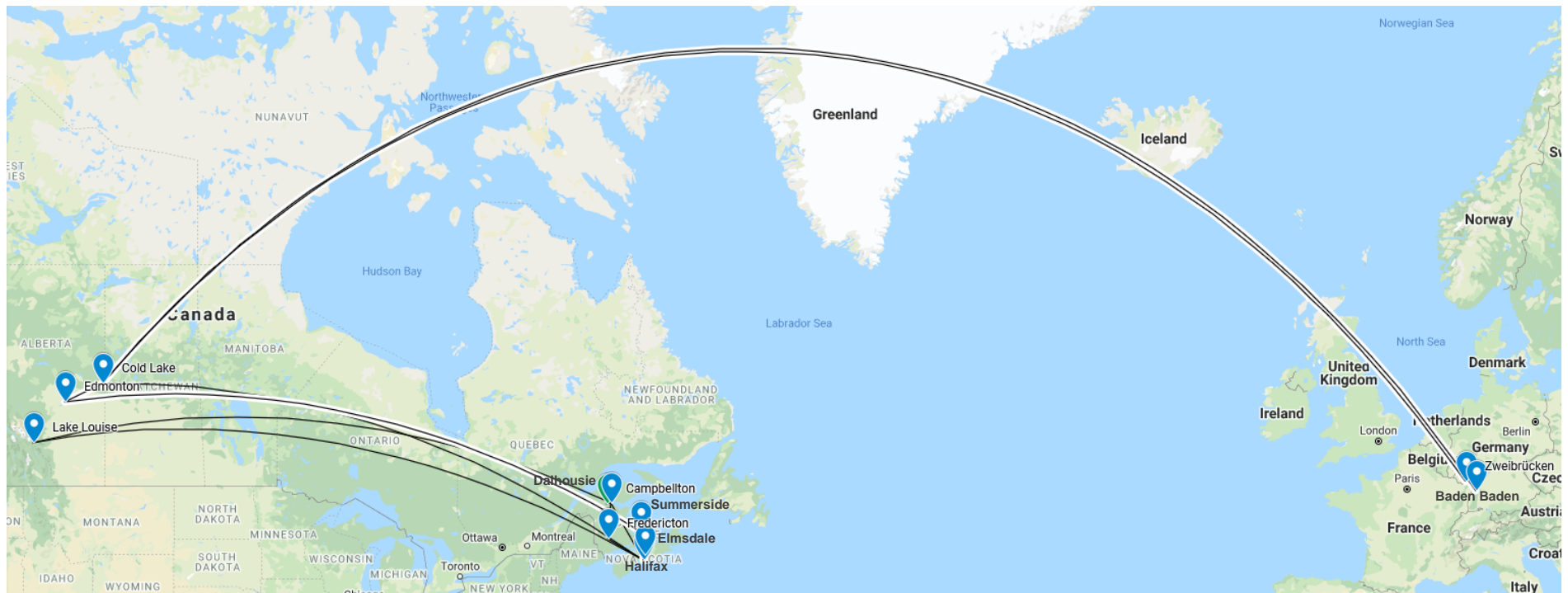
2 - Harriet Annabelle Mott

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 Thiebaux 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.

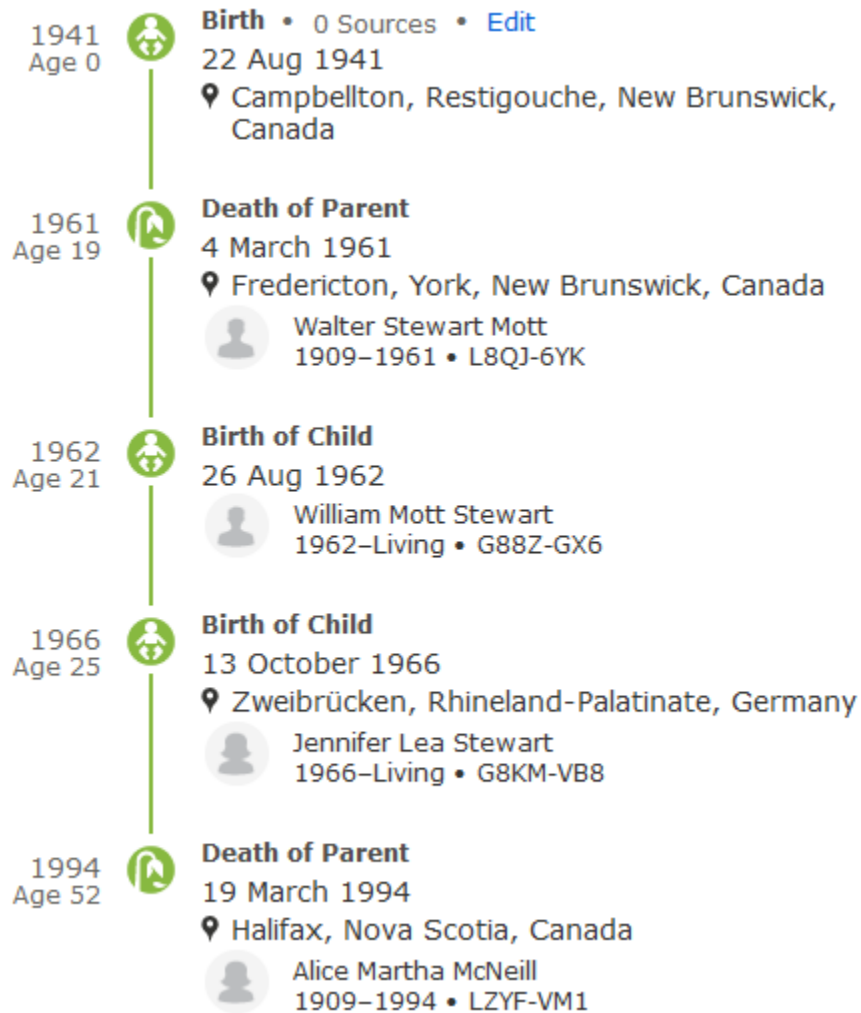
Genealogy websites (note that living people are not visible until you have an account on the site and have been given permission to access the page by the creator, in this case William Mott Stewart, or recreate the page under your own account):

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

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

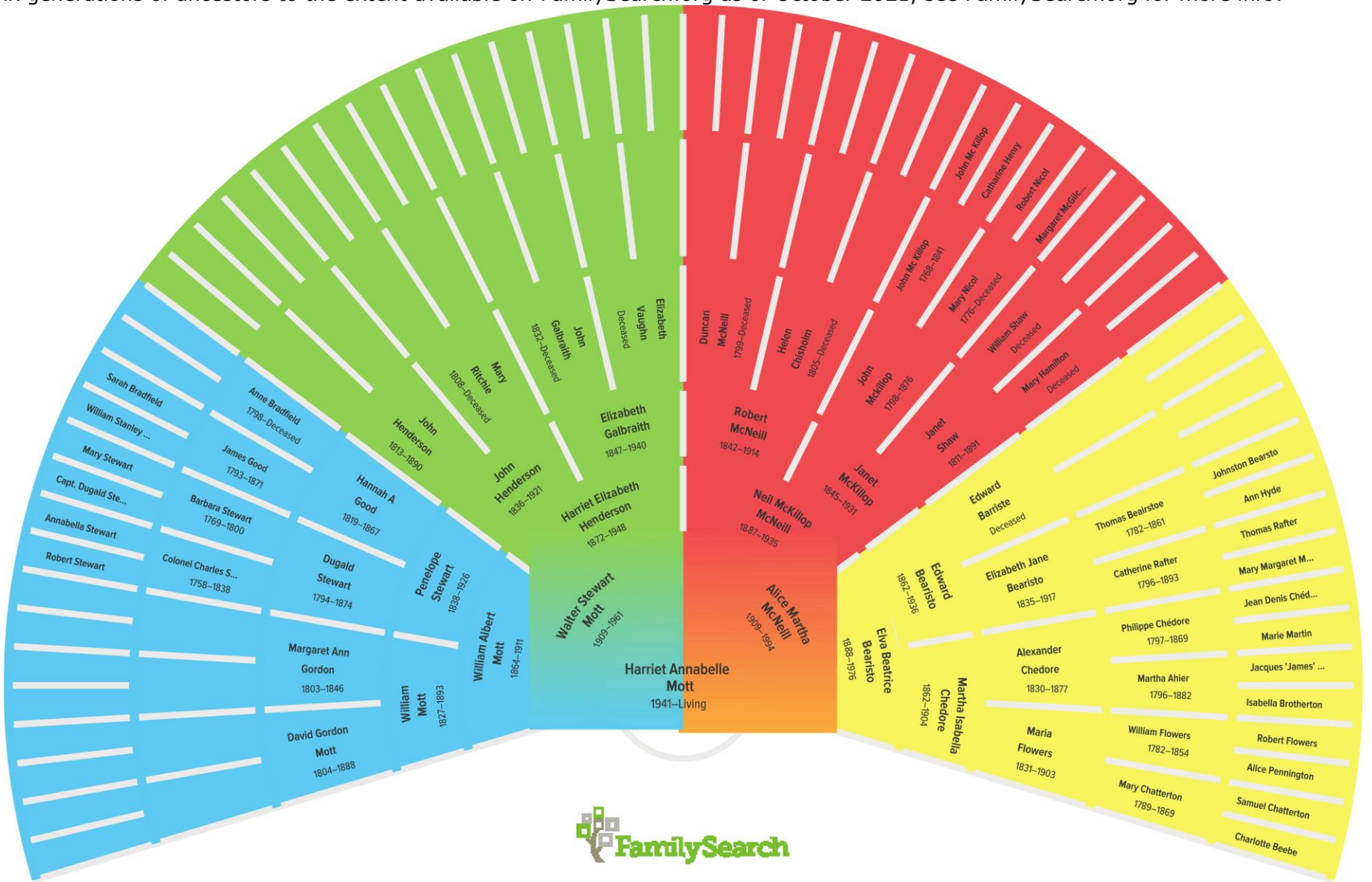
2.11.1 Timeline

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

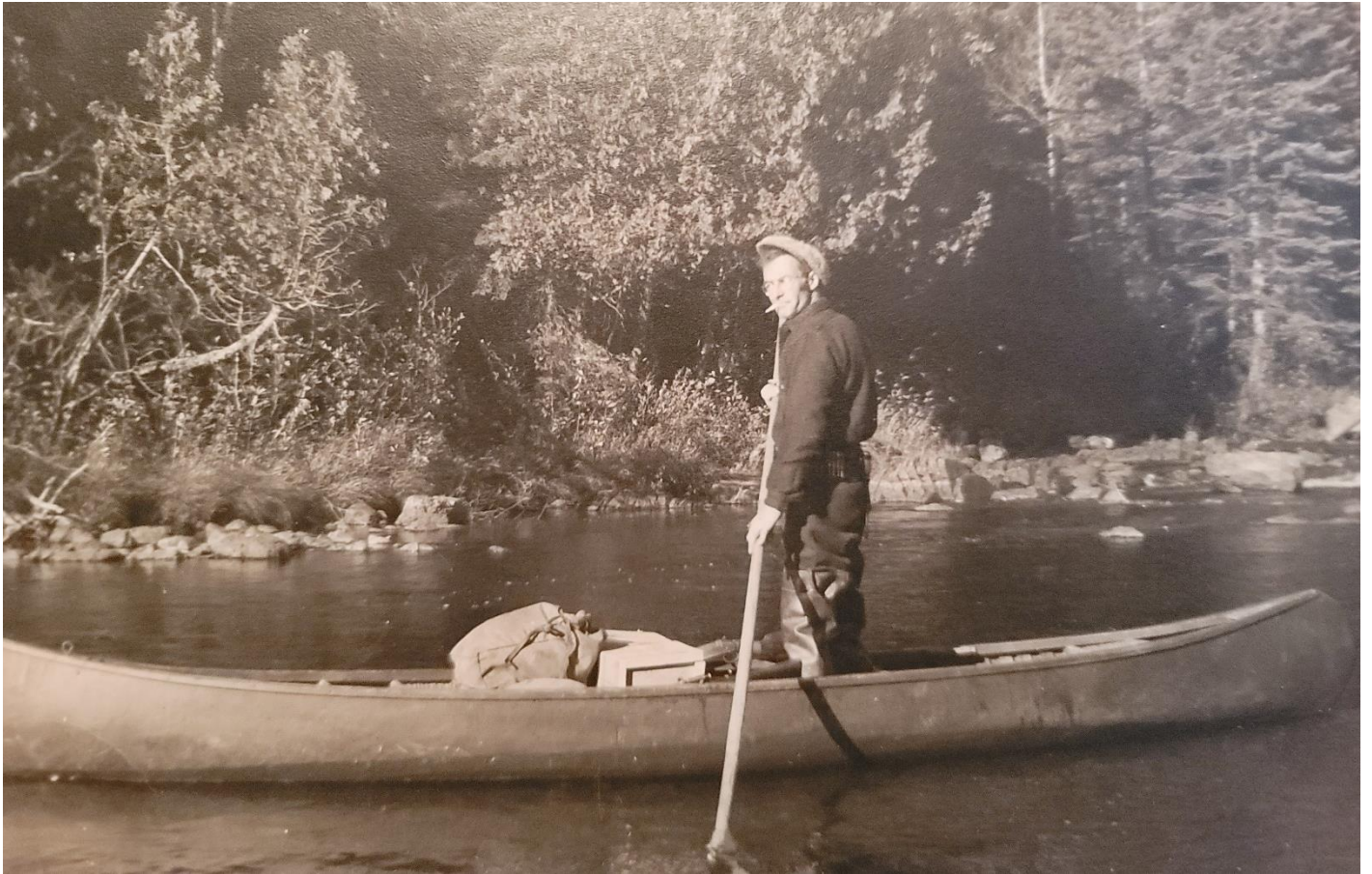


2.11.2 Ancestors

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

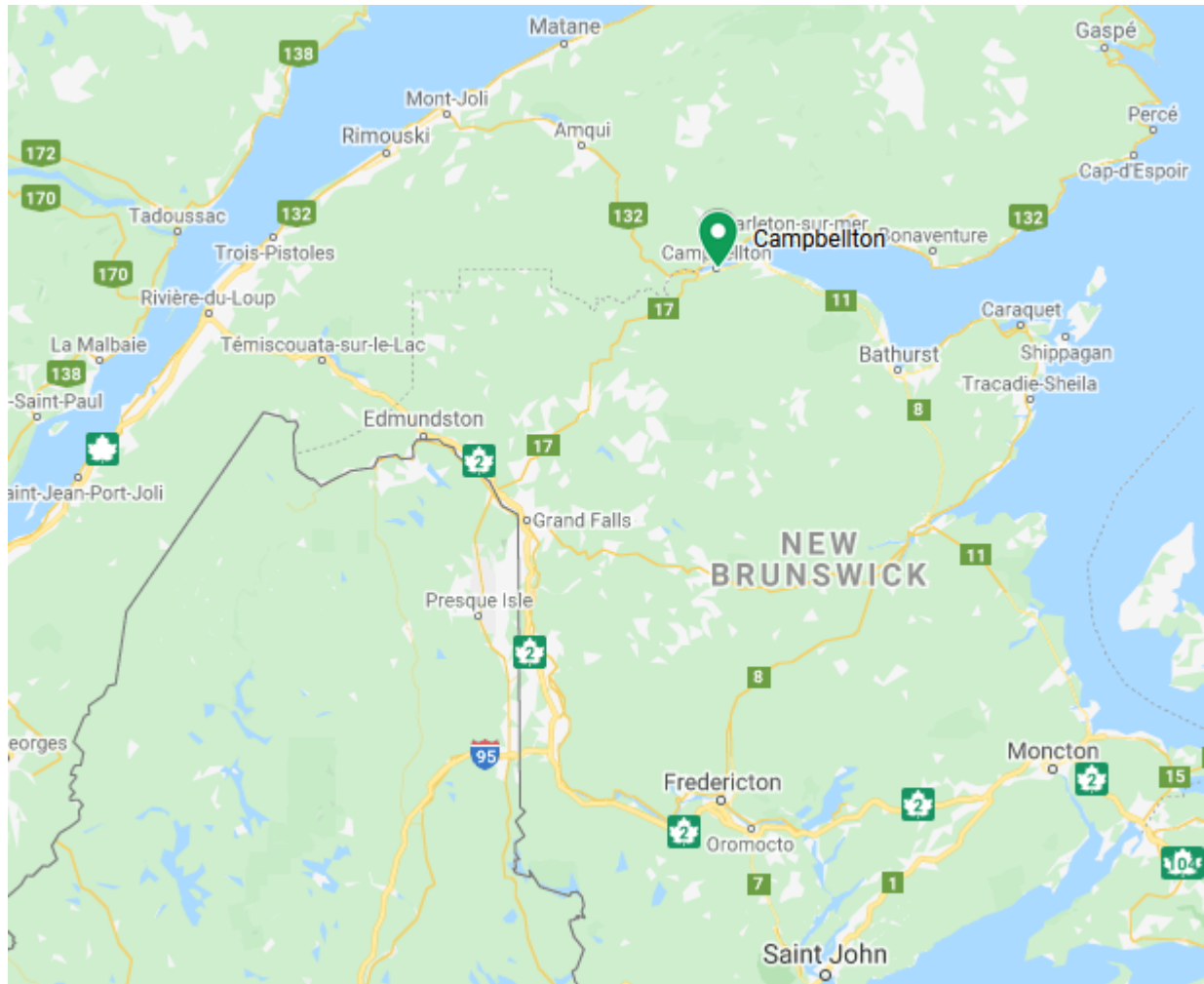
Son of [William Albert Mott](#) (1864-1911) and [Harriet Elizabeth Henderson](#) (1872-1948).

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".

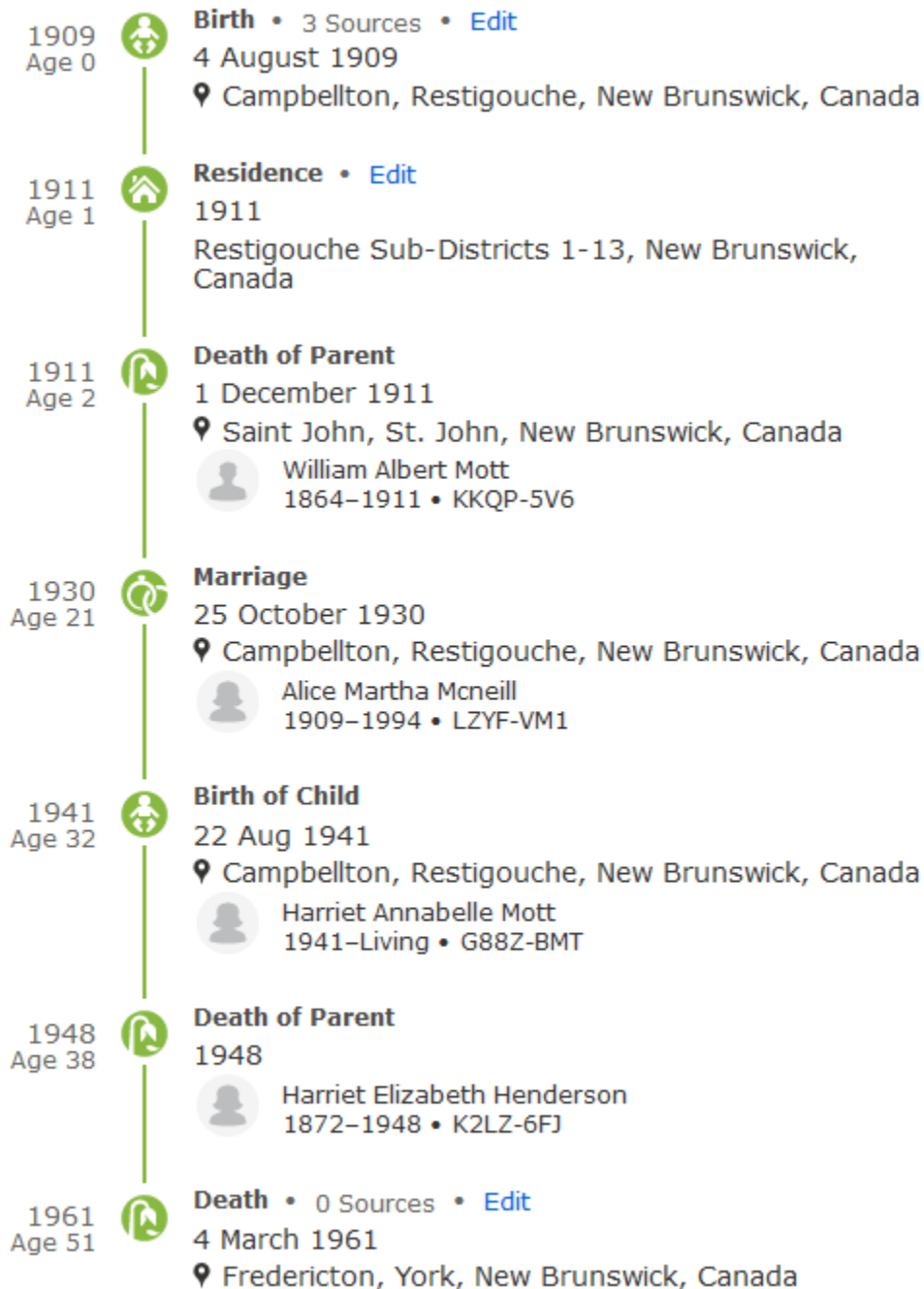
Genealogy websites:

<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	Campbrecton NB	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.	25 Oct 1910	M	Ernest Edouard Adams	Shipper	Larrieux M ^c Leppard	"	"
10	Margaret Pearl	Campbrecton NB	25 Oct 1910	F	Joseph Cummings	Railroad m ^{an}	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 Tedward Shaw	"	Christie Anne Harris	"	D. Rice
14	Margaret Lillian	"	11 March 1909	F	John P. Ward	Railroad m ^{an}	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	Campbrecton NB	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	"	25 Aug 1909	M	W. A. Mott	Att. at Law	Mariet Henderson	"	D. Rice
20	Denis	Jacquet-Novi NB	18 Dec 1911	M	Edmond Bastien	Labourer	Georgina Guitard	Wm. F. J. Fitzgerald Jacquet-Novi NB.	"
21	Rebecca	"	27 Jan 1911	F	Joseph Bordin	Medicine	Ancie Deschamps	"	"
22	Leonia Raphael	"	9 April 1911	F	Edward Kirby	Labourer	Frances Deschamps	"	"
23	David Michael Morrissey	"	25 Aug 1911	M	John Morrissey	"	Lucy D'Allesio	"	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

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 Sheila 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

45564 Page 1

<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>
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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)

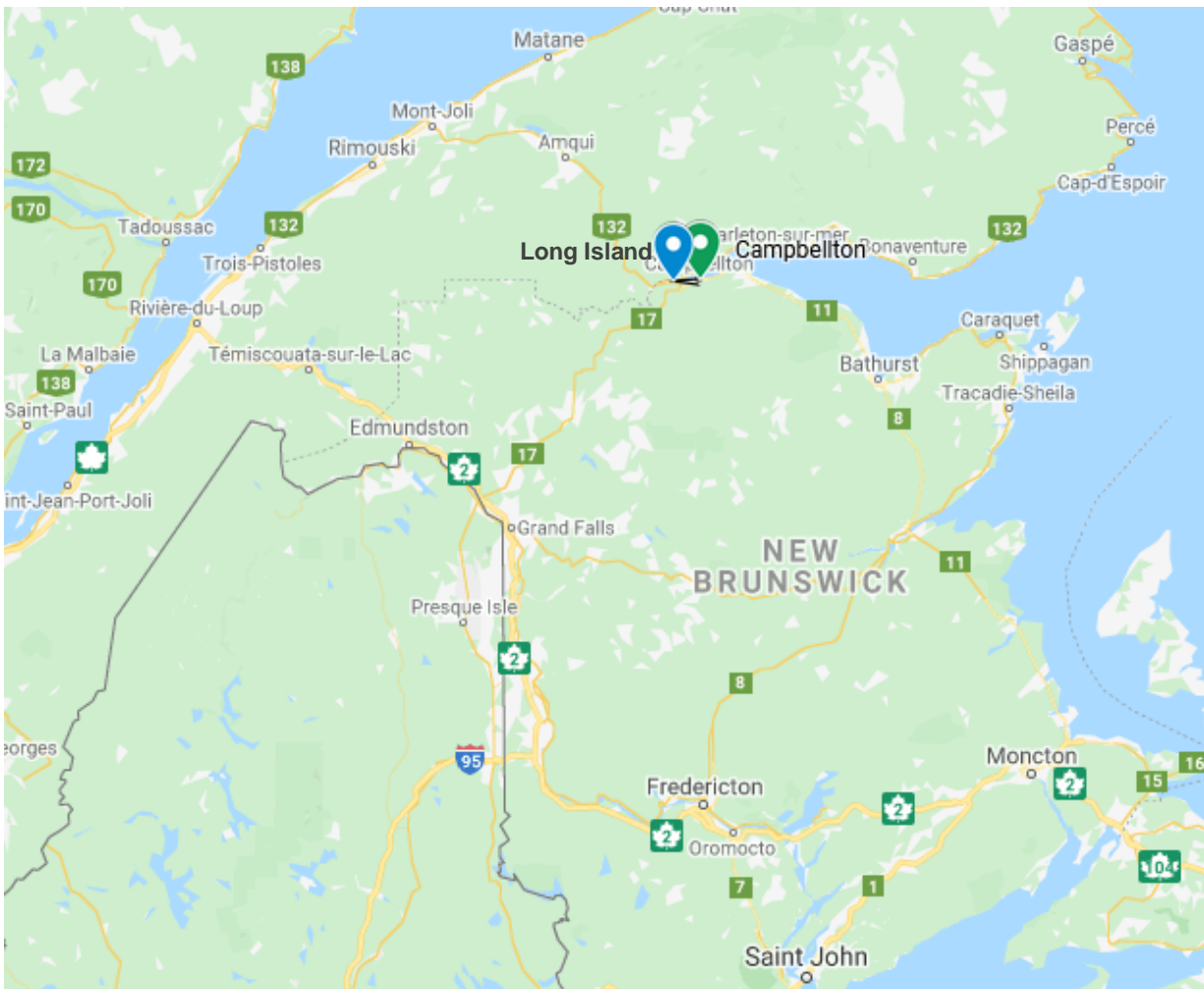
Son of [David Gordon Mott](#) (1804-1888) and [Margaret Ann Gordon](#) (1803-1846), not yet included in this genealogy document.

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.

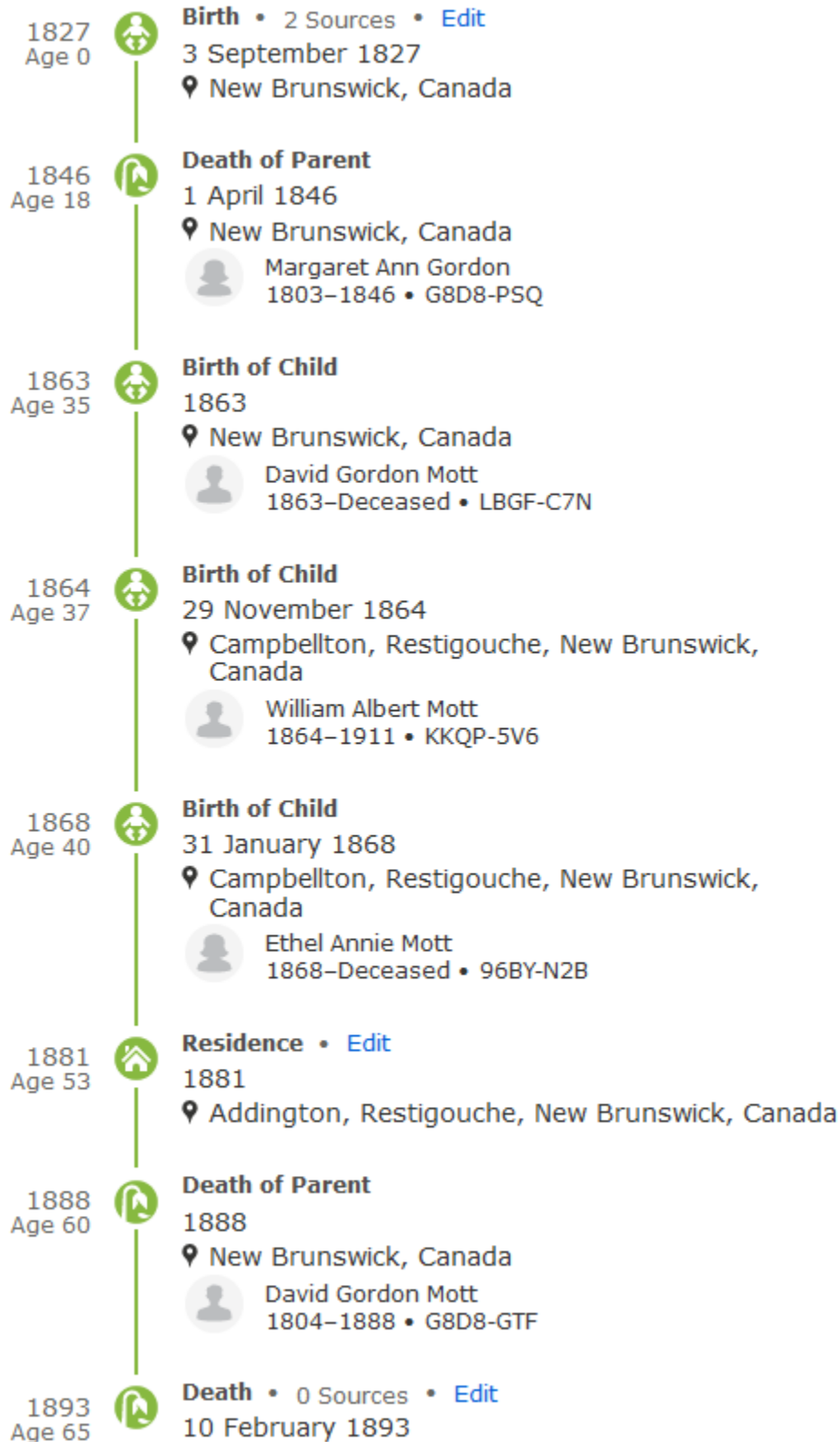
Genealogy websites:

<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 ^d 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 Record 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	31	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	Staircase	Dealing house in construction	Dealing house in operation	Dealing house in habitation	Dealing house in habitation											Going to school	Over 20 unable to read	Over 20 unable to write	Deaf and dumb	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	
						<i>Howard Andrew</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>England</i>	<i>C of E</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Labourer</i>									
						<i>Maclay Mary</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>Engl.</i>	<i>C of E</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Labourer</i>									
						<i>Crowley Jane</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>30</i>		<i>W.B.</i>	<i>R. Cath.</i>	<i>Irish</i>	<i>Weaver</i>									
						<i>" Ann</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>25</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Seaman</i>									
						<i>" Catherine</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>23</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Seaman</i>									
						<i>Macpherson Allan</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>52</i>		<i>P. & J.</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>Merchant</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" John</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>W.B.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Telegraph Operator</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" James</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>12</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Telegraph Operator</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" Susannah</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>15</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Telegraph Operator</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" Albert</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Telegraph Operator</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" Ida</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>6</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Telegraph Operator</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" Charles</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Telegraph Operator</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>Macmillan Robert</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>W.B.</i>	<i>C of E</i>	<i>Scotl.</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" Elizabeth</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>24</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>m</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>Merchant</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>Mott William</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>41</i>		<i>W.B.</i>	<i>Presbyterian</i>	<i>Scotl.</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" Penelope</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>31</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" David</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>m</i>								<i>"</i>
						<i>" Albert</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>6</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>m</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>

ENSEMENT.

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.	Né dans les douze derniers mois.	Pays ou Province de naissance.	RELIGION.	ORIGINE.	Profession, Occupation ou métier.	Marié ou en Veuvage.	Instruction.
Maisons habitées.	Familles.										Allant à l'École.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

111	111	Mott William	M	52	-	N.B. ✓	"	Scotch ✓	St. John's Co. Comm. ✓		
		Penelope	F	40	✓	" ✓	"	"	-	16 ✓	
		David Jordan	M	19	-	" ✓	"	"	Machinist ✓	-	-
		William Albert	M	17	-	" ✓	"	"	Clerk ✓	-	-
		Ethel Anna	F	15	-	" ✓	"	"	-	-	1
		Stewart Margaret Ann	F	30	-	" ✓	"	"	-	-	-
		Isabella	F	15	-	P.E.I. ✓	"	"	-	-	1

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.

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

PAGE 78 SCHEDULE No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 2 day of April 1891.
 TABLEAU No. 1.—Dénombrement des Vivants. Enuméré par moi ce jour de 2 jour de Avril 1891. J. S. A. Lingby

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 statu 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.	SEX.	ÂGE.	Mariés 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.	Patrons.	Employés.	Sans emploi durant la semaine précédente 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

4				W/S 194	Marpe Amos	M	35	M	-	W. B.	-	England	England	Baptist	Railroad Engineer		-		
5					" Sarah	F	21	M	M	W. B.	-	W. B.	W. B.	"	-	-	-		
6					" Earnest	M	6	-	S	"	-	W. B.	"	"	-	-	-		
7					" Ada	F	5	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-		
8					" Lucretia	F	4	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-		
9					" Gordon	M	1	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	-	-	-		
10				W/S 195	Mott William	M	64	M	-	W. B.	-			L. Pres	Magistrate	+	+	-	1
11					Penelope	F	52	M	M	W. B.	-	P. E. I.	Ireland	"	-	-	-		
12					Albert	M	26	-	S	"	-	W. B.	W. B.	"	Lawyer	+	+	-	+
13					Stewart William	M	33	-	S	"	-	"	"	"	Living Stables Keeper	+	+	-	+
14					" Bertha	F	16	-	S	P. E. I.	-	"	P. E. I.	"	-	-	-		
15					Lingby Steaming	M	33	M	S	W. B.	-	W. B.	W. B.	"	Quartermaster		-	-	

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)

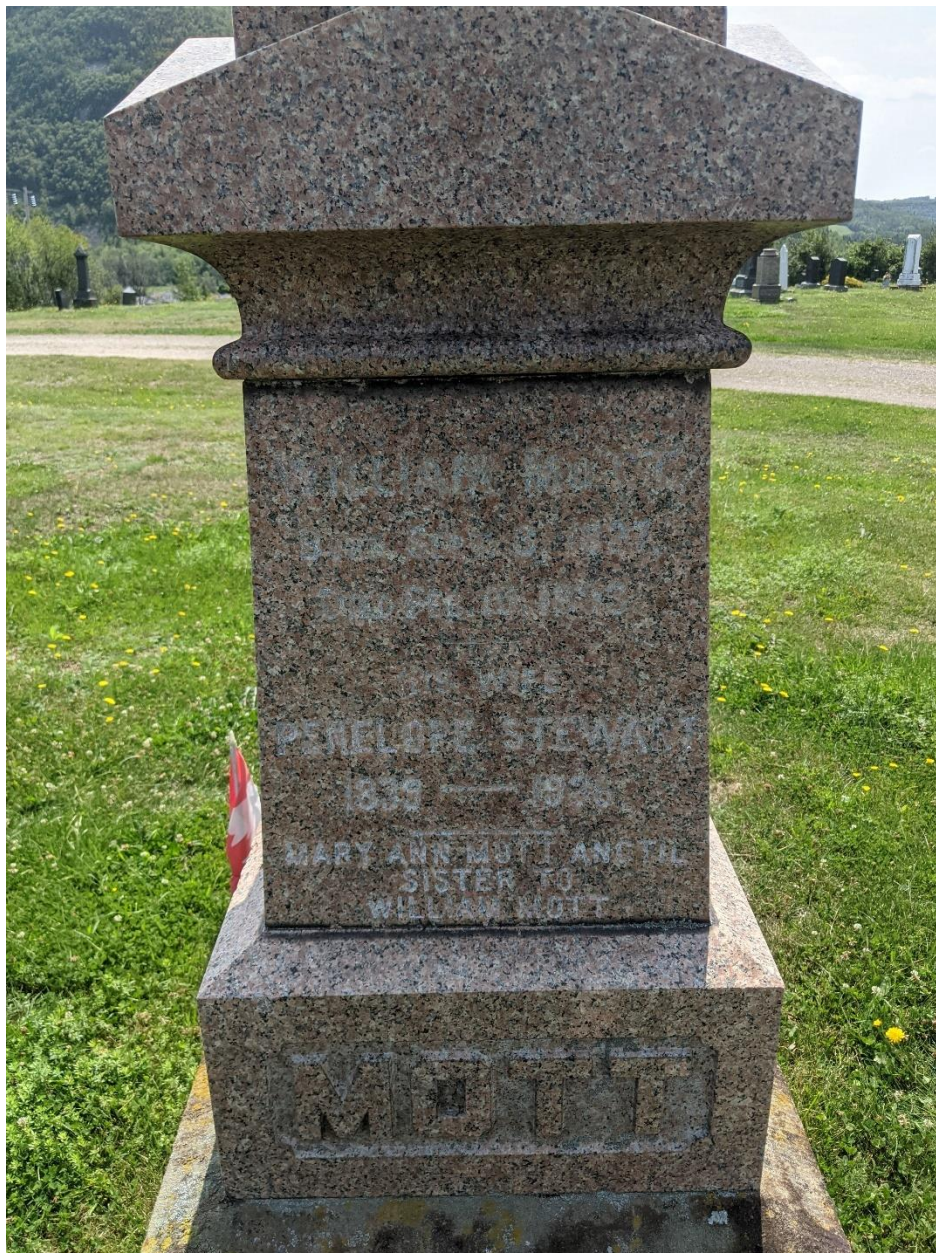
Montreal, Montreal Region, Québec, Canada

Burial

Campbellton Rural Cemetery

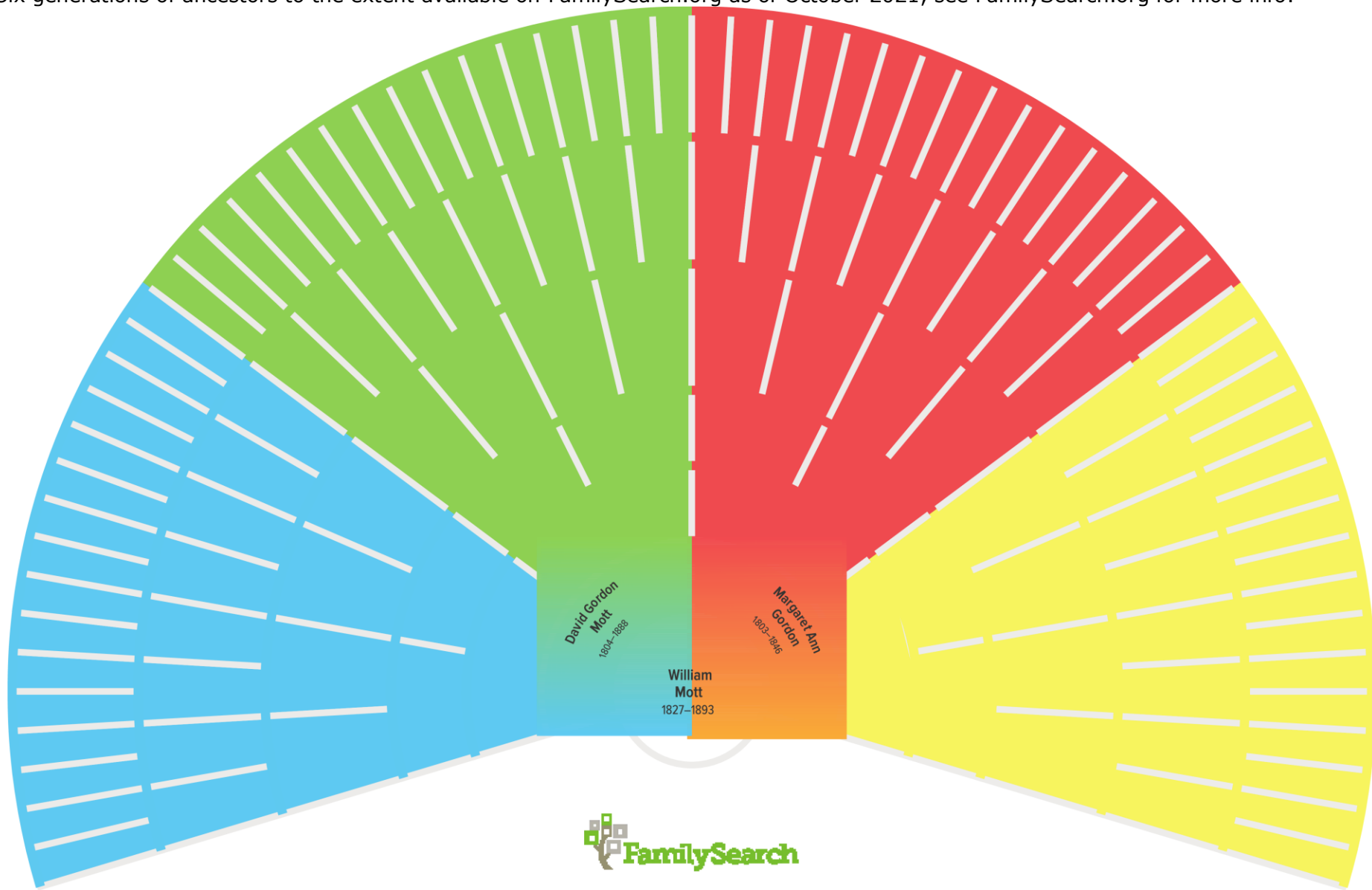
Campbellton, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

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

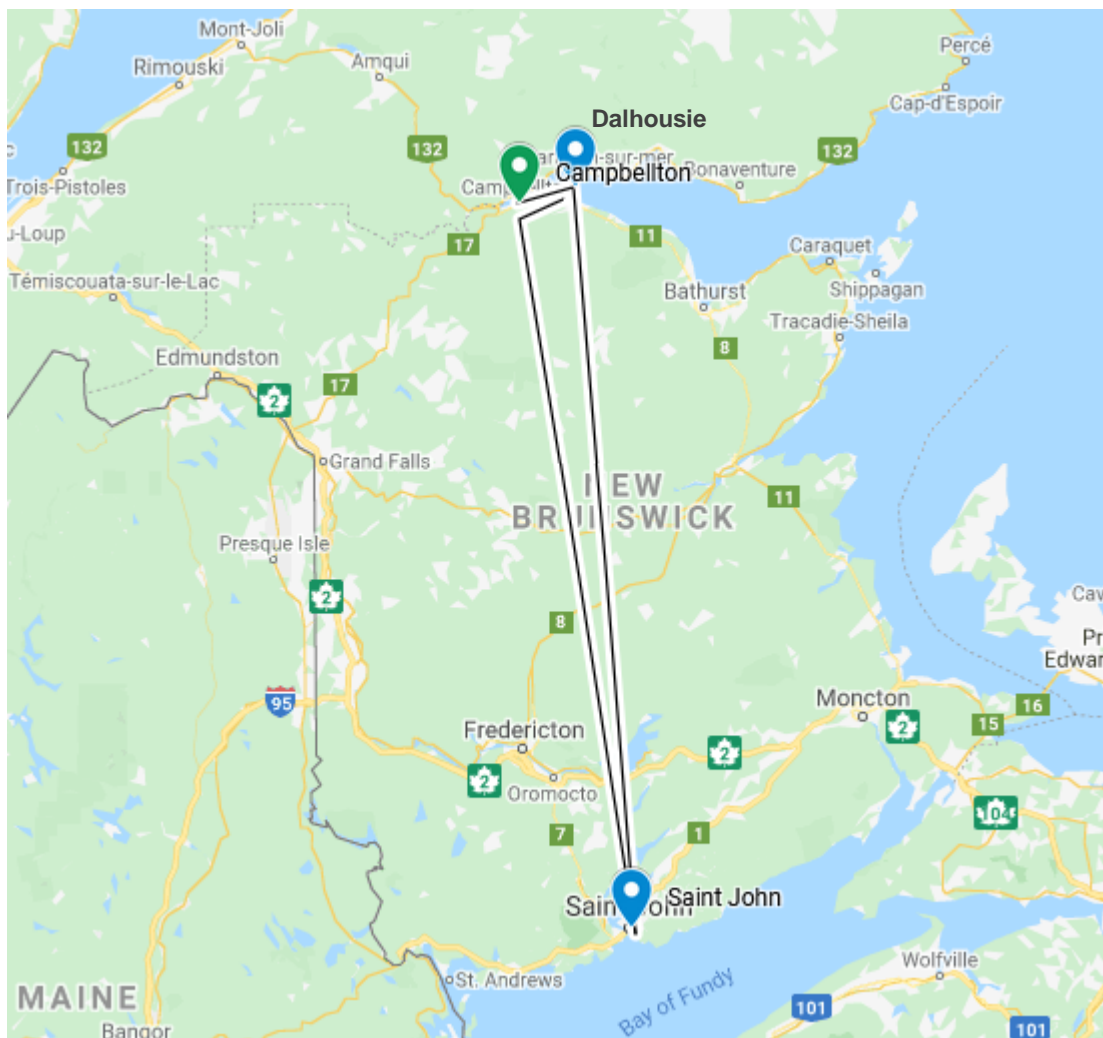
Son of [William Mott](#) (1829-Deceased) and [Penelope Stewart](#) (1838-1926).

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

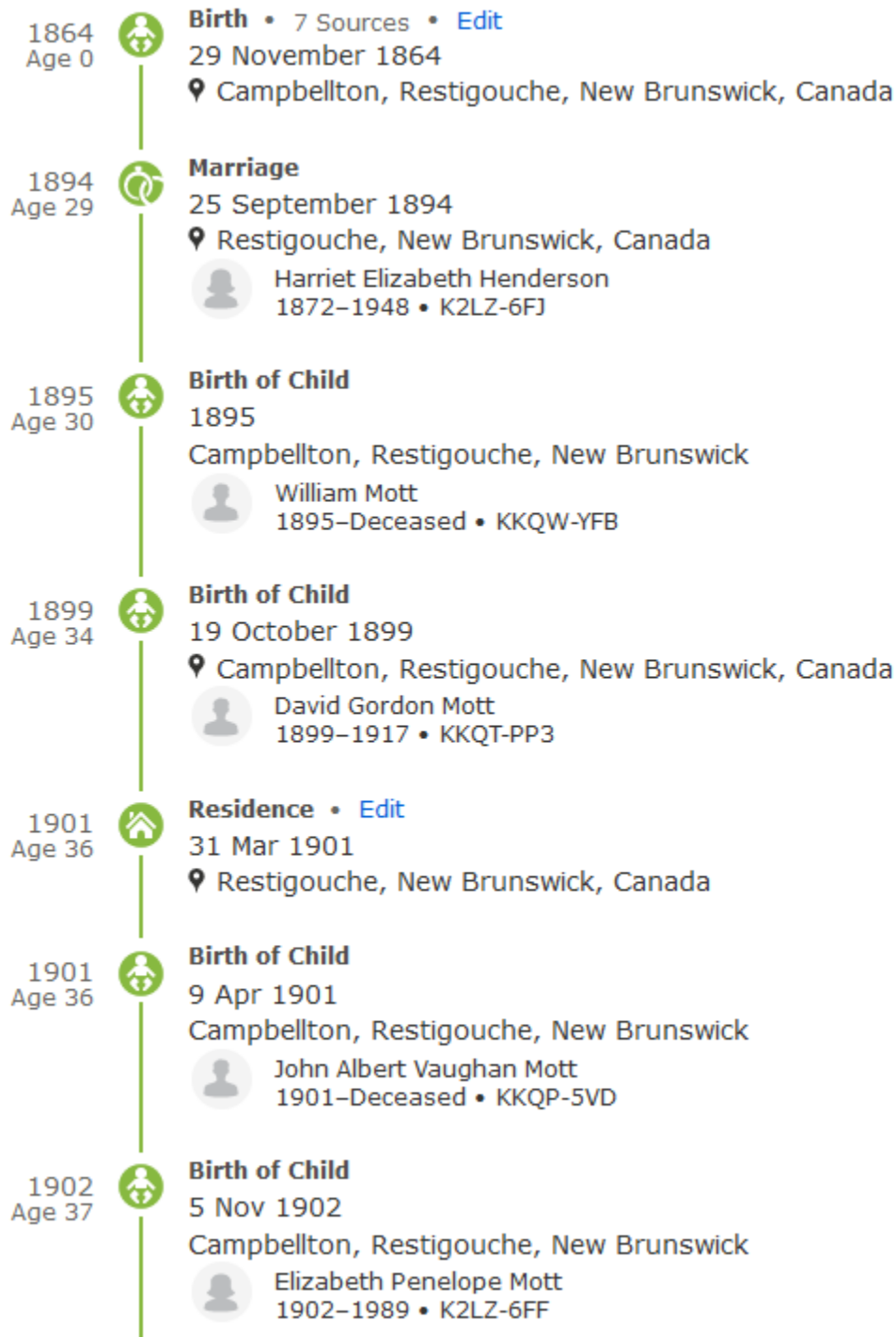
Genealogy websites:

<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. Andrews Church Campbellton
 N.B.

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

In the presence of }
 H. Munnam
 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/occihm.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

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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

Table header for the 1911 Canadian Census, including fields for name, age, sex, marital status, birth date, place of birth, citizenship, religion, occupation, and education.

Main census data table with handwritten entries for families including Dobbie, Emery, Mott, and Sullivan. Includes names, relationships, birth dates, and places of birth.

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.

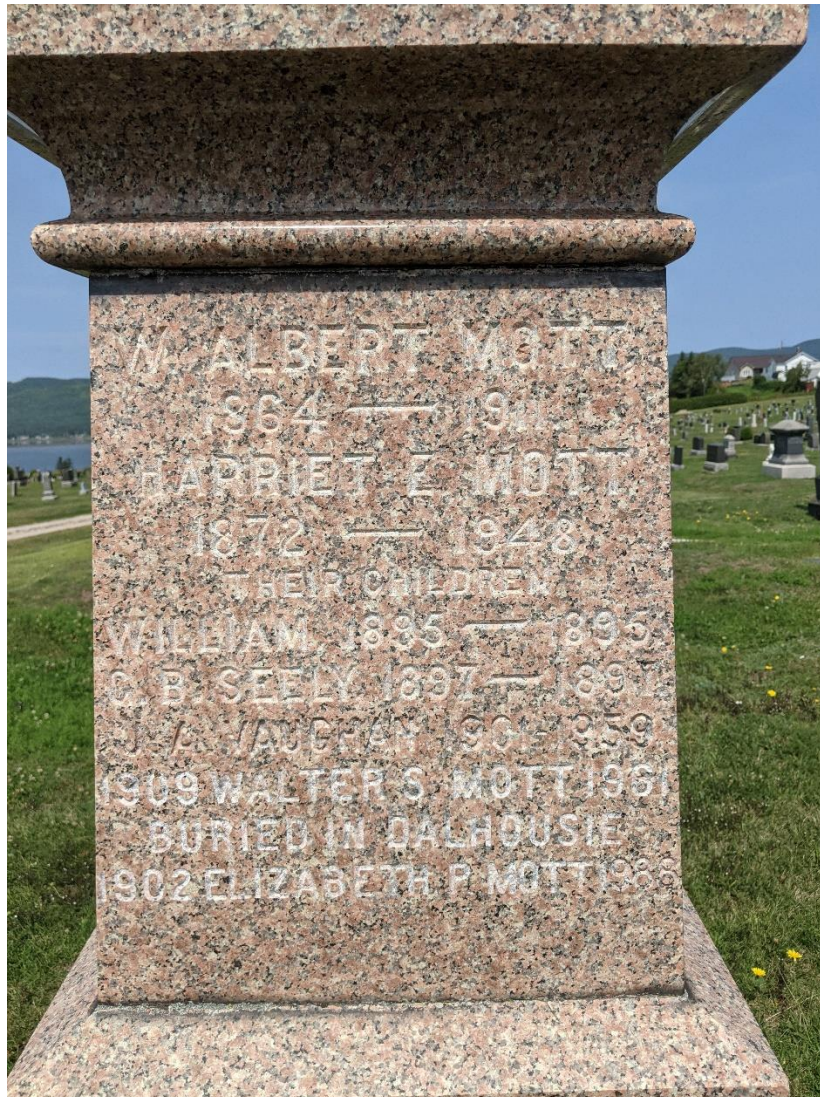
2.14.13 Grave & Gravestone (1911)

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, K^g 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 Cambridge, 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 argumentation, 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, eternal 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

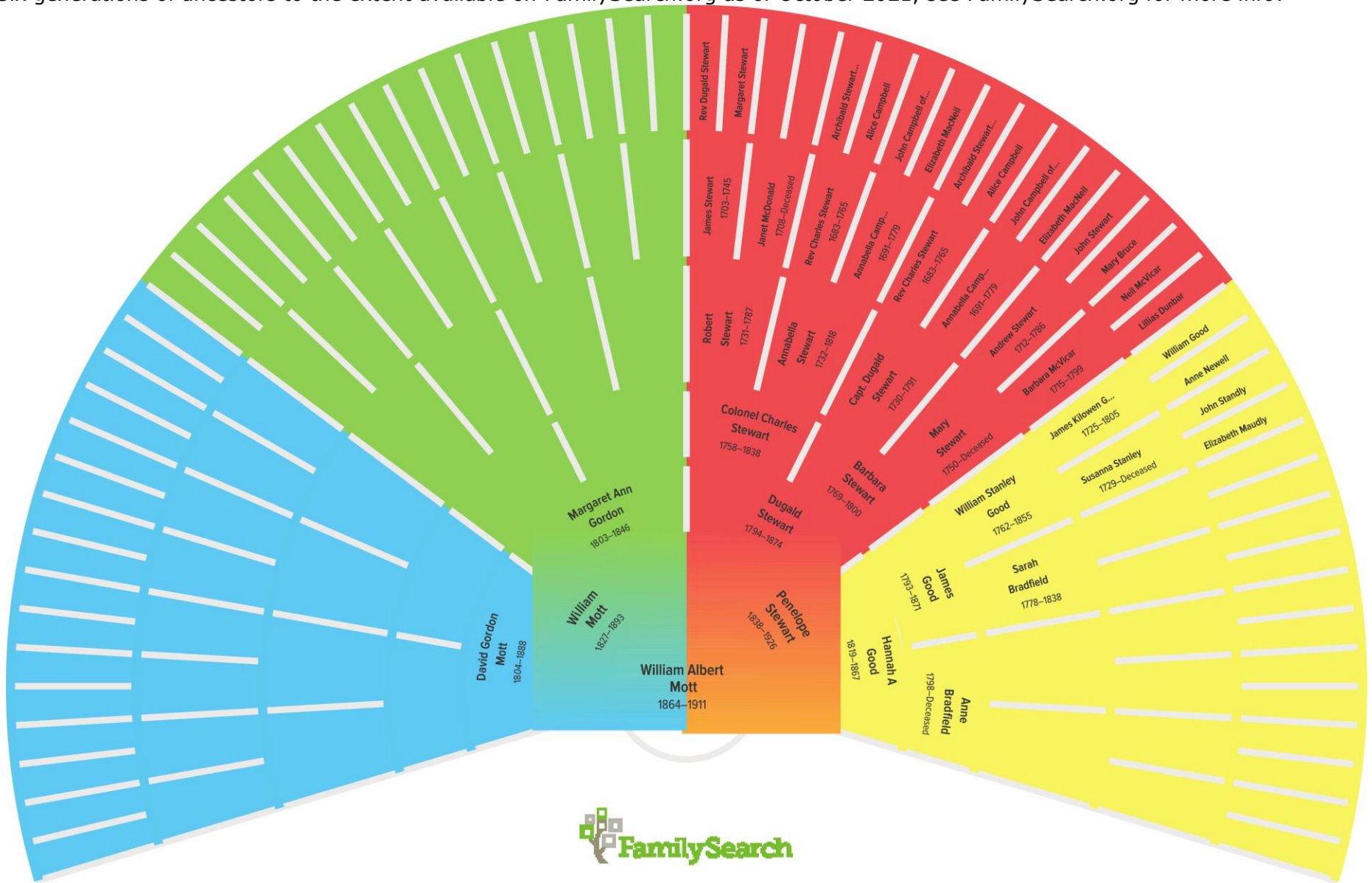
The prophet come up higher

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>

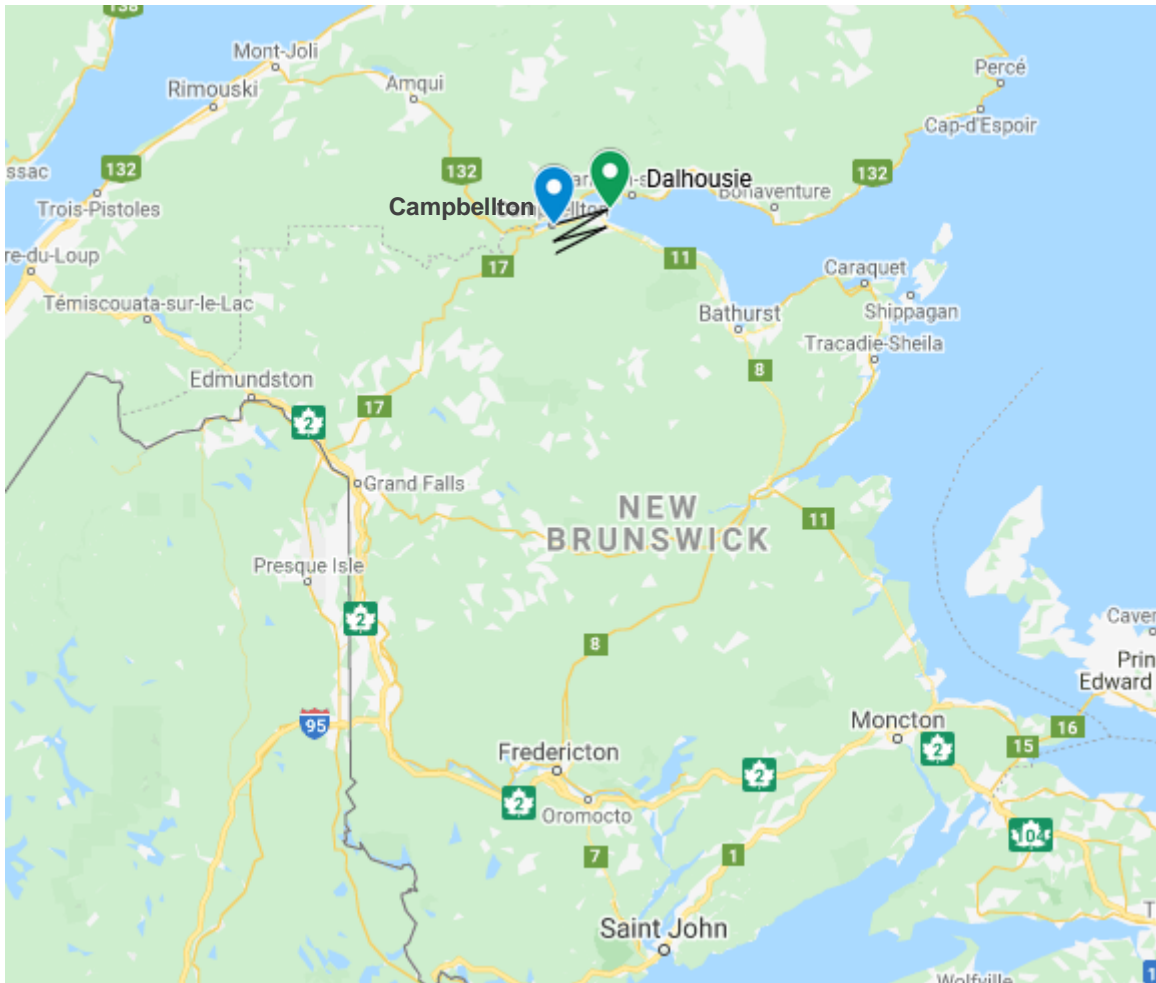
Daughter of [Dugald Stewart](#) (1794-1874) and [Hannah A. Good](#) (1815-1867).

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

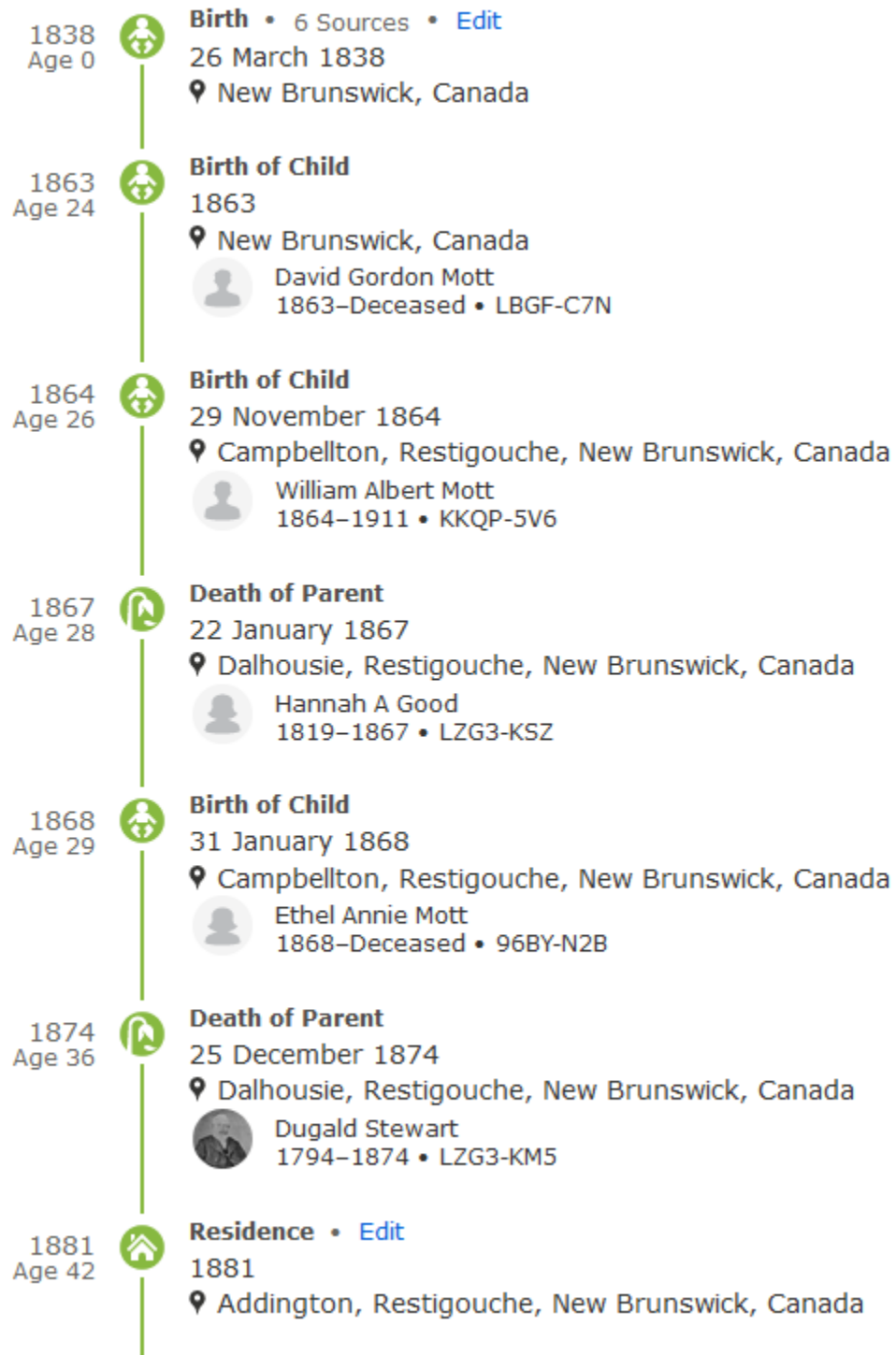
Genealogy websites:

<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>

1901 CENSUS CANADA, 1901.

Province New Brunswick District No. Restigouche S. District No. 2 No. of Population 3 in 3 dans Addington Campbellton

Page 50 Nominal Return of Living Persons by James D. Mott (Enumerator, Énumérateur.)

Numbered in the order of visitation.		Personal Description.						Citizenship, Nationality and Religion.					Principal Profession or Trade.				Wage Earner.			Education and Language											
Tweeling House.	Family or Household.	Name of each person in family or household on 21st 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 in factory.	Months employed in other occupation than trade in factory or 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	
193	1110	J. G. Gaudin	M	W	Head		12 Oct 1872	28	Ch. B ^u																						
194	1111	Elizabeth	F	W	Wife		30 Jan 1867	34	Ch. B ^u																						
195	1112	Edmund	M	W	Son		12 Sept 1881	16	Ch. B ^u																						
196	1113	Harriet	F	W	Daughter		13 Sept 1891	9	Ch. B ^u																						
197	1114	James	M	W	Son		14 Feb 1893	8	Ch. B ^u																						
198	1115	Wm. Mott	M	W	Son		29 Oct 1896	4	Ch. B ^u																						
199	1116	Edith	F	W	Daughter		29 March 1898	3	Ch. B ^u																						
200	1117	Alvan	M	W	Son		27 Oct 1877	23	Ch. B ^u																						
201	1118	Marie	F	W	Wife		20 April 1873	17	Ch. B ^u																						
202	1119	Mrs. Mott	F	W	Wife		26 March 1839	62	Ch. B ^u																						
203	1120	Alvan	M	W	Son		29 Oct 1864	36	Ch. B ^u																						
204	1121	Harriet	F	W	Wife		17 July 1872	29	Ch. B ^u																						
205	1122	David	M	W	Son		19 Oct 1879	1	Ch. B ^u																						
206	1123	Charles	M	W	Son		11 Aug 1880	20	Ch. B ^u																						
207	1124	William	M	W	Son		29 Aug 1882	18	Ch. B ^u																						
208	1125	William	M	W	Son		12 Feb 1860	40	Ch. B ^u																						
209	1126	Esther	F	W	Daughter		15 Oct 1881	19	Ch. B ^u																						
210	1127	John	M	W	Son		17 Jan 1873	28	Ch. B ^u																						
211	1128	Mrs. Mott	F	W	Wife		27 July 1847	53	Ch. B ^u																						
212	1129	Mrs. Mott	F	W	Wife		1 Aug 1841	60	Ch. B ^u																						

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).

Enumerated by J. H. Lingley Enumerator.

Page 33

Table with 32 columns: NAME, PLACE OF BIRTH, SEX AND RESIDENCE, CLASSIFICATION, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP, RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION, EDUCATION, PROFESSION, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT. Includes handwritten entries for families like Matheson, Macdonald, and Miller.

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 _____					22 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? <u>00</u>	
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) _____					Did an operation precede death? <u>no</u> Date of _____	
12 Name of father <u>David Stanger</u>					Was there an autopsy? <u>no</u>	
13 Birthplace of father <u>Scotland</u>					(Signed) <u>H. J. Hume</u> M.D.	
14 Maiden name of mother <u>Ann Good</u>					Address <u>Campbellton N.B.</u>	
15 Birthplace of mother <u>Ireland</u>					Date <u>September 27 1926</u>	
16 Informant's name <u>Mrs. S. H. Kingly</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.	
Address <u>Campbellton</u>					23 Filed <u>Sept 25</u> 19 <u>26</u> <u>G. E. H. Keen</u> Sub-Deputy Registrar	
17 Relationship to deceased <u>Daughter</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.	
18 Place of burial, cremation or removal <u>Royal Cemetery</u> Date of burial <u>Sept 27 1926</u>					(OVER)	
19 Undertaker <u>J. H. Kingly</u> <u>Campbellton</u>						

N.B.—WRITE PLAINLY 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" must not be used, as they express citizenship but not a race or people. See instructions on back of Certificate.

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

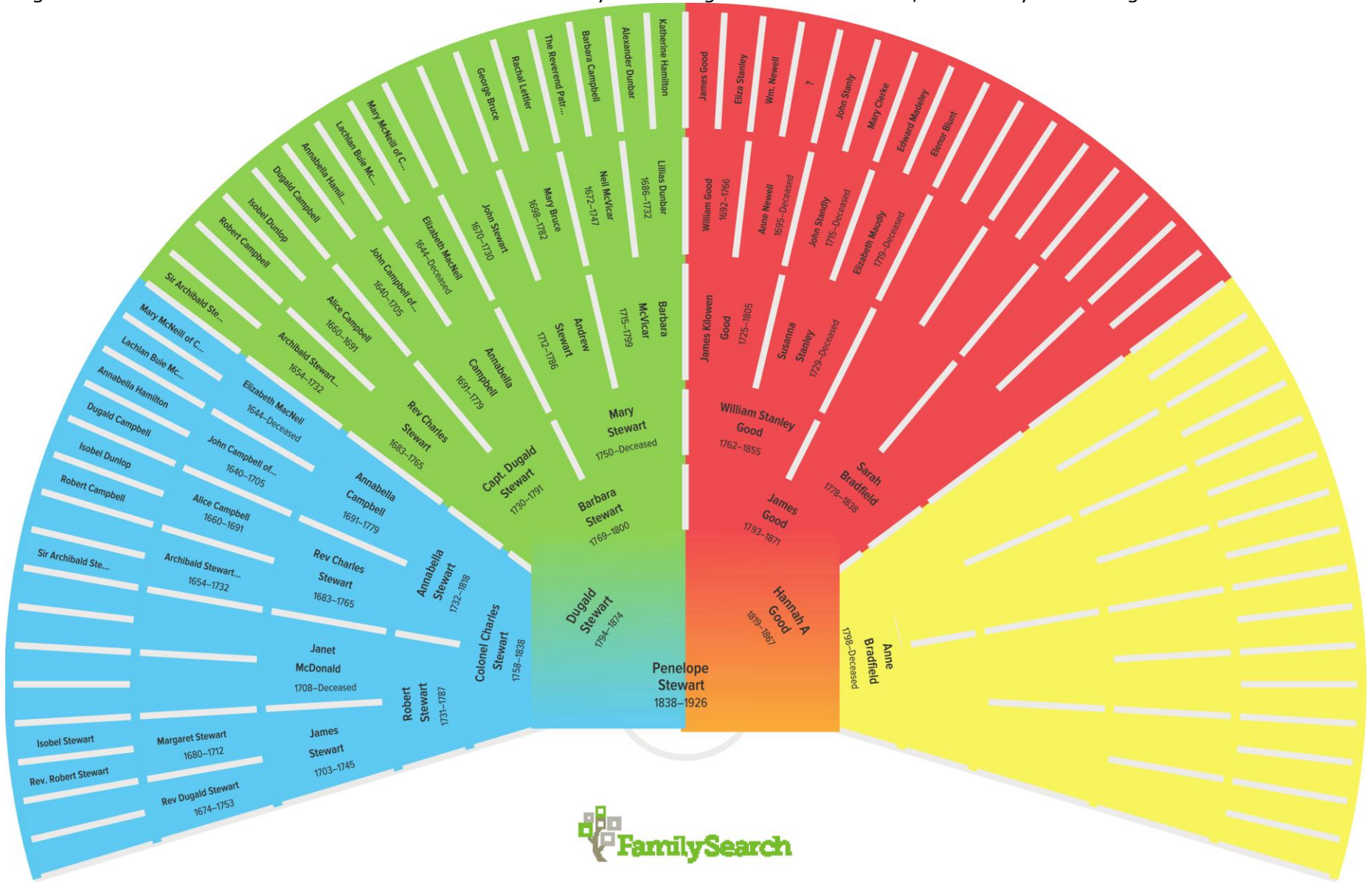
Campbellton, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

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.



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 [5. 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.¹

¹ 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



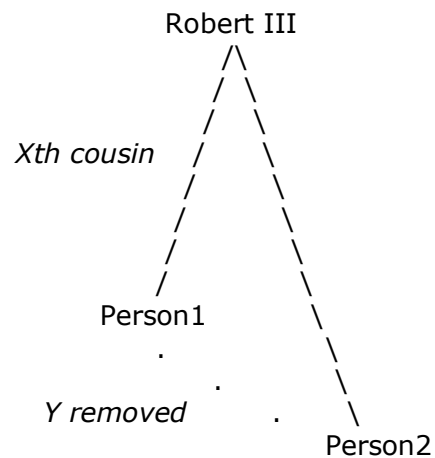
The connection from our common ancestor Robert III King of Scots to the current royal house of Great Britain is as follows.



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.

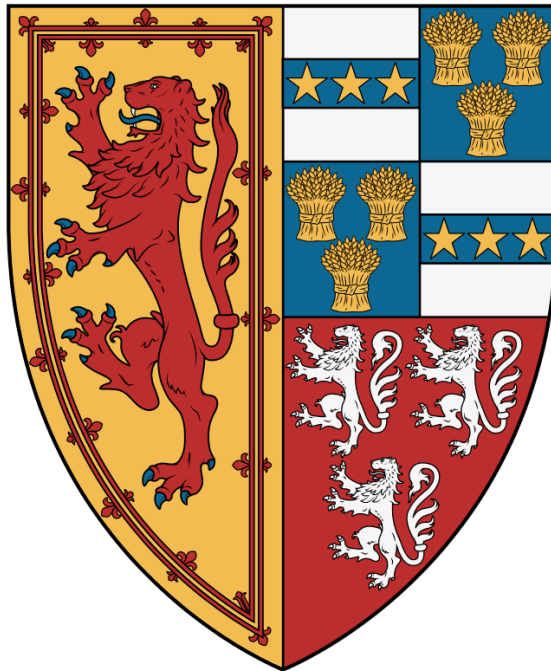


For example, Queen Elizabeth II is 19 generations from King Robert III. Assuming that the correct father of Archibald on the Drum is Sir Archibald the 14th Laird of Blackhall and Ardgowan, then Harriet Annabelle Mott (1941) is 21 generations from King Robert III. Therefore, Harriet Annabelle Mott is 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 [5. 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 Durrisddeer, 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 legitimation 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.

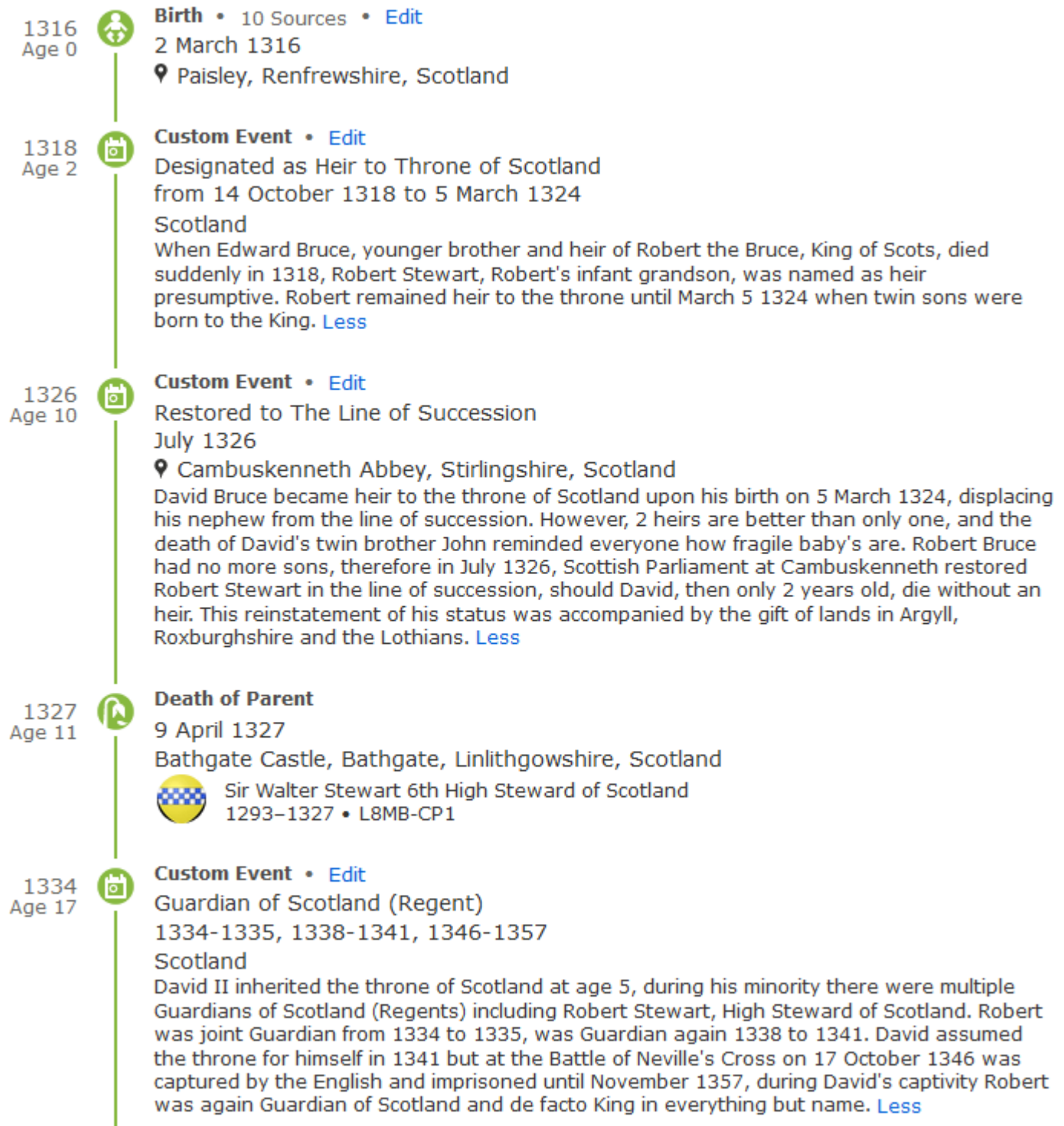
Genealogy websites:

















<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

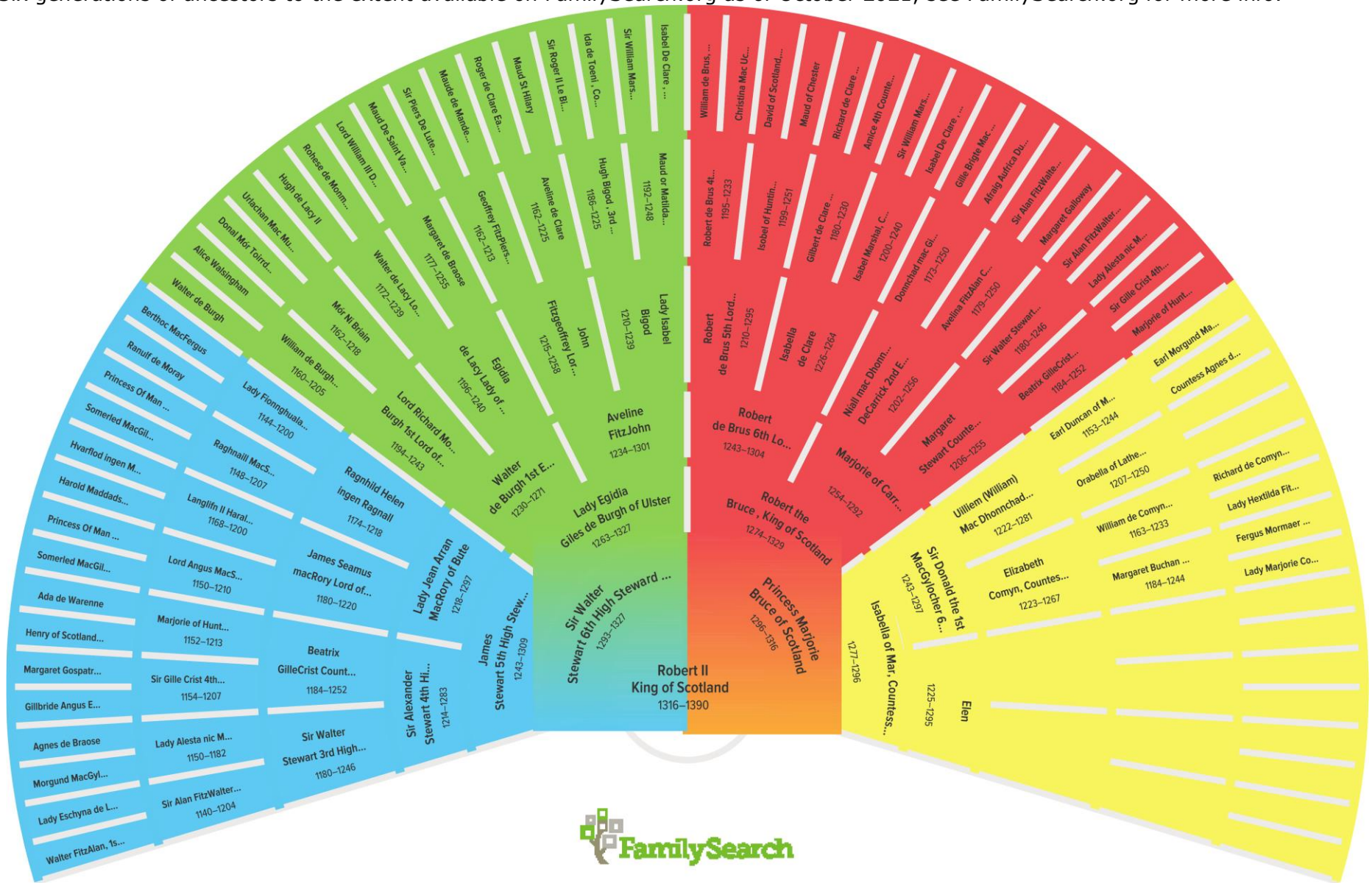
- 1348
Age 31  **Birth of Child**
1348
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Princess Isabel Eupheme Stewart
1348–1410 • 99R3-1H2
- 1348
Age 31  **Birth of Child**
1348
Dundonald Castle, Dundonald, South Ayrshire, Scotland
 Princess Marjorie Stewart
1348–1417 • LC79-JGG
- 1350
Age 33  **Birth of Child**
1350
 Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Sir John Stewart Sheriff of Bute
1350–1441 • LJJZ-P3W
- 1351
Age 34  **Birth of Child**
1351
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Lady Jean Stewart
1351–1404 • L63C-K78
- 1352
Age 35  **Birth of Child**
1352
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Katherine Stewart Princess of Scotland
1352–1446 • GWZX-K29
- 1355
Age 39  **Death of Spouse**
before May 1355
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan
1320–1355 • L89H-F4Y
- 1355
Age 39  **Marriage**
2 May 1355
 Countess of Moray Euphemia de Ross Queen of Scotland
1320–1386 • K6S2-5L7

- 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

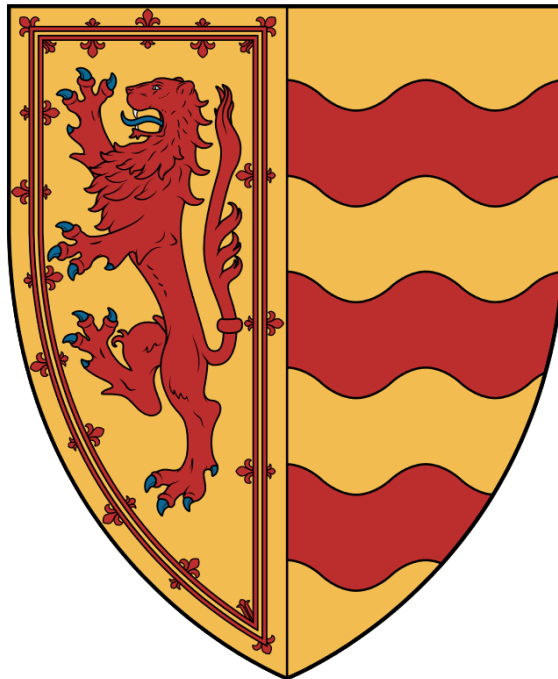
- 1371
Age 55  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
Coronation
26 Mar 1371
Scone, Perthshire, Scotland
- 1386
Age 69  **Death of Spouse**
1386
Dundonald Castle, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Countess of Moray Euphemia de Ross Queen of Scotland
1320–1386 • K6S2-5L7
- 1389
Age 72  **Death of Child**
1389
Kinnoul Castle, 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 cateran 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

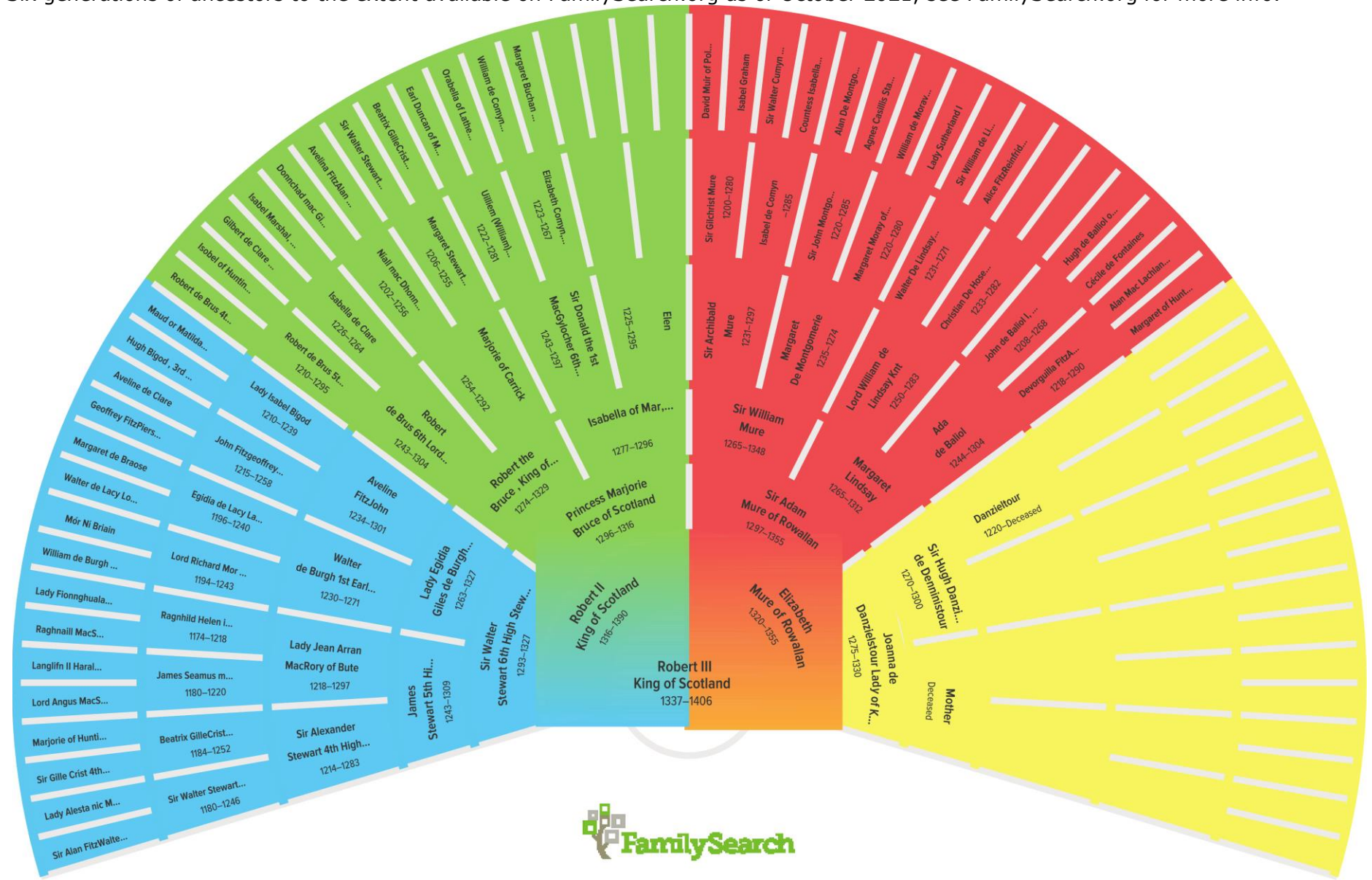
- 1382
Age 45  **Birth of Child**
1382
📍 Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland
 Egidia Stewart
1382–1404 • MVR2-JWW
- 1388
Age 51  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
Lame due to injury during a Tournament
1388
Scotland
- 1388
Age 51  **Death of Child**
Abt 1388
Verneuil, Nièvre, Bourgogne, France
 Prince Robert Stewart
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](#)

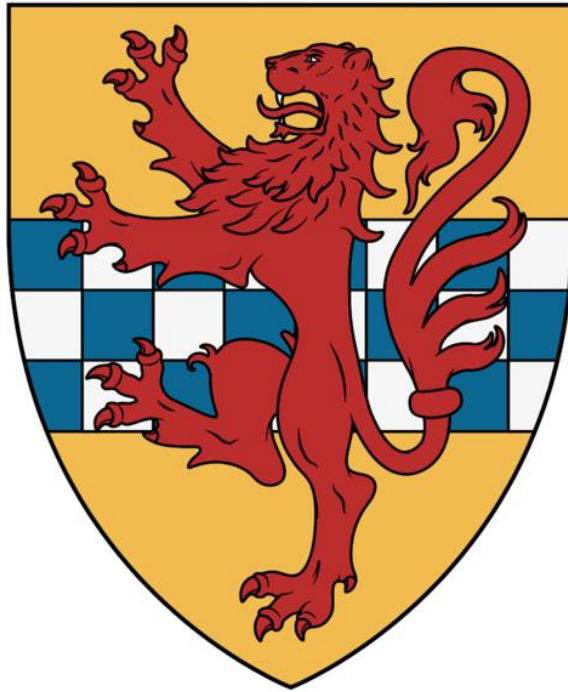
- 1402
Age 65  **Death of Child**
26 March 1402
Falkland Castle, Fife, Scotland
 David Stewart Duke of Rothesay
1378–1402 • 9HMJ-JPT
- 1404
Age 67  **Death of Child**
1404
Dunduff Castle, Dunure, Ayrshire, Scotland
 Egidia Stewart
1382–1404 • MVR2-JWW
- 1406
Age 69  **Custom Event** • [Edit](#)
first-communion
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.

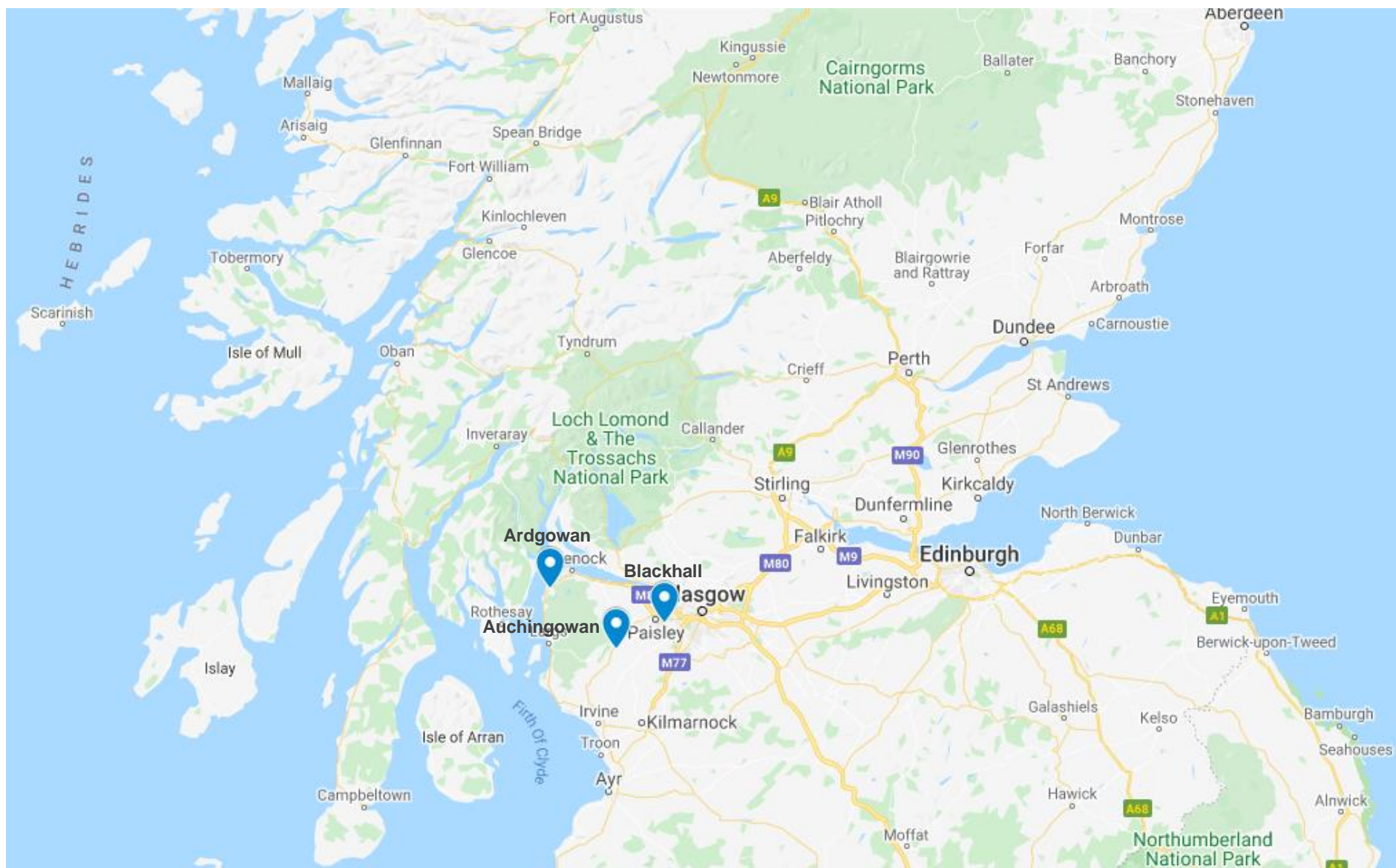
Father of [John Stewart, 2nd Laird of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#) (c. 1386-1442).

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.

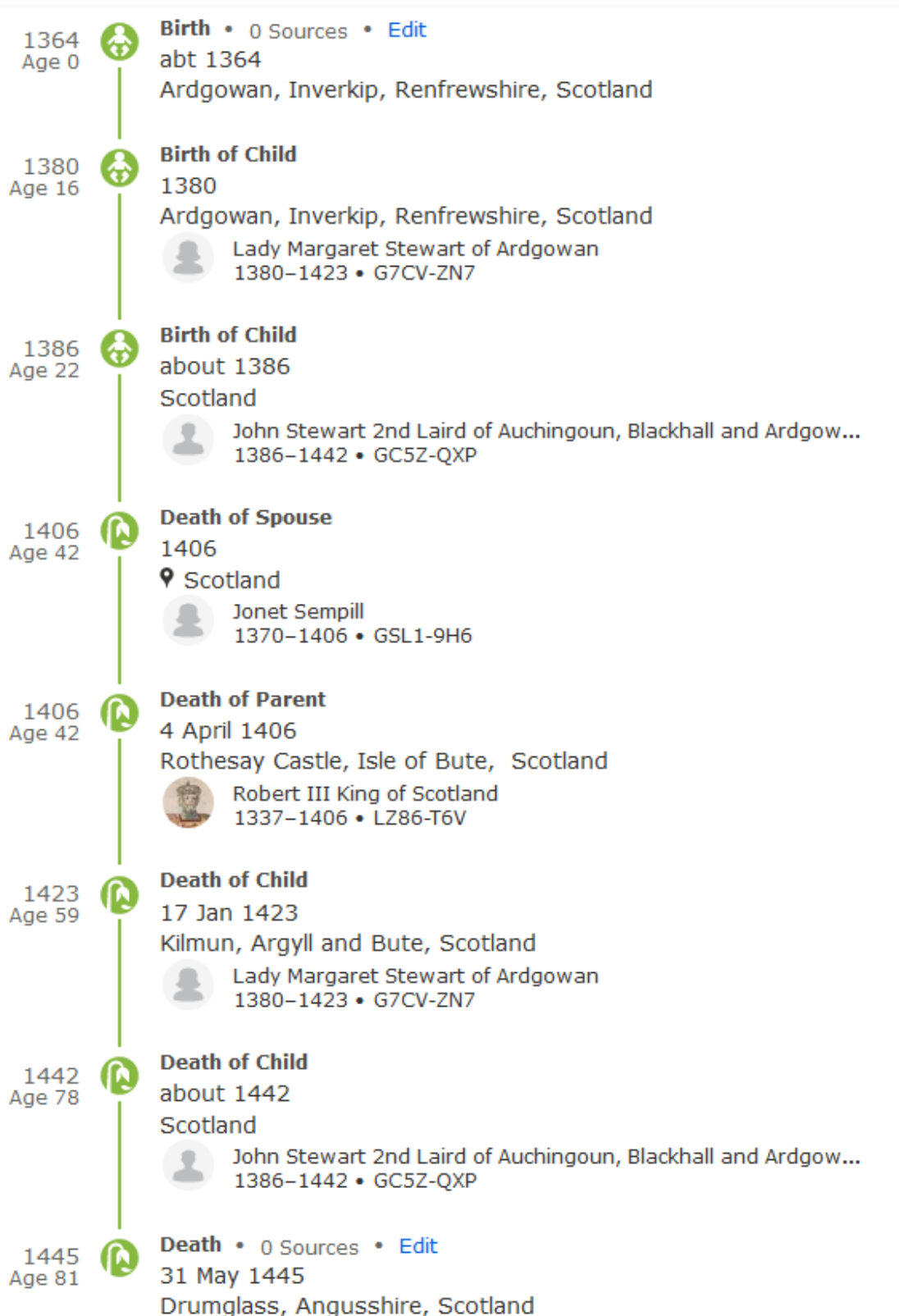
Genealogy websites:

<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".

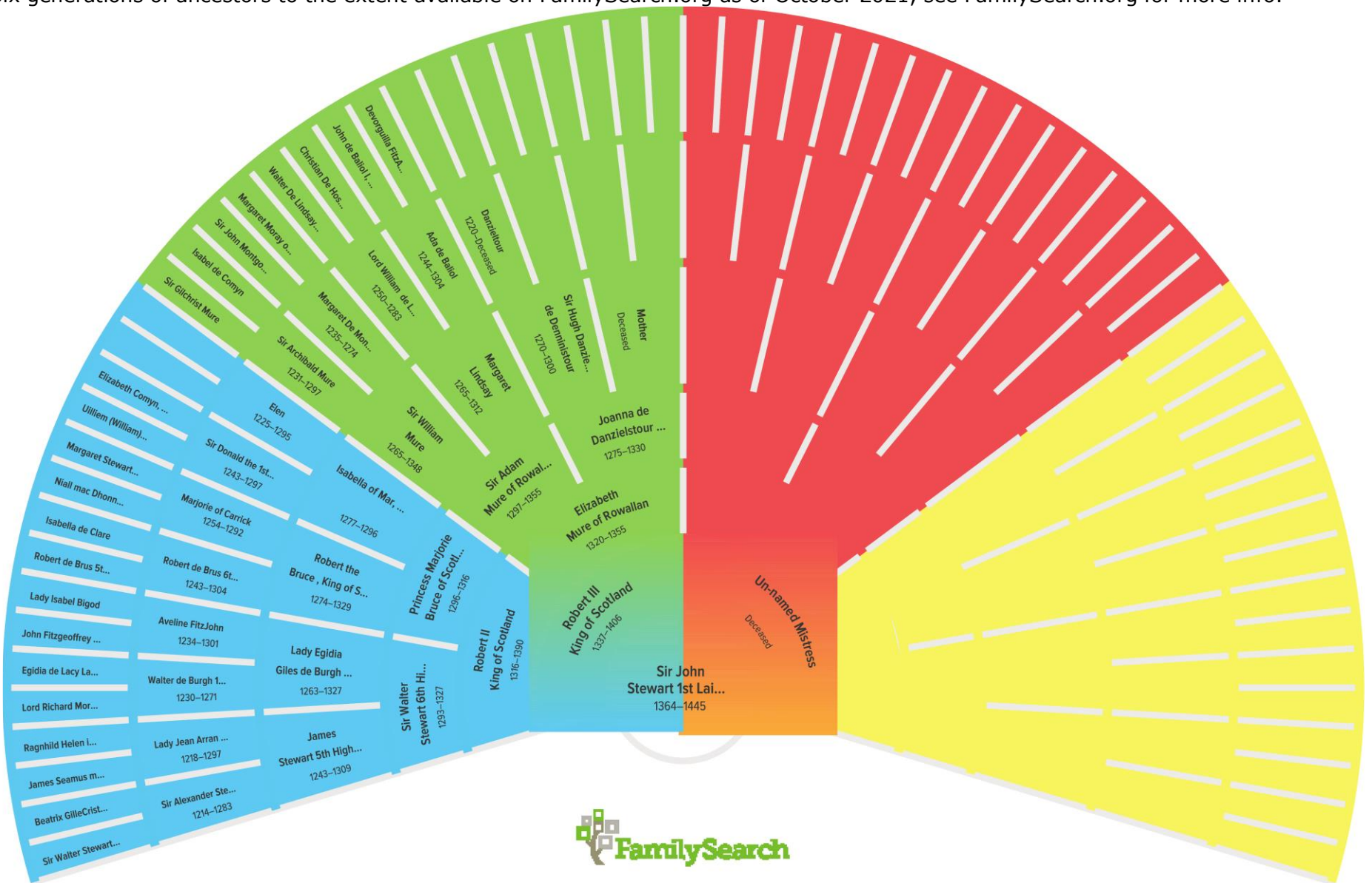
In 1306, Inverkip was held for Edward by the Lothian Scot [Sir Adam Gordon](#). Around mid March the castle was besieged by supporters of King Robert the Bruce, led by Robert Boyd of Cunningham. On 24 July 1306, after Bruce's defeat at the [Battle of Methven](#), Edward gave orders that [Sir Thomas Randolph](#) 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.

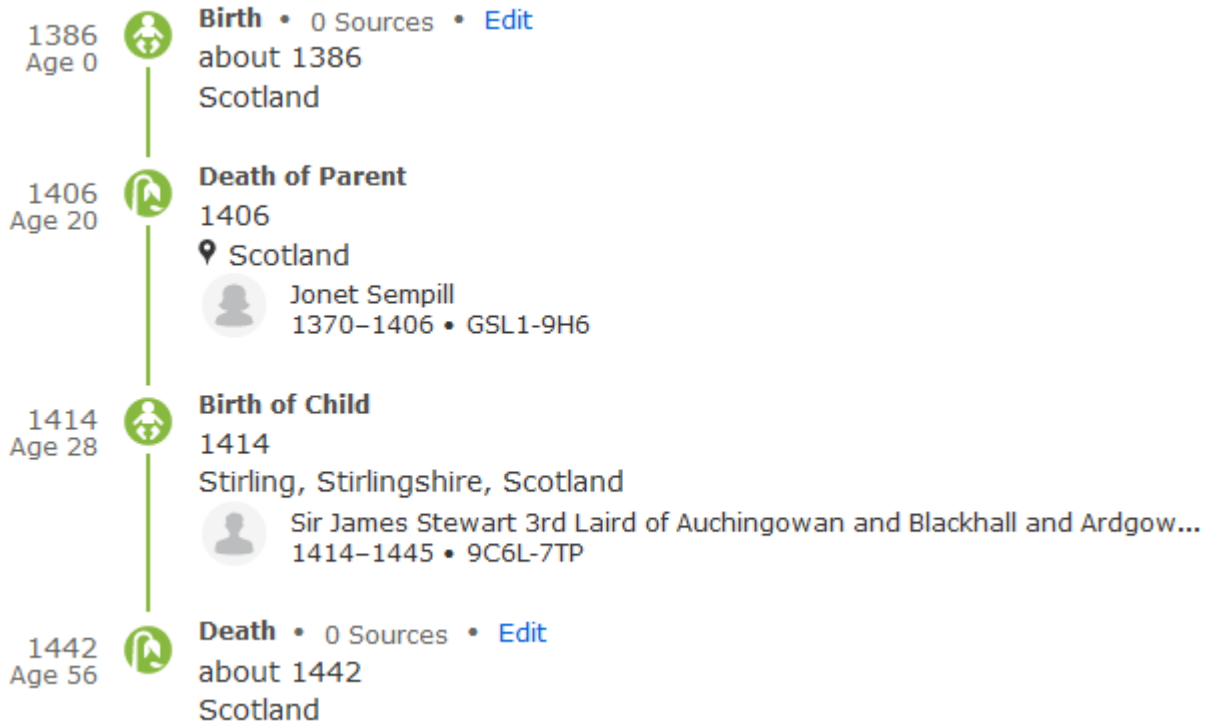
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GC5Z-QXP>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-19589>

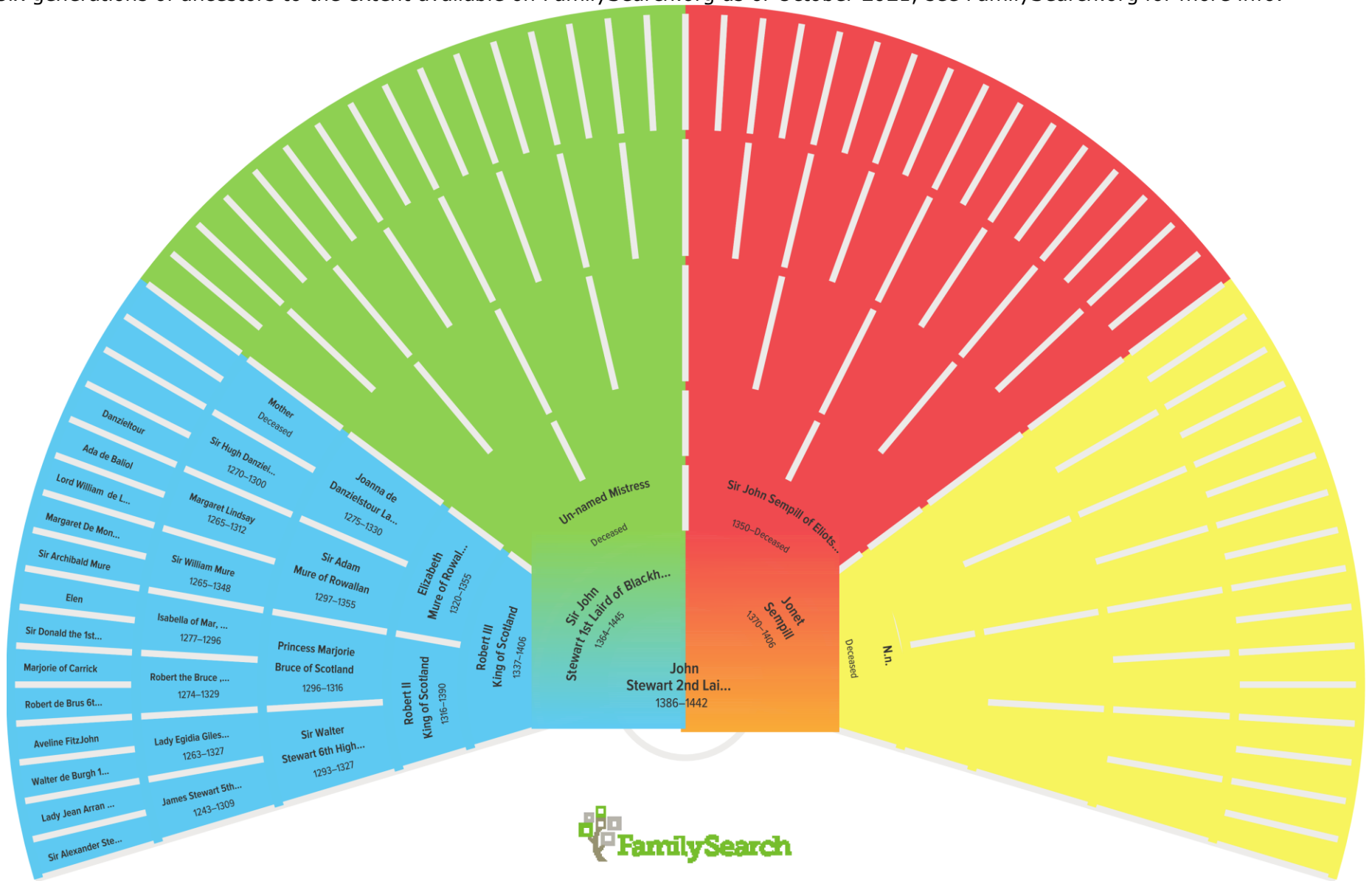
3.4.1 Timeline

<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>

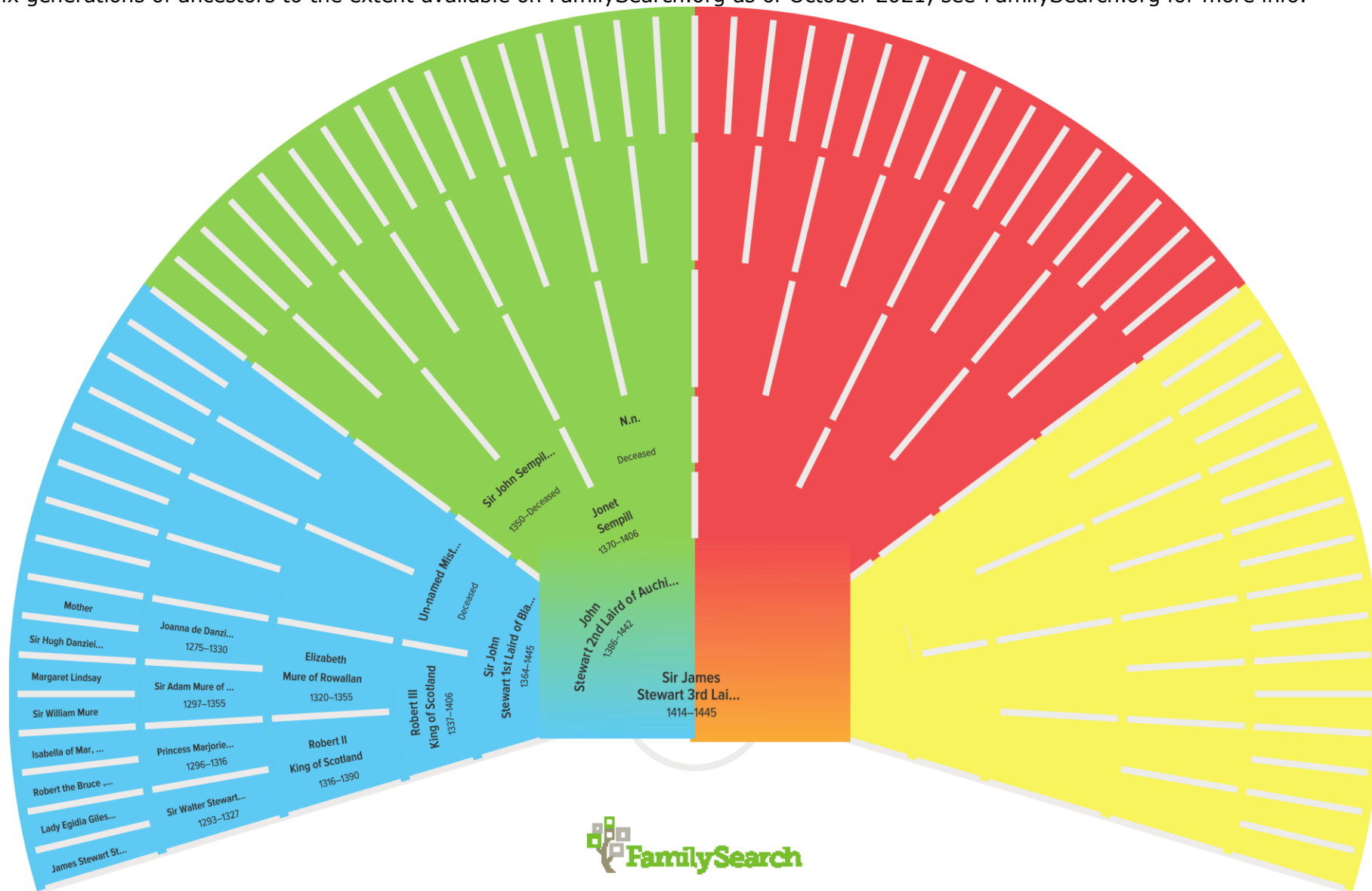
3.5.1 Timeline

<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 Infeft (?). 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>

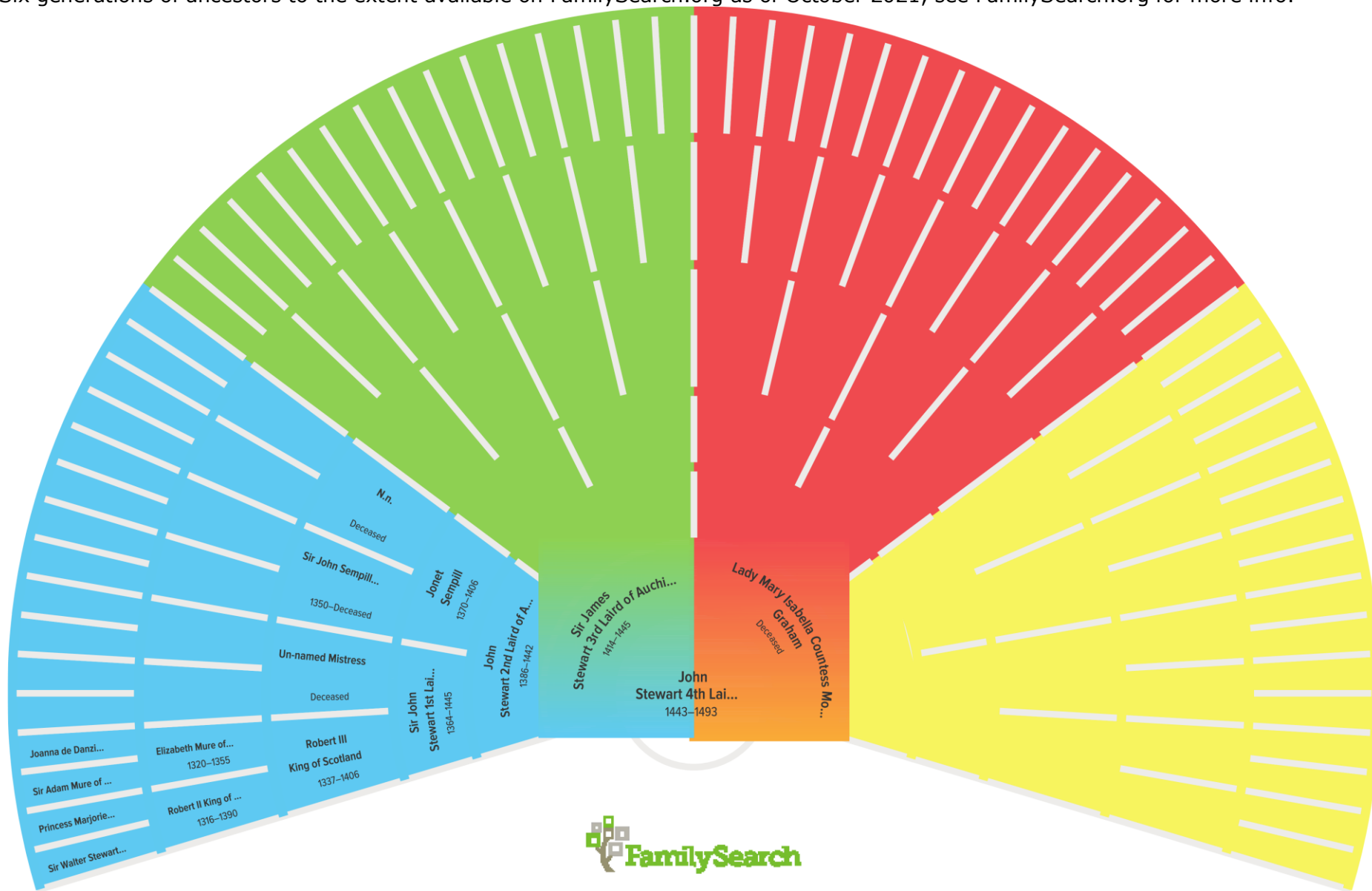
3.6.1 Timeline

<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>

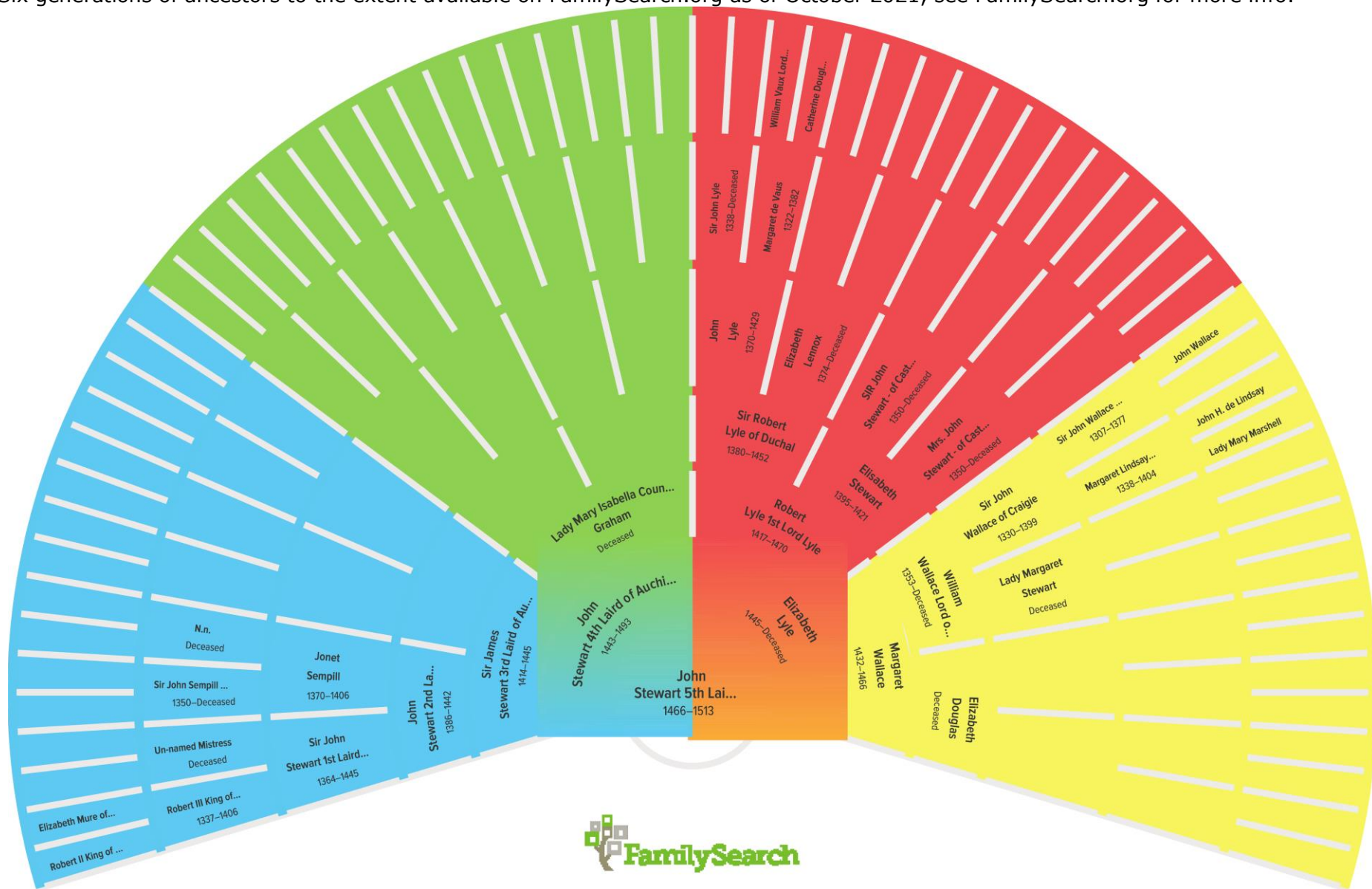
3.7.1 Timeline

<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>

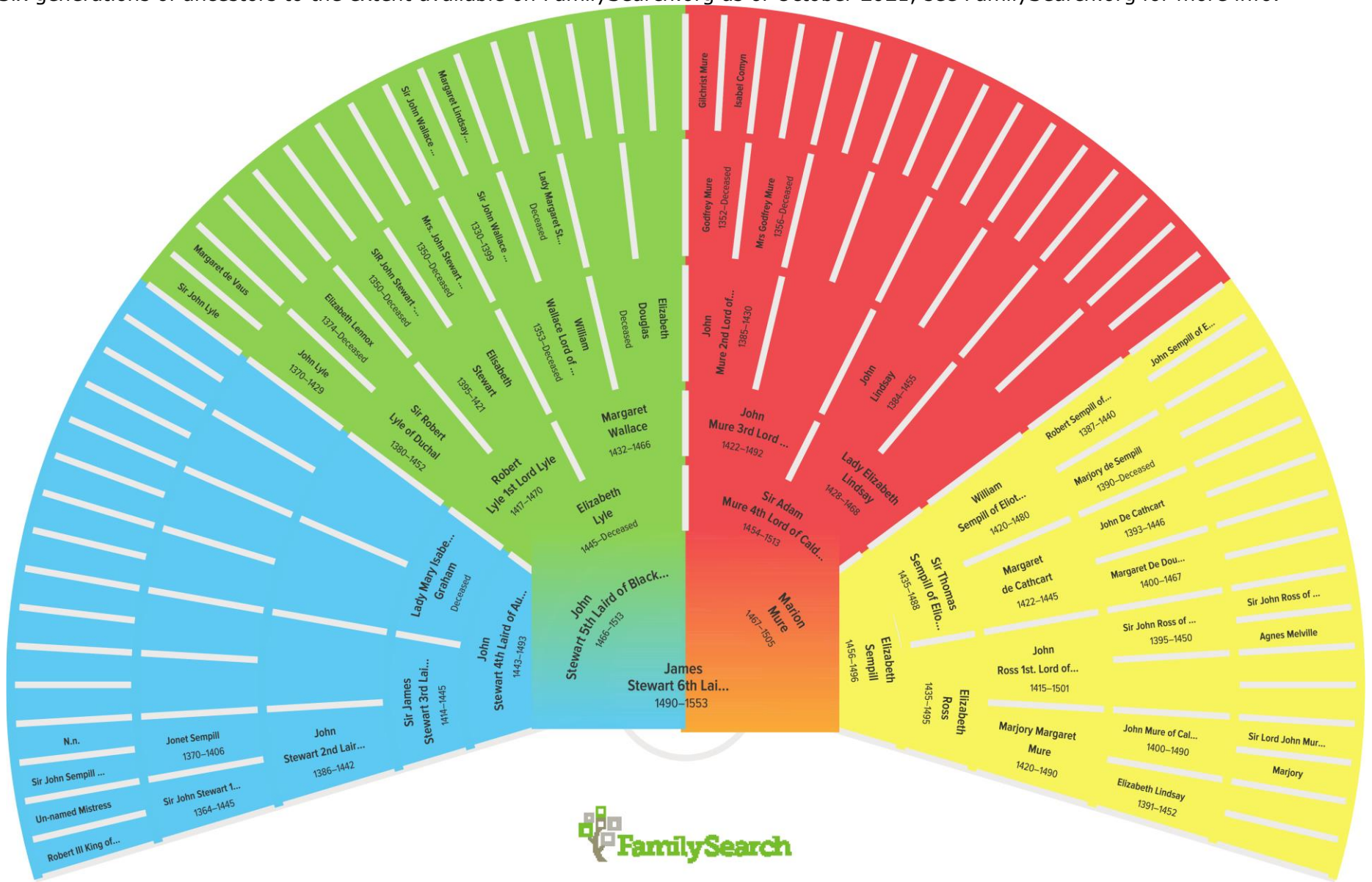
3.8.1 Timeline

<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).

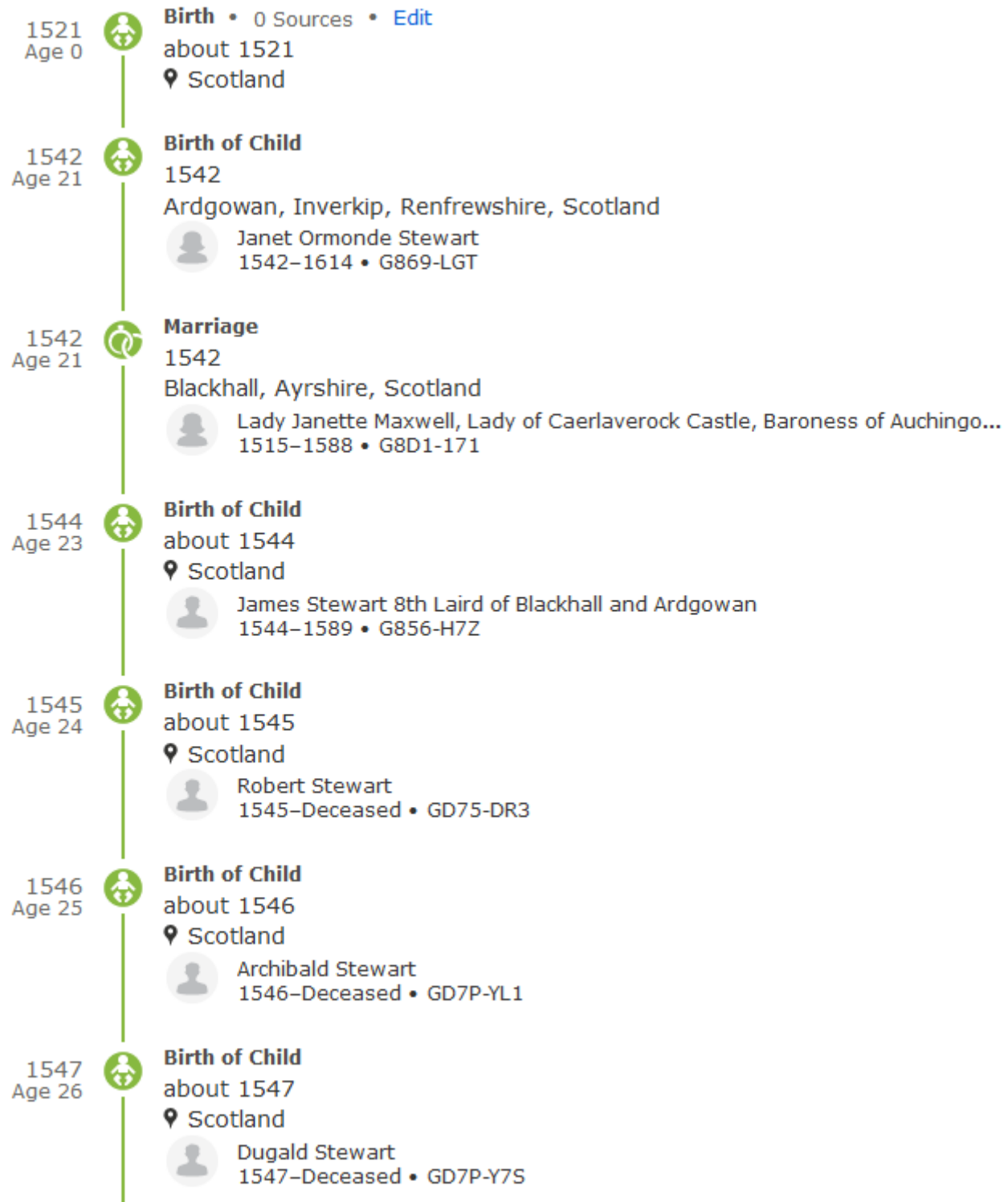
Genealogy websites:








<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G8K2-9BW>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-19788>

3.9.1 Timeline

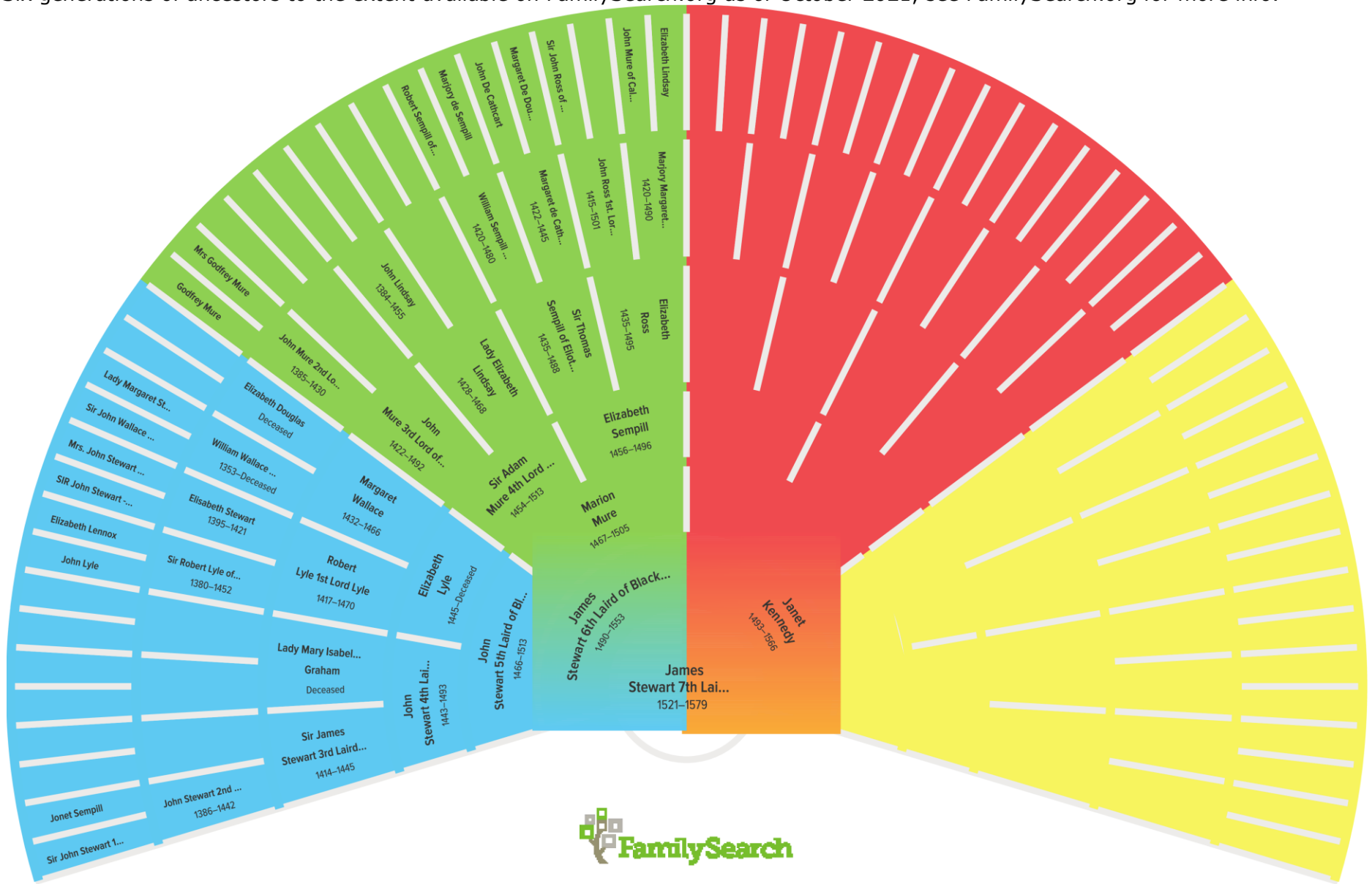
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G8K2-9BW>



- 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.²

[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.

² 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.

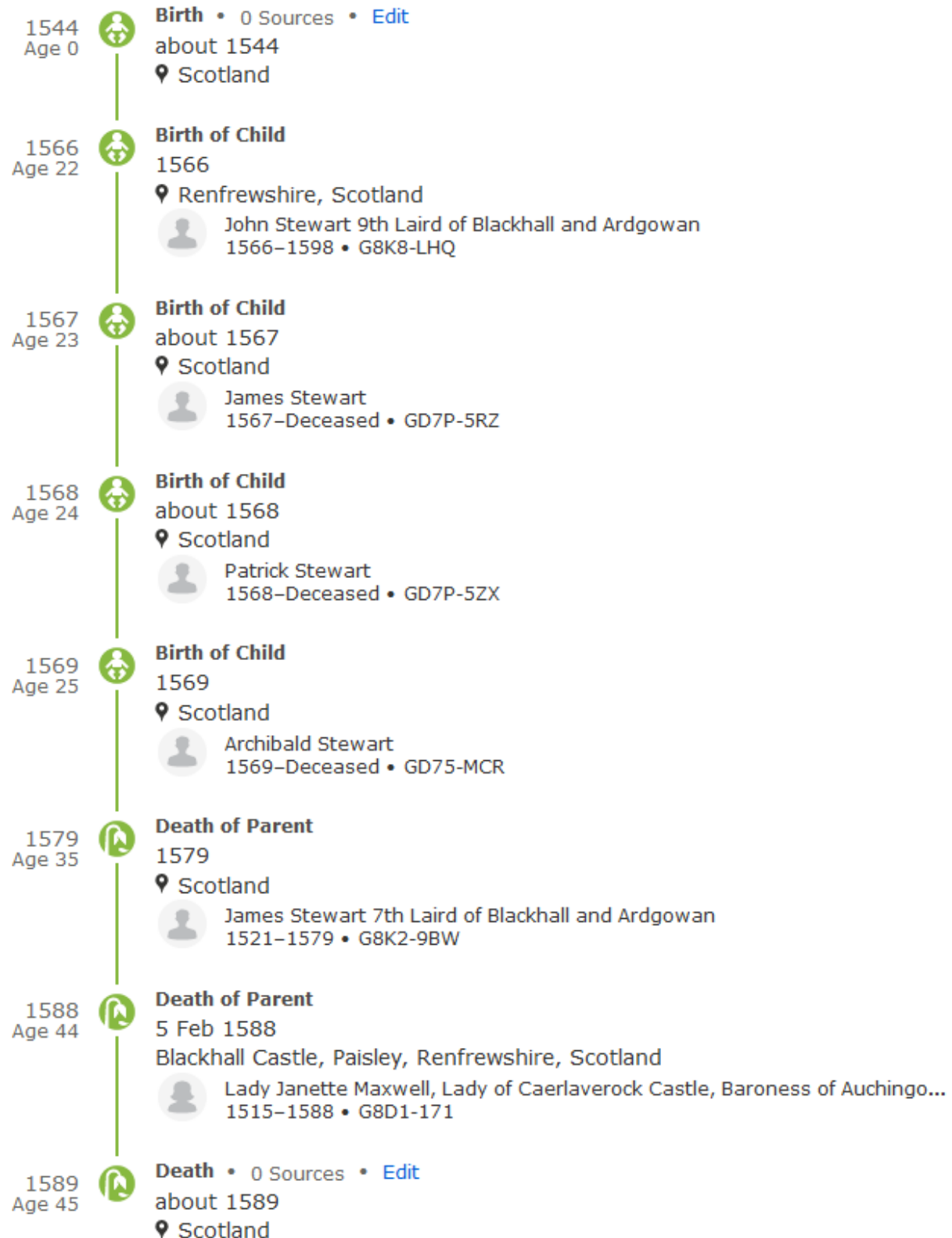
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G856-H7Z>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-19789>

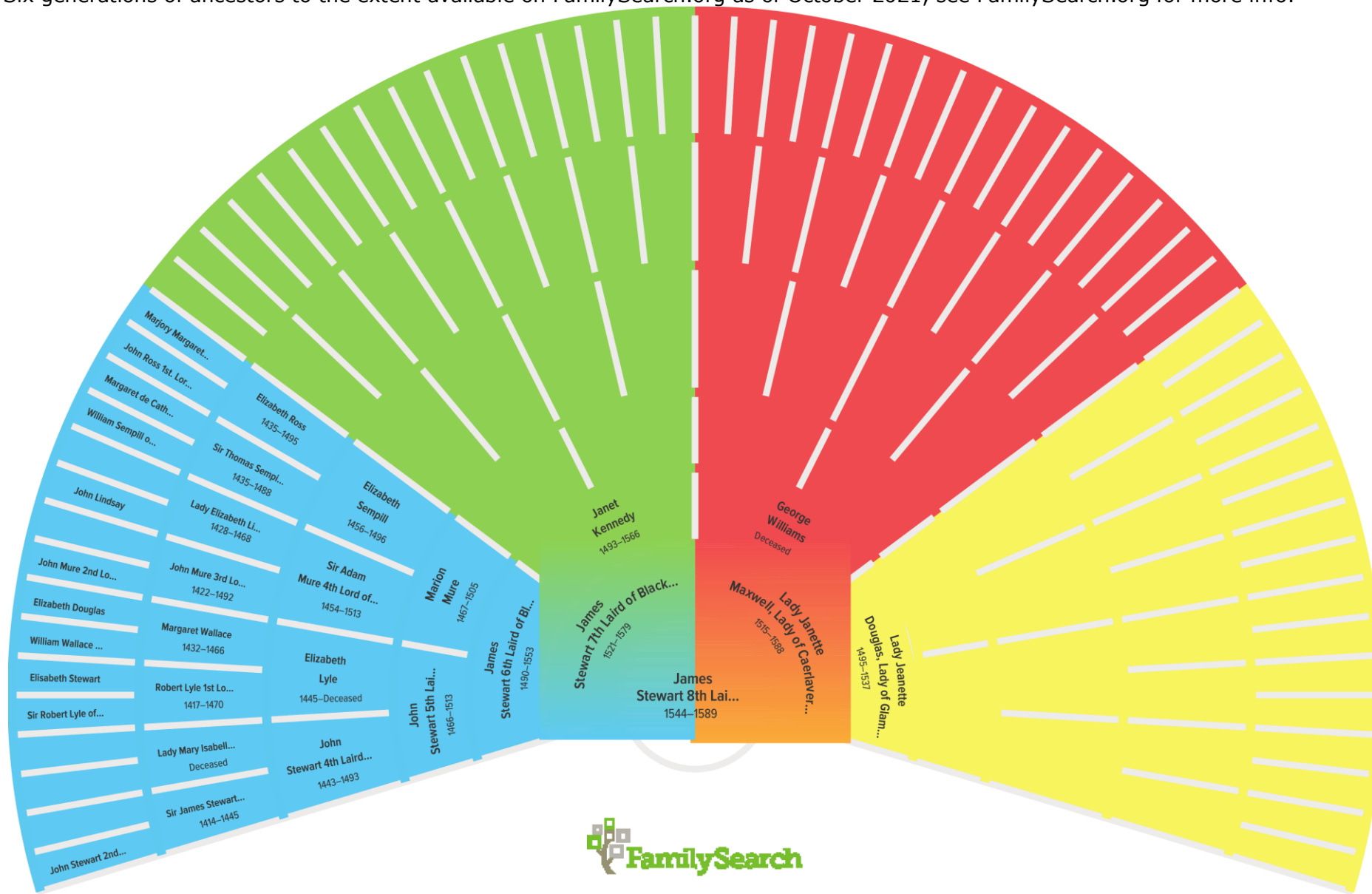
3.10.1 Timeline

<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.

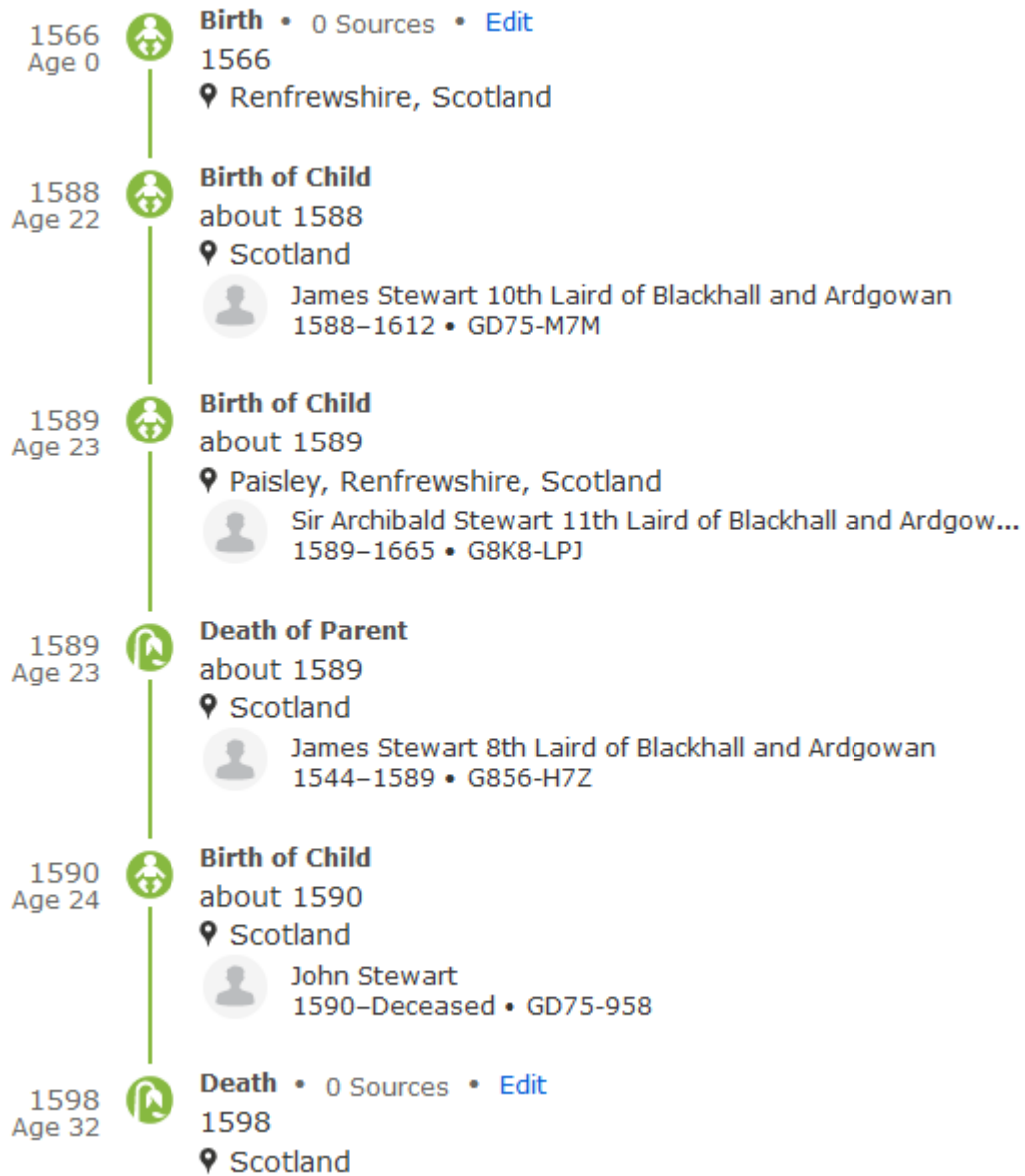
Genealogy websites:

<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.

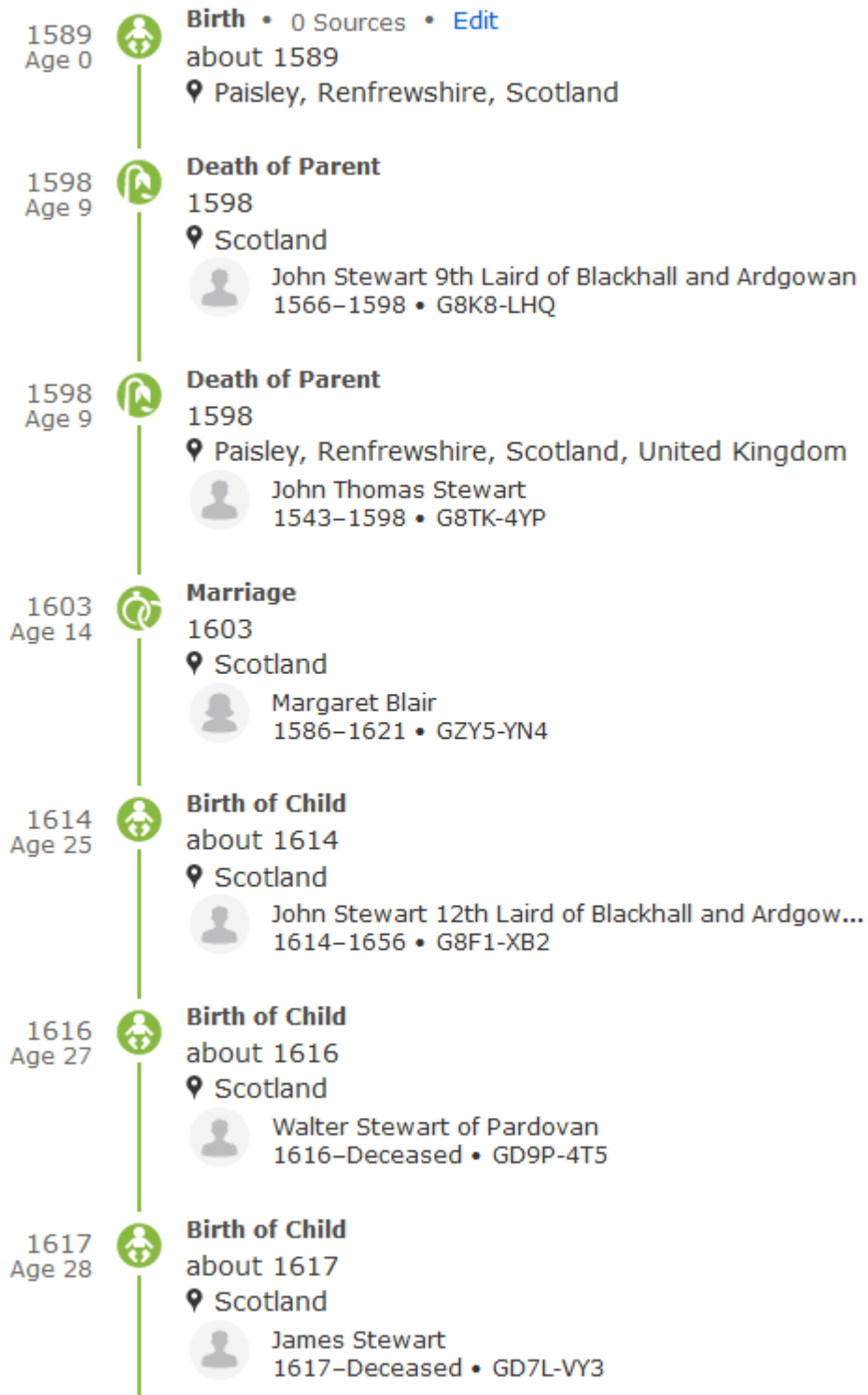
Genealogy websites:












<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G8K8-LPJ>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-18652>

3.12.1 Timeline

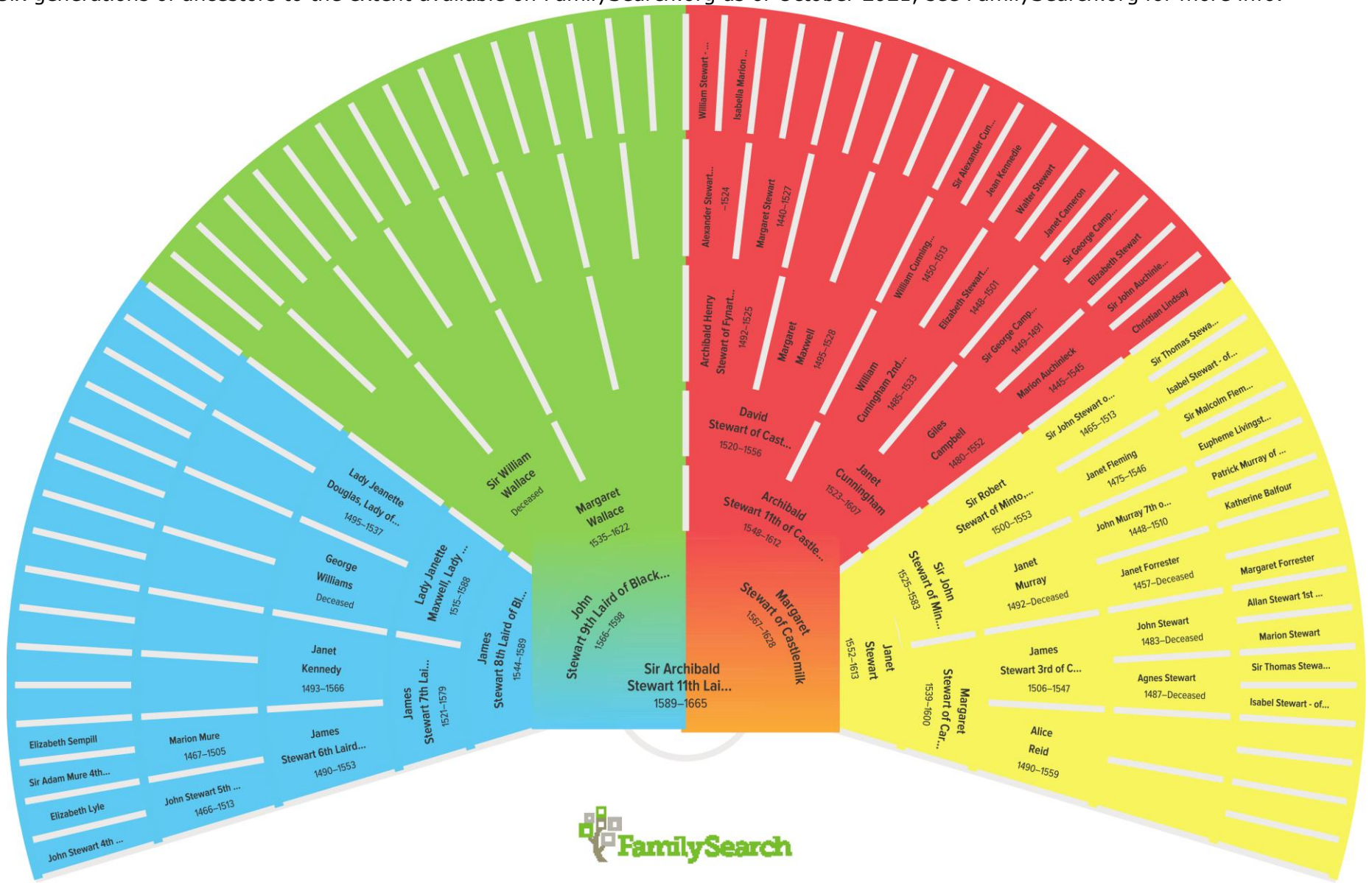
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/G8K8-LPJ>



- 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 Infert 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.

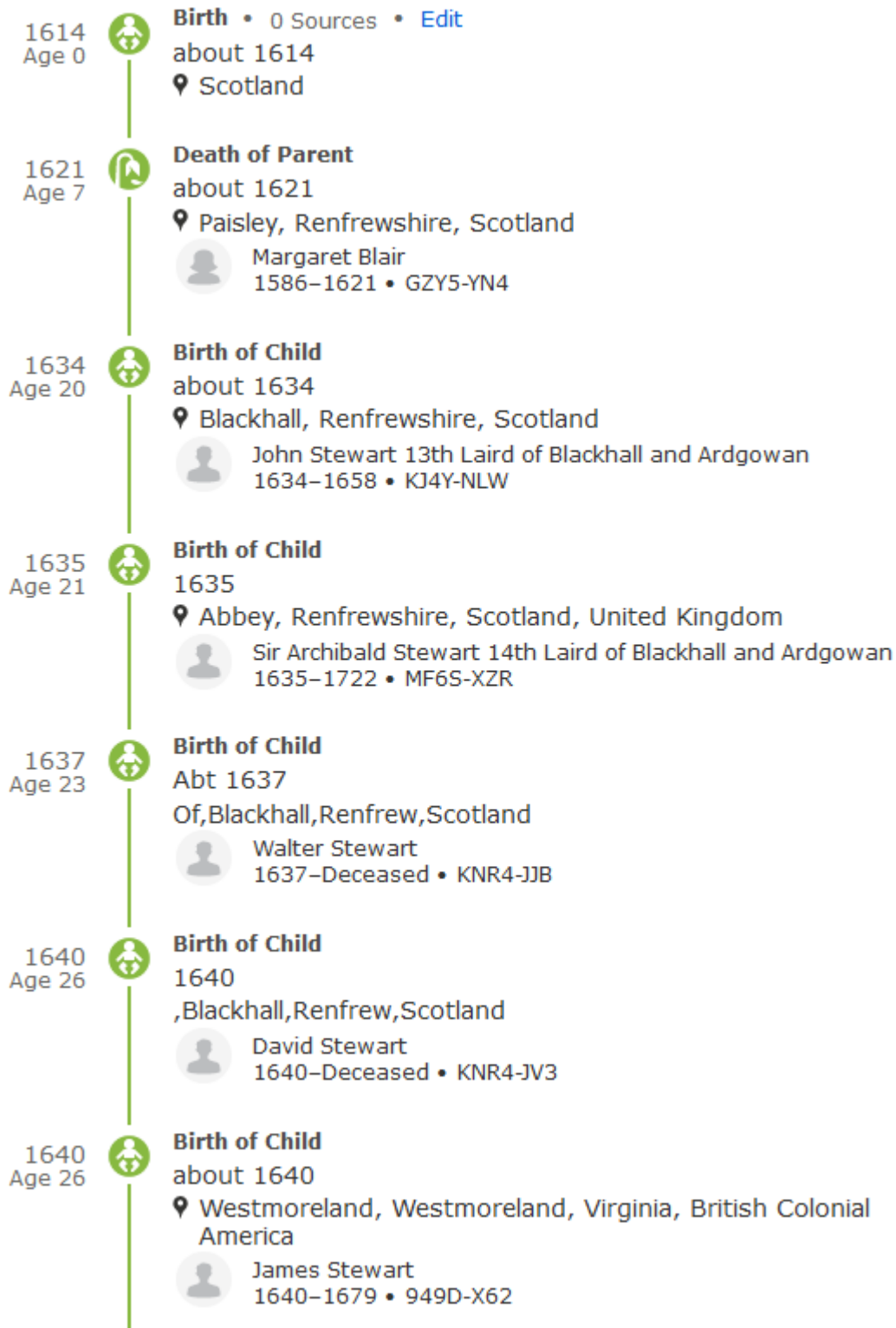
Genealogy websites:

<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 Infert 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 infert 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 infert 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>

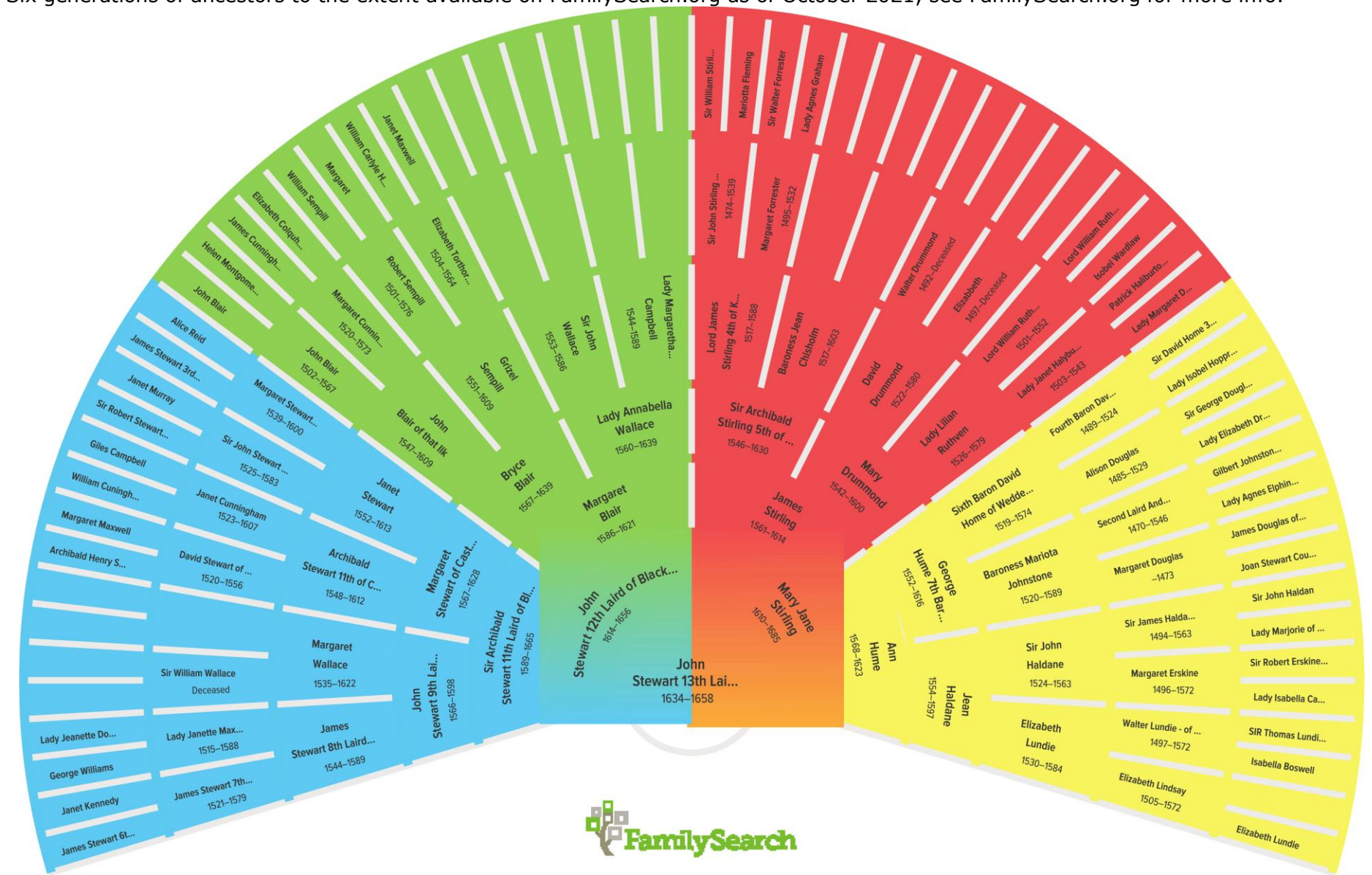
3.14.1 Timeline

<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.

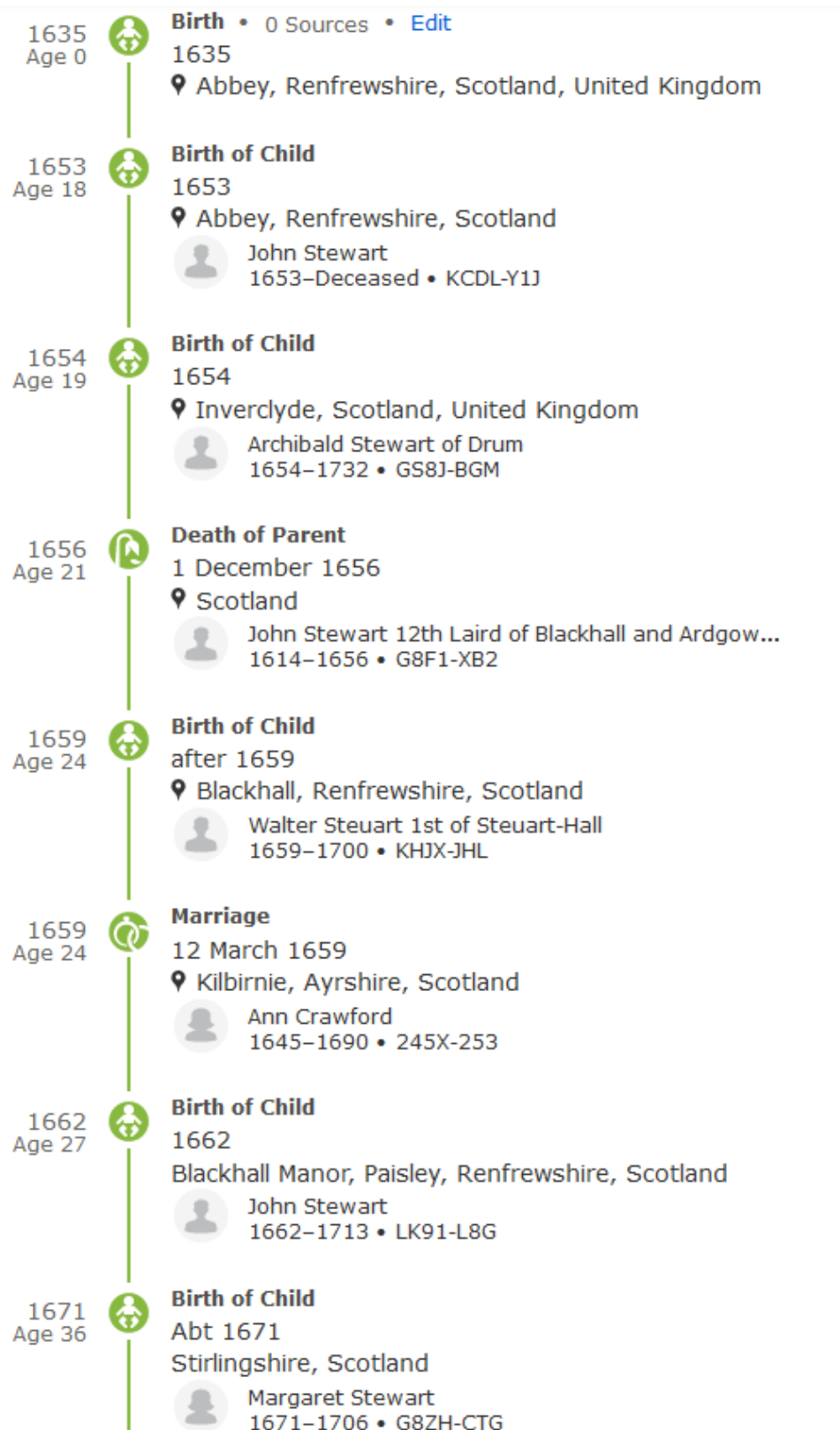
Genealogy websites:
















<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MF6S-XZR>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-18657>

3.15.1 Timeline

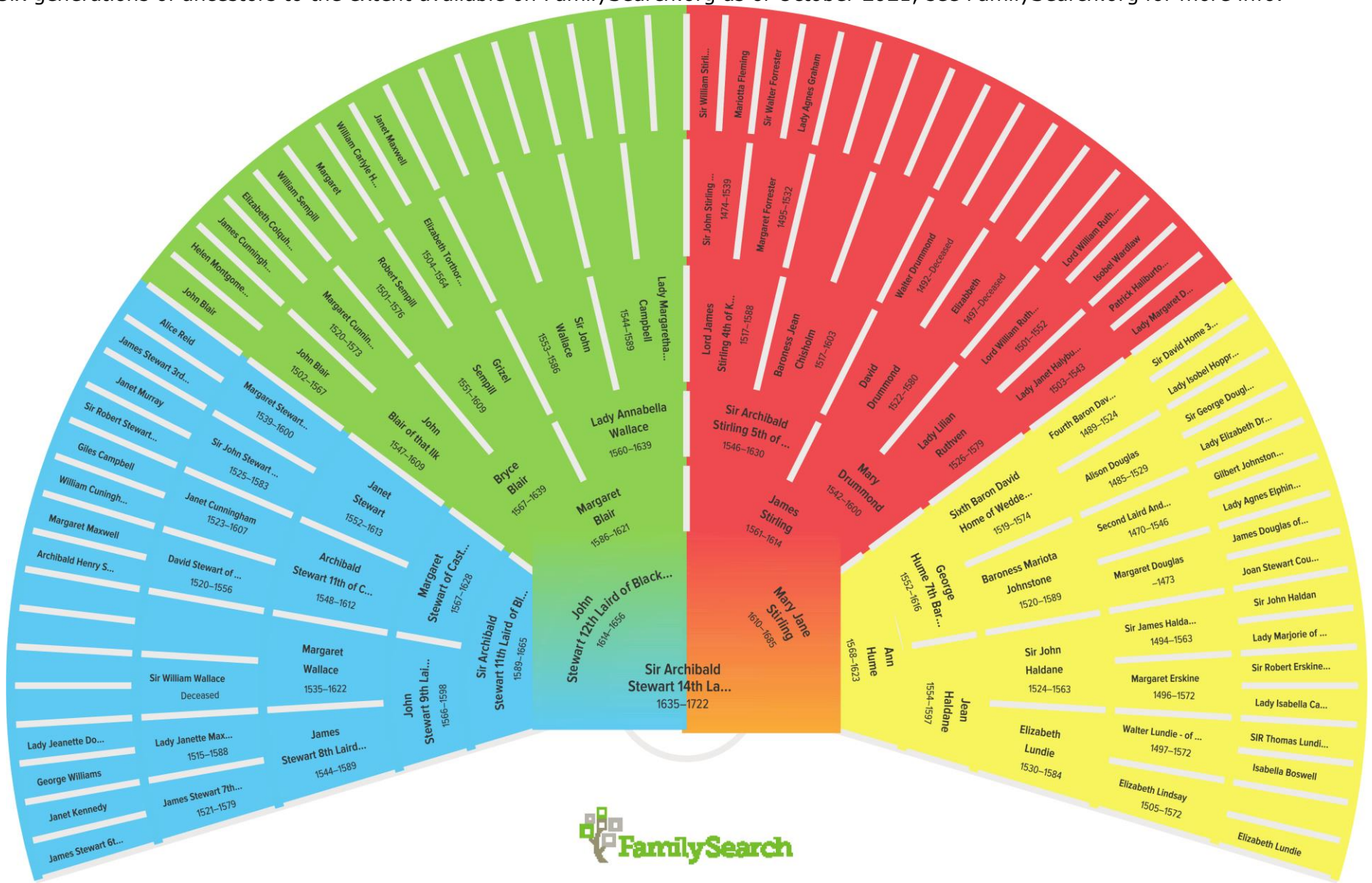
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/MF6S-XZR>



- 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](#).

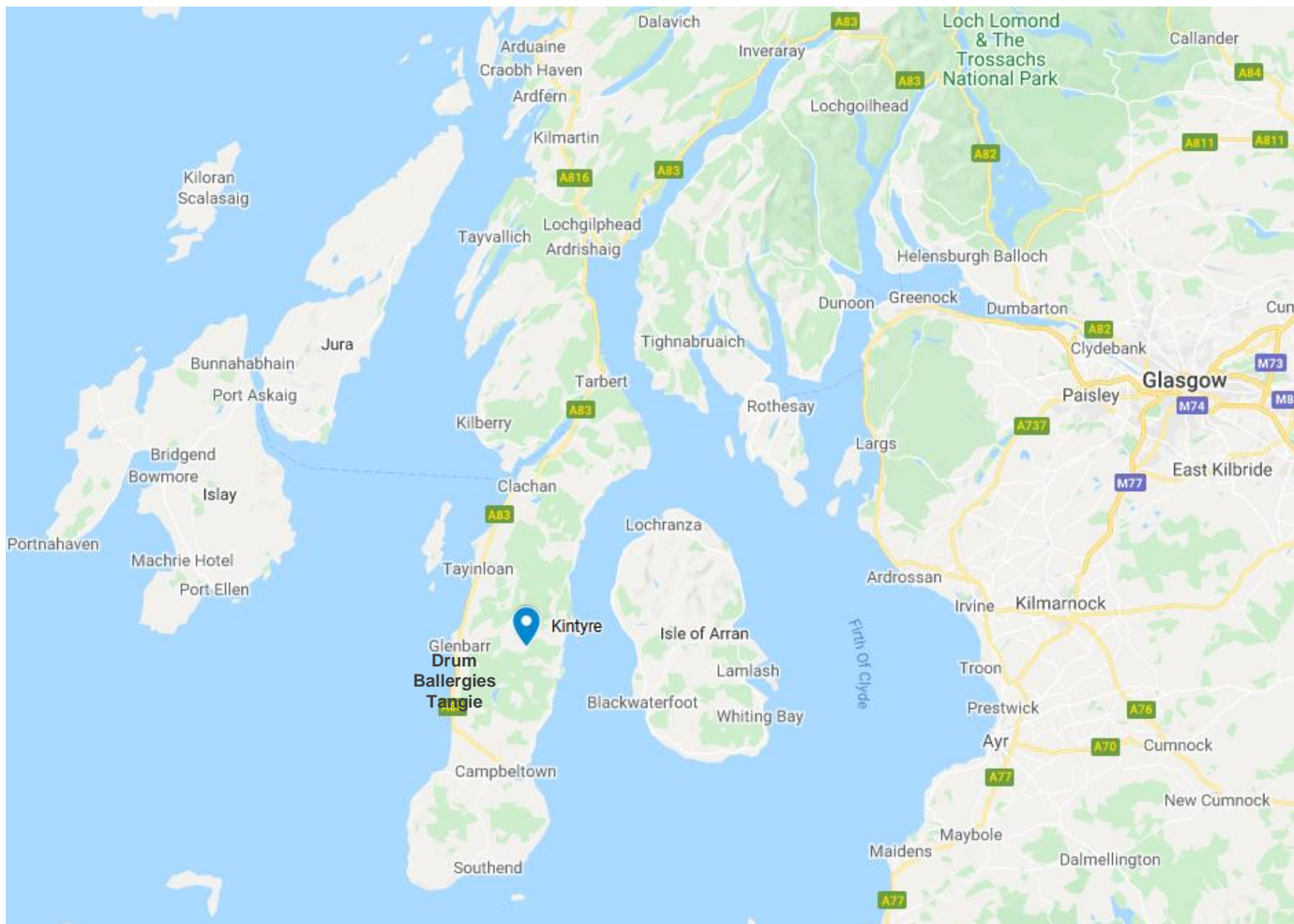
Husband of [Alice Campbell](#) (1660-1691).

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.

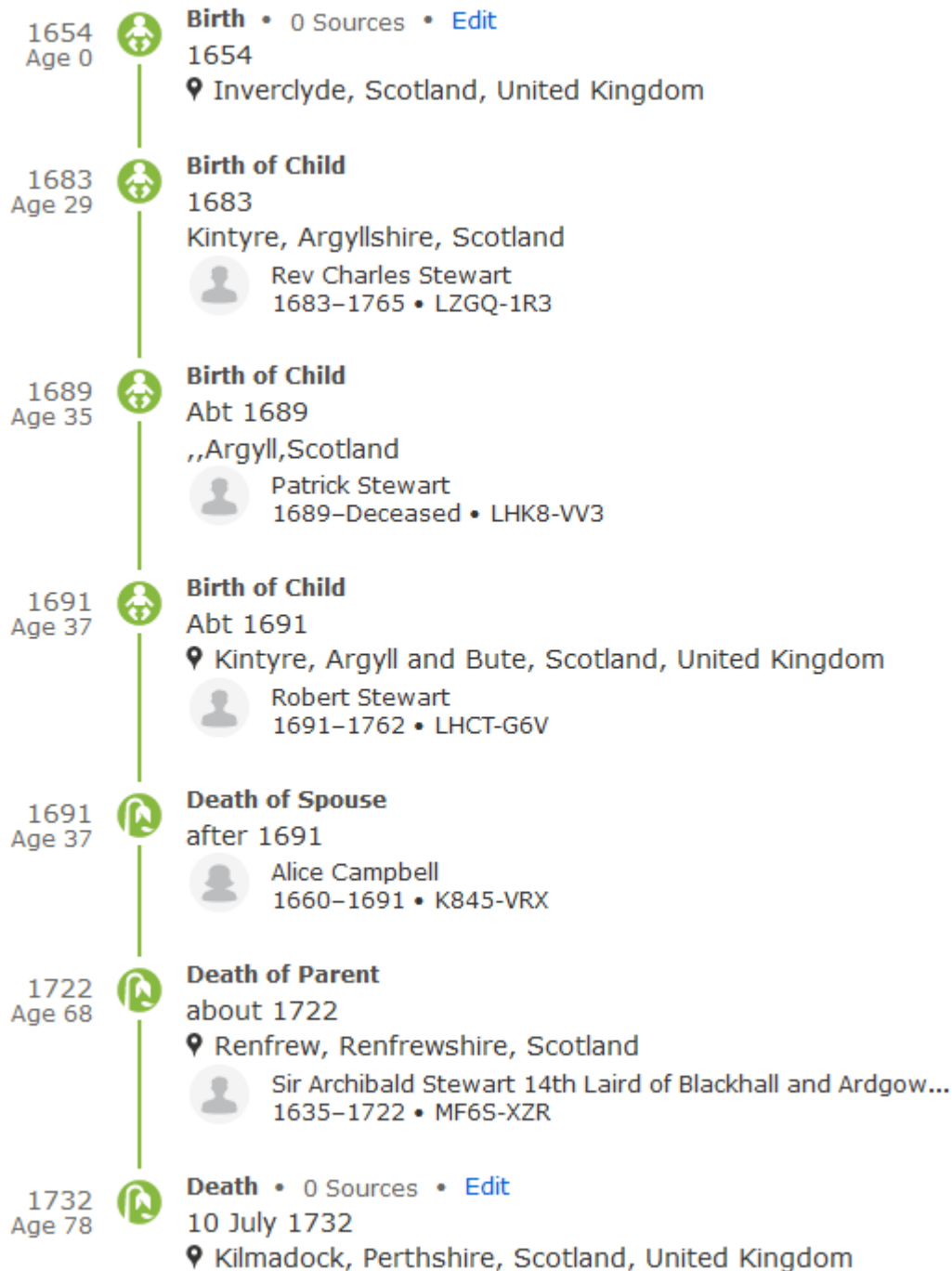
Genealogy websites:

<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>



3.17 Stewart, Reverend Charles (1683-1765)

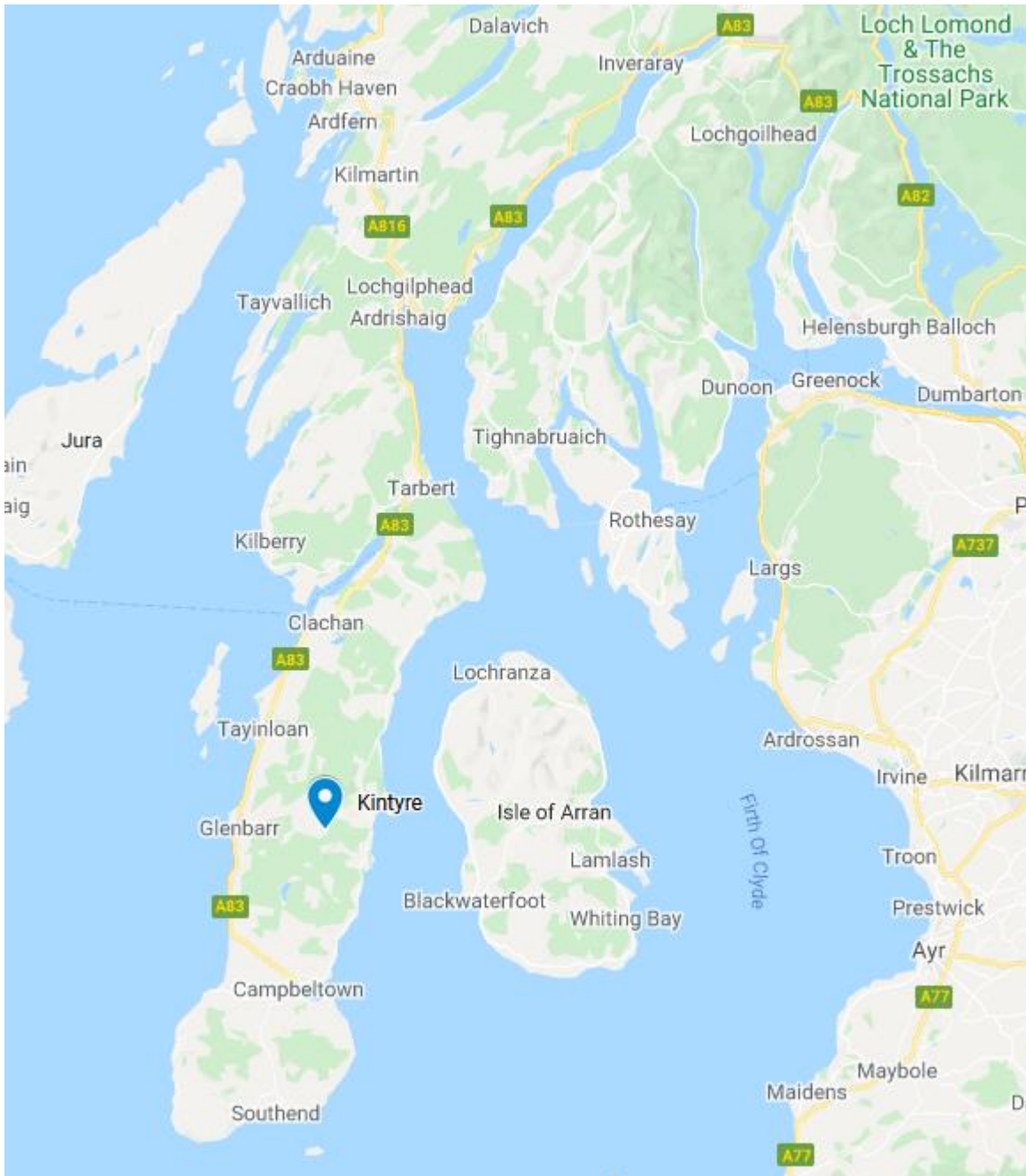
Son of [Archibald Stewart of Drum](#) (c. 1654-c. 1732) and [Alice Campbell](#) (1660-1691).

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.

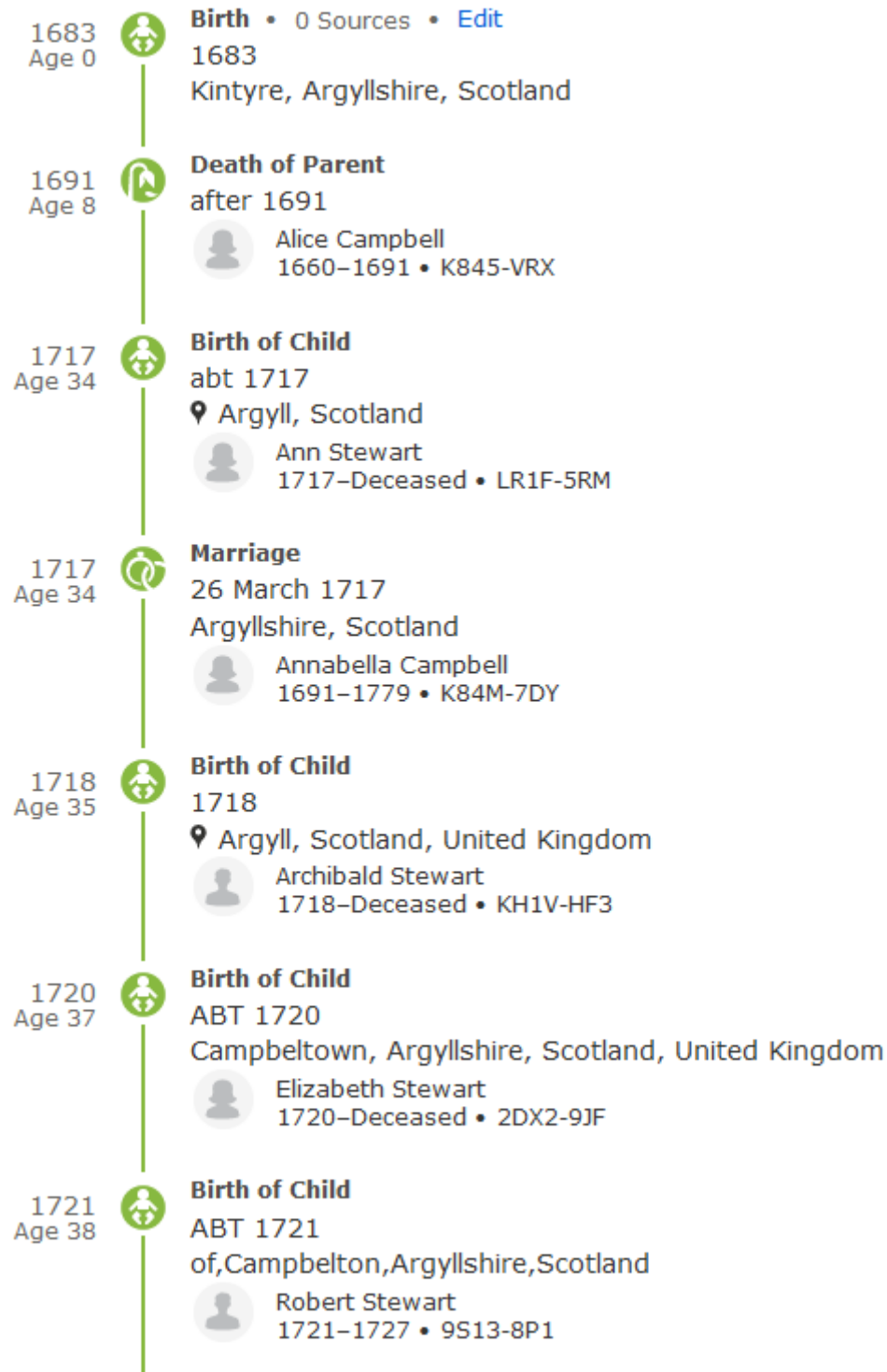
Genealogy websites:


<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.

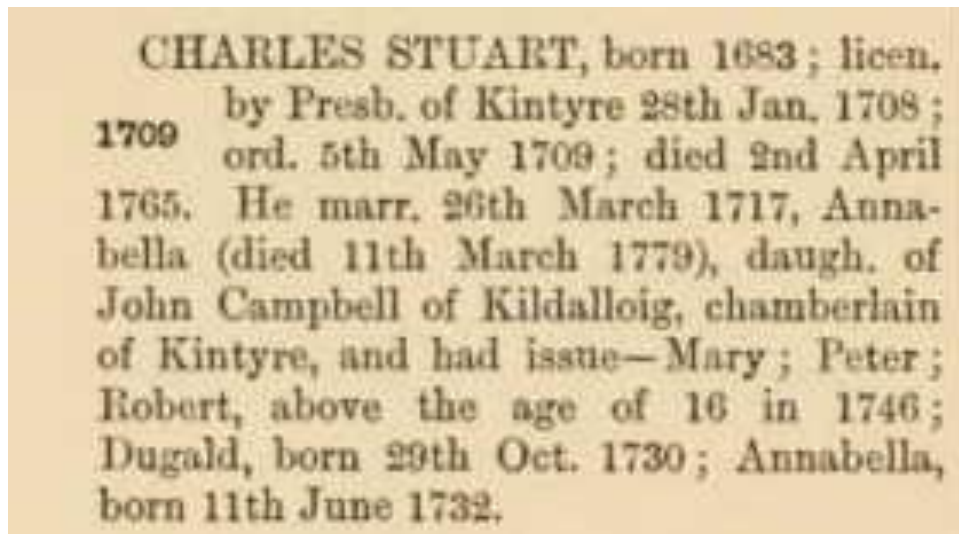
<https://www.ancestry.ca/mediaui-viewer/tree/7308248/person/-1115434338/media/4f4f435a-a631-48d5-aeb7-f2842ae15160>



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.

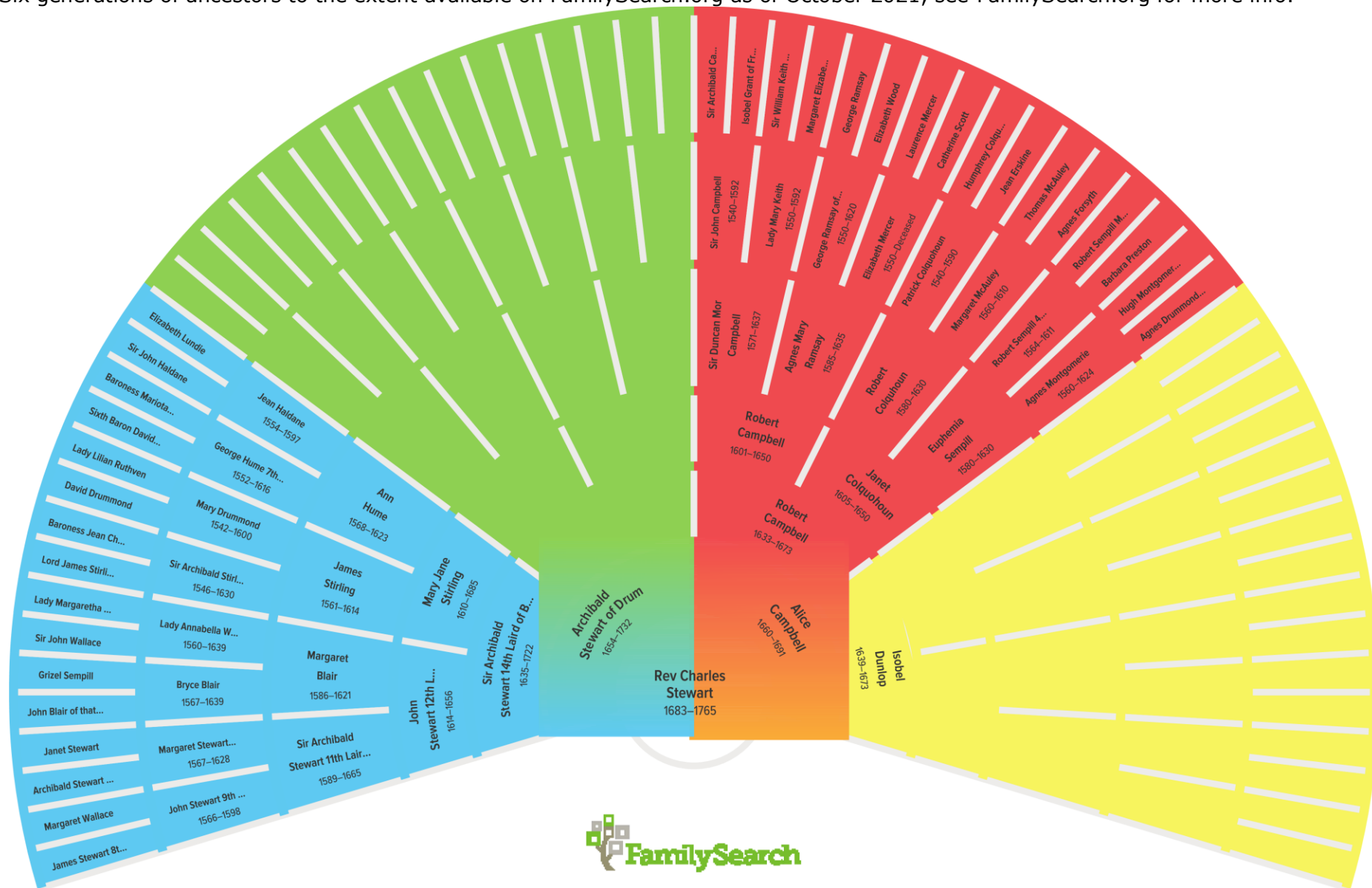
Children of **Rev Charles Stewart** who figured in the settlement of P.E.I. -- and in the emigration of the Montgomery family to that colony -- were Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stewart

(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)

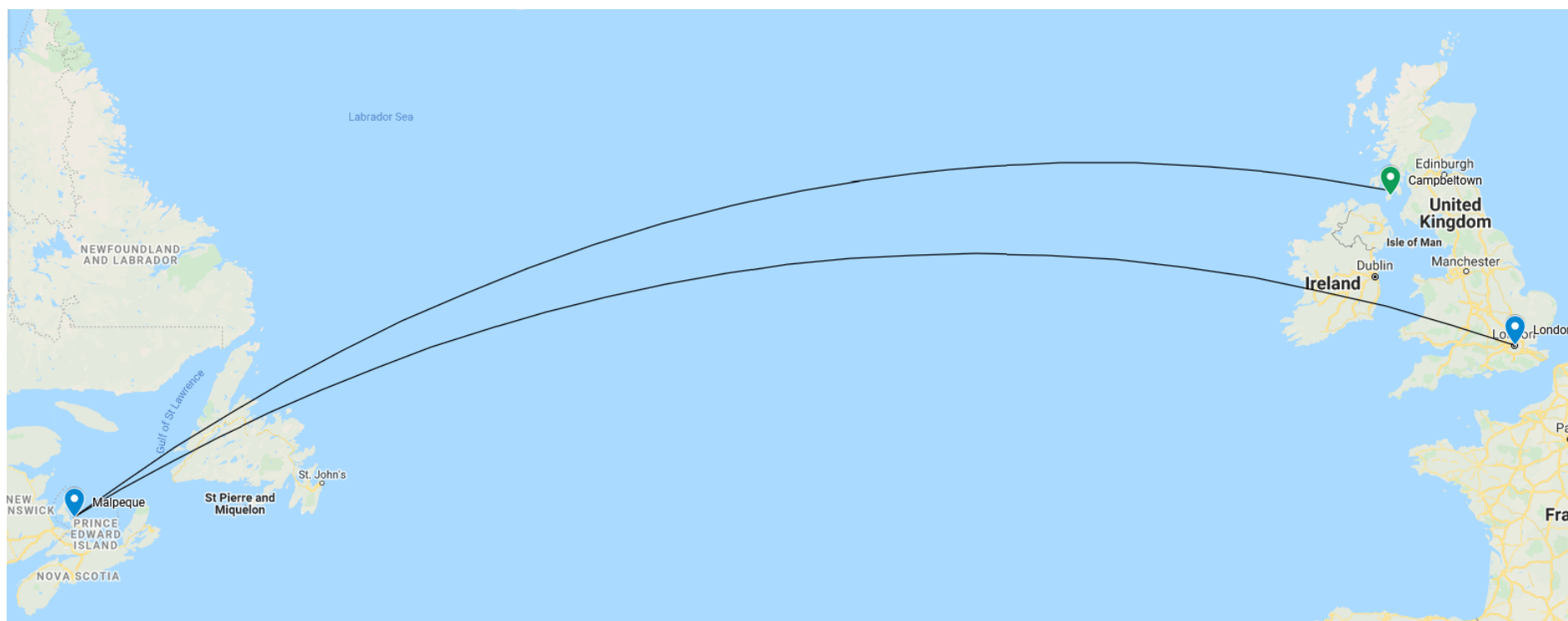
Son of [Reverend Charles Stewart](#) (1683-1765) and [Annabella Campbell](#) (1691-1779).

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.

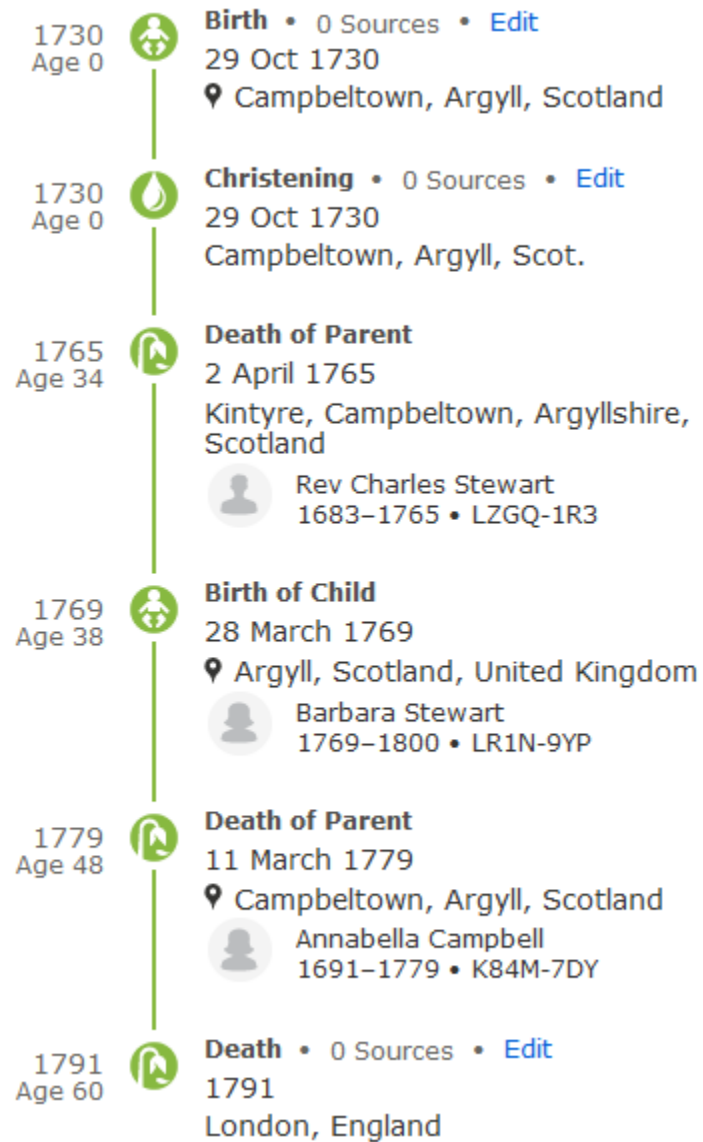
Genealogy websites:

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KJPG-JD9>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-46300>

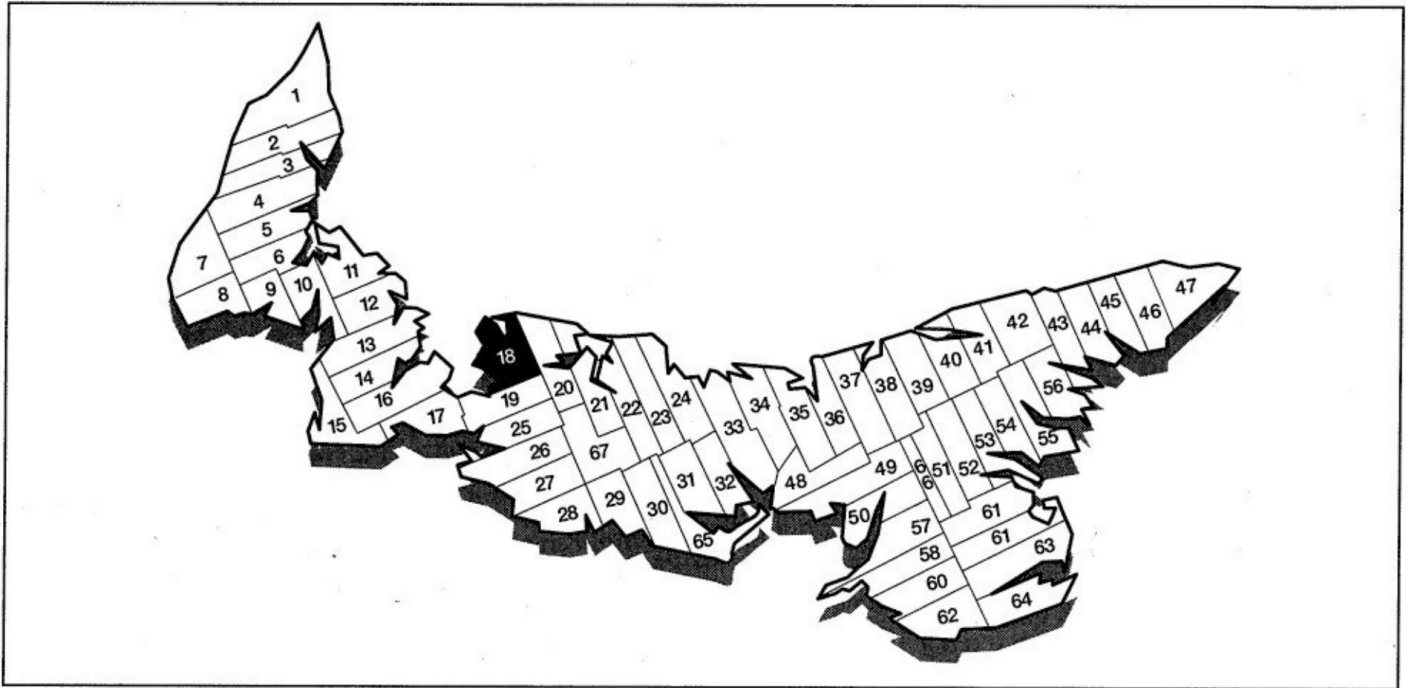
3.18.1 Timeline

<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

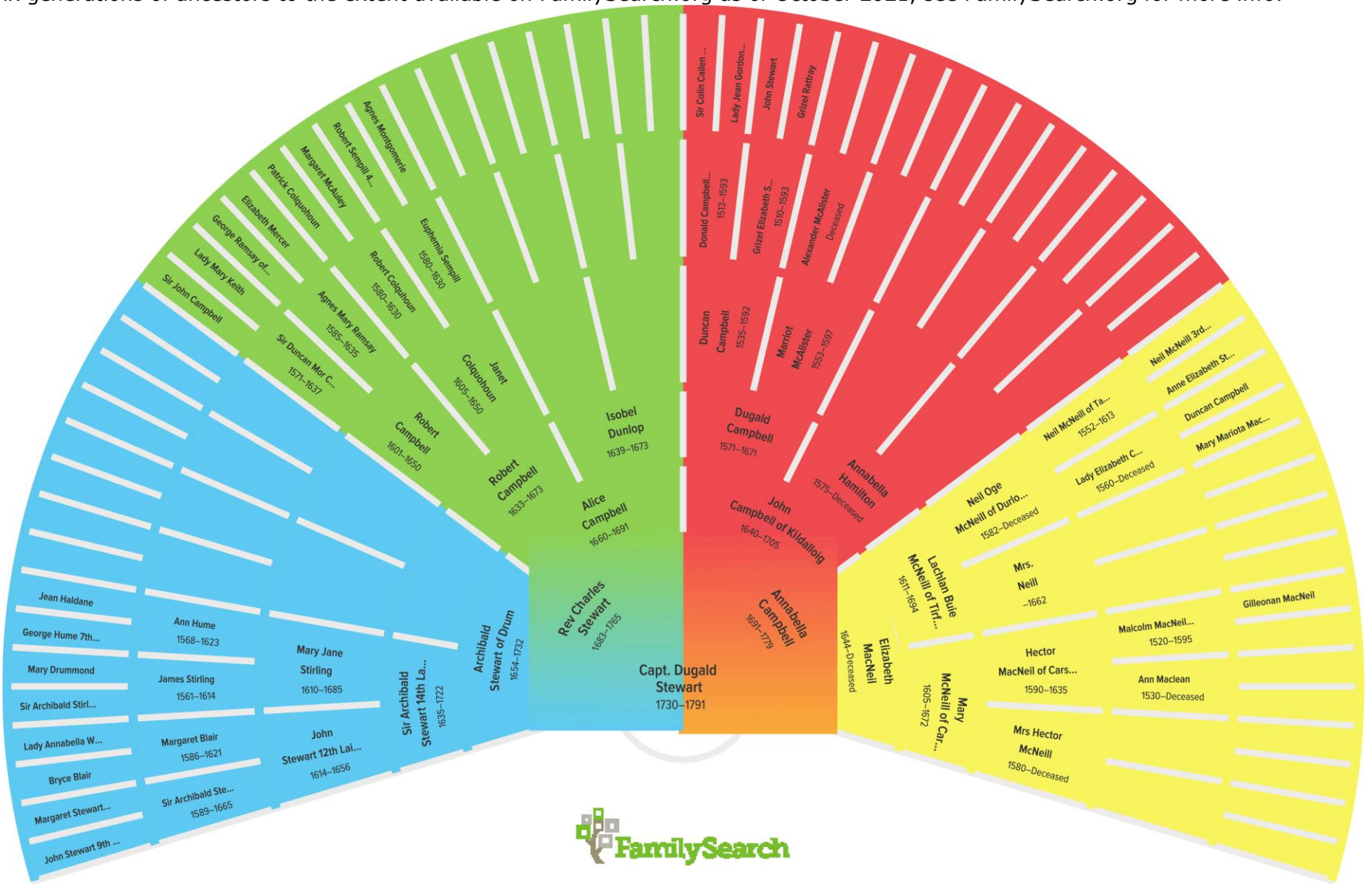
[The Princetown Pioneers](#); James P. Lawson; The Island Magazine; Number 38; Fall / Winter 1995.

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)

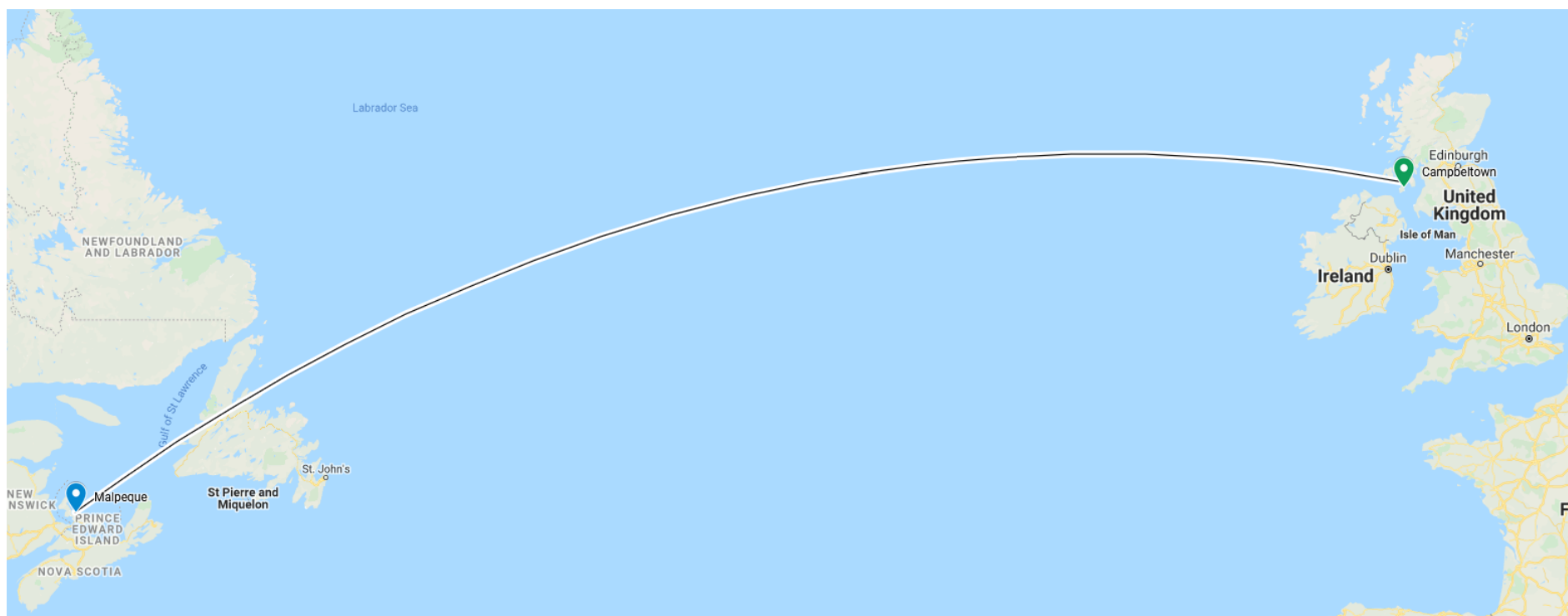
Daughter of [Reverend Charles Stewart](#) (1683-1765) and [Annabella Campbell](#) (1691-1779) and mother of Colonel Charles Stewart (1758-1838).

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-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

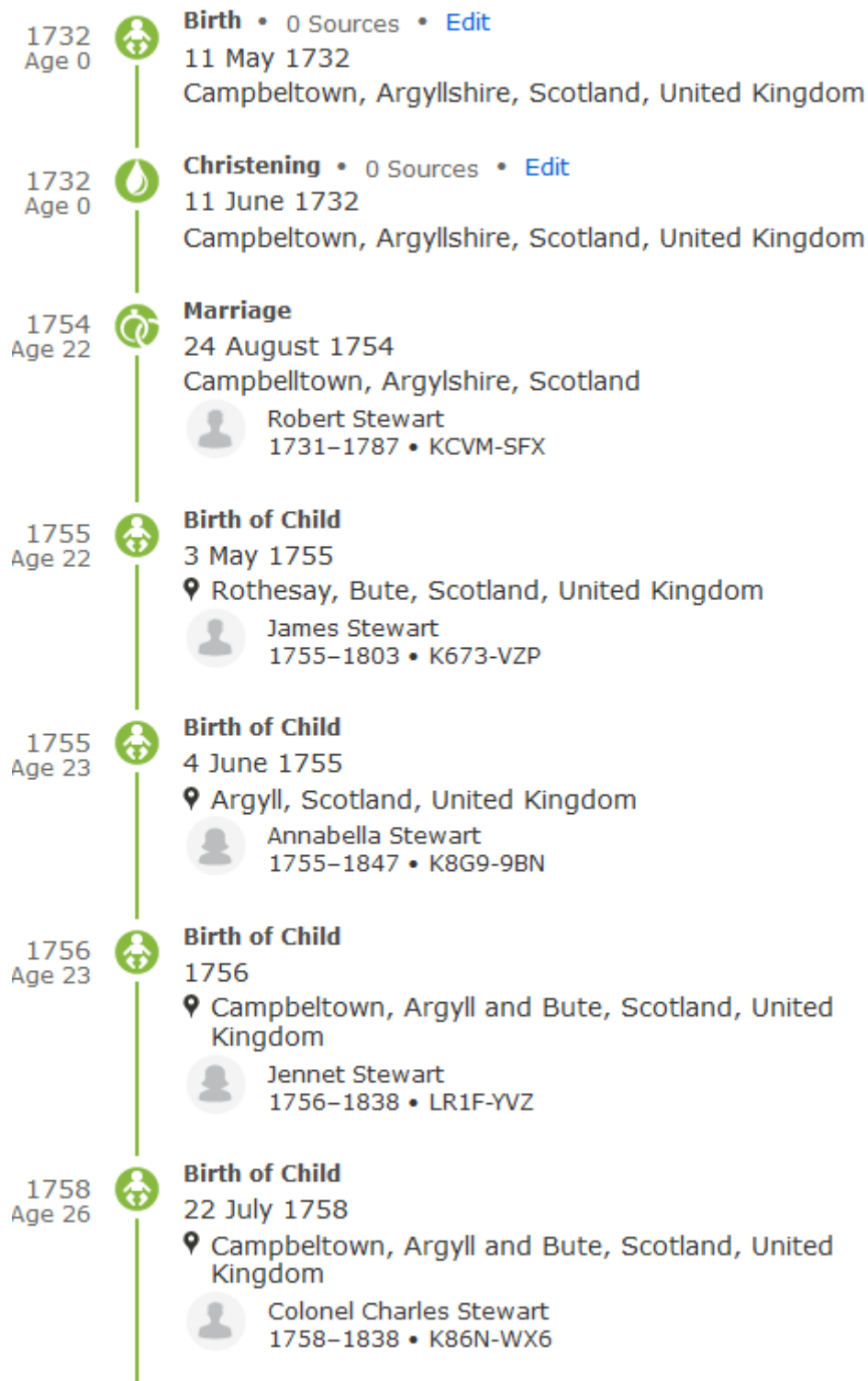
Genealogy websites:

<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

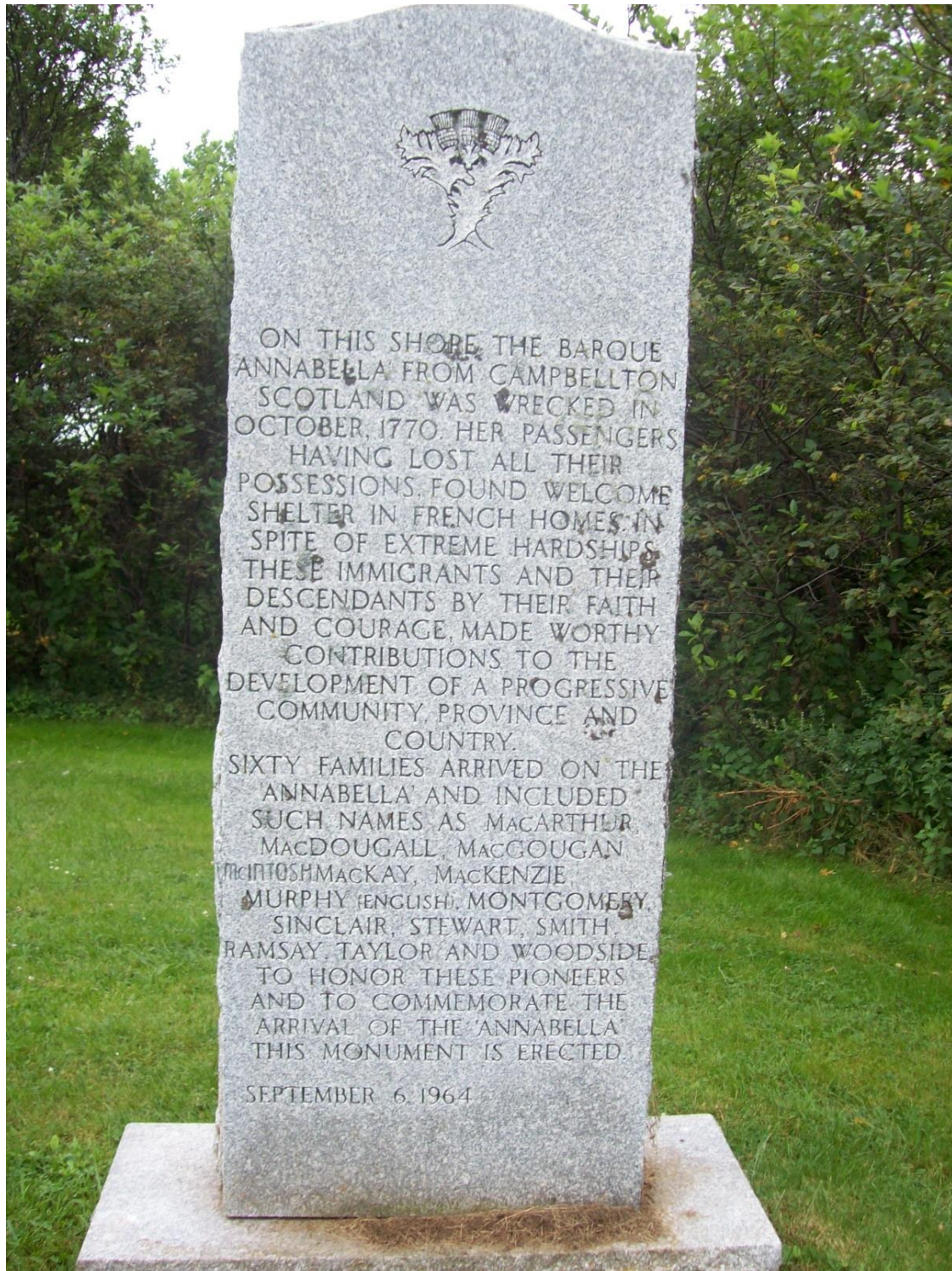
1818
Age 85

 **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."

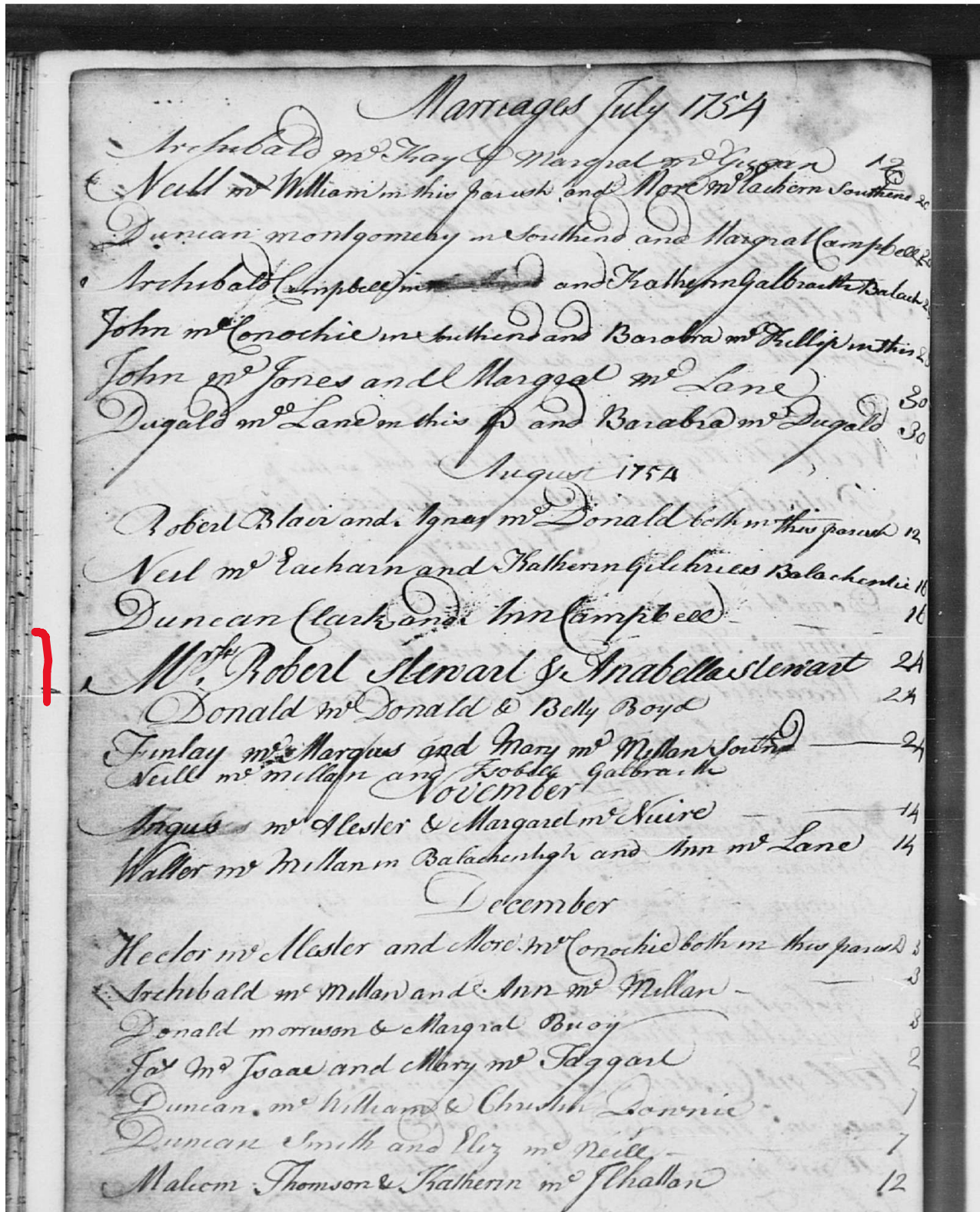
Robert Stewart's family were apparently not greatly inconvenienced by their late arrival and shipwreck... But the other settlers were thrown on the mercy of the colonists already in the area.

3.19.3 Marriage (1754)

24/08/1754 STEWART, ANABELLA (Old Parish Registers Marriages 507/ 30 69 Campbeltown) Page 69 of

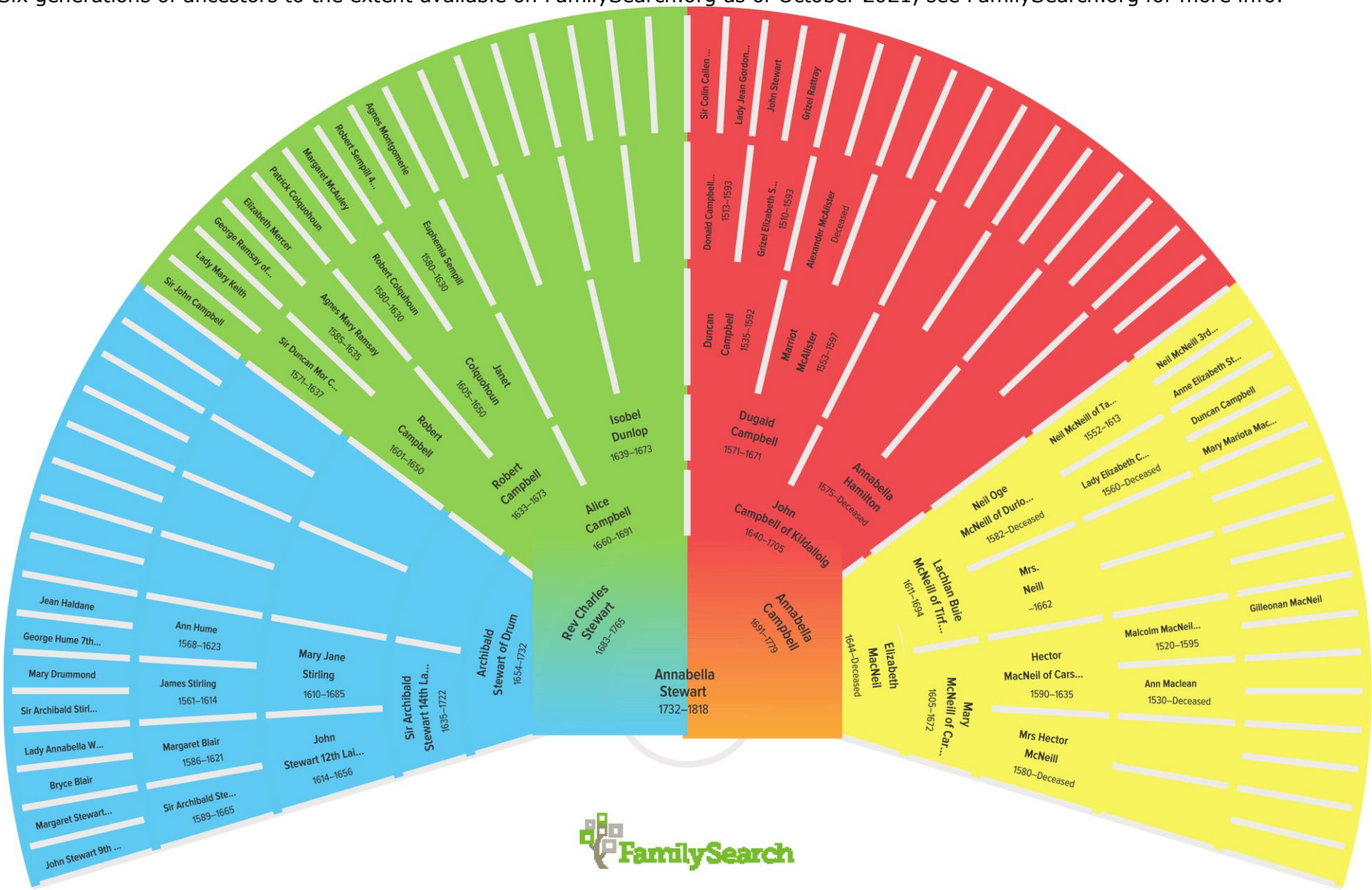
244

©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.

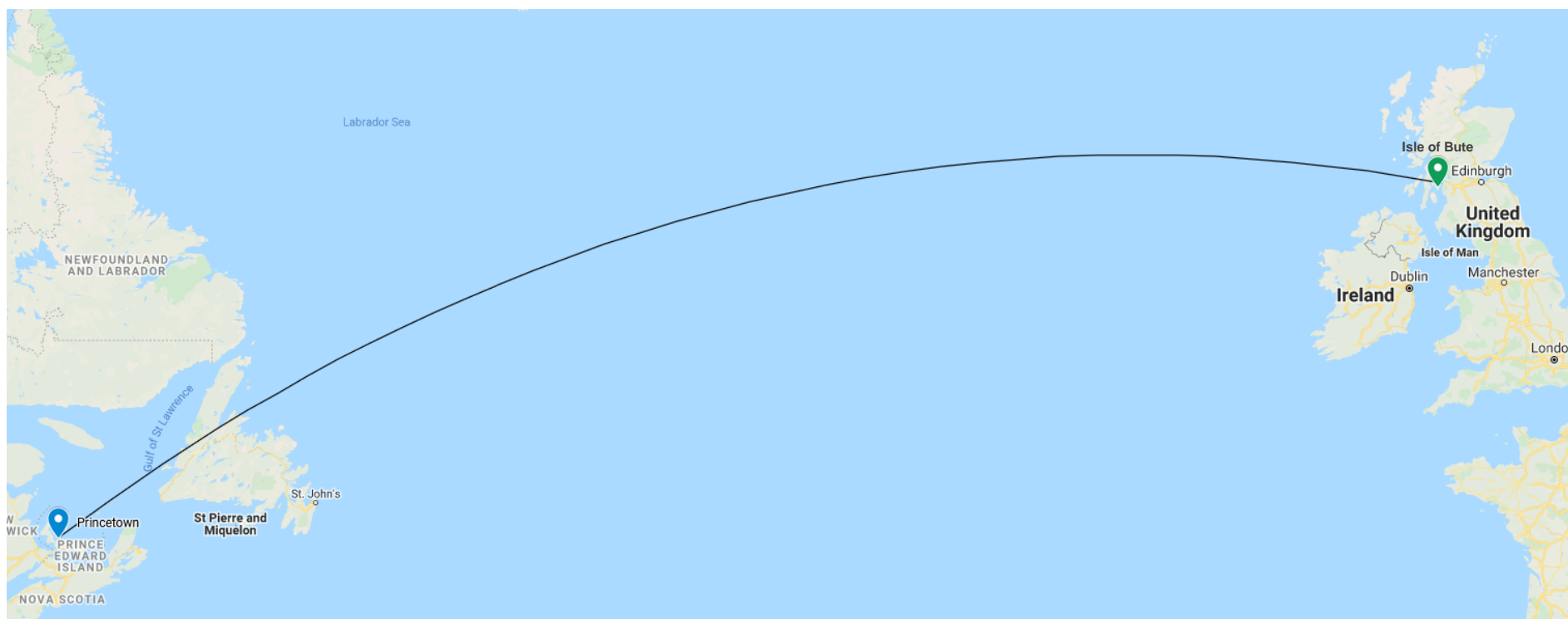
Son of [James Stewart](#) (1703-1745) and [Janet McDonald](#) (1708-Deceased).

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.

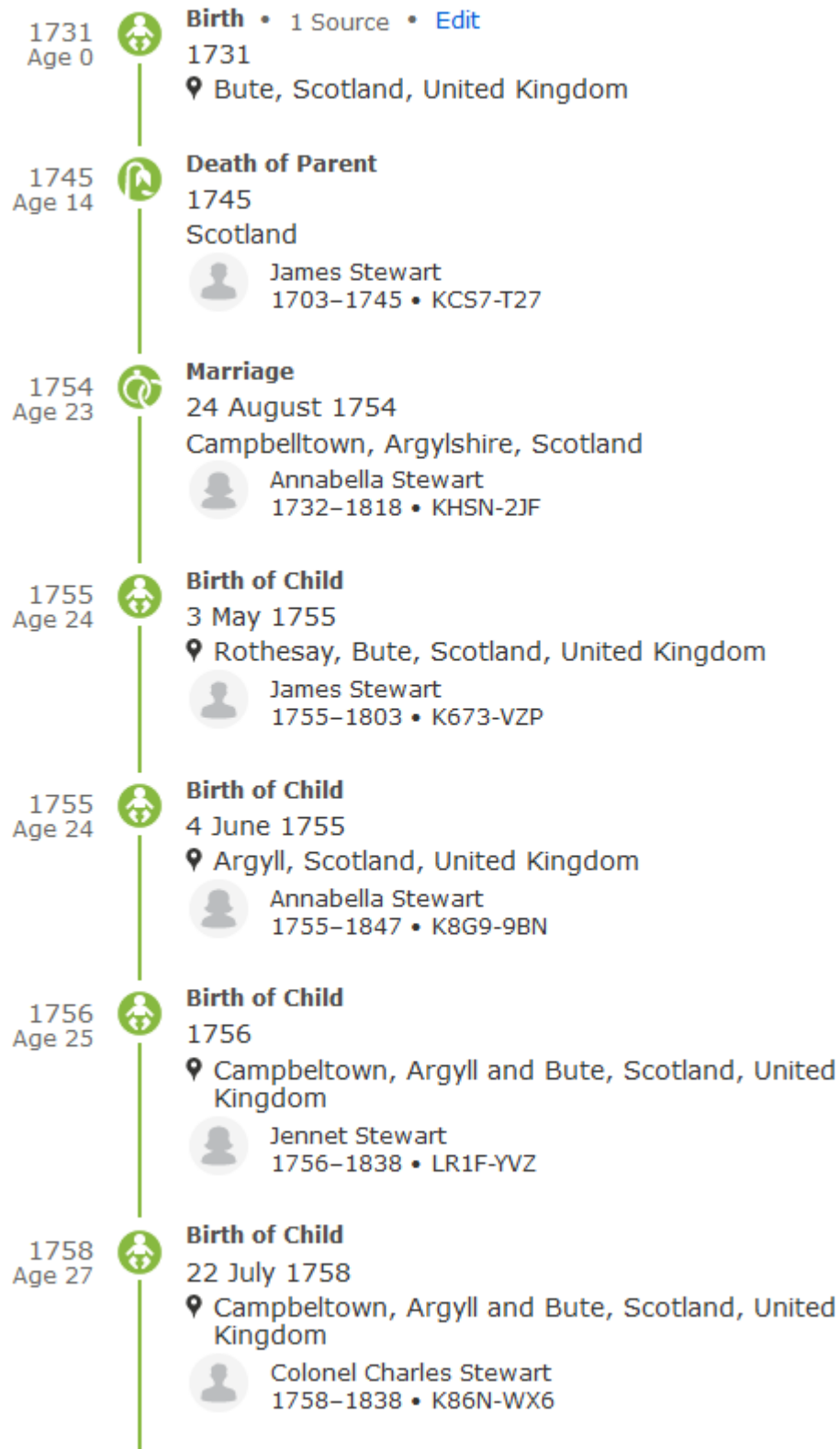
Genealogy websites:


<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>



- 1759
Age 28  **Birth of Child**
1759
📍 Scotland, United Kingdom
 Dugald Stewart
1759–1842 • LR1N-3S1
- 1768
Age 37  **Birth of Child**
1768
📍 Campbeltown, Argyll and Bute, Scotland, United Kingdom
 James Stewart
1768–1840 • MRP7-32Z
- 1769
Age 38  **Birth of Child**
1769
📍 Campbeltown, Argyll and Bute, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Sir Matthew Stewart
1769–1844 • GM6B-GHQ
- 1787
Age 56  **Death** • 1 Source • [Edit](#)
13 February 1787
📍 Prince Edward Island, Canada

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)

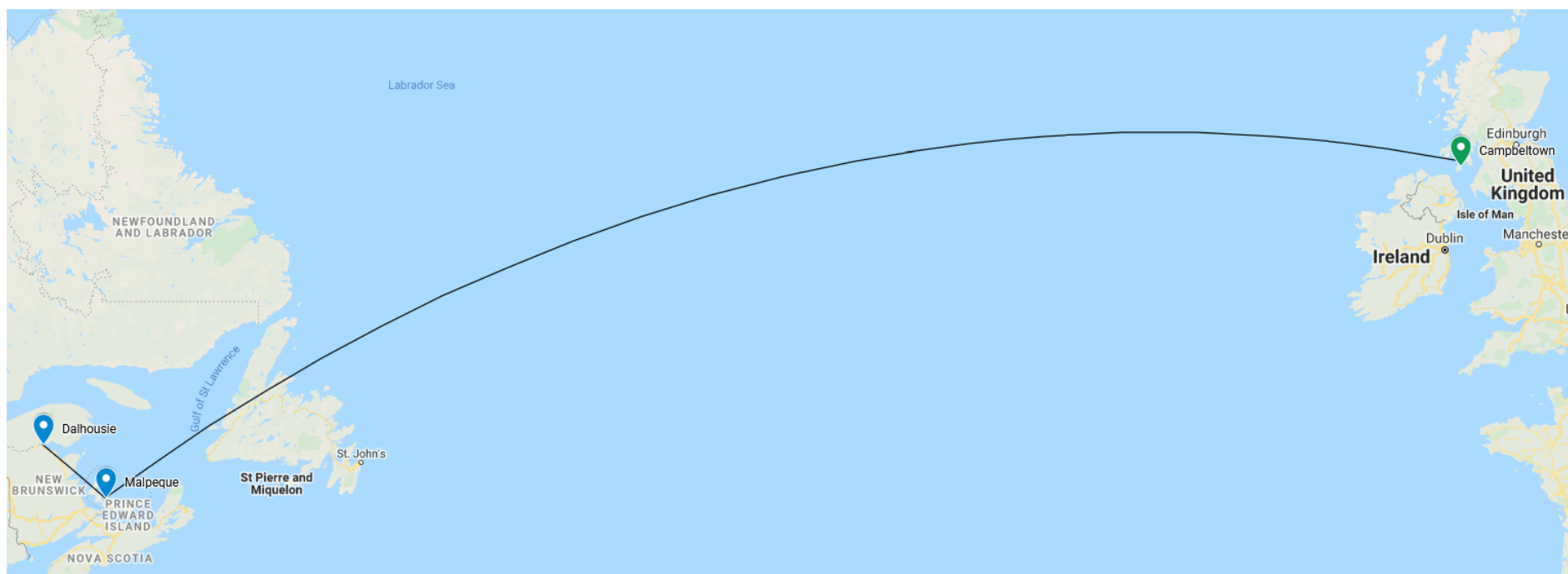
Son of [Robert Stewart](#) (1731-1787) and [Annabella Stewart](#) (1732-1818).

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>

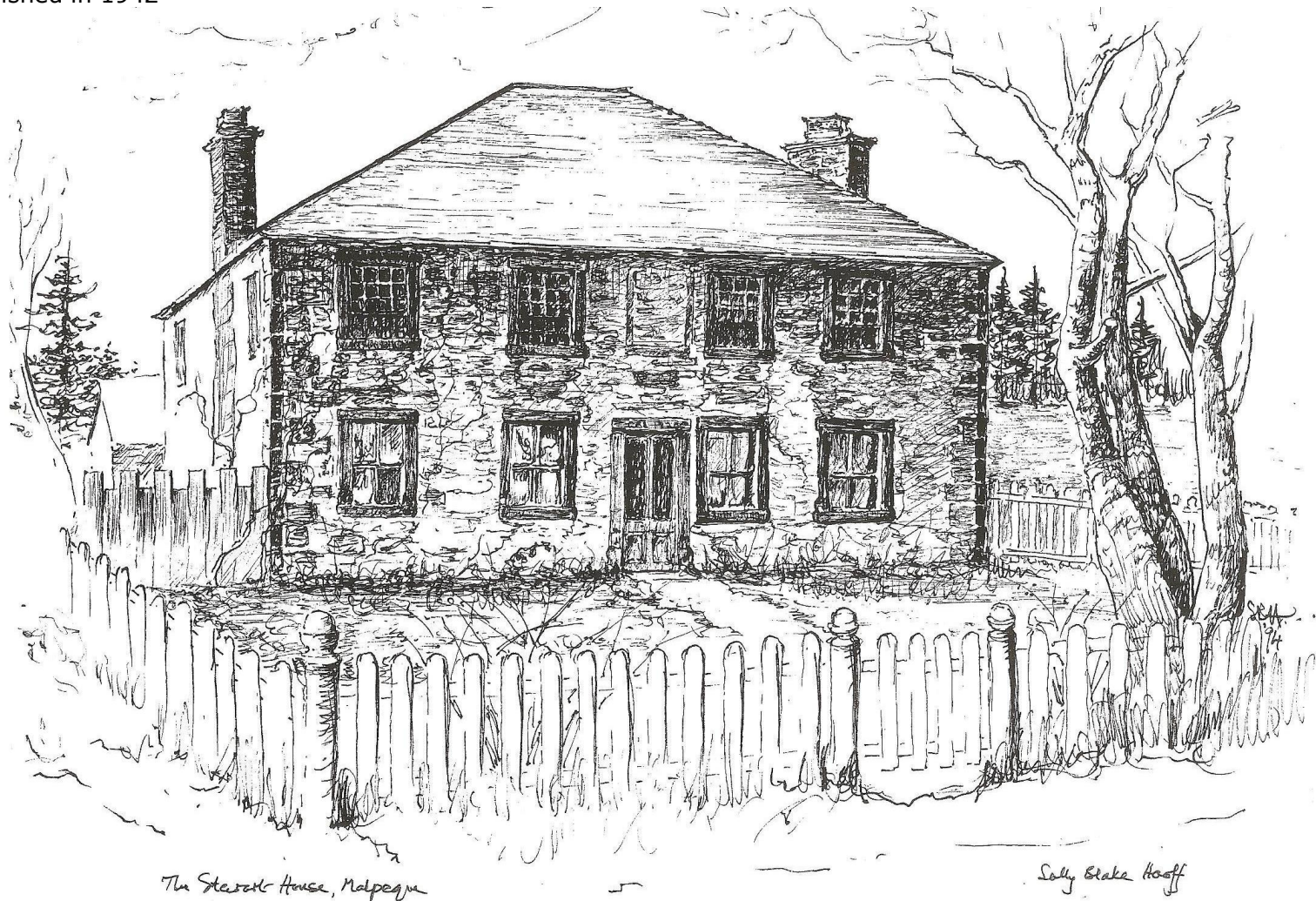


- 1796
Age 38  **Birth of Child**
11 August 1796
📍 Princetown, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada
 Janet Stewart
1796–1863 • LZGQ-BN4
- 1798
Age 39  **Birth of Child**
1798
📍 Malpeque, Prince, Prince Edward Island, Canada
 Alexander Stewart
1798–Deceased • GQ3F-1K1
- 1800
Age 41  **Birth of Child**
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

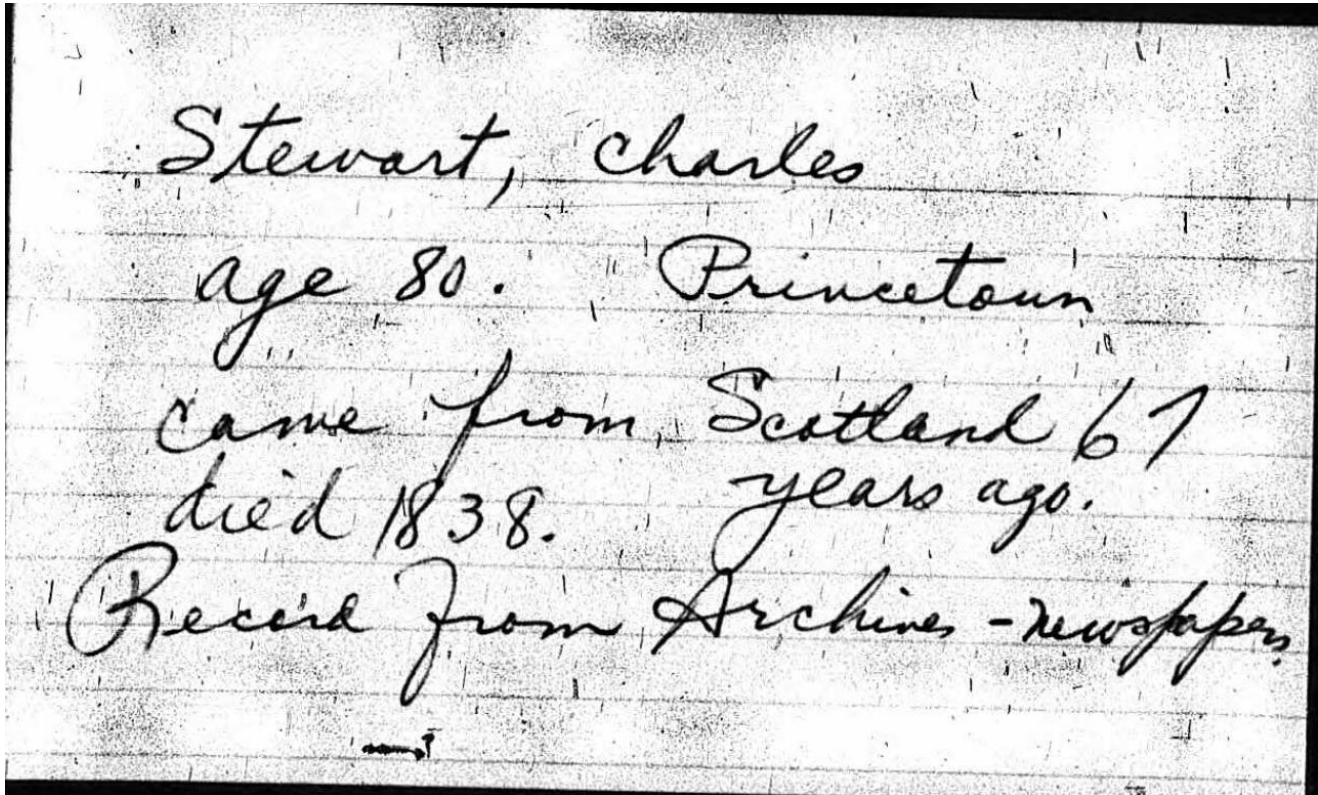


The Stewart House, Malpeque

14 - Charles Stewart's "The Stone House"

3.21.3 Death Registration (1838)

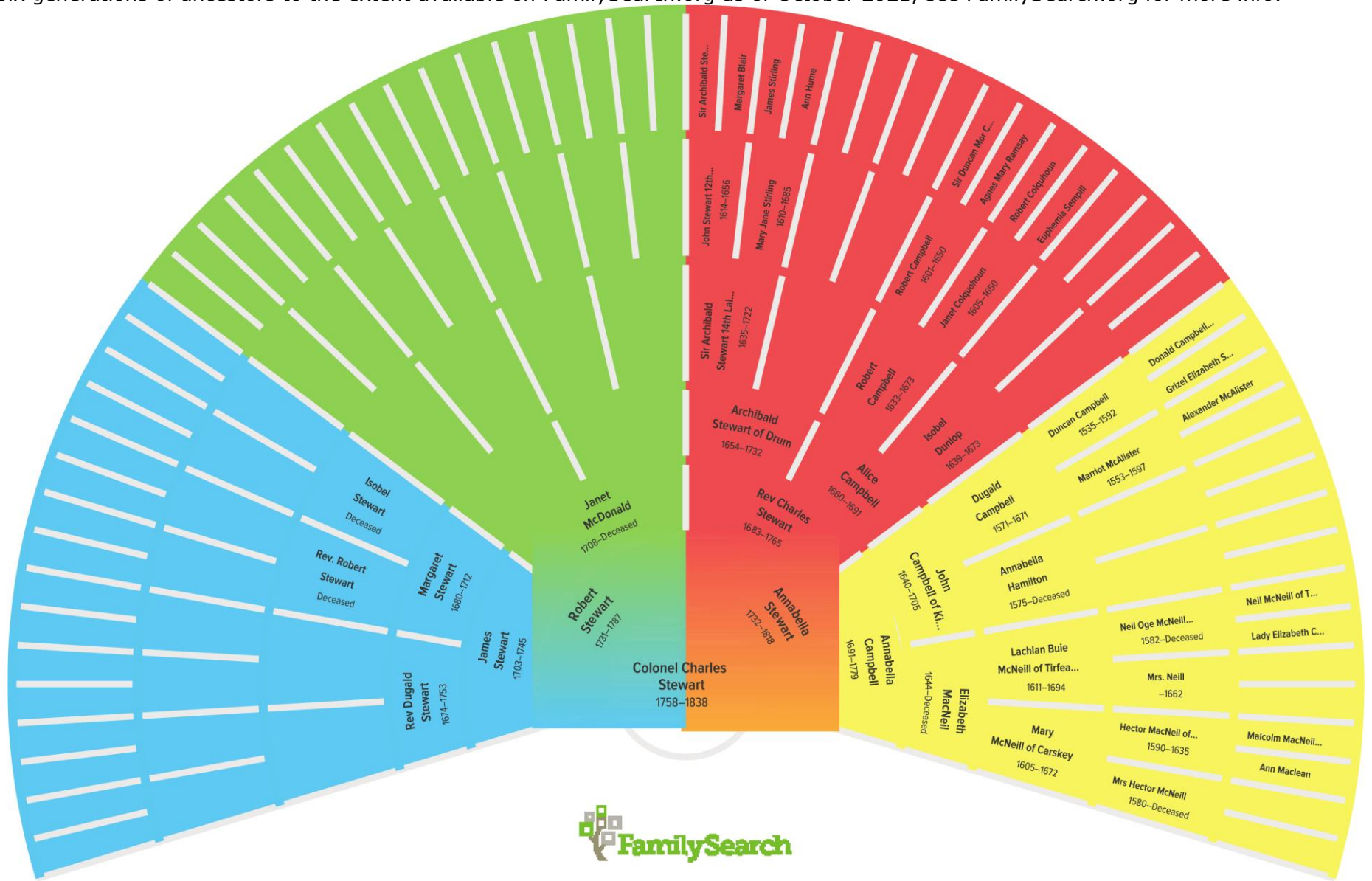
Prince Edward Island, Canada, Death Card Index, 1810-1913

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)

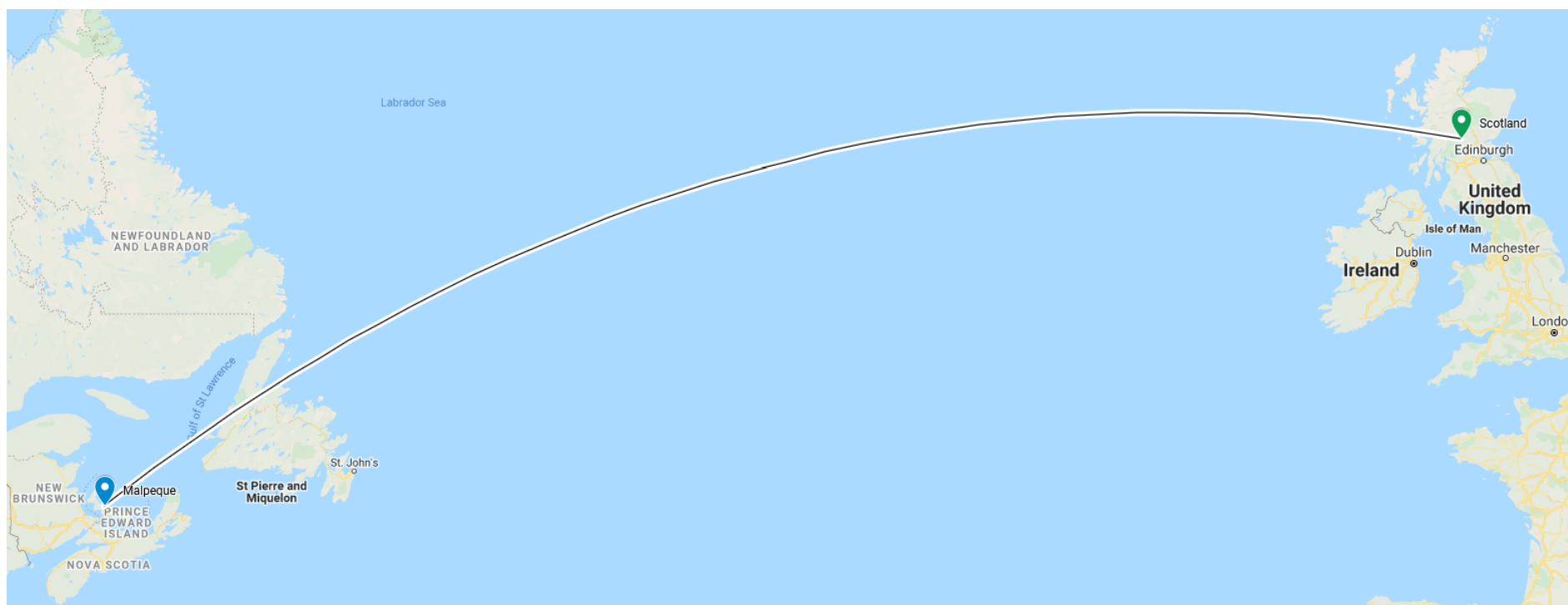
Daughter of [Captain Dugald Stewart](#) (1730-1791) and [Mary Stewart](#) (1750-Deceased).

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 come 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.

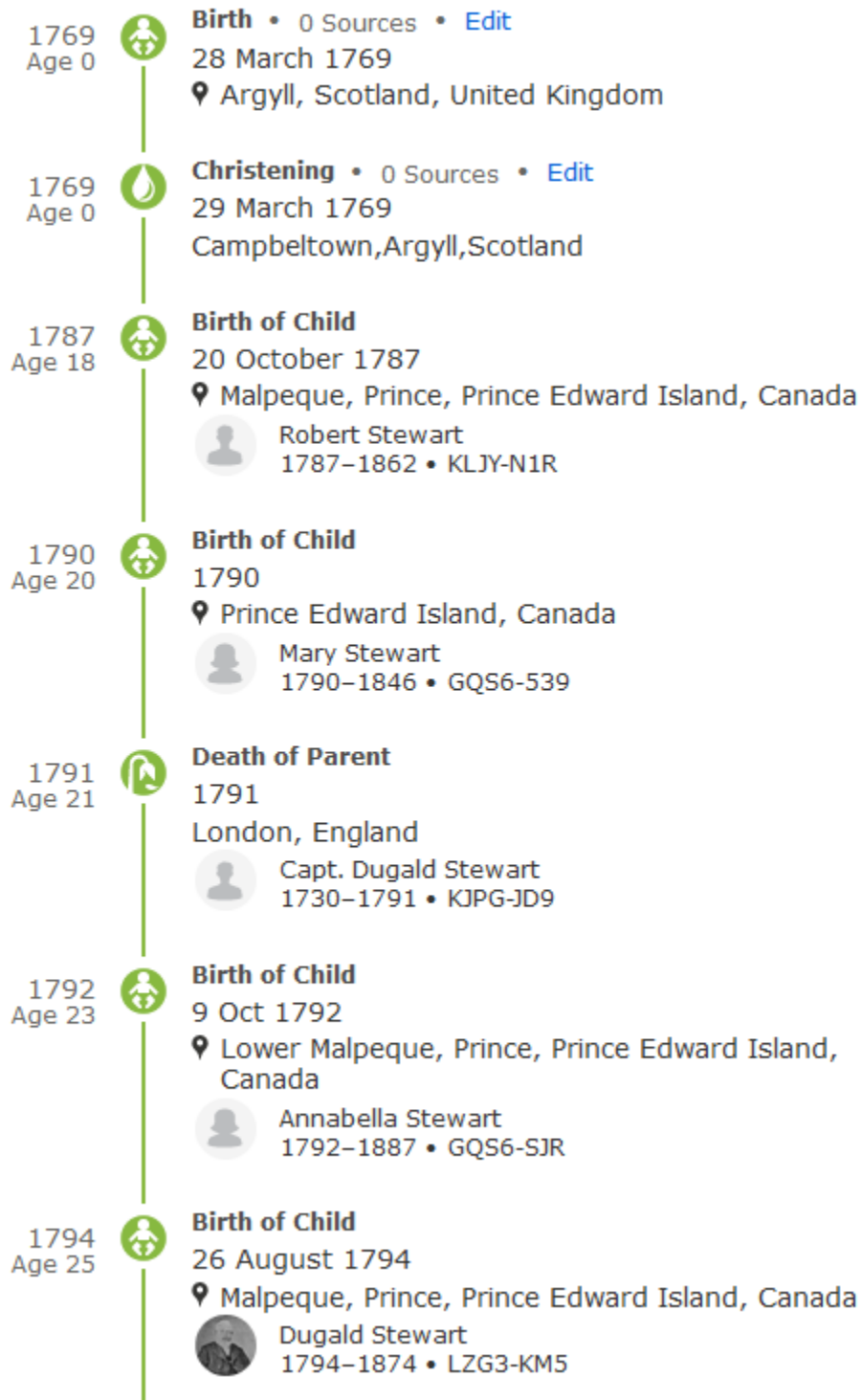
Genealogy websites:

<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

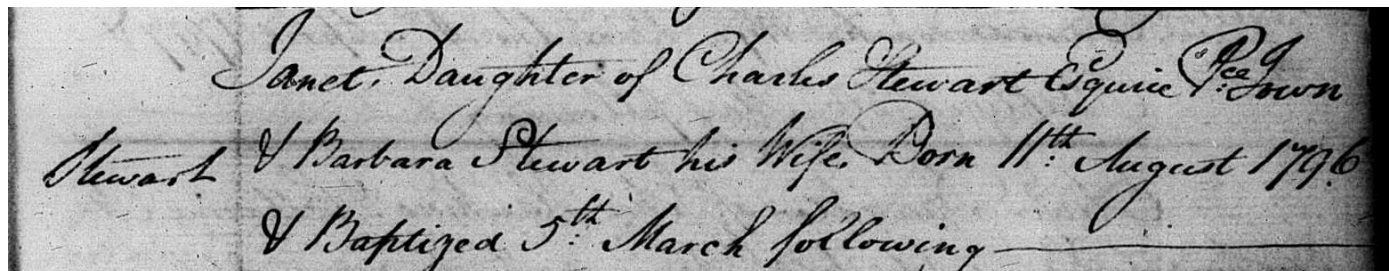
1800
Age 30

 **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

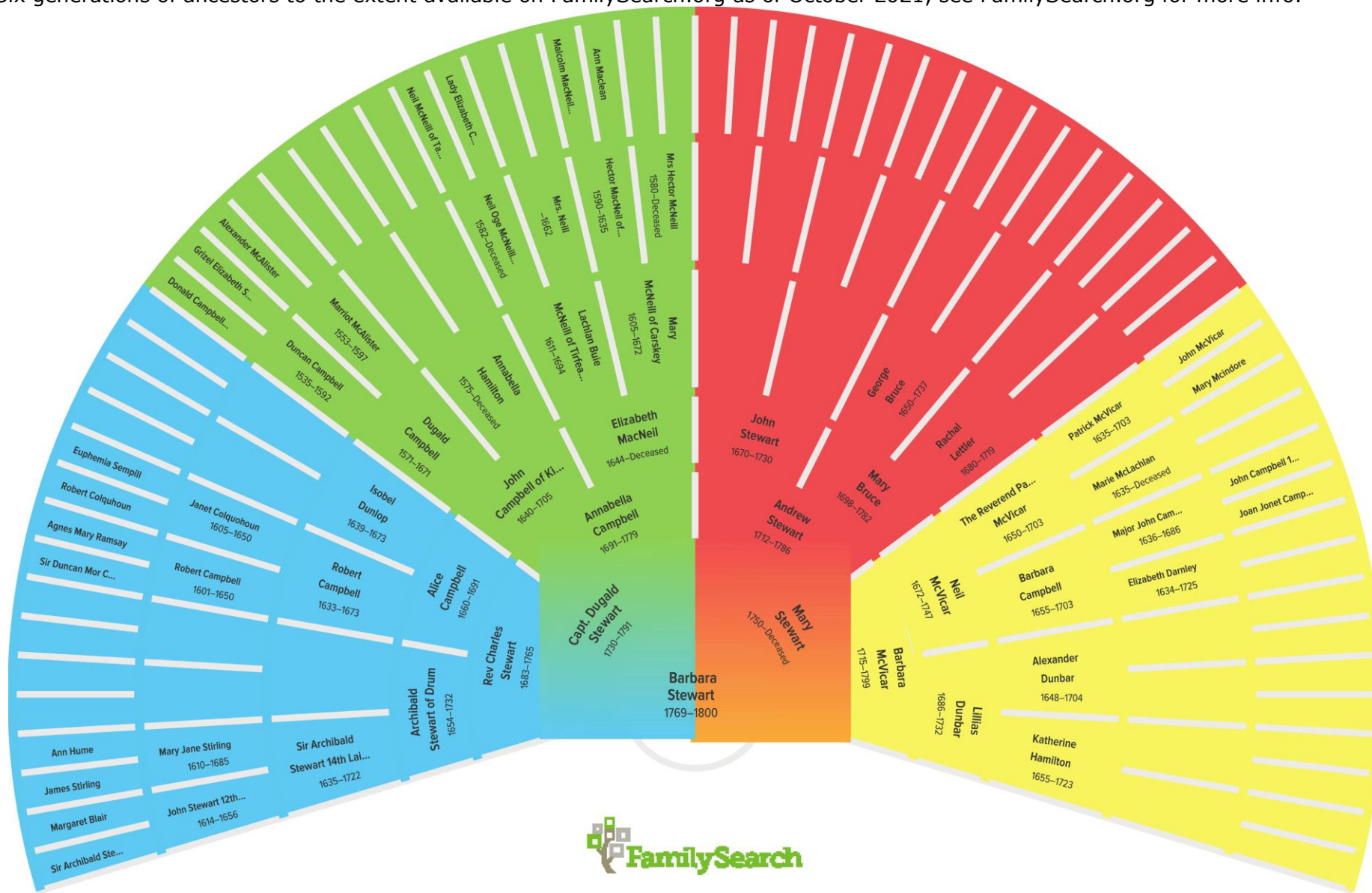


<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939X-338V-J?i=390&cc=1827217>

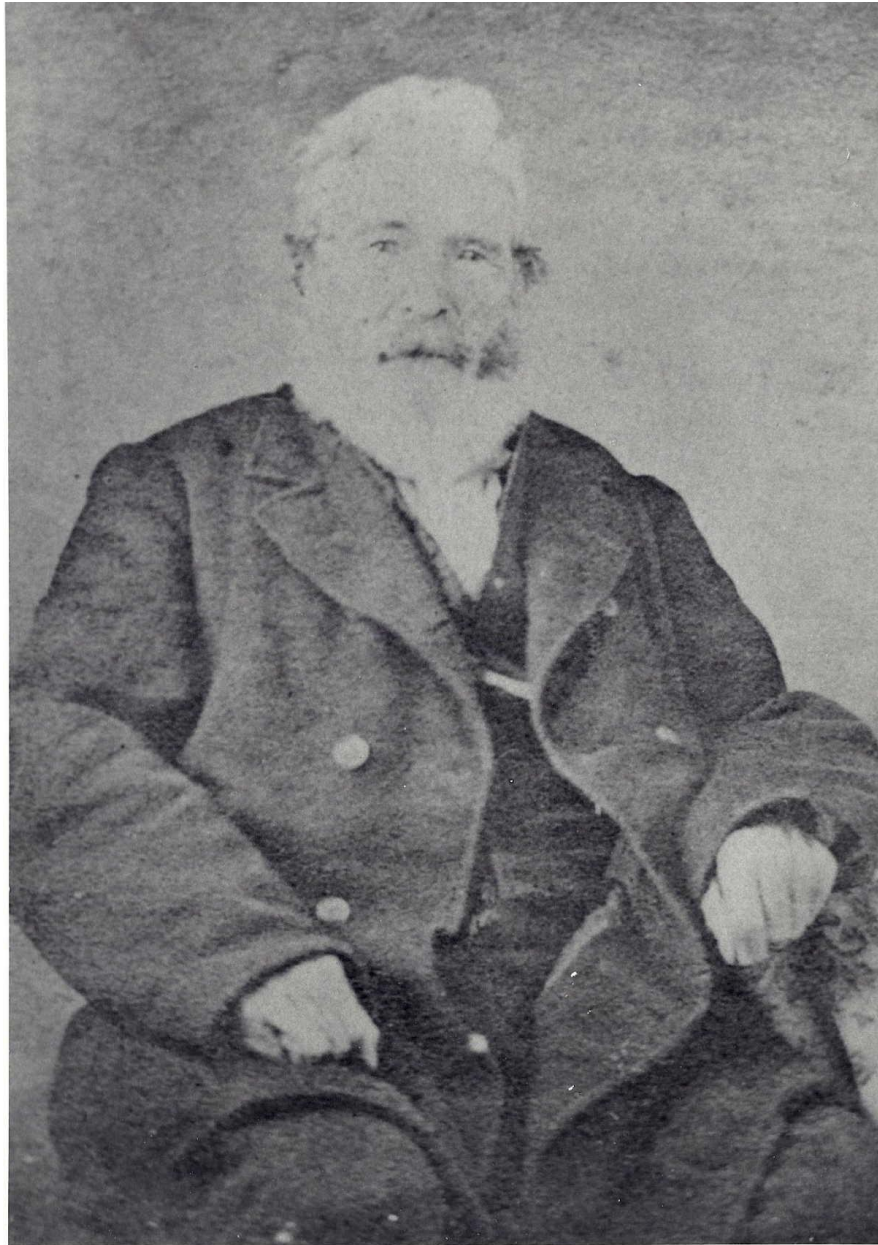
SURNAME		CHRISTIAN NAMES	
STEWART		JANET	
DATE OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH	
11 Aug. 1796			
BAPTISMAL DATE		CLERGY OFFICIATING	
5 Mar. 1796		T. Desbrisay	
FATHER'S NAME		MOTHER'S NAME	
Charles Stewart		Barbara Stewart	
LOCATION OF RECORD		RECORD BOOK No.	PAGE
St. Paul's Church, Ch'town		3	35
DEPT. OF HEALTH 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>

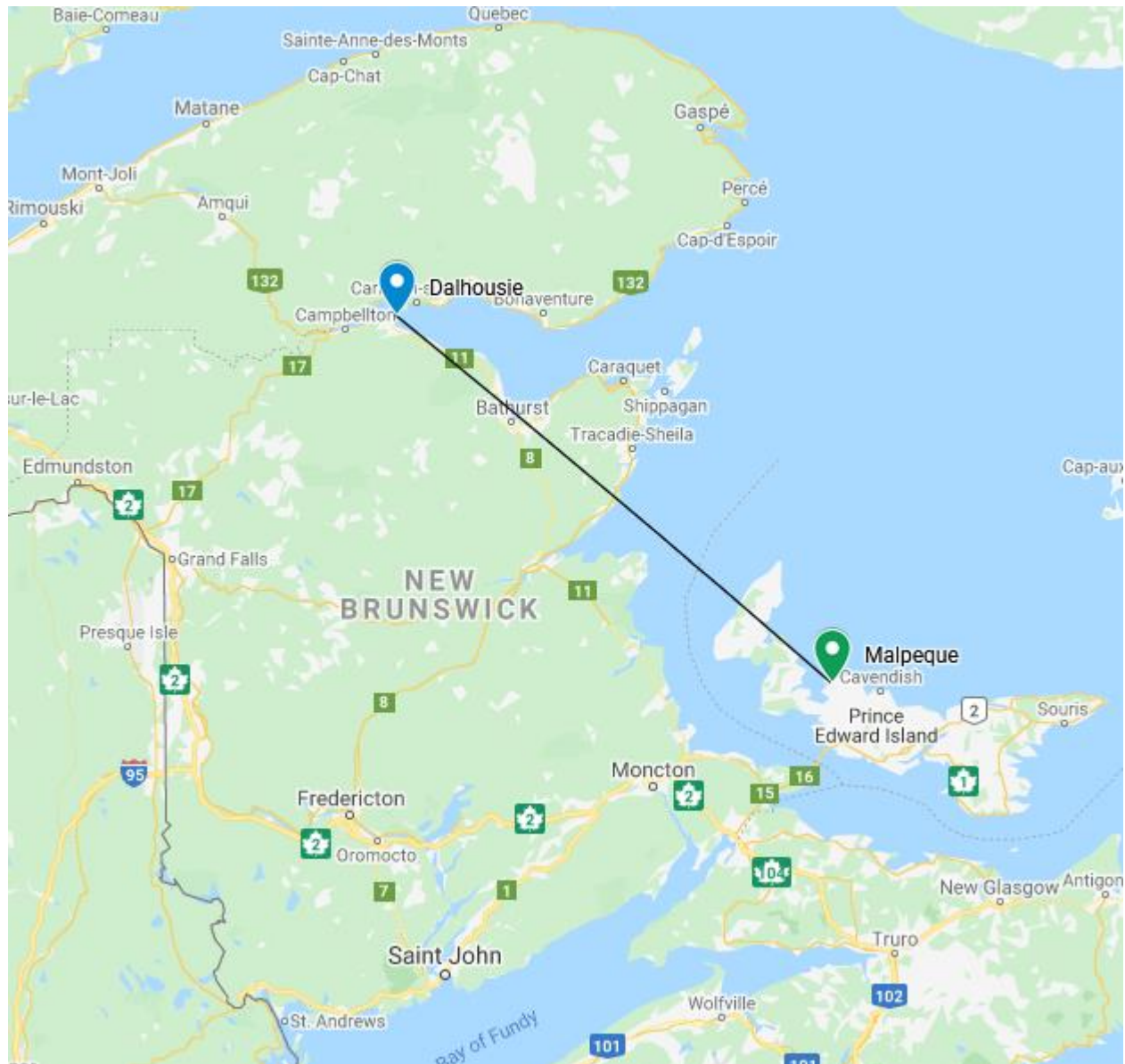
Son of [Colonel Charles Stewart](#) (1758-1838) and [Barbara Stewart](#) (1769-1800)

Husband of [Hannah A. Good](#) (1815-1867).

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>



- 1842
Age 47  **Birth of Child**
1842
📍 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Magaret Ann Stewart
1842–Deceased • LZGQ-LZS
- 1844
Age 49  **Marriage**
12 February 1844
Dalhousie, New Brunswick, Canada
 Hannah A Good
1819–1867 • LZG3-KSZ
- 1845
Age 50  **Birth of Child**
1845
📍 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Charles Stewart
1845–Deceased • LZGQ-G4M
- 1845
Age 50  **Birth of Child**
ABT 1845
Malpeque, Prince Edward Island, Canada
 Robert Stewart
1845–1907 • 9XPZ-L64
- 1846
Age 51  **Birth of Child**
1846
📍 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Barbara Stewart
1846–Deceased • LZGQ-GDL
- 1849
Age 54  **Birth of Child**
1849
📍 Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada
 Dugald Stewart
1849–Deceased • LZGQ-G5S
- 1850
Age 55  **Birth of Child**
30 April 1850
📍 Dalhousie, Restigouche, New Brunswick,
Canada
 Matthew Stewart
1850–1920 • LH62-BLQ

- 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](#) (1815-1867) 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	Scottish	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](#) (1815-1867).

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.

Names of Inhabitants.	Sex.	Relationship to head of family.	Age.	Race and where born.	Rank or Occupation.	Religious Profession.
Bugato Stenard	M	Head	64	Scot. born in Scotland	deputy Treasurer	Presbyterian
Hannah A. Good	F	Wife	46	Scot. born in Scotland		50
Frederic Ann	F	Daughter	20	Native		50
Charles	M	Son	17	50	Farmer	50
Barbara	F	Daughter	16	50		50
Bugato	M	Son	13	50	Teacher	50
Matthew	M	Son	11	50	50	50
James Henry	M	Son	9	50	50	50
Alexander	M	Son	7	50	50	50
Mary Annabella	F	Daughter	5	50	50	50
William Thomas	M	Son	3	50	50	50
Albert J. G.	M	Son	1	50	50	50
Mrs. Rebecca	F	Servant	20	Canadian	domestic servant	50
Frederic M. Hutchinson	M	Head	29	Scot. born in Scotland	Teacher	50
Elizabeth	F	Wife	27	Native		50
Bugato Stenard	M	Son	1	50		50

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.

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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 Regr

No 2538
 Will of
 Ingald
 Stewart

Registered
 15 May
 1882

John Barber
 Regr 87

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-
 oufance 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

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 182 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 Lean 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 Lean 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 Lean 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 Jamieson 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

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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

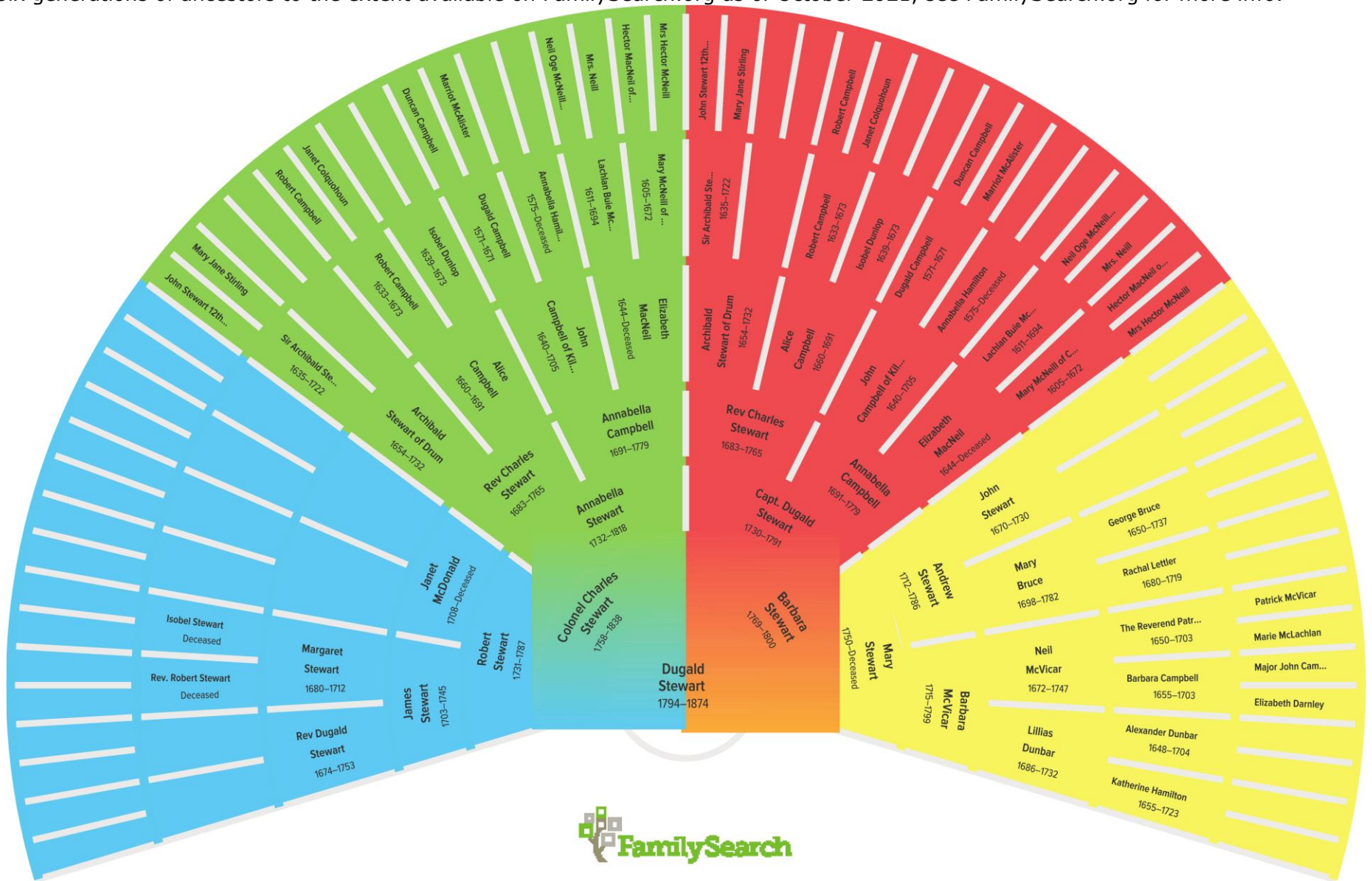
Memorial ID 218338934 · View Source

<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 of 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)

Archibald Stewart

1682 I 1765
Rev. Charles Stewart
M
Annabella Campbell

1732 I 1818
Annabella Stewart
M

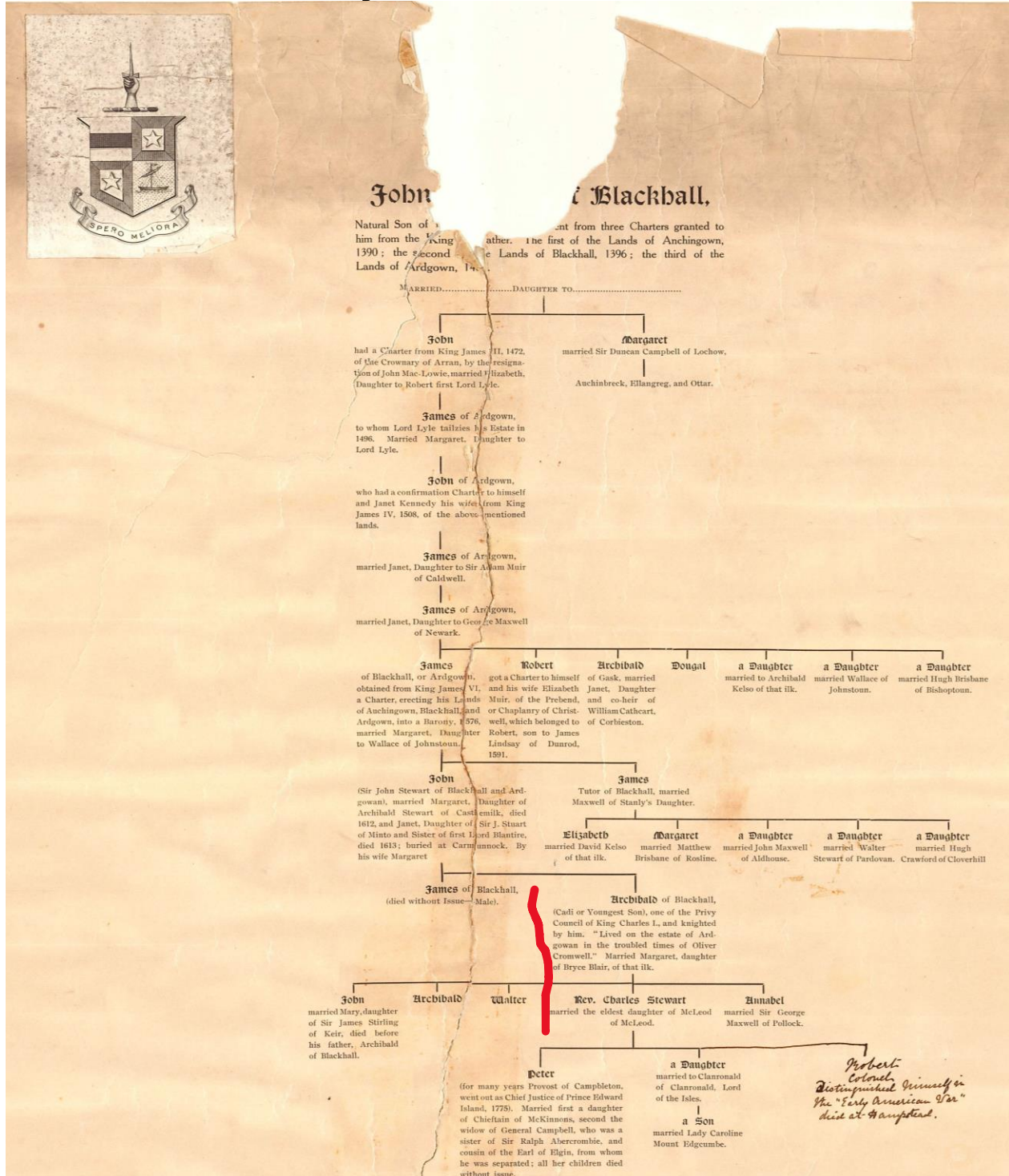
1731 I 1787
Robert Stewart

1751 I 1838
Charles Stewart
M
Annabella Stewart (Daughter of Sir Peter Stewart & granddaughter of Rev. 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.

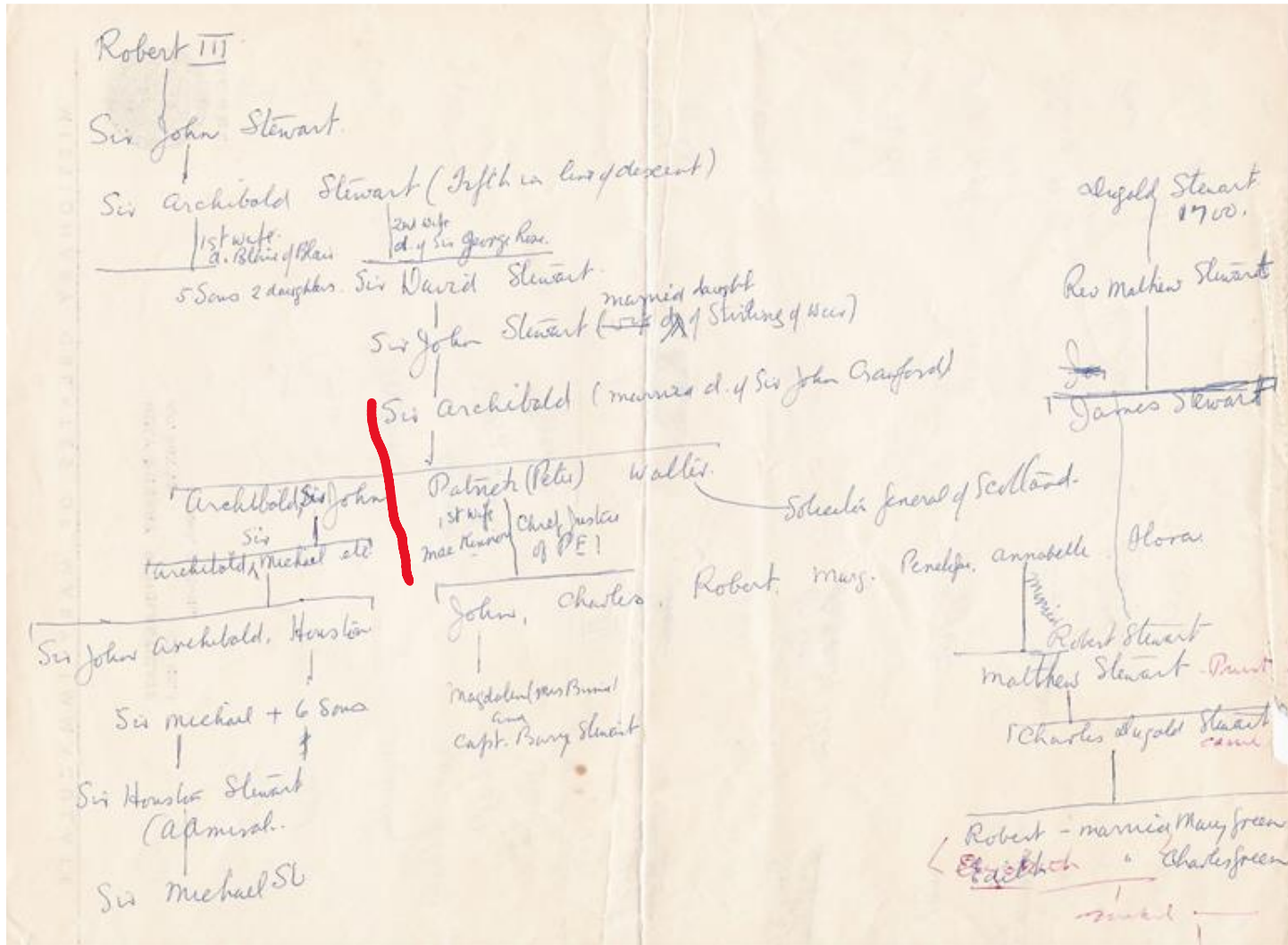
Family of Charles Dugald Stewart and Marie-Louise Caissie.

Stewart's Brook now St. Omer near Carleton, Bonaventure Co., Que.

Matthew	married Louise Kelly, H.C.
Edmund Jr.	" Margaret McDon P. of Miramcha Point, Que.
Robert	" Mary Green L. C. of Miramcha Point, Que.
Elizabeth	only Charles Green, R. C. of Miramcha Point, Que. * <i>Charles Stewart, Elizabeth, Ed. (1807)</i>
Sophia	" John Miller P. of Bathurst N. B. * <i>Patricia Mahoney</i>
Charlotte	" Henry Fisher P. of Bathurst N. B.
Lydia	" John Wright R. C. of Port Louis, Que. * <i>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:

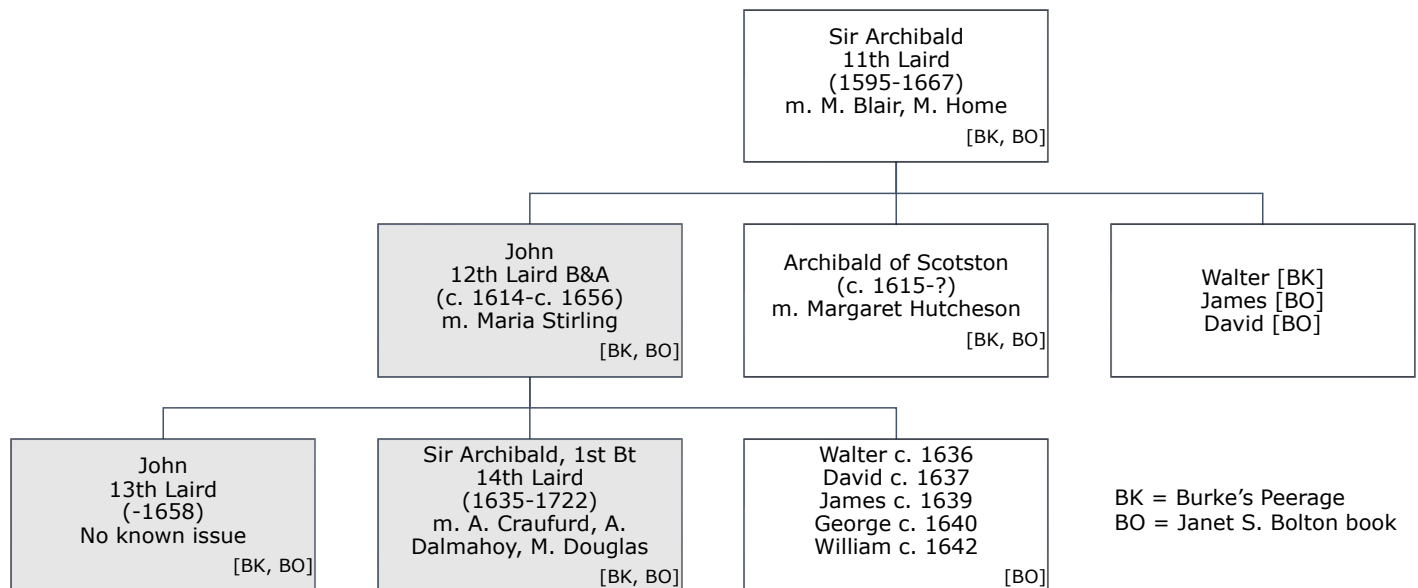
Betty Lou Pfohl is descended from Peter, a later son born to the Chief Justice and Sarah Hamilton...

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.

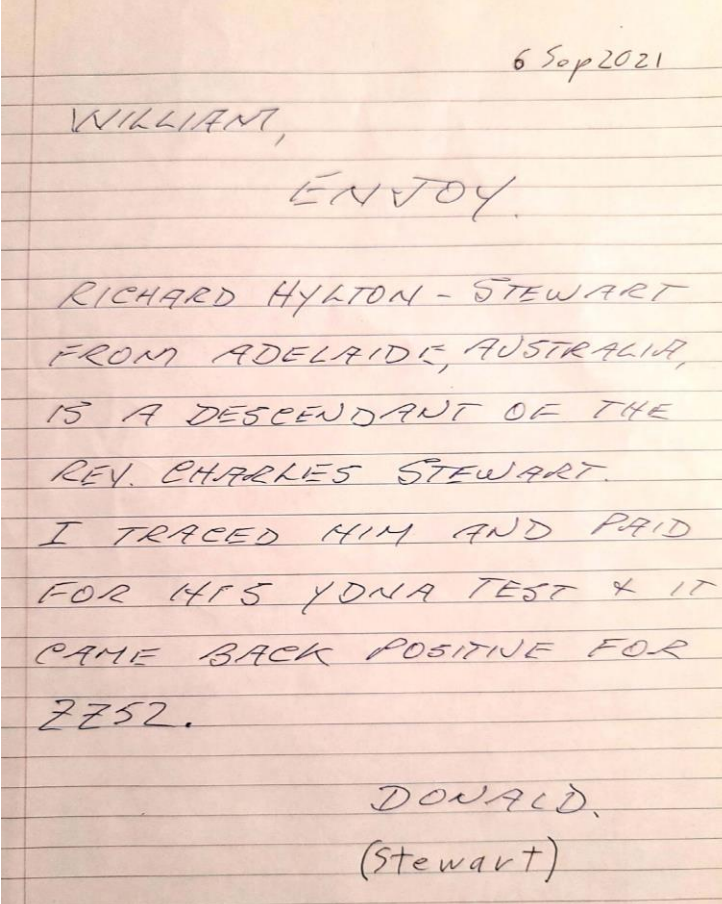
4.2 Genetic Confirmation

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 4F5 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 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; Sir-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

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, 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.

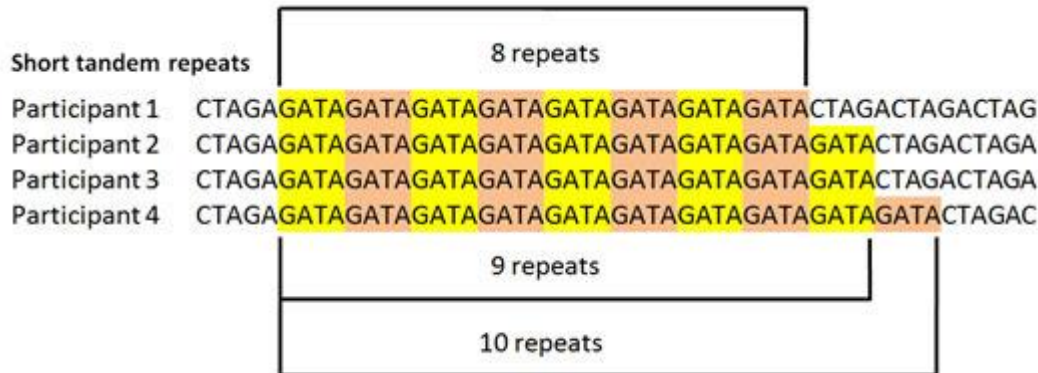


Fig 3. Short Tandem Repeats (STR)

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.

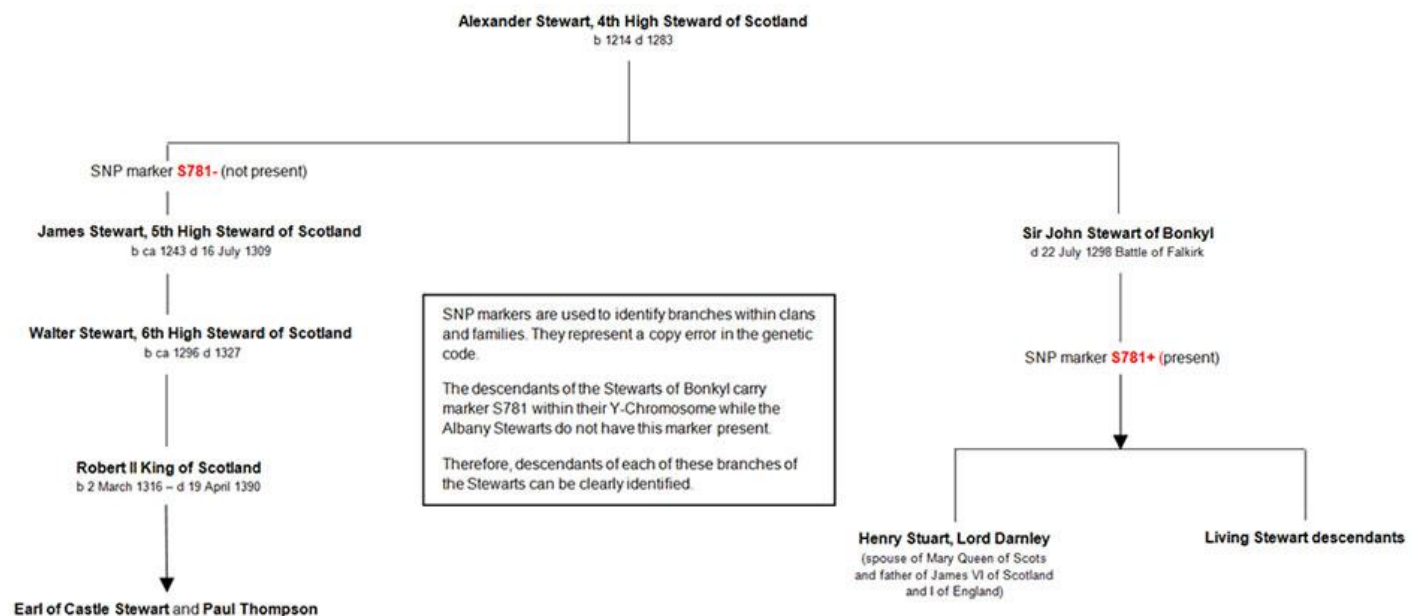
Participant name	Y chromosome position	Reference G	Mutation A	Result	SNP no. S781	Stewart branch
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Fred Stewart	18538470	G	A	Positive	S781+	Bonkyl
Earl Castle Stewart	18538470	G	G	Negative	S781-	Albany
Paul Thompson	18538470	G	G	Negative	S781-	Albany

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.

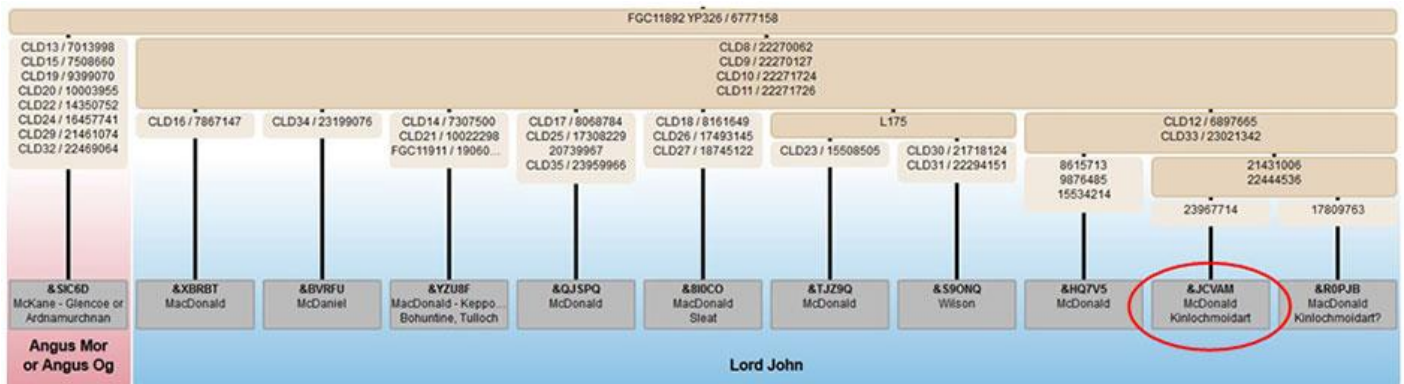


Fig 6. Branching within the Clan Donald DNA Project revealed by SNP testing. Courtesy of Dr Doug McDonald.

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

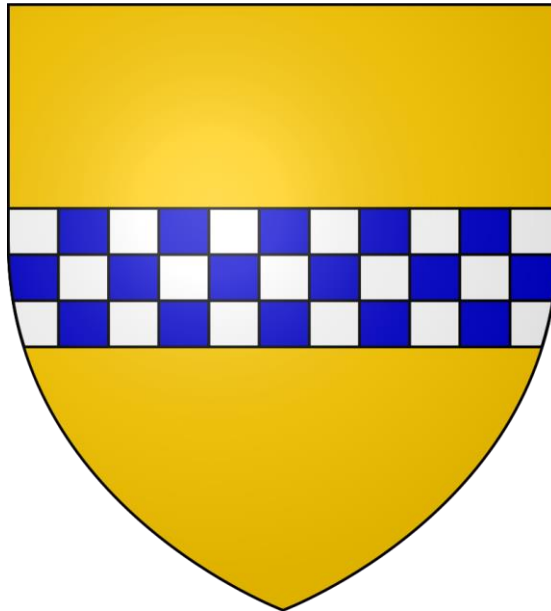
Clan Donald DNA ProjectÂ <http://dna-project.clan-donald-usa.org/>
Stewart / Stuart DNA ProjectÂ <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Stewart/>
Scottish DNA Project <http://scottishdna.wordpress.com/>
Dean McGee Y-Utility: Y-DNA Comparison Utility, FTDNA 111
<http://www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility111.html>

Acknowledgements (Bannockburn Genetic Genealogy Project)

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Lee Weldon MacDonald and Elizabeth Bennett
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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. Great Stewards of Scotland



16 - 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.

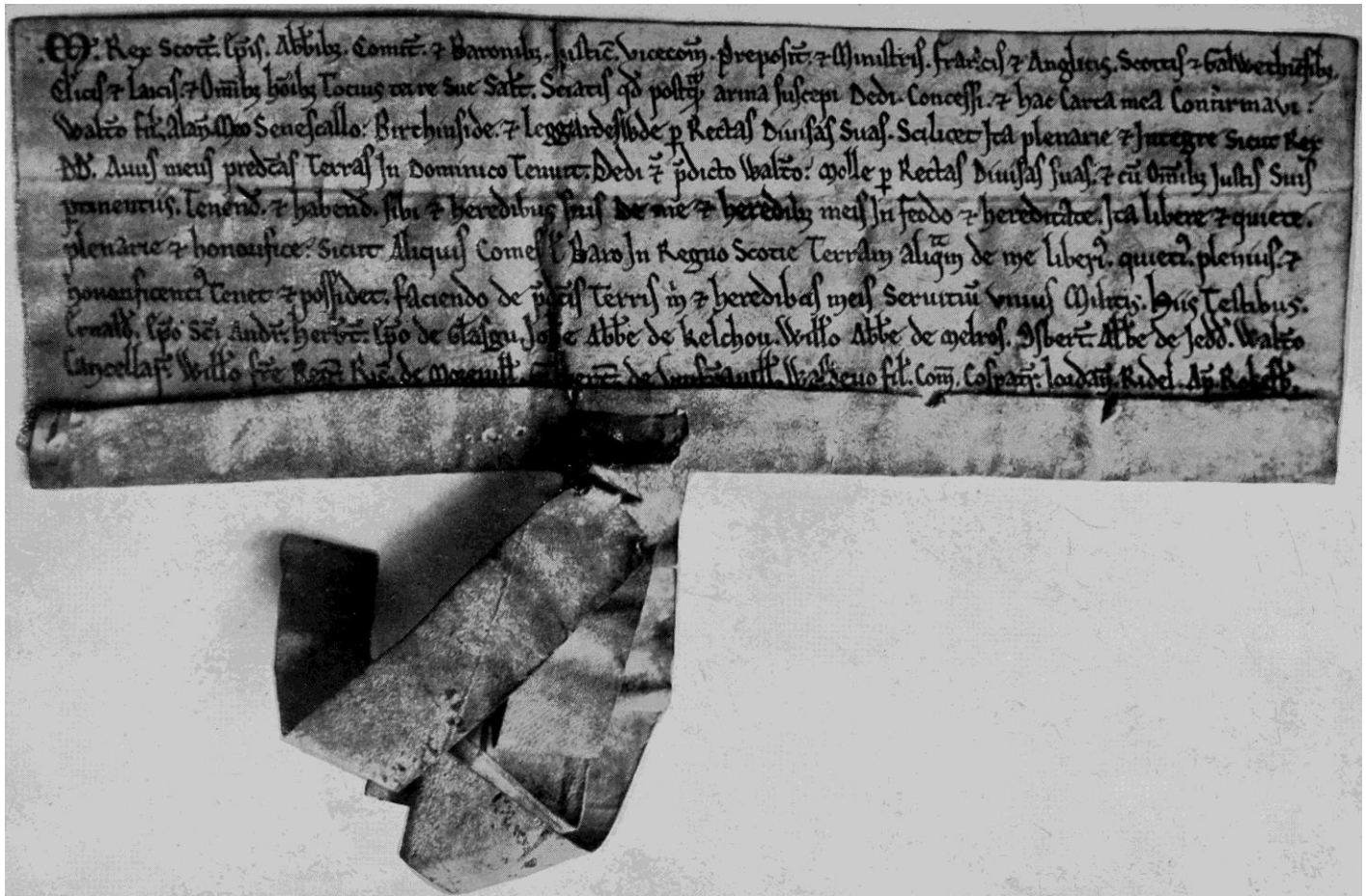
They have received three Cardinal's hats, and have given two Prime Ministers to Great Britain; while many members of their race have been Knights of the Garter and of the Golden Fleece, as also of the Thistle which they founded.

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.

5.1 Walter Fitz Alan, 1st Great Steward Of Scotland (c. 1106-1177)



17 - Walter Fitz Alan's charter of Birkenside, Legerwood, and Mow

[Walter's charter of Birkenside, 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 Birkenside, 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.

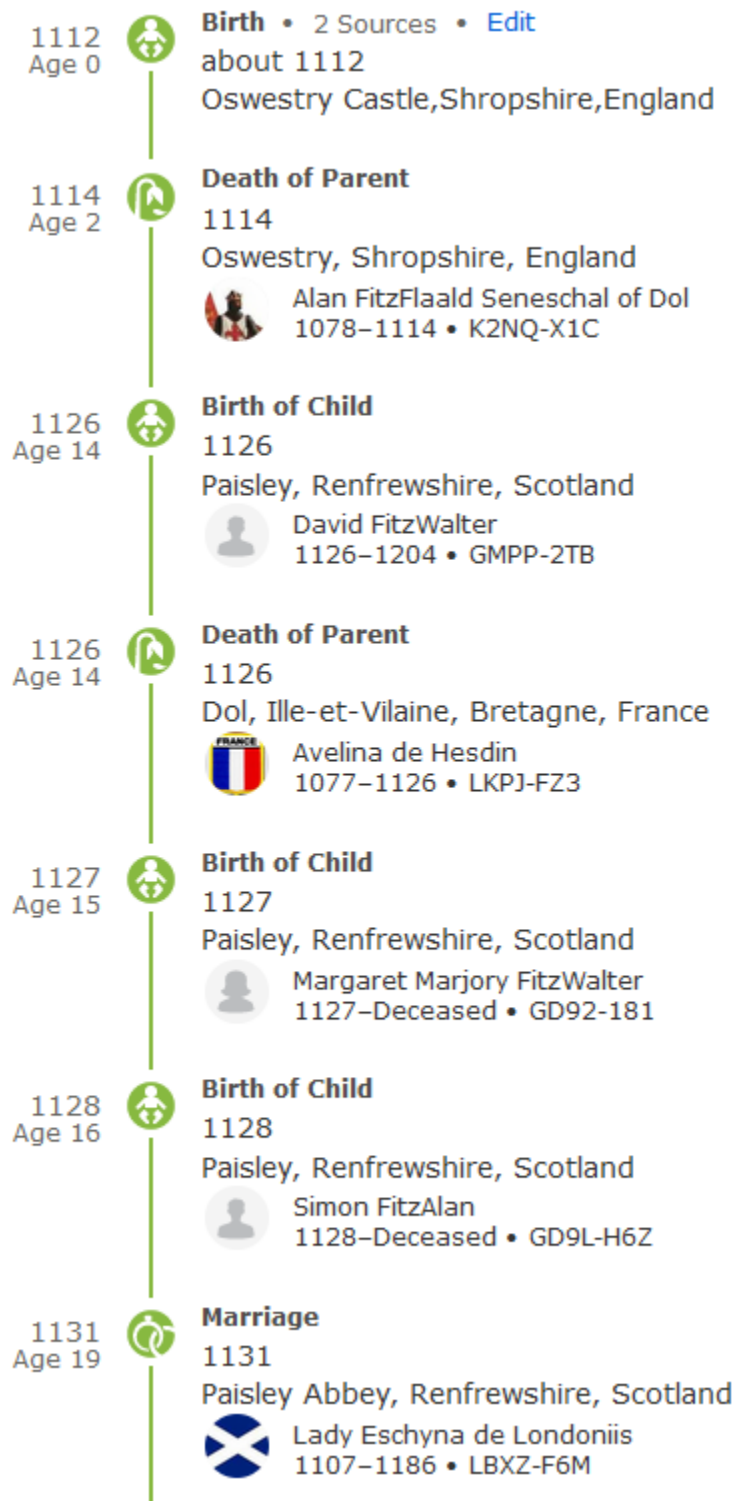
Genealogy websites:











<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LBKB-H6F>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/FitzAlan-573>

5.1.1 Timeline

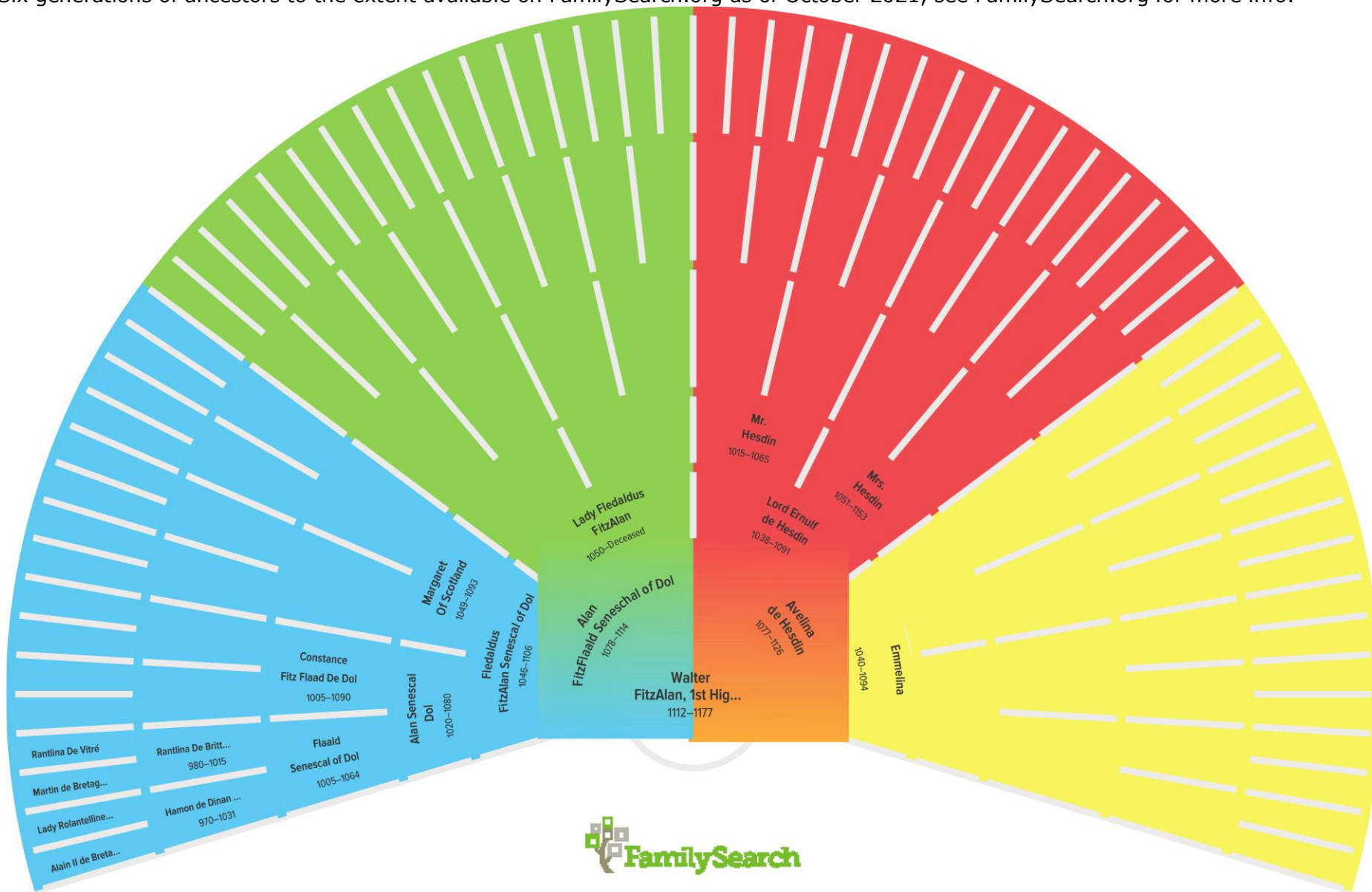
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LBKB-H6F>



- 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

5.1.2 Ancestors

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



5.2 Alan Fitz Walter, 2nd Great Steward of Scotland (1140-1204)



18 - 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>

5.2.1 Timeline

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LCJX-48P>

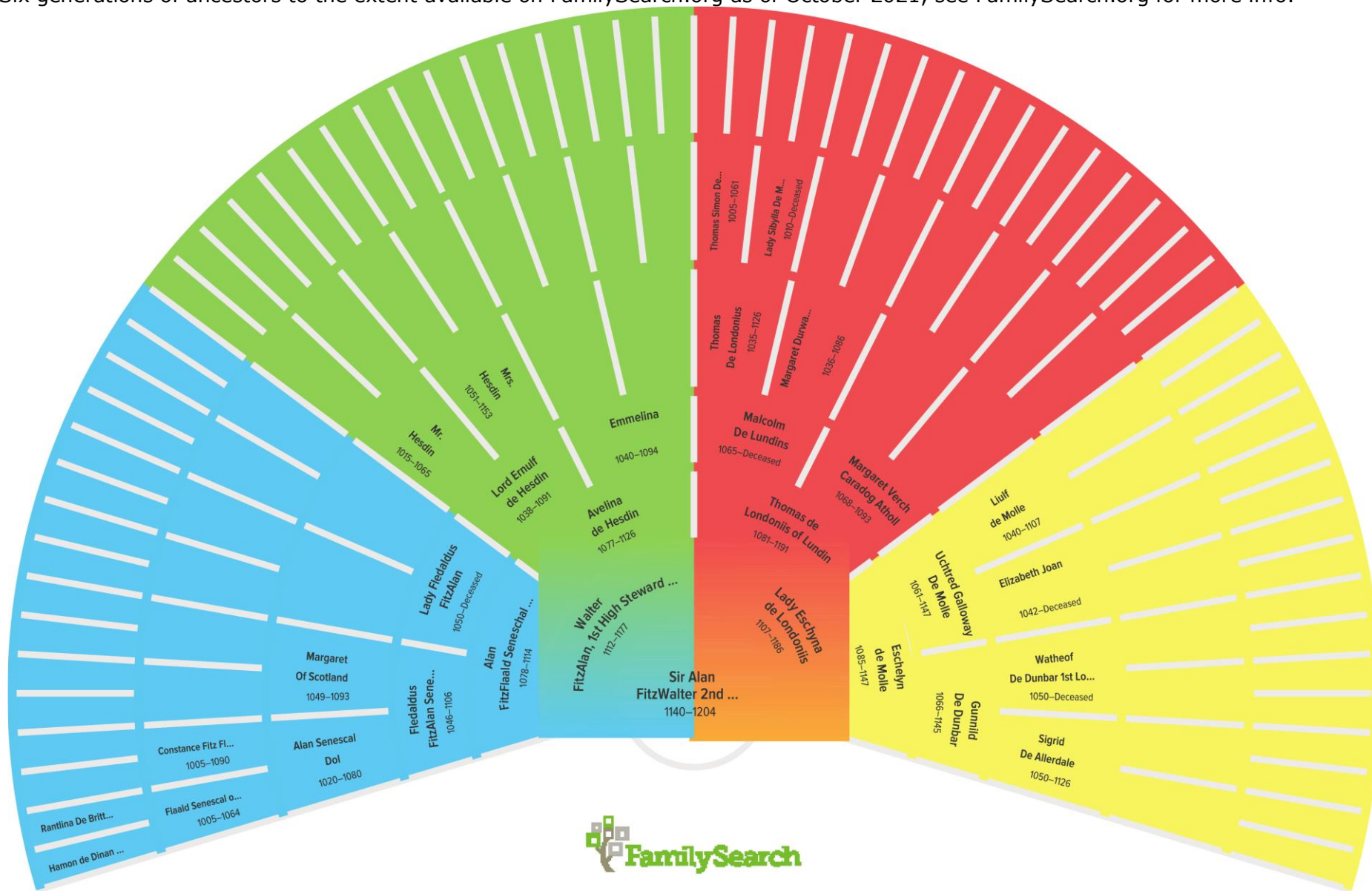


- 1180
Age 40  **Birth of Child**
1180
 Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 Sir Walter Stewart 3rd High Steward of Scotla...
1180-1246 • LYS8-GHS
- 1180
Age 40  **Birth of Child**
1180
 Walter Stewart
1180-1241 • GD36-8M4
- 1182
Age 42  **Birth of Child**
1182
 Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 David FitzAlan
1182-1241 • GM19-61S
- 1182
Age 42  **Death of Spouse**
22 September 1182
Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
 Lady Alesta nic Morggan
1150-1182 • GMB2-V2D
- 1182
Age 42  **Death of Spouse**
22 September 1182
Paisley, Renfrewshire, Argylishire, Scotland
 Margaret Galloway
1130-1182 • G889-3TK
- 1182
Age 42  **Death of Spouse**
22 September 1182
East Ayrshire, Scotland
 Margaret de Galloway
1130-1182 • GDMP-YVJ
- 1186
Age 46  **Death of Parent**
1186
Paisley, Renfrewshire, , Scotland
 Lady Eschyna de Londoniis
1107-1186 • LBXZ-F6M

- 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

5.2.2 Ancestors

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



5.3 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.

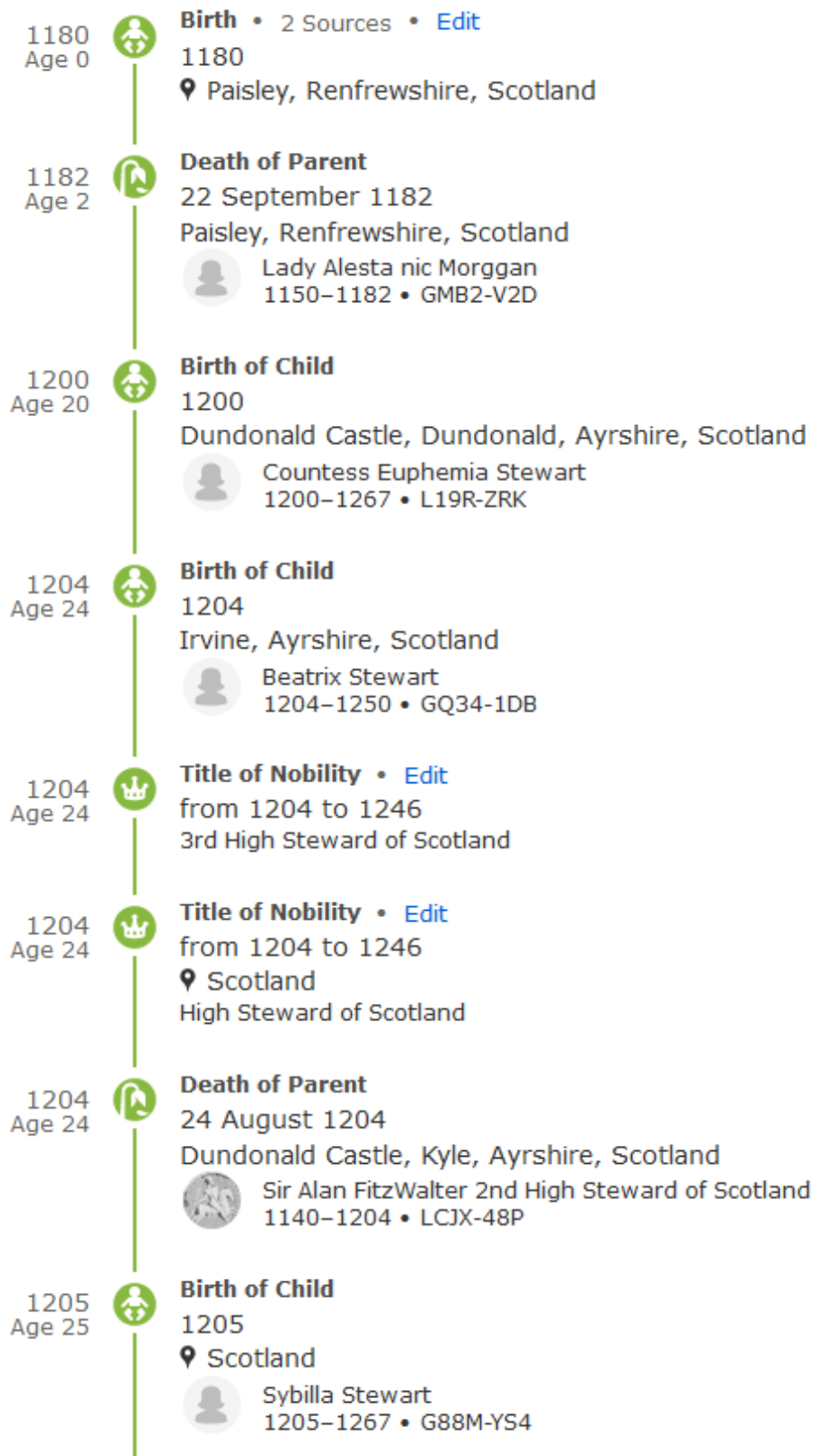
Genealogy websites:

















<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LYS8-GHS>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-295>

5.3.1 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

5.4 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).

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.

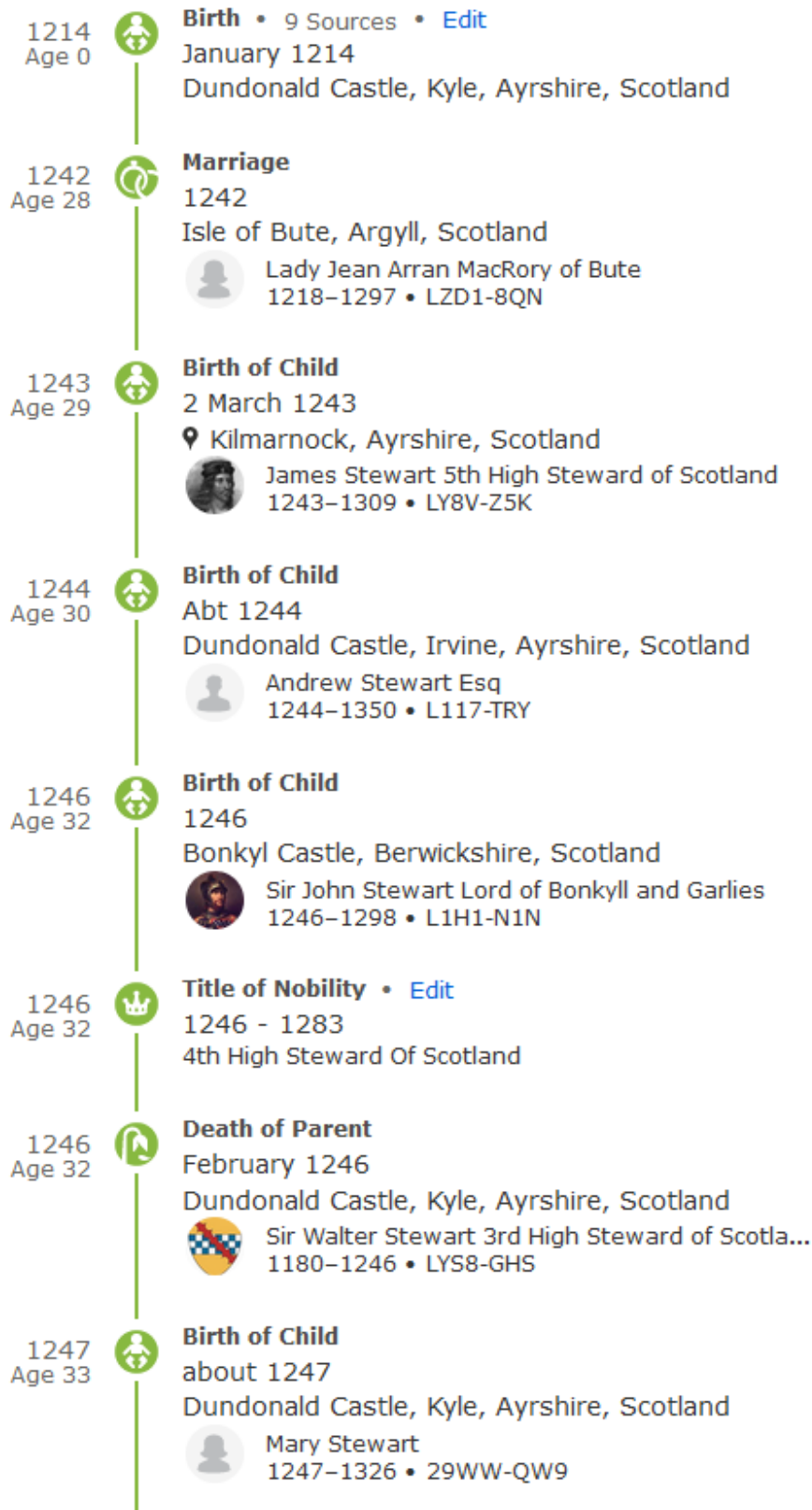
Genealogy websites:












<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L1SN-2GC>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-296>

5.4.1 Timeline

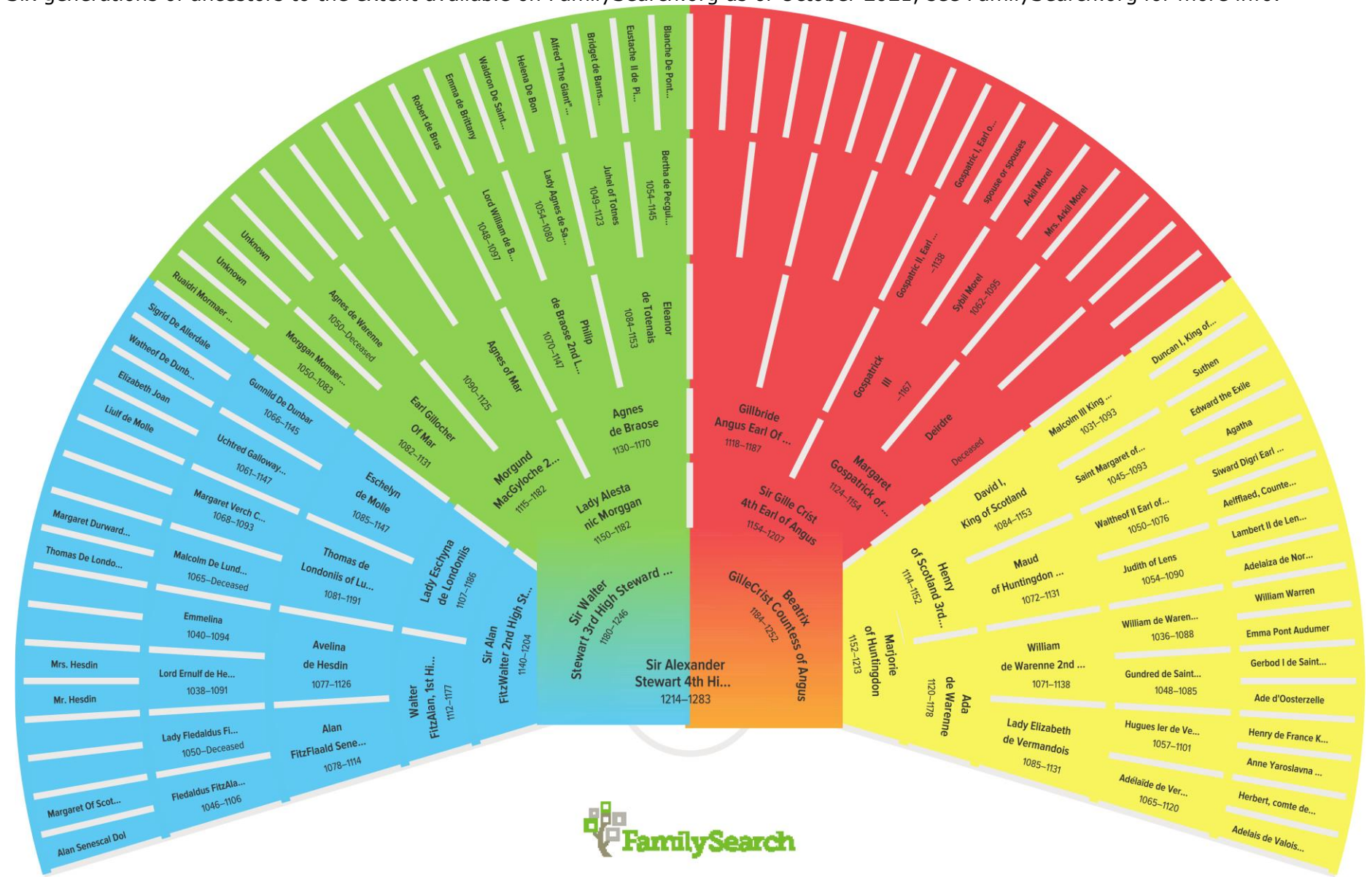
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/L1SN-2GC>



- 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

5.4.2 Ancestors

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



5.5 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.

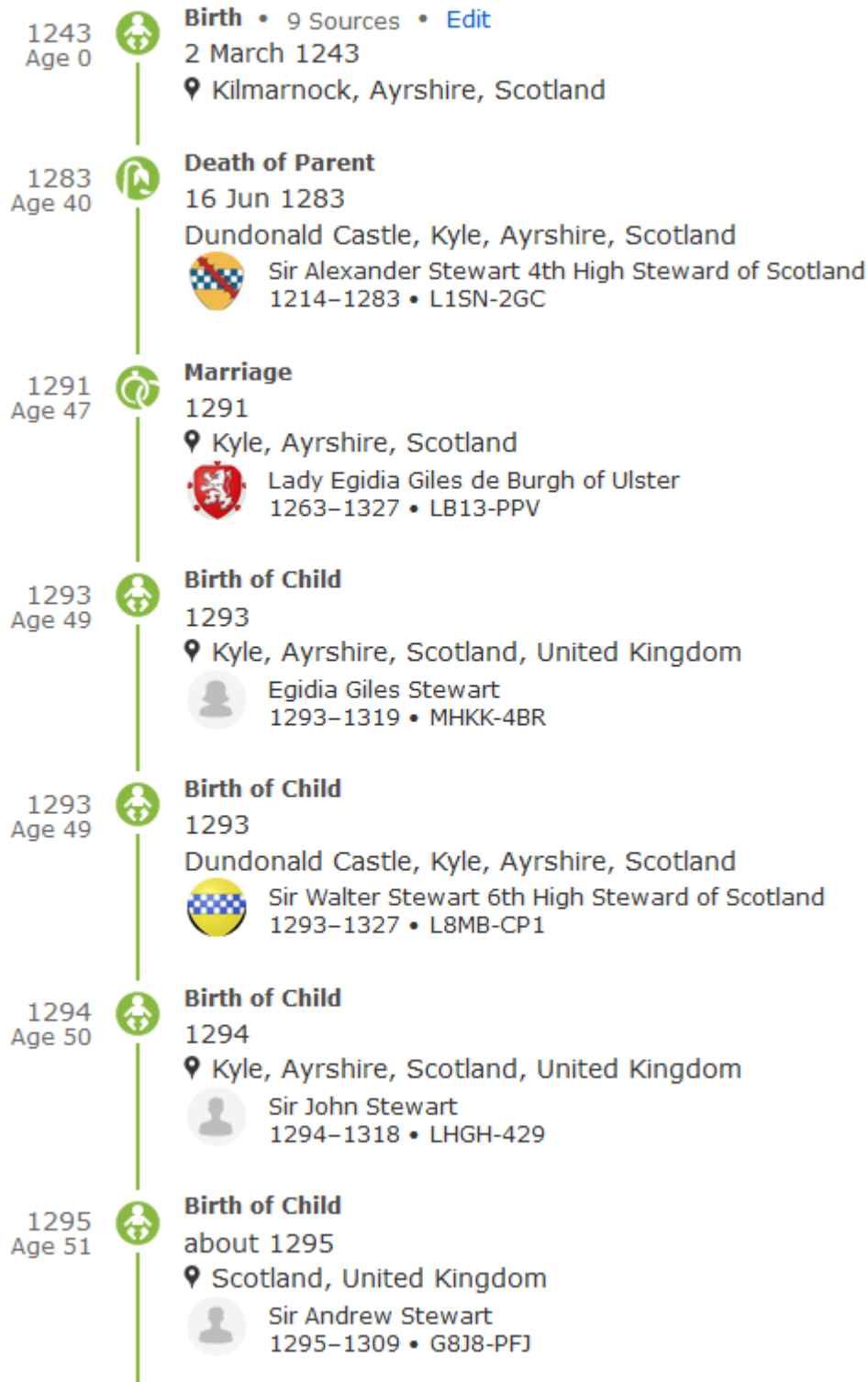
Genealogy websites:







<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LY8V-Z5K>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-1015>

5.5.1 Timeline

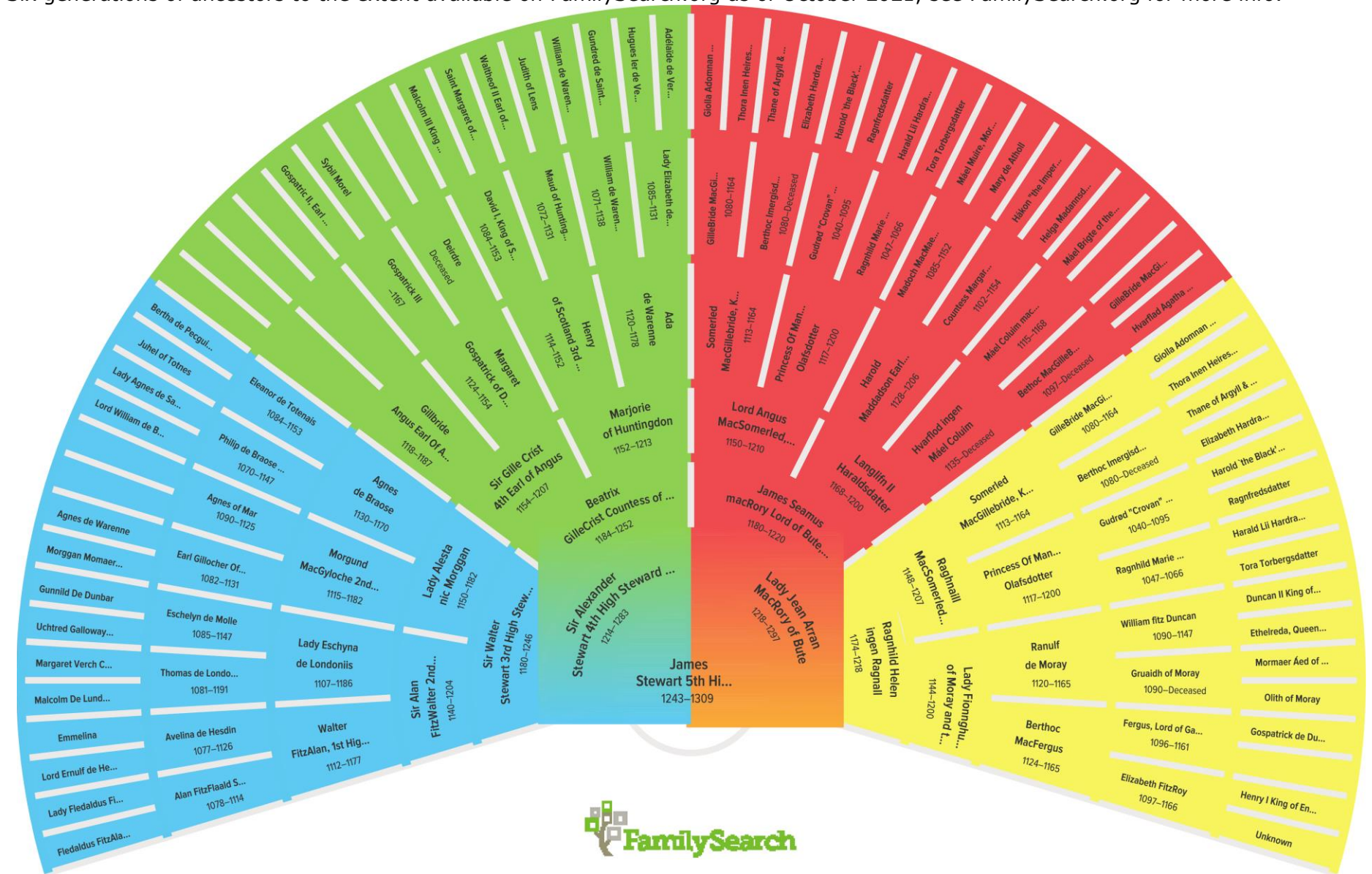
<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/timeline/LY8V-Z5K>



- 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

5.5.2 Ancestors

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



5.6 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.

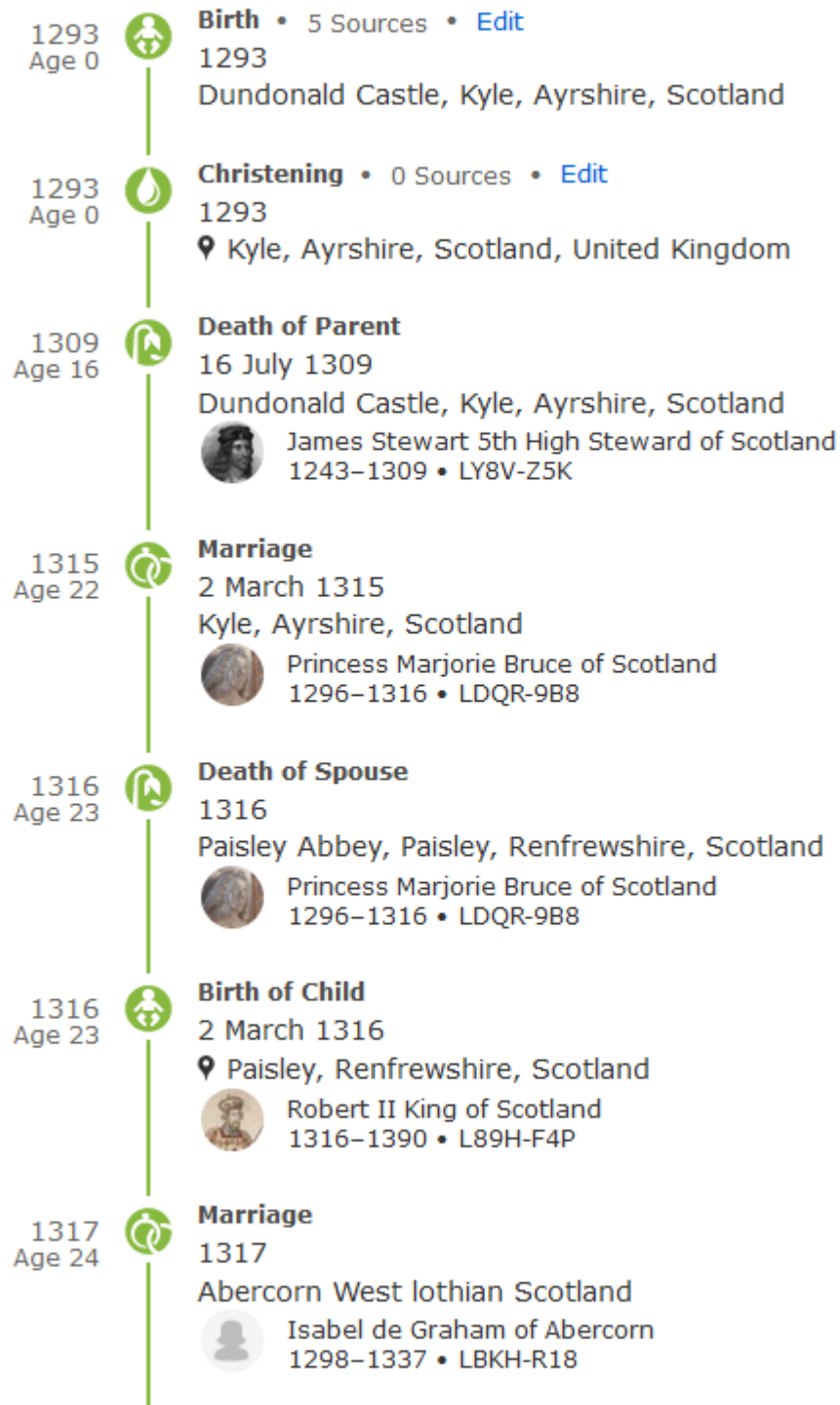
Genealogy websites:









<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L8MB-CP1>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stewart-980>

5.6.1 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

6. 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.

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 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.)

6.6 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.

6.7 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).

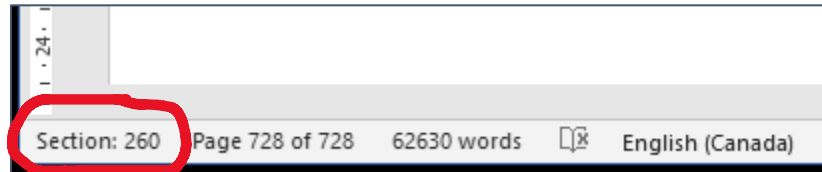
The best way to create a PDF is by selecting File > Save as, and then setting "Save as type" to PDF. This is the only way to obtain a PDF with all the intra-document links working, the links from the table of contents and between sections. For PDF files to be browsed on a computer, this is the best method.

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 ==>]