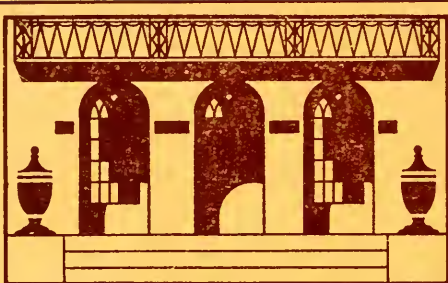


HISTORY OF THE
STEWART
FAMILY





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The Maxwell Series

Famous Old Families

HISTORY
OF THE
STEWART OR STUART
FAMILY

BY
HENRY LEE

NEW YORK
R. L. POLK AND COMPANY, INC



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PREFACE



ALL races of men seem to have an intuitive feeling that it is a subject of legitimate pride to be one of a clan or family whose name is written large in past history and present affairs. Everybody likes to know something about his forefathers, and to be able to tell to his children the tales or stories about their ancestors, which he himself has heard from his parents. The commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother," is good and sufficient authority for that feeling of reverence which is so generally shown towards a line of honorable ancestry. The history of the family was a matter of much importance to the Greek; it was the custom of a primitive Roman to preserve in the *aula* of his house the images of all the illustrious men the family had produced; the Chinese go so far as to magnify such reverence into ancestor worship; and even the Red Indian of our own Northwest recorded the traditions of his ancestors on the totem of his tribe. Well, then, may the story of the chivalry, courage and even lawlessness (so often the mate of courage) of their forefathers find a responsive echo in the hearts of their present day descendants, "who come of ane house, and being of ane surname, notwithstanding this lang tyme bygane." It is not intended in this story of the family to attempt any genealogical investigation, or to show any family tree, but rather to tell of those bygone members of the clan in whose achievements and history it is the common heritage of all who bear the name to

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take pride and interest—old stories of the Royal house, old stories of reckless bravery, of scions of the Royal stock who were good and true friends, but fierce and bitter enemies—stories of the progenitors of the race who fought hard, lived hard, and died as they fought and lived. Those olden days may seem a time of scant respect for law, of misdirected chivalry and of brave deeds often wrongly done, but there is surely no true Stewart or Stuart who, in his inmost heart, is not proud to claim descent from the illustrious race, whose ancient records are replete with many regal and romantic traditions, reminding all who hold, or shall hereafter hold, the honored name, that they

“Fetch their life and being
From men of Royal siege;”

whose later records tell of those early adventurers who left their native hills and glens for the new land of promise, and whose descendants have, in more prosaic times, earned honors in literature, arms and art. “It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as links connecting the past with the future do not fulfill their duty in the world.”

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF STEWART OR STUART

CHAPTER I.



THE Royal race of Stewart or Stuart can boast a line of unbroken ancestry equalled by few families who have occupied the thrones of Europe, and the origin of the name and early history of the house are matters of national interest. The history of the family of Stewart, Na Stiubhartich, begins before the invention of surnames, which, according to accepted authorities, were first used by the Normans in the twelfth century. Although historians differ as to the ancestral origin of the family, the origin of the name of Stewart seems clear. Obviously derived from the high office of Steward of the Royal Household, it was probably first used as a surname by Walter, the third of the family to occupy that hereditary office, and who died about 1246. The orthography of the name consonant with its rise seems therefore the most ancient. But different races in process of time have altered the name, and accordingly we find it also written Steuart, and by the later Royal family of Scotland, Stuart. A probable explanation of the different methods of writing the name seems to be, that the early main line used Stewart, derived from their office of hereditary Lord High Steward, and therefore those who retain the original spelling are descended from some one or other of the branches which diverged from the main line at a period antecedent to the use of Stuart by the later Royal family. Also that the families who adopt the spelling of Steuart are offshoots of the Royal house previously to that time. The close con-

nection which existed between Scotland and France appears to be responsible for the practice of writing the name in the form of Stuart, as the French are without the w in their alphabet. Sir John Stewart of Darnley and D'Aubigny has been mentioned as being the first to use the French spelling, at the time he was in the service of the Court of France. Mary, Queen of Scots, owing to her residence in France and strong attachment to all things French, contributed to bring the innovation into use in the Royal family, although her son, King James VI of Scotland and I of England, in some charters prefers the earlier orthography; and in the death warrant of Charles I the name is spelled Steuart. Historians, rightly or wrongly, have generally applied to the Royal family, since the time of Queen Mary, the method of writing the name adopted by her, Stuart, and, in the case of the different families, that mode of orthography has been rightly followed which the families have long been in the habit of using.

In considering the ancestral origin of the family we find much that is, of course, established by proof, much, also, that is traditional and speculative. But to discard, as untrue, all tradition incapable of proof, would do away with much of early history, and it is therefore intended to present both the traditional and authenticated history of the progenitors of the family.

One fact stands out clearly, namely, that the house of Stewart or Stuart provided a race of Scottish Kings who occupied the throne of Scotland for upwards of three hundred years, and that of England for more than one hundred years; and from whom the present dynasty of Great Britain and Ireland are descended. The first of such Kings was Robert Stewart,

afterwards King Robert II, the son of Walter Stewart, sixth hereditary Lord High Steward of Scotland, by his wife, the Princess Marjory, daughter of King Robert the Bruce. He was therefore descended on the maternal side from the line of Scottish Kings, and on the paternal side from the house of Stewart.

Many stories that are probably mythical have been told concerning the ancestral origin of both the male and female lines. In the case of the female line, could it be shown that the dynasty of Scotland was older than that of England, then the claim of the latter dynasty to overlordship would be overthrown, and patriotic historians have endeavored to adduce proof of such seniority. As an instance, Bisset, an emissary of Scotland to the Papal Court, appeared before Pope Boniface VIII, in 1301, in support of Scottish independence, and told the remarkable story recorded in his, "*Progressus contra figmenta regis Angliæ*," that the Egyptian Princess Scota was the founder of the Dalriad dynasty, and progenitress of the Scoto-Pictish Kings. This Scota was the daughter of the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea, and is said to have married Gathelus, a son of Cecrops, King of Athens, with whom, and a goodly following, she fled from Egypt to Spain to escape the plagues in the former country. From Spain they and their followers later set sail and landed in Ireland, from which country they afterwards went over to Scotland, bringing with them, according to Bisset, the coronation stone of Scone.

Another account states that the first of the Scottish line of Kings was the Dalriadic Fergus, son of Ferquahad, whom the historian Buchanan relates "began to reign in the year of the world 3641, before the coming of Christ 330 years." But the generally accepted founder of the Dalriadic dynasty was the

much later Fergus Mor Mac Earca. Dalriada was the ancient name for the northern part of the county of Antrim, Ireland. The Dalriads are supposed to have descended from Carbry Riada, (Riogh-fhada, i. e. of the long wrist), a son of a chief of the Scots in Ireland, who ruled not only in the district of Ireland named after him, but crossed to Scotland and settled in the land of the Picts. About the year 500 A. D. the Dalriads, led by Fergus, passed over to what is now Argyllshire, where they settled themselves permanently, and formed the Kingdom of "Dalriada in Albany," which later extended and became the Kingdom of Scotland.

So much for the ancestors of the first Stewart King in the female line. With regard to the male line, early historians, supported by charters and deeds, trace with accuracy the descent from Alan, father of Walter the first Steward of the Royal household, under King David I, who reigned from 1124 to 1153. They do not, however, agree as to the ancestral origin of Alan, some historians agreeing with the tradition which connects the male Stewart line with Kenneth Mac Alpine, who in the year 844 became King of the united Dalriads, Picts and Scots, thus knitting together the male and female line of the first Stewart king in a common ancestral origin, for, as we have seen, it is claimed that the founder of the line of Scottish kings was Fergus, whose reign, according to Buchanan, began B. C. 330. Tradition traces the descent from this Fergus through thirty-two generations down to Kenneth Mac Alpine, who, in 859 A. D., was succeeded by his brother Donald. Constantine, the brother of Kenneth Mac Alpine, succeeded Donald in 863, being followed by his brother Ethus in 877. At this point the descent of the progenitors of the

Stewarts diverges from that of the Scottish Kings, into the line of Doir, second son of Ethus. But, later, on the death of David II, in 1371, the representation of the main line devolved upon his nephew, Robert Stewart, (Robert II), the descendent of Doir.

Doir, second son of Ethus, was Maormor, or Thane of Lochaber. He married Osfleda, daughter of Osbert, King of Northumbria, and died in 936. His son, Murdoch, married Dervegil, daughter of Hugh, said to be the ancestor of the family of Douglas. Murdoch died in 959, and was followed by his brother Ferquhard, who was killed at Loncarty in the year 980. Kenneth, the son of Ferquhard, married a daughter of King Kenneth III, and died in 1030 leaving a son, Banquo, the Thane of Lochaber, whose posterity, the witches on the blasted heath foretold, were to be Kings of Scotland, "Thou shalt get Kings, though thou be none," the witches, enigmatically declaring him to be "lesser than Macbeth and greater, not so happy yet much happier." He was murdered by Macbeth about 1050.

Of Fleance, the son of Banquo, Hollinshed in his Chronicles says, "Macbeth devised to slay Banquo and his soune. It chanced through the benefit of a dark night that though the father was slain, the son yet, by the help of Almighty God reserving him to better fortune, escaped that danger, and to avoid further trouble fled into Wales." Another early historian states, that Fleance "fled to the Prince of North Wales, Griffyth ap Lewellyn, with whose daughter Guenta being enamoured, the Welsh Princess bore to Fleance a son, Alan." Camden says Fleance was murdered, about the year 1060, on account of the favor with which he, a stranger, was looked upon by the Welsh Prince. In consequence of a quarrel at the

Welsh Court, about 1067, Alan, the son of Fleance, is said to have returned to his father's native country of Scotland, at a time when Edgar Atheling, with his mother and two sisters, had left England, and placed themselves under the protection of Michael Canmore, (Malcolm III, 1058-1093), who soon after married Margaret, the elder of the two Princesses. Alan entered the service of King Malcolm, and went to the Crusade of 1096-1099, where it is stated "he performed great things in the Holy Land under the standard of Godfred of Bouillon," and was present at the taking of Jerusalem in the latter year. Alan went to England, possibly in the entourage of the Princess Matilda, who married Henry I in the year 1100, and entered the service of the English King, receiving from the King various grants of land in Norfolk and Shropshire, with the whole "Honour of the Sheriff of Shropshire." Some time prior to the year 1105, he married Avelina, daughter of Ernulph de Hesding, by whom he had four sons, William, ancestor of the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel, which Earldom, in 1556, became merged in the Duchy of Norfolk; Walter, afterwards the first High Steward of Scotland; Jordan, whose line became extinct in the person of his son; and Simon, who accompanied Walter to Scotland and had a son, Robert, known as Boidh, fair or yellow, the ancestor of the Boyds and the Earls of Kilmarnock.

Other historians claim that Alan, the father of the first Steward of Scotland was of Breton origin, and took descent from an earlier Alan who was Dapifer or Seneschallus of Dol, in Northern France. This Alan is said to have had two sons, the elder of whom, Alan, succeeded his father as Dapifer of Dol, and was a leader of the Crusade in 1097. The younger son, Flaad, is said by Pinkerton to have been the

father of the agreed ancestor, Alan. Pinkerton states that Alan, the son of Flaad, was a Norman Baron, who obtained from William the Conqueror the Barony of Oswestry, in Shropshire, and agrees with regard to three of the sons named in the first mentioned account, namely, William, the ancestor of the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel; Walter, the Steward of Scotland; and Simon, who accompanied Walter to Scotland. But, neither in the Domesday Book, the Roll of Battle Abbey, nor in any account of those who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, is the name of Alan or his father included.

Walter, the son of Alan, came to Scotland and was appointed by King David I (1124-1153) Steward of the Royal household. The duties of High Steward were of the greatest importance, comprising the management of the Royal household, collection of the National revenue, and the command of the King's armies. From the King, Walter obtained grants of the lands of Renfrew, Pollock, Cathcart and others in that district. These grants were confirmed by Malcolm IV in 1157. In 1160, Walter founded the Abbey of Paisley, the Benedictine monks of which came from the Priory of Wenlock, in Shropshire. Chalmers says, "The manor of Dundonald belonged to Walter, the son of Alan, who held the whole of the northern half of Kyle. Perhaps the Castle of Dundonald was built by the first Walter who had no appropriate house or castle when he settled in Scotland." The Castle of Dundonald stands on an isolated hill, eight miles north of Ayr. Walter died in 1177, and was buried in the Monastery of Paisley, which became the burying place of the family until their accession to the throne.

Alan, the son of Walter succeeded as High Steward

of Scotland and died in 1204, leaving a son, Walter, whom Alexander II appointed Judiciary of Scotland in addition to the hereditary office of Lord High Steward. The practice of using the name of the hereditary office as a surname is ascribed to this Walter, who settled the name of Stewart on his descendants. Walter died in 1246, leaving three sons and three daughters. His sons were, Alexander, the eldest and successor as Lord High Steward; Sir John, who was killed at Damietta, in Egypt; and Sir Walter, known as "Bailloch" or the freckled, who became the Earl of Menteith.

Alexander Stewart, the fourth Lord High Steward of Scotland, was, in 1255, one of the Regents of Scotland, and councillors of King Alexander III, who was but eight years of age when crowned at Scone in 1249. Alexander married Jean, the heiress of James, Lord of Bute and grandson of Somerled, Lord of the Isles, and in her right seized the Isles Arran and Bute. Roderick of Bute complained to Hakon, King of Norway, of the encroachments of the Scots, and the Norwegian King, in 1263, appeared at Kirkwall with a large fleet. King Hakon was defeated at the Battle of Largs, 2nd October, 1263, in which battle the High Steward commanded the right wing of the Scottish army. Alexander Stewart died in 1283.

He had two sons, James Stewart, his successor, and Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl in Berwickshire. Also a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir William Douglas, ancestor of the Earls of Douglas. Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl was the ancestor of many noble families as will be told later. On the death of King Alexander III, in 1286, James Stewart, Lord High Steward, was one of the six Regents of Scotland during the infant Queen Margaret's absence in "Norway

over the faem." The six custodians of the realm were, The Bishop of St. Andrews, The Earl of Fife, The Earl of Buchan, The Lord of Badenoch, The Bishop of Glasgow, and James, the Steward. Three of the Regents took charge north, and three south, of the Forth. As showing the necessity for the division of authority, the seal used by the burghers of Stirling, in 1296, may be mentioned. The seal represents the stone bridge over the Forth, with a crucifix in the centre, to the right of which men with spears aim them at men with bows at the left. Above the spearmen appear the words, "Hic armis bruti Scoti stant;" above the bowmen, "Hic cruce tuti," meaning to distinguish the bruti Scoti, ("Hieland brutes"), from the "Christians" south of the Forth. In 1289, with the parties of Bruce and Balliol at open feud, and Scotland on the verge of anarchy, the management of the Kingdom was entrusted to the Steward while the other Regents journeyed to England to treat with Edward I. He signed the Ragman Roll in 1296 containing the instruments of fealty to Edward, but the same year, he and his brother Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl associated themselves with Wallace. In 1306 he was compelled to swear fealty to the English King at Lanercost, and to render his oath as binding as possible, it was taken upon the two crosses of Scotland most esteemed for their sanctity, on the consecrated host, the Holy Gospel, and relics of saints. Nevertheless, he again supported the patriotic cause, considering that his faith was not to a usurper, but to his country, and died in the service of Bruce in 1309. James Stewart resided at Renfrew Castle, which had originally been a royal residence, and is situated on high ground between the Cross and the Ferry on the King's Inch.

The sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland was

Walter Stewart, the son of James. When only twenty-one years of age, he, with Douglas, commanded the left wing of the Scots army at the Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.

“Walter, Stewart of Scotland syne
That then was but a beardless lyne,
Came with a rout of noble men
That might by countenance be ken.”

Towards the close of the same year, Elizabeth, King Robert the Bruce's second wife, and his daughter Marjory, by his first wife, who were in captivity in England, were liberated in exchange for the Earl of Hereford; and the young Steward was sent by King Robert to receive them on the Borders. Walter evidently made the most of his opportunity, for the following year the King bestowed the Princess Marjory in marriage upon him. With her he received in dower a large endowment in lands, including the Barony of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. He had already received the Lordship of Largs on the forfeiture of John Baliol. Princess Marjory died in 1316. According to tradition she was thrown from her horse at the Knock, near Renfrew, and instantly killed, leaving a son who was afterwards King Robert II.

When King Robert the Bruce went to the assistance of his brother Edward in Ireland, he left the Kingdom to the sway of the High Steward and Sir James Douglas. On the capture of Berwick from the English, in 1318, Walter Stewart got the command of the town, which he defended against the English in 1319. In 1322, during Bruce's invasion of England, after the defeat of the English at Bigland Abbey in Yorkshire, the Steward, with five hundred horse, pursued Edward to York, where with the greatest chivalry, the Stew-

ard waited at the gates till the evening for the enemy to come forth and renew the combat. He died on the 9th April, 1326, at Bathgate Castle being at the time of his death only thirty-three years of age.

His son, by the Princess Marjory, Robert Stewart, seventh Lord High Steward, had, on the death of Edward Bruce in 1318, been declared heir to the throne, always provided that King Robert the Bruce died without male offspring. The birth of a son, afterwards David II, to Bruce, in 1326, interrupted his prospects for a time. The Scottish chronicler Fordun describes Robert Stewart as, "a comely youth, tall and robust, modest, liberal, gay and courteous and, for the innate sweetness of his disposition, generally beloved of all true hearted Scotsmen." From his grandfather, the King, he received large grants of land in Kintyre. In 1333, at the age of seventeen, under the inspection of his kinsman Sir James Stewart, he commanded the second division of the Scots army at the disastrous Battle of Halidon Hill. Many Stewarts of the different branches fell at this battle and the English made much of their victory, claiming that Halidon Hill had wiped out the shame of Bannockburn. The English soldier poet, Lawrence Minot, expresses this sentiment,

"Scots out of Berwick, and out of Aberdeen,
At the Burn of Bannock ye were far too keen.
Many guiltless men ye slew, as was clearly seen,
But King Edward has avenged it now, and fully
too, I ween."

Robert the Steward was compelled to hide in Bute, was forfeited by the English King, and his office of High Steward claimed by the Earl of Arundel, who pretended a right to it on account of his descent from William, the elder brother of Walter, the first Steward

of the family. The following year Robert Stewart escaped from Bute, recovered his own castle of Du-noon, and reduced the Island of Bute, compelling the people of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire to acknowledge David II. On the death of Sir Andrew Moray, the Regent, in 1338, the command of the Scots army devolved on the Steward, by whose exertions the English were eventually driven from the country. In 1341, when Stirling and Edinburgh were in Scottish hands, it was deemed safe to bring back David II from France, where he had been sent in 1334. In October 1346, when David II was defeated and taken prisoner by the English at the Battle of Neville's Cross, the remains of the Scottish army were safely brought back to Scotland by the Earl of March and the Steward. David lived happily in England, while Robert Stewart ruled Scotland, and evinced no strong desire for the return of the King. The liberation of the King was, in 1357, effected by the Steward, his own eldest son being one of the hostages sent to England in the sovereign's stead. But in 1363, the son of Robert the Bruce went to London, and offered to sell the freedom of Scotland to the grandson of Edward I; the proposal being that the succession to the throne of Scotland be settled on Prince Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of the English king. This proposal being made to the Scots Parliament evoked the reply, "Never will we have an Englishman to rule over us," and the Steward assembled his followers to enforce his right of succession, which had been confirmed by a former Parliament. The King however awed them into submission, but he himself was compelled to respect the law of succession as established by Robert the Bruce, and conferred the Earldom of Carrick upon the eldest son of the Steward. The Earldom of Stra-

thern had already been conferred on the Steward. Nevertheless there remained a suppressed feud between the King, who was childless, and the Steward, the heir to the throne. David, having lost his first wife in 1362, now, in 1368, married Margaret Logie, who had already been four times a bride, and contrived to involve his country in every kind of trouble and disgrace. He divorced Margaret Logie, an action attributed to an intention on her part to bring in a "warming pan" heir. Because of her intrigues the King had, in January 1369, imprisoned the Steward and his notorious son, the Wolf of Badenoch, in Loch Leven Castle. King David II died in Edinburgh Castle on the 22nd February, 1370. The three estates were convened at Linlithgow to choose a king. In 1318, Parliament had, as we have seen, settled the succession on the descendants of the Princess Marjory, daughter of Robert the Bruce, and Walter, the Steward of Scotland. Now, an opposing claim was put forward by Earl William of Douglas, but he could not defeat the claim of Robert Stewart, the successor established by the Bruce, and supported by Dunbar, March, Moray and Erskine, who held among them Edinburgh, Stirling and Dumbarton, the three chief strongholds of the Kingdom. Thus, the first Stewart King, Robert II, ascended the throne.

The direct male line of the elder branch of the Stewarts continued upon the throne of Scotland, in unbroken succession from father to son, down to James V, who was succeeded by his daughter, Mary, Queen of Scots. Her son, James VI of Scotland and I of England, took descent on his father's side through the Earl of Lennox, the head of the second branch.

Having told the early history of the main line of the house of Stewart, and of their accession to the throne,

it is not intended in this story of the family to give a mere chronological summary of occurrences connected with the reign of each one of their descendants who occupied the throne, and whose story has been told again and again in national history; but, rather, to tell of other branches of the Stewarts and the numerous families of the name, which have, at different periods, diverged from the main stock, and produced many notable figures in the life and history of their times.

Before concluding this chapter on the origin of the family, it is interesting to note that at the time of the second Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria, a chart was prepared by an English clergyman showing the descent of the Royal family from Judah. It is in the form of a tabular pedigree of one thousand names, which shows the line of ancestry through the house of Stuart, back to Robert II, and traces both the paternal and maternal line of the first Stewart King, through Kenneth Mac Alpine, to Fergus Mor Mac Earca. The line is then carried further back through Ferquhad, the son of Angus the Prolific, to Tea Tephi, the daughter of Zedekiah, who married Heremon the ancestor of the ancient Irish and Scottish Kings. From Zedekiah the line is traced back through the Kings of Judah to the wise King Solomon, son of David, and thence through nine generations to Judah. The author of the chart takes as his texts, "I will not fail David," and the following from the 89th Psalm: "His seed also will I make to endure for ever, and his throne as the days of Heaven."

CHAPTER II.



CONSIDERATION of the early branches and cadets of the Stewart family necessitates a return to Walter, the third Steward. As mentioned in the preceding chapter, his third son was Sir Walter Stewart, called Bailloch or the freckled. Having married the younger sister of the Countess of Menteith, Sir Walter claimed the Earldom in right of his wife, and by favor of the Estates of the realm, in 1258, obtained it,—and kept it. He had two sons, Alexander, his successor, and Sir John Stewart of Ruskie. Alexander's grandson, Alan, Earl of Menteith, was succeeded by a daughter, married to Sir John Graham, who in her right became Earl of Menteith. The second son, Sir John Stewart of Ruskie, who was also known as Sir John de Menteith, appears in history as the betrayer of William Wallace. The story, much clouded by legend, says that Wallace was in hiding from the English King, who had offered rewards for his capture. Sir John's sister's son, who was in Wallace's service, warned his uncle of Wallace's purpose to meet Bruce on Glasgow Muir, whereupon Sir John sent out a spy to observe the house where Wallace lay, and surrounding the cottage of Lumloch, captured him in his bed. Whether betrayal is the correct description of Sir John's action is questionable. Treachery on the part of a fellow countryman, and an old comrade in arms, undoubtedly adds romance to the capture of the national hero, but as a matter of fact, Sir John was at that time actually in the service of the English King,

and held the responsible office of Governor of Dumbarton Castle. It is possible he only performed a disagreeable duty.

The fourth Steward, Alexander, also had a younger son, known as Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl. From his father, he received the Barony of Garlies, and is thus described in Nisbet's Heraldry: "Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, second son of Alexander, High Steward of Scotland, born in the year 1246." He married Margaret, "the heiress of Bonkyl, a virgine of great beauties." In 1292, he was one of the auditors for Robert the Bruce, and his name appears second in the sixteen hundred or more names in the Ragman Roll, the preceding name being that of James Stewart, his elder brother the High Steward. Sir John fought with Wallace at the Battle of Falkirk, and with him were the men of Bute, who were known as the Lord High Steward's Brandanes.

"Thare Jhon Stwart a-pon fute
With him the Brandanys thare of Bute."

The Brandanes were almost wholly slain in the Battle, and Sir John, the "braw and worthy Knycht," as Blind Harry calls him, was also killed. A monument to his memory at Falkirk states, "Here lies a Scottish hero, Sir John Stewart, killed at the Battle of Falkirk, 22 July, 1298." He had seven sons, upon each of whom Robert the Bruce bestowed honors and estates, and from whom many noble and ancient families descended.

The eldest of the seven sons, Sir Alexander Stewart, of Bonkyl succeeded, and his son, Sir John, was, in 1327, created Earl of Angus, after the forfeiture of de Umphrville. He died in December, 1331, leaving an only son Thomas, Earl of Angus, whose son, also

Thomas, the third Earl of Angus of the name of Stewart, died in 1377 without issue, when the title devolved upon his sister, Lady Margaret Stewart. She married, as her second husband, William, first Earl of Douglas, by whom she was the mother of George de Douglas, granted the Earldom of Angus by King Robert II, in 1389.

The second son of Sir John of Bonkyl, was known as Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn in Ayrshire. With two other brothers he was killed at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333. He left a son Sir Alexander of Darnley, who died in 1372, whose third son, also Sir Alexander of Darnley, died in 1404, leaving an eldest son, Sir John Stewart of Darnley, knighted in 1383 and killed at Orleans, 1429. From him descended the Earls and Dukes of Lennox. Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, eldest surviving son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, and husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, was the fifth in descent from Sir John of Darnley. From Sir William Stewart, a younger brother of Sir John of Darnley, are descended the Earls of Galloway and their cadets, among whom are the Stuarts of Castle-milk. Sir William is more fully referred to later, his son having married the heiress of Dalswinton.

The third son of Sir John of Bonkyl, Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, received for his services to Robert the Bruce a grant of the lands of Dalswinton, which had been forfeited by the Comyns. The Barony of Garlies, conferred on his grandfather, Alexander, fourth High Steward, by King Alexander III, for his services in defeating Hakon at the Battle of Largs, in 1263, was also granted to Sir Walter. He was succeeded by his son, Sir John Stewart of Dalswinton, who was captured by the English at the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346. His son Sir Walter, left an

only child and heiress, Marion Stewart of Dalswinton, who, in 1396, married Sir John Stewart, elder son of Sir William Stewart. This Sir William figures in different records as, "de Jedworth," "de Tevitdale," and "de Foresta," and, as already mentioned, was the younger son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley. Sir William is mentioned by Froissart as one of the Scottish leaders at Otterburn in 1388, and was killed by Hotspur, when a prisoner, after the Battle of Homildon, in 1402.

The three brothers, Sir John Stewart of Daldon, fifth son, Sir Robert Stewart of Daldowie, sixth son, and Sir Hugh Stewart, seventh son of Sir John of Bonkyl, accompanied Edward Bruce on his expedition to Ireland. Sir John of Daldon was later killed at the Battle of Halidon Hill; from Sir Robert's grandson, Sir Alan Steuart who died in 1444, spring the Steuarts of Allanton; Sir Hugh died unmarried.

The records relating to the descendants of Sir James Stewart, the fourth son of Sir John of Bonkyl, are of particular interest. Robert the Bruce granted him a charter of the lands of Peristoun and Warwickhill, in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. He was at the Battle of Bannockburn, 1314, and was killed at Halidon Hill in 1333, with his brothers, Sir Alan and Sir John. Lord Hailes in his Annals points out, that "At Halidon two Stewarts fought, the one Alan of Dreghorn, the paternal ancestor of Charles I, and the other, James, his brother, the maternal ancestor of Oliver Cromwell." Alan of Dreghorn was, as has been mentioned, the ancestor of Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, father of James VI and I, while Cromwell's mother was said to be descended from the Stewarts of Ely. Lord Hailes was of opinion that the latter family came from Sir James Stewart of Peristoun, through the

Rosyth family; but that Cromwell took descent from the Stewarts has been denied, more especially by Rye in the "Genealogist." Sir James of Peristoun left three sons, Sir John, who died without male issue; Sir Alan who had a son, Sir John, who died without issue; and Sir Robert.

Sir Robert Stewart was designed of Innermeath, and had two sons Sir John and Sir Robert, the elder of whom, Sir John Stewart, was ancestor of the Clan Stewart of Appin, referred to more fully in the next chapter. Sir John married, about 1386, Isabel, the younger daughter and co-heiress of John de Ergadia, Lord of Lorn; and Sir Robert his brother married Janet, her elder sister. In 1388, Sir Robert and his wife Janet resigned their portion of the lands of Lorn in favor of Sir John, who also received from Robert II a confirmatory charter of Lorn. Sir John Stewart thus succeeded to the estates of the ancient family of the MacDougals of Lorn, and quartered the lymphad, or galley, of Lorn with his paternal coat of arms. He had five sons, Robert his successor; Archibald; Sir James, called the Black Knight of Lorn; Alexander, ancestor of the Stewarts of Grandtully; and William.

To mention first Sir James, the second son, the Black Knight of Lorn. He married, in 1439, the Lady Joan Beauport, eldest daughter of John, Marquess of Dorset, granddaughter of John of Gaunt, and widow of James I. The Black Knight of Lorn was at this time closely allied to the house of Douglas, and Sir Alexander Livingston, who, with Crichton the Chancellor, was in control of the affairs of the kingdom, became alarmed at the probable accession of power to that great family. Seeing that the Black Knight, as husband of the Queen Mother, who was custodian

of the person of the young King James II, might insist on a principal share in the direction of the King, Livingston threw him and his brother William into prison, and confined the Queen Mother to her private apartments until she signed a deed surrendering the control of the king. After his release Sir James went abroad, where he died, leaving three sons, John, Earl of Athole; Sir James Stewart, called "Hearty James," created Earl of Buchan, in 1466; and Andrew, Bishop of Moray.

Sir John Stewart, the eldest son of the Black Knight of Lorn, was created Earl of Athole in 1457, and, in 1460, obtained from his half brother, James II, a charter of the lordship of Balveny, in portion with Margaret Douglas, known as the Fair Maid of Galloway, daughter of the Earl of Douglas. His son, and successor, John, was killed at Flodden. The next Earl, also John, was noted for his great hospitality and princely style of living and died in 1542. Dorothea, the daughter and heiress of the fifth Earl married William Murray, Earl of Tullibardine, who, in 1626, resigned the Earldom of Tullibardine in favor of Sir Patrick Murray, on condition of the revival of the Earldom of Athole in his wife and her descendants. The Earldom thus passed to the Murray line.

Hearty James, the second son of the Black Knight, obtained, in 1466, the title Earl of Buchan, and, in 1471, on the fall of Lord Boyd, was made High Chamberlain of Scotland. He died about 1500. His son and grandson both succeeded to the title. John Stewart, the eldest son of the latter, had a daughter, Christian Stewart, who succeeded to the title, and married a Douglas.

To return to Sir Robert Stewart, the eldest son of Sir John of Innermeath and Lorn. On the death of

his father Sir Robert became Lord of Lorn and Innermeath, and married, about 1409, Margaret the fourth daughter of Robert, first Duke of Albany. His eldest son and successor, Sir John Stewart, Lord of Lorn and Innermeath, had three daughters, who married, Isobel to Colin Campbell, first Earl of Argyll; Margaret, to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy; and Marion, to Arthur Campbell of Ottar. There is some question as to the order of birth of the three daughters, and of the manner in which the Lordship of Lorn passed to the Argyll family; but by the marriage of these daughters the Lordship of Lorn became vested in the Earls of Argyll. Sir John also had, by a daughter of Mac Laren of Ardveitch, a son Dugald, the founder of the Clan Appin Stewarts referred to in the next chapter.

Turning next to the younger sons of Robert II, the first of the Stewart kings, we find that the most notable of such sons by his first wife Elizabeth Mure were Robert, Earl of Fife and later Duke of Albany, and Alexander the Wolf of Badenoch.

Robert Stewart, first Duke of Albany was the third son of Robert II by his first wife. The name Albany is probably derived from the Pictish word Alban, meaning the superior height, and in early times was the appellation of the whole island. The Scottish highlanders called themselves "Gael Albinn." The word however later came to mean the mountainous district comprising Appin and Glenurchy in Argyllshire, Athole and Breadalbane in Perthshire, and part of Lochaber in Invernessshire. Robert Stewart was born in 1339, and in 1371 was created Earl of Fife. In 1389, in consequence of the advanced age of his father, the King, and the bodily infirmity of his elder brother, the Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert

III, who had been rendered lame in early youth through the kick of a horse, Robert, Earl of Fife, was appointed Governor of the Kingdom. In April, 1390, his father Robert II died, and his elder brother John, succeeded to the throne under the name of Robert III, that of John being considered unfortunate. The new king allowed the management of the kingdom to remain in the hands of the Earl of Fife, but the king's son, Prince David, now Earl of Carrick and heir apparent, compelled his retirement, and got himself named Regent. Up to this time the title of Duke had not been in use in Scotland, but at a meeting between the Earl of Fife and Prince David, Earl of Carrick, with the English John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the English nobleman claimed certain precedence from his superior title. This was not relished by the Prince and his uncle, and the first introduction of the ducal title into Scotland was the consequence, the Earl of Carrick being created Duke of Rothesay, and the Earl of Fife becoming Duke of Albany. The Duke of Rothesay was of wild and dissipated habits, his levity of conduct giving much offense, and in 1402 occurred his tragic death, the guilt for which is generally attached to Albany. The historian, Boece, after telling of the death of the Prince's mother, the Queen, proceeds, "Be quhais deith succedit gret displesir to hir son, David Duk of Rothesay; for during hir life he was haldin in virtews and honest occupatioun, eftir hir deith he began to rage in all maner of insolence." Boece tells how the King sent letters to his brother, the Duke of Albany, to "intertene his said son the Duk of Rothesay and to leir him honest and civil maners." According to tradition, Albany seems to have "leired" him manners by the following method. "The Duk of Albany tuk the Duk of Rothesay and

brocht him to Falkland and inclusit him in the tour thairof without ony meit or drink." In fact, starved him to death. After Rothesay's death Albany was given full sway by the feeble king, but roused to a suspicion of his ambitious designs, as next heir to the crown if the king's children should be displaced, the king sent his only surviving son, James, then in his eleventh year, to France for safety. On the passage the ship was captured by the English, and the Prince imprisoned in the Tower of London. Robert III died of a broken heart, and Albany was confirmed by Parliament, in the Regency. He continued to administer the affairs of the kingdom until his death, which took place at Stirling Castle on the 3rd September, 1420, at the age of eighty-one.

His son, Murdoch Stewart, second Duke of Albany, was known during his father's lifetime as the Earl of Fife. Taken prisoner at the Battle of Homildon in 1402, he was exchanged for Henry Percy, Duke of Northumberland, and on the death of his father, in 1420, in the absence of James I, succeeded as Governor. Upon King James' return and coronation at Scone, the Duke performed the ceremony of installing him on the throne. He claimed this privilege as Earl of Fife, successor of Macduff the conqueror of Macbeth. After James I was in power, considering the Albany faction a cause of danger, he, in 1425, ordered the arrest of the Duke, and of his younger son Alexander. The eldest son of Albany, Walter, had already been imprisoned on the Bass Rock. There is no record of any charge against Albany and his sons, but Walter the eldest son was executed before Stirling Castle, on 24th May, 1425, and the next day Albany himself, his son Alexander, and the aged Earl of Lennox shared a similar fate on the Heading Hill. The

youngest son, James, escaped to the Highlands and collected a band of followers, sacked Dumbarton, and killed, among others, the king's uncle Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, known as the Red Stewart. He then escaped to Ireland, where he married one of the Mac Donalds, their son, James, being the ancestor of the Stewarts of Ardvoirlich. The king took vengeance on those of James' followers captured in Scotland, causing them, when alive, to be torn limb from limb by horses.

The Wolf of Badenoch is the name by which the fourth son of Robert II is best known in history. Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, was nearly seven feet in height, of enormous strength, and his atrocities and almost regal hospitalities give a fascination to an historic figure. The outrage which, in 1390, gained for the Wolf everlasting infamy, was the raid on Forres and Elgin. He had no children by his wife, and had left her, to live with another, Mariota, a daughter of Athyn. By her he had several sons, and his Countess appealed to the Bishops of Moray and Ross for redress. In revenge the Wolf seized upon some lands belonging to the Bishop of Moray, who excommunicated him. The Wolf, now thoroughly exasperated, sent round the Fiery Cross and gathering his fierce followers, called by Wyntoun, "Wyld, wykkyd Hielandmen," he swooped down on Forres, which he burned, with the Church and the Archdeacon's house. He then proceeded to Elgin, where he arrived on the feast of the Blessed Abbot Botolph, in June, 1390. He burned the Cathedral city, the parish Church, the Maison Dieu, and eighteen of the houses of the Canons, "and what is most grievously to be lamented, the noble and highly adorned Church of Moray, the delight of the country and ornament of the kingdom, with all the books, charters and goods

of the country placed therein." The story is, that the indemnification obtained by the See was that the Wolf stood for three days barefooted at the great gate of Elgin Cathedral. This must, however, have been later, for so autocratic and savage was the Wolf, during the greater part of his life, that he governed a practically independent little kingdom. But, if tradition can be relied on, in spite of the record of his life, he died in the very richest odour of sanctity in the year 1394, and was buried in Dunkeld Cathedral. He had five natural sons by Mariota, the daughter of Athyn; Alexander; Sir Andrew of Sandhauch; Walter; James; and Duncan. The Earldom of Buchan fell into the hands of the Crown, and was conferred, in 1406, on his cousin John Stewart.

The eldest natural son, Alexander Stewart, had a more brilliant career as a political and military free lance than even the Wolf, and as commander on the bloody field of Harlaw, in 1411, stayed the victorious and ravaging progress of Donald, Lord of the Isles, and his Highland host. Donald of the Isles, to maintain his claim to the Earldom of Ross, with "Fifty thousand Hielanmen, A marching to Harlaw," invaded the country south of the mountains, with the intention of sacking Aberdeen, and was met at Harlaw by Alexander Stewart, then Earl of Mar, at the head of the Lowlanders. The "Hielanmen" lost more than nine hundred men, and the Lowlanders five hundred; but neither side could claim actual superiority in the battle. As the old ballad has it,

"On Monandy at mornin',
The battle it began,
On Saturday at gloamin'
Ye'd scarce tell wha had wan.
And sic a weary buryin'

The like ye never saw
As there was the Sunday after that
On the muirs down by Harlaw."

Donald's purpose was however frustrated, and the victory claimed by the Earl of Mar has been declared by the historian Burton to have done more for the civilization of Scotland than even the victory of Bannockburn. Regarding Alexander Stewart's marriage to the Countess of Mar, the story is told that he stormed her Castle of Kildrummie, wed her by violence or persuasion, and carried off the Earldom from the lawful heirs. But the story goes on to tell, that in order to palliate his conduct he later presented himself at the Castle gate of Kildrummie, and surrendered to the Countess the castle and all therein, in testimony of which he delivered the keys into her hand. The Countess, holding the keys in her hand, then chose Alexander for her husband, and on free marriage gave him her castle and the Earldom of Mar. The Countess died without issue. From 1411 until his death, Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, was one of the foremost men in Scotland. Brilliant and versatile he became one of Scotland's greatest captains, statesmen and patriots. Upon his death, in 1435, the title and estates reverted to the Crown.

The ancient title of Earl of Athole was conferred on Walter Stewart, the second son of Robert II, by his second wife Euphemia Ross. He was engaged in the conspiracy of his kinsman, Sir Robert Graham, against James I, one of the objects of which was the placing of the crown on the head of Sir Robert Stewart, the Earl's grandson, who was Chamberlain to the king. James I went from Edinburgh to Perth to keep Christmas, 1436, with the Black Friars at Perth. On his way thither, at the Water of Leith, he was met

by a Highland wise-wife, who told him, "My Lord the King, if you cross this water you will never return again alive." The King, however, disregarded her warning. While in Perth, the King took up residence in the Abbey of the Black Friars, and on the night appointed, 20th February, 1437, Sir Robert Stewart, the Chamberlain, placed planks across the moat of the Abbey, also unlocking the gates and doors of the Abbey, and Graham and his followers, amounting to nearly three hundred men, entered the Abbey. The King, in his night robe and slippers, was conversing with the Queen and her ladies before retiring. He had spent the evening with the nobles and ladies of the Court, the Earl of Athole and Sir Robert Stewart among them. The Highland sorceress again attempted to warn the King, but was refused admittance owing to the lateness of the hour. The conspirators were heard approaching, and the King guessed that they were coming to murder him. He wrenched up a plank in the floor, and hid in the vault below, used as a sewer. The Queen and her ladies attempted to hold the door of the room shut, and Catherine Douglas thrust her arm across the door in the place of the bar which had been removed. Soon the brave Douglas' arm was broken, and the conspirators rushed into the room, but, not finding the King, would have left the apartment had not the King turned impatient, and called to one of the ladies to help him out of the hiding place. Then two of the murderers leapt into the vault, but the King though unarmed, put up so brave a fight that Graham was compelled to spring down and thrust his sword through the King's body. Queen Joanna made so strict a search for the assassins that within a month most of them were in prison. Sir Robert Graham was tortured and executed; the Earl of Athole be-

headed, being first set upon the pillory, his head encircled with a red hot crown on which was inscribed, "The King of Traitors"; while the flesh of Sir Robert Stewart was torn from his body with pincers.

The fourth Stewart King, James II, had three younger sons, Alexander Stewart, Duke of Albany, whose son and successor died in France without lawful issue; David Stewart, Earl of Moray, who died young; and John Stewart, Earl of Mar, who was murdered in Craigmillar Castle.

The two younger sons of James III were, James Stewart, Duke of Ross and Archbishop of St. Andrews, who died at the early age of 28, and John Stewart, Earl of Mar.

CHAPTER III.



SWING to the fact that the Chief or head of the Stewarts was also the occupant of the Throne, the relationship between the various branches or members of the family and the head of the house somewhat differed from the usual ties connecting the clansmen with their chieftain. The distinctive quality of the clan was, in a considerable degree, lost in a more general national sentiment. The family, however, had their distinguishing badge and tartan. The badge of the original Stewarts was the darag, or oak, the superstitious Highlanders foreseeing ill fortune from the choice of an emblem not an evergreen. The cluaran, or thistle, became the badge of the Royal Stuarts and the national emblem.

“Hail! Emblem proud to Scotland long endeared,
Begirt with threat’ning points which never failed.
When England’s sons her thorn-couched spears
upreared
Thou shook’st thy bearded head and still pre-
vailed.”

The usual family tartan is the well known red-colored pattern commonly known as the Royal Stuart Tartan. The effect of a large body of men crossing a hill, clothed in the red Stuart tartan, contrasting with the dark colored heath, has been described “as if the hill were on fire.” Four other tartans belonging to the family are known as, The Dress Tartan, containing more white than red; The Old Tartan; The Hunting Tartan; and the Bonnie Prince Charlie Tartan.

The Stewarts of Appin, the Clan Appin, together

with the Athole branches of the family, were considered in the Highlands as forming the Clan Stewart. The district of Appin forms the north-west corner of Argyllshire, a small rivulet, called Con Ruagh or red bog, dividing the lands of the Stewarts of Appin from the Campbells. The Stewart Chief of the Clan Appin was known as Mac Iain Stiubhart nan Appin, and the Ettrick Shepherd's ballad, "The Stewarts of Appin," runs thus,

"I sing of a land that was famous of yore,
 The land of green Appin, the ward of the flood,
 Where every grey cairn that broods over the
 shore,
 Marks graves of the royal, the valiant, or good.
 The land where the strains of grey Ossian were
 framed.
 The land of fair Selma, and reign of Fingal,
 And late of a race, that with tears must be named,
 The noble Clan Stewart, the bravest of all."

The first of the Chiefs of Appin was Dugald Stewart, who, as already told, was the son of Sir John Stewart, Lord of Lorn and Innermeath, by a daughter of MacLaren of Ardveich.

In 1451, Sir John executed a deed granting to John MacDougal of Lorn and his son John Keir MacDougal, certain lands, including the Castle of Dunolly and the guardianship and pupilage of his heirs. John MacDougal, was Sir John's nearest relative of the family of Mac Dougal, as well as chief of the clan, and it is possible that the Lord of Lorn desired by his generosity to his kinsman, and the trust he reposed in him, to secure his support and that of the clan MacDougal, for his youthful son, Dugald, then about six years old, whom he intended to make his heir. We have seen that Dugald's mother was of the clan MacLaren. Sir John Stewart had been at the tryst at Crieff, it being

customary for the chiefs to attend these trysts, where many affairs of business and politics were arranged, and, on his return, he met in Glenfillan with a wedding party from Ardveich. He joined the party and became enamoured of the daughter of the house. Dugald, their son, was born in 1445, and records say that he resided at Ardveich until 1463, when his father sent him a message directing him to come to Dunstaffnage Castle with his mother. They set out as bridal party, with pipes and banners. The MacLaren tradition records that as Dugald was on the way to Dunstaffnage with his mother and the bridal party, he was met by an aged Highland woman, who had the gift of second sight, and who asked him, "Whither are you bound for today?" to which Dugald replied, "I am going to receive some justice." To this the aged dame answered, "I have had a dream that, as you have been for eighteen years known as Dugald, the illegitimate of Ardveich, so will you for twenty eight years be known as the head of the Stewarts of Lorn." It was in 1469 that Dugald's uncle Walter, made over to the Earl of Argyll his alleged claim to Lorn, and Dugald, till his death in 1497, was the acknowledged head of the Stewarts of Lorn, a period of twenty-eight years.

Shortly before the time Dugald and his mother set out for Dunstaffnage, Alan MacDougal, an illegitimate son of MacDougal, had joined a conspiracy in opposition to his brother, John Keir MacDougal, chief of the clan, and who had remained loyal to the crown. It became well known that Sir John Stewart of Lorn had sent for the daughter of MacLaren of Ardveich in order that their marriage might legitimate their son. The possession of Lorn by a just and powerful noble like Sir John, and the probability of his being succeeded by the youthful Dugald, backed

by his mother's clan, was no doubt a great obstacle to the plans of Alan MacDougal and his confederates; and according to the traditions of the MacLaren family, Alan stabbed Sir John in Dunstaffnage Castle shortly before the arrival of the bridal party. The tradition of the Stewarts is, that the murder was committed when Sir John was actually on his way from the Castle to the Chapel, which was close at hand, where the marriage was to be performed. The murderers fled, and Dugald would have pursued, but the priest pointed out that no time was to be lost in having the marriage completed, as Sir John was mortally wounded. The rite was accordingly performed, the priest assisting the dying Sir John to place the ring on the bride's finger. Alan MacDougal got possession of Dunstaffnage Castle, whether in the confusion consequent on the murder, or after the battle with Dugald at Leac-a-dotha, is not known. Dugald Stewart's succession, in 1463 was not a peaceable one. He hastened to Strathearn and Balquidder to raise the MacLarens, and having been joined by his father's retainers and followers from Lorn, marched to Leac-a-dotha, at the head of Loch Awe. A battle ensued in which Dugald was defeated after a fierce and bloody fight. Dugald retreated with his followers into Upper Lorn, or Appin. Many of the Stewarts then made the exodus known as the "Inveich mor," or great flitting, from the southern part of Lorn to Upper Lorn or Appin, following the fortunes of Dugald, as chief of the clan. Reinforced by these clansmen, Dugald avenged his father's death at a battle, called the battle of Stalc, in which Alan MacDougal, his father's murderer was killed.

A compromise was now entered into, by which Dugald's uncle, Walter, retained Innermeath; Lorn

was retained by Argyll, who gave Glenurchy his share; and Dugald was established in Appin. Though Dugald Stewart by this enforced compromise gave up the Lordship of Lorn, his descendants were recognized as representing the noble house of Stewart of Lorn, and continued to bear the arms of Lorn. Dugald held his lands of Appin without molestation, and in 1497, or 1498, led his followers to the aid of the MacLarens against the MacDonalds of Keppoch. In the battle which ensued Dugald was killed. He had married a daughter of MacDougal of Nether Lorn, a marriage probably arranged to stop the blood feud between the two families, and had three sons. The eldest, Duncan his successor, never married, and was succeeded by the second son, Alan, who with five sons accompanied King James IV to the disastrous field of Flodden. Alan died at an advanced age about the year 1562. He had married a daughter of Cameron of Lochiel, and had five sons, Duncan the fourth of Appin; John, of whom the first Stewarts of Strathgarry; Dugald, of whom the Stewarts of Achnacone; James, of whom Fasnaclloch; and Alexander, of whom Invernahyle. Duncan married Janet Gordon; and had one son, John, called from his complexion and his maternal descent, Gordonich-baan, the fair Gordon. He married, first, Katherine, daughter of John Campbell (Gorm), first of Lochnell, by whom he had one son, Duncan his successor; and secondly, a daughter of MacDougal of Muidart who bore him a son John, afterwards of Ardsheal. Duncan succeeded his father in 1595. He was succeeded by his son, also Duncan, who was followed by his son, again Duncan, who took the field at the head of the Clan Stewart to join the Marquess of Montrose at the Battle of Inverlochy, 1645, where the Clan behaved with great valor, in-

spired, as Hogg says, by their loyalty to the head of the House of Stewart, and by their desire to avenge the many injuries they had sustained from Argyll, who was utterly defeated with the loss of fifteen hundred men.

The Marching Song of the Clan Stewart is said to have been first used when the Clan was marching to Inverlochy, and has been translated as follows:

“The heath clad Ben we’ll soon ascend,
 Through Glen Laoigh we’ll soon descend,
 Our points of steel we’ll swiftly send,
 Thro’ every loon that bars us.
 We will up and march away,
 We will up and march away,
 We will up and march away,
 Daring let of all men.

O’er the hills we’ll speed along,
 Through Glencoe unwearied on,
 Our King the burden of our song,
 Asking leave of no man.

To Glengarry and Lochiel
 Ever with us, true and leal;
 Keppoch, too, who seeks our weal,
 Is there in spite of all men.

MacPhersons come, in deeds not small,
 MacKenzies also at our call,
 Whose battle frenzy will appal,
 And fill our foes with awe then.

MacGregors, fierce when man to man,
 Join with the Royal Stewart clan;
 Blow up the pipes, march proudly on,
 Daring let of all men.
 We will up and march away,
 We will up and march away,
 We will up and march away,
 Daring let of all men.”

The Chief of Appin was forfeited in person and estate, but the forfeiture was, of course, cancelled on the accession of Charles II. He married Jean, daughter of Campbell of Glenurchy, but had no male issue, his lands and the Chiefship passing on his death, about 1685, to his nephew Robert Stewart. Robert joined Dundee, and is believed to have himself fought at Killiecrankie, 1689, although the Clan did not come up in time for the Battle. He was attainted, taken prisoner by the Governor of Inverlochy, and sent prisoner to Glasgow, but was released. He was, however, at the famous hunting party of the Earl of Mar, 27th August, 1715, on the Braes of Mar, and took the field with two hundred and fifty men in support of James Stuart, the Chevalier St. George. He fought with the Clan at the Battle of Sheriffmuir on the 13th November, was for a second time attainted, but took refuge abroad, where he died between 1730 and 1739, the date is in doubt, and was succeeded by his son, Dugald to whom the estate was restored. Dugald was a boy of tender years when Prince Charles Edward unfurled the Royal Standard in Glenfinnan in 1745, and the Clan, numbering four hundred broadswords, was consequently led by Charles Stewart the fifth of Ardsheal. Dugald, was the last Baron of Appin; he had no male issue, and, in 1765, sold the estate of Appin. The representation of the Stewarts of Lorn and Appin then devolved upon the head of the family of Stewart of Ardsheal.

The first of Ardsheal was John Stewart, son of John, the fifth of Appin, born of his second wife, a daughter of MacDonald of Muidart. Duncan, second of Ardsheal, son of John, was steadfast in his loyalty to Charles I and the Stuart cause, and fought as an officer with the Clan Appin which followed the Mar-

quess of Montrose. A story connected with Charles Stewart, the fifth of Ardsheal, describes him as a man of great personal strength and a fine swordsman. In an encounter with Rob Roy in Balquidder, he wounded the celebrated freebooter, who thereupon threw his sword into Lochvoil, declaring that it was the first time it had failed him, and that Ardsheal was the first man who had drawn blood from him. In 1745, Stewart of Ardsheal led the Clan Appin when they went out with Bonnie Prince Charlie. The Stewarts of Clan Appin fought at Prestonpans, Clifton, Falkirk and Culloden, and many gave their lives for the Stuart Prince. Chambers says that the Clan suffered at Culloden more than any of the Highland Clans. The Ardsheal family alone lost eight killed and three wounded at this Battle. After the fight, Charles Stewart of Ardsheal succeeded in reaching Appin, where he lay concealed in a cave, still called Ardsheal's Cave, being supplied with food by a little girl who daily drove out a few lambs on the hill, and watched her opportunity to communicate with her Chief. He eventually escaped to France, where he died in 1757. Alexander, his son succeeded him, but died without issue, being followed by his brother Duncan, who fought for the Crown in the American War of Independence, and obtained the restoration of his paternal estate. From him the succeeding heads of the family descended.

The Stewarts of Strathgarry descended from John Stewart, second son of Alan Stewart, third of Appin. John received from his father the lands of Strathgarry, in Athole, after the return of Alan and his five sons from Flodden, in 1513. Stewart of Strathgarry, about the end of the sixteenth century, took possession of lands at Rannoch which had been held

by a MacDonald, and a party of the Clan MacDonald surprised Strathgarry, whom they slew for dispossessing their kinsman. At a meeting of the Stewarts of Appin, Athole and Balquidder, at the Bridge of Keltney, they agreed to avenge his death. His widow also procured letters of fire and sword against the MacDonalds which she obtained by going to Stirling, and showing her husband's bloody shirt to the Privy Council. The MacDonalds were surrounded by the Stewarts, and a number killed, among whom were the Laird of Glencoe and his brother. Their heads were cut off as proof to the Privy Council that their orders had been duly carried out. The messenger who carried the heads to Stirling placed them in a barrel, which he occasionally shook, and as the heads knocked against each other, cried in Gaelic, "Can't you agree?" In the eighteenth century the Strathgarry lands were sold to a cadet of the Invernahyle branch of the family.

Achnacone means the "field of dogs," and was an old hunting seat of the ancient Lords of Lorn. Dugald Stewart, first of Achnacone, was third son of Alan Stewart, third of Appin. The lands were given to Dugald by his father, soon after Flodden.

The Fasnacloich branch of the family also descended from a son of Alan Stewart, third of Appin. James Stewart, his fourth son, received the lands of Fasnacloich from his father after their return from Flodden. Fasnacloich is situated at the foot of Glen Creran, and the name signifies a field of stones or crags. Alexander Stewart, third son of John, the sixth of Fasnacloich, was present at Killiecrankie, 1689, also at Sheriffmuir in 1715. He was too old, seventy-three, to join Prince Charles Edward in 1745, but took an active part in raising the Clan Appin. Charles

Stewart, only son of Alexander, was attached to the person of the Prince as Purse Bearer, and was at Prestonpans, Falkirk and Culloden. James Stewart, eighth of Fasnacloich, was also present with the Clan Appin at Culloden, where two of the family were killed and four wounded.

The first of Invernahyle, Alexander Stewart, called Tiochail, or the Peaceful, was the fifth and youngest son of Alan, third of Appin, and received from his father the lands of Invernahyle, so called from their situation at the mouth of the Hyle, on the return from Flodden. It is told that Alexander Stewart, early one summer morning, went to an island called Eilean-'n-Stalcair, and not apprehending any danger laid his Lochaber axe by his side. A deadly feud then existed between his family and the Campbells of Dunstaffnage, and this very morning Cailean Uaine, Green Colin, brother to Campbell of Dunstaffnage, landed on the island with a party of men. Cailean Uaine came suddenly upon Invernahyle, and seized hold of the axe, exclaiming, "This is a good axe, if it had a good handle to it." Alexander Stewart immediately replied, "Has it not that?" laying his hand on it. During the struggle which followed, Alexander was murdered by Colin's men. His son Donald was hidden by his nurse from his father's murderers, and brought up by her and her husband, the smith or armorer of the Clan MacDonald. Donald, as he grew up, was noted for his great strength, and became known as Donuill-nan-ord, or Donald of the Hammers. It is said, he could take in each hand one of the large hammers, each of which required the full strength of an ordinary man, and wield both at the same time without effort. He could also dive in the river and bring up a salmon

with his hands. He attacked Dunstaffnage, and after several fights Cailean Uaine and seven Campbells were killed. This caused another feud between the Campbells and the young Chief Donald, who continued to make further attacks on the Clan Campbell.

“Donald of the Smithy, the son of the Hammer
Filled the banks of Lochawe with mourning and
clamour.”

As the Chief of Appin, Alan Stewart, was a very old man, and his eldest son, Duncan, dead, the Clan Appin was led by Donald at the Battle of Pinkie, in 1547. On their homeward march passing through Menteith, the Clan found a wedding feast prepared in one of the houses of the Earl of Menteith's tenants. Being hungry, the Clan disposed of the feast, and were pursued by the Grahams, one of whom taunted the Stewarts,

“Yellow haired Stewarts, of smartest deeds,
Who could grab at the kale in your sorest needs.”

One of the Stewarts shot the rhymer with an arrow, replying,

“If smartness of deeds is ours by descent
Then I draw—and to pierce you this arrow is
sent.”

A fight naturally followed in which the Earl of Menteith and many of his men were killed. The family of Invernahyle was out both in 1715 and 1745, and in the Battle of Culloden had four killed and twelve wounded.

The Stewarts of Athole consist almost entirely of the descendants, by his five illegitimate sons, of Sir Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, The Wolf of Badenoch, fourth son of Robert II by his first wife.

One of his natural sons, Duncan, whose disposition was as ferocious as his father's, at the head of a large number of the clan, armed with sword and targe, came down from the range of hills which divides the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar, and began to devastate the country and murder the inhabitants. Sir Walter Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, Sir Patrick Gray and Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk collected a force to repel them, and a desperate conflict took place near the water of Isla, in which the Stewarts were overpowered, and the greater part of them slain.

Another of the Wolf of Badenoch's natural sons, James Stewart, was the ancestor of the family of Garth, from which proceed almost all the other Athole Stewarts. According to tradition, a battle is said to have been fought in Glenlyon, between the M'Ivers, who claimed it as their territory, and Stewart of Garth, commonly called "The Fierce Wolf," which terminated in the utter defeat of the M'Ivers, and their expulsion from the district. The possessions of the Athole Stewarts lay mainly on the north side of Loch Tay.

The Stewarts of Ardvoirlich, Perthshire, descended from James Stewart, called James the Gross, fourth and only surviving son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. The third son of James the Gross, also James, was the immediate ancestor of the Ardvoirlich branch. A descendant, another James Stewart, rendered himself notorious by the assassination of his friend, Lord Kilpont, son of the Earl of Airth and Menteith. Lord Kilpont, had joined the Marquess of Montrose in 1644. It is said, James Stewart wishing to ingratiate himself with the Covenanters had formed a plan to slay Montrose, but wished the assistance of Lord Kilpont, who indignantly re-

jected the proposal. Stewart alarmed lest Kilpont might report the matter, drew his dirk and killed him. This took place in Montrose's camp, near Collace, and Stewart fled and joined Argyll, then in arms against Montrose. Preserved at Ardvoirlich for centuries, a lump of pure white rock crystal bound with four bands of silver and known by the name of the Clach Dearg of Ardvoirlich, or Red Stone of Ardvoirlich, from its red tinge on being held to the light, was long considered to have magical properties, and a sure cure for cattle if they were given to drink the water in which the Clach Dearg had been dipped.

The ancestor of the Stewarts of Grandtully, Perthshire, was James Stewart of Peristoun and Warwickhill, fourth son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, second son of Alexander, the fourth Lord High Steward of Scotland.

John Stewart, the first of Urrard, was a son of Robert Stewart of Fincastle, lineally descended from John Stewart, one of the progenitors of the Athole Stewarts, and fourth natural son of the Wolf of Badenoch, son of King Robert II.

The first Baronet of Coltness was Sir James Stewart, second son of James Stewart of Allanton. The third Baronet, Sir James Denham Steuart, having been introduced to Prince Charles Edward at Rome, joined the Prince on his arrival in Edinburgh in 1745. The Prince dispatched him on a mission to the French Court, where he was at the time of the Battle of Culloden. Being excepted in the Act of Indemnity, he resided abroad for eighteen years, returning to Scotland in 1763.

The Stewarts of Drumin, Banffshire, and later of Belladrum, Invernesshire, trace their descent from Robert II. Sir Walter Stewart of Strathaven was a

natural son of Alexander, the Wolf of Badenoch, 4th son of the King, and was knighted at the Battle of Harlaw in 1411. His son, Sir Walter Stewart, obtained the lands of Drumin, in 1471.

The Stewarts of Binny descended from Sir Robert Stewart of Torbolton and Cruickston, second son of Walter, the third Steward of Scotland. They were previously designated of Torbane and Raiss, Halrig and Shawood.

The Stewarts of Physgill and Glenturk, Wigtownshire, descend from John Stewart, second son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies.

The family of Stewart, now Shaw-Stewart, of Blackhall and Greenock, Renfrewshire, took descent from Sir John Stewart, one of the natural sons of Robert III. From his father, the King, Sir John received charters of the lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall and Auchingoun. Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, the seventh in descent from Sir John, was created a Baronet in 1667.

The Stewarts of Glen Ogle are descendants of Appin; the family of Tonderghie, Wigtownshire, is a branch of the noble house of Galloway; and the old families of Baldonan, Annat, Gartnafuaroe, and the original Stewarts of Glenbuckie all descended from James Stewart, son of Murdoch, second Duke of Albany.

The Balquidder Stewarts derived their origin from illegitimate branches of the Albany family.

The Stewarts of Ballintoy took descent from Archibald Stewart of Largayan, who, in 1544, was an influential leader in the rebellion which Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox organized in opposition to the Regency of Arran, during the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots. On the failure of that movement he

was forfeited, and his lands sold. His sons emigrated to Ireland about the year 1560. James Stewart, one of the first settlers, left two sons, Ninian and David. The place of settlement is said to have been Dunseverick, from whence the family removed to Ballintoy. The Stewarts of Tynne and Donegal emigrated from Scotland to Ireland shortly after this period, and the Stewarts of Drumbridge also descended from Scottish stock. Other branches of the family in Ireland are mentioned in a later chapter.

Steuart of Allanton, an ancient family in Lanarkshire, lineally descended from Sir Robert Stewart of Daldowie, sixth son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, son of Alexander the fourth Lord High Steward of Scotland. Sir John bestowed, in 1290, the estate of Daldowie in Clydesdale on his son, Sir Robert, who fought at Bannockburn, and with three of his brothers, Sir Alan, Sir Walter and Sir Hugh, accompanied Edward Bruce to Ireland in 1315. From Alan Stewart of Daldowie, who was killed in 1385 in battle against the English, descended James Stewart of Allanton who had two sons, Sir Walter, born in 1606, and Sir James of Coltness, twice Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Sir Walter Stewart of Allanton married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill. It is recorded that Oliver Cromwell, in 1650, after the Battle of Dunbar, halted at Allanton House where he was hospitably entertained by Lady Stewart, and where he passed the night. Sir Walter, being a Royalist, took care to be out of the way, but Cromwell courteously inquired after him, and observed that his mother was of the Stewart family, so that he always felt a kindness for the name. The spelling Steuart seems to have been first used by William who succeeded his father Sir Walter Stewart, Kt., in 1672.

The family name is now Seton-Steuart as told in a later chapter relating to the present heads of the various families.

The ancestor of the branch of Steuart of Ballechin was Sir John Steuart of Sticks, in Glenquaich, Perthshire, the natural son of King James II of Scotland. He received a charter of lands from King James III, dated 11th December, 1486, and a charter from James IV, dated 1st August, 1494. His successor, William Steuart, died soon after his father, when the succession devolved upon his brother, John Steuart, who, in 1556, acquired the various lands comprising the barony of Ballechin.

The family of Steuart of Tanachie take descent from Andrew Steuart, the first of Tanachie son of Sir Walter Steuart, legitimated son of Sir Andrew Stewart of Strathaven; while the Auchlunkart estates came through Patrick Steuart who married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Auchlunkart, an estate which came into the family by marriage with the heiress of Innes of Auchlunkart.

The family of Steuart of Dalguise, Perthshire descended from Sir John Stewart of Arntullie and Cardneys, also designed of Dowallie, youngest natural son of King Robert II, by Marion de Cardney, daughter of John de Cardney of that ilk, and sister of Robert Cardney, Bishop of Dunkeld. Sir John Stewart was knighted at the coronation of King James I at Scone, in 1424. His descendant, John Steuart, seventh laird of Dalguise was out in the rising of 1715.

The Stuarts of Inchbreck and Laithers, Aberdeenshire, are descended from Andrew Stewart of Laurencekirk in the Mearns, great-grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, the grandson of Robert II. David Stewart the son of Andrew, was the first of Inch-

breck, in 1547. He had a son, John, whose great-grandson, William Stuart of Inchbreck, married Margaret the heiress both of David Guthrie of Kair and of Henry Guthrie of Halkerton. They had two sons, John Stuart, who succeeded to Inchbreck, and James Stuart who joined Prince Charles Edward in 1745, and after the Battle of Culloden took refuge in France, where he entered the French service.

Archibald Stuart, fourth son of the third Stuart Earl of Moray was the founder of the family of Stuart of Dunearn, Fife.

The family of Stirling-Stuart of Castlemilk are descended from the ancient branch of Castlemilk. Sir John Stuart, the fifth Baronet of Castlemilk, died without male issue. His daughter, Jean Stuart married in 1781, William Stirling of Keir, from whom the family of Stirling-Stuart descended.

The noble house of Lennox descended from Sir John Stewart of Darnley, who was created Lord Darnley by James II, in 1445, and obtained the Earldom of Lennox from James III, about 1481.

The Galloway branch is descended from Sir John Stewart, younger son of Alexander, fourth Lord High Steward of Scotland, whose elder son, James, was ancestor of the Royal House. The direct ancestor of the branch was Sir William Stewart, who was made a Knight Banneret about 1385. His great-grandson, Sir Alexander Stewart, was designated of Garlies, which continued to be the chief title of the family, until a later Sir Alexander Stewart was, in 1623, created Earl of Galloway.

Sliochd Aileen 'ic Rob, the sept of the Clan Stewart commonly called the MacRob's, descended from a natural son of Robert Stewart, son of Dugald, first

of Appin. This son's name was Alan, and the lands occupied by the MacRobs were situated at Glenduror, Lettermore and Acharn, in Duror. Towards the end of the eighteenth century many of the MacRobs emigrated to America.

CHAPTER IV.



ALTHOUGH it is not intended to relate in detail that which is national history, yet a brief resume of the dynasty of the Stewart or Stuart Kings may rightly hold a place in this story of the family. And any such story would indeed be incomplete without some account of two of the most romantic, yet unfortunate, figures of the august family, so generally and justly alluded to as the unfortunate Royal House of Stuart, namely, Mary, Queen of Scots and Prince Charles Edward, Bonnie Prince Charlie.

Of the sovereigns of the Dynasty who occupied the throne, few died a natural death, and fewer still escaped some form of disaster.

Robert II, the first Stewart King of Scotland, reigned from 1371 until 1390 and died a natural death.

Robert III, his son, was originally named John, but as the Scottish people were not partial to this name for their King, he changed his name to Robert. He died, in 1406, of a broken heart, caused by the murder of his elder son, the Duke of Rothesay, and the capture by the English and imprisonment of his younger son afterwards James I.

James I passed many years of his life in captivity, and, as told in the previous memoir of the Duke of Albany, was murdered in 1437.

James II was only six years old when his father was murdered. The wars with the Douglasses were a feature of his reign, and he was killed by the bursting of a cannon in 1460.

James III, a child of eight years old, succeeded his father. He caused the murder of his brother, the Earl of Mar, and was himself murdered in 1488.

James IV married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VIII of England. With this reign the modern history of Scotland begins. The Universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews were founded. He invaded England and was killed at the Battle of Flodden in 1513.

James V ascended the throne in succession to his father when a child of not two years old. The Queen Dowager Margaret assumed the Regency. Henry VIII invaded Scotland. The reformation began in Scotland, the King and clergy, opposing, and the nobles favoring the movement. James, a king of many good qualities and talent, died of a broken heart caused by the conduct of his nobles, and rout of his army, at Solway Moss, 1542.

Mary, Queen of Scots, his daughter succeeded. Her well known fate is mentioned later in this chapter, as also the murder of her husband, Darnley.

James VI of Scotland and I of England, son of Mary and Darnley, and by whom came the union of the crowns of Scotland and England, died a natural death in 1625.

Charles I, his son, fought for his crown, from which he was excluded after the defeat at Naseby in 1645, and was beheaded in 1649.

Charles II, after being in exile, succeeded in 1660 on the restoration of the monarchy, and died of a stroke in 1685.

James II of England and VII of Scotland succeeded his brother, but so alienated the affections of the nation that an invitation was sent to William, Prince of Orange, to come "to the rescue of the laws

and religion of England"; and William and Mary, Princess of Orange, were proclaimed joint sovereigns of England in February, 1689, and of Scotland in April of the same year. Mary was the elder daughter of James II, and William was the son of Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I. They left no issue and were succeeded, in 1702, by Anne second daughter of James II. Anne died without issue in 1714. On her death the succession passed to the house of Hanover, descended from the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I and wife of Frederick V, Count Palatine of the Rhine. George I, elder son of Sophia, the youngest child of the Princess Elizabeth and Ernest, Elector of Hanover, became King of Great Britain and Ireland, from whom the present Royal Family take descent.

The female issue of James II ended with Anne. His son James, called by his supporters James III of England and VIII of Scotland, had two sons, Prince Charles Edward, referred to later, who died in 1780 without legitimate issue, and Henry Stuart, titular Duke of York, commonly called Cardinal York, on whose death in 1807 the male line of James II came to an end.

Widely as some of the branches of the Stewart or Stuart family have spread, and numerous as are the families of the name, there is not a representative in the lineal male line of any of the crowned heads of the race. The Crown, which came into the family through a female, Marjory the daughter of the Bruce, has been transmitted through a female, the Princess Elizabeth.

The house of Bavaria is descended from the house of Stuart through Henrietta, daughter of Charles I; and the house of Orleans also takes descent from the

Stuarts through Charlotte, grand-daughter and heir-ess of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. In addition to these two families, there are also the descendants of Edward, a brother of the Electress Sophia.

The male representation, or Chiefship, of the family being extinct in the Royal lines, is claimed by the Earls of Galloway, and has also been claimed by the Stuart of Castlemilk branch, as descended from a junior branch of Darnley and Lennox.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, daughter of James V and Mary of Guise, was born in the palace of Linlithgow on the 7th December, 1542. Her father was on his death bed at Falkland, when her birth was announced to him, and regarded the announcement as a warning of his death. Anxiously he asked if it was a son. When told it was a daughter, he moaned, "It came with ane lass, it will pass with ane lass," referring to the crown of Scotland; but his prophecy was not fulfilled. Seven days later the King died. Much of her childhood was spent in Inchmahome, a small island in the lake of Menteith, and to divert the young Princess her solitary residence was shared by four young ladies of rank, the celebrated Four Marys. All four Marys accompanied the Queen to France and returned with her to Scotland. The old ballad named after her tells of the tragic fate of Mary Hamilton, in consequence of the Queen's discovery that she and Darnley were lovers.

The King thought mair o' Marie Hamilton
Than the Queen and a' her lands."

She was condemned to die and "when she came to the gallows foot" the poem has her say :

“Yestreen the Queen had four Maries,
The night she’ll hae but three;
There was Marie Seaton, and Marie Beaton,
And Marie Carmichael, and me.”

In her sixth year Mary, Queen of Scots, was sent to the Court of France, where her beauty and intellectual superiority gained all hearts. In her sixteenth year, she was, in 1558, married to Francis, the young Dauphin of France, but little older. Mary was already Queen of Scotland and heir presumptive of England, and when the Dauphin succeeded to the throne in 1559, became Queen Consort of France, a concentration of dignities which perhaps never before occurred. In 1560, her young husband died, while yet only in his seventeenth year. Mary was now invited to return to Scotland, and arrived at Leith in August, 1561. It was an unfortunate time for the young Queen to return. Zeal for religious reformation was at its highest, and on the very first Sunday after her arrival, her attendants were mobbed in the Chapel of Holyrood, when about to celebrate mass; and on the following Sunday, Knox denounced the Queen from the pulpit. Her public entry into Edinburgh, her interview with Knox, her progress through her Kingdom, and the Scottish wars of religion, are matters of national history. The long series of miseries and misfortunes which render her story so remarkable began with her unfortunate marriage to Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, which took place on the 29th July, 1565. Among the first evil results of this marriage was the open hostility of her half brother, the Earl of Moray, who now stood forward as an open and declared enemy, and took the field; but being unable to cope with the Queen, he fled to the English Court. The mists soon cleared from Mary’s eyes with regard to

her husband, Darnley, whom she saw as arrogant and brainless, and who declared that Mary had played him false with her Italian secretary Rizzio. The protestant Nobles did not share his suspicions, but feared the influence of Rizzio, and on the evening of the 9th March, 1566, occurred the oft told murder of the secretary. On the 19th June, 1566, in the Castle of Edinburgh, was born her son, afterwards James VI of Scotland and I of England. The news of the birth of a son was received with the utmost joy throughout the kingdom, but from this period the page of Mary's story rapidly darkens. At the suggestion of the Earl of Bothwell, now one of the most active of Mary's officers of state, the proposal was made that Mary should divorce Darnley, but she refused to accede to the proposal. Bothwell, however, resolved that Darnley should die, and attended by a band of accomplices, he proceeded, at midnight, on Sunday 9th February, 1567, to the Kirk of Field House, where Darnley had taken up a temporary residence. A large quantity of gunpowder was exploded in the chamber beneath that in which Darnley slept, and the house, with all its inmates, including Darnley, was totally destroyed. Bothwell was accused by the Earl of Lennox, Darnley's father, was tried, but acquitted. A little more than two months after the assassination of Darnley, Bothwell procured the signature of a number of the nobility to a document setting forth, first, his innocence of the crime; secondly, the necessity of the Queen again marrying; and, thirdly recommending James, Earl of Bothwell, as a fit person to become her husband. He seized the Queen's person, and detained her for ten days at Dunbar, one of his castles, until he obtained her consent to espouse him. A few weeks afterwards they

were married, but Bothwell's numerous enemies took up arms to displace him. A compromise was come to whereby Mary delivered herself up to the opposite party, after she had prevailed upon Bothwell to quit the field. Mary was confined in the Castle of Lochleven, and, on 24th July, 1567, was compelled to abdicate, the Earl of Moray being elected to the Regency. In March, 1568, Mary escaped from Lochleven and placed herself at the head of a large army, surrounded by the greater part of her nobility, but was defeated by the Earl of Moray at the Battle of Langside, and fled by sea to England. She landed at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, and proceeded to Carlisle. The unfortunate Queen was now moved from castle to castle, and finally, in September, 1586, to Fotheringay, with a view to being brought to trial on a charge of having aided a conspiracy to assassinate Queen Elizabeth. Mary denied that she had ever in word, or even in thought, been party to any such conspiracy, and the evidence which was brought to convict the Queen of Scotland was such as would not now affect the life of the meanest criminal. There was a further charge of abetting a conspiracy set on foot by the Duke of Norfolk, who had not only aimed at restoring her to liberty, but had looked forward to obtaining her hand. Norfolk's designs were discovered, and he perished on the scaffold. In pursuance of what was certainly Elizabeth's wish, Mary was found guilty. On the 7th February, 1587, the Earls who were appointed to superintend her execution arrived at Fotheringay, and on the following morning at eight o'clock, Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded. Still mindful of her birth, and of what she once had been, the unfortunate Queen appeared on the scaffold arrayed in her best and most splendid attire, and her whole conduct

throughout the trying scene was marked with the noble bearing and unshaken fortitude of a heroine. Mary never forgot for a moment that she was Queen of Scotland, and died with a magnanimity worthy of the title. These lines, so bitterly true, are said to have been written by the Queen, with a diamond, on a window in Fotheringay Castle:

“And from the top of all my trust
Mishap has thrown me in the dust.”

Her remains were embalmed and buried in the Cathedral of Peterborough, but, twenty-five years afterwards were removed by her son, James VI and I, to Westminster Abbey.

“Let with my deathe my faults be cleane remitt,
And with my bones my name exempt from
 wronge,
My bodye hathe sustainde a guerdon fitt,
Whose freed soule woulde not be blamed so
 longe.”

The Young Chevalier, the gallant “Bonnie Prince Charlie,” is the figure in the past which still most vividly appeals to the imagination of Scotland. He was born at Rome on the 31st December, 1720, grandson of James II of England and VII of Scotland, and eldest son of the Chevalier St. George, who claimed the title of James III of England and VIII of Scotland, and had himself headed an unsuccessful rising in 1715. The full name of the Prince was Charles Edward Louis Phillipe Casimir Stuart, and as his father was known as the Old Pretender, he is often referred to as the Young Pretender. Naturally the term is objected to by the supporters of the Stuart cause, and the name Prince Charlie, without the use of the word Pretender, will answer our purpose.

“God bless the King; God bless the Faith’s defender;
God bless—no harm in blessing—The Pretender;
Who that Pretender is, and who that King—
God bless us all—is quite another thing.”

Many of the old families in Scotland still retained their attachment to the race of Stuart, their ancient monarchs, and several Chiefs of the Clans negotiated measures for a rising in the Highlands. Indeed, the persevering efforts which the Highlanders made for the restoration of the Stuarts, is one of the most remarkable things in history. The Clans under Montrose had recovered Scotland for King Charles I; they had followed “the bonnets of Bonny Dundee,” in 1689; they had been out with the Chevalier St. George in 1715; had fought with the Earl of Seaforth in 1719; and once again the Clans gathered to follow the White Cockade, and fight for the “King o’ the Highland hearts, Bonnie Prince Charlie.”

“Follow thee! Follow thee! Wha wadna follow thee?
Lang hast thou loved and trusted us fairly!
Charlie, Charlie, wha wadna follow thee,
King o’ the Highland hearts, bonnie Prince
Charlie?”

On the 8th of July, 1745, there sailed from France a man of war of sixty guns named the *Elizabeth*, and a frigate named the *Doutelle*, on board of the latter being Prince Charlie with a few attendants. The day after they left port, the *Lion*, an English man of war, engaged the *Elizabeth*, and the *Doutelle* made for the north of Scotland, where the Prince landed at Eriska, in the Hebrides. MacDonalld of Boisdale, the first man of consequence he met, advised him to return home. “I am come home, sir,” was the reply. The Prince unfurled his standard at Glen Finnan on the 19th of August, 1745. It was displayed by the Marquis

of Tullibardine, who had been exiled for participation in the rising of 1715 and now returned to Scotland in the Doutelle. The standard which had been raised was the Brattach bhan, or White Banner. This flag, of large size, was, according to one account, composed of red, blue and white silk, or according to another, of a red color with the figure of a white standard in the middle, and the motto "Tandem bona causa triumphans." It was borne in the center of the column by the Clans, each having the honor of carrying it on alternate days. The Clans which had joined Prince Charlie were, The Stewarts of Clan Appin, under Ardsheal, numbering 250; the MacDonalDs of Kepoch, who had already been in action; the MacDonalDs of Clan Ranald, upwards of 300 men; the MacDonalDs of Glenco numbering 150; Glengarry with 300 McDonnells; and the Camerons, under Lochiel, numbering nearly 800. The Prince's adoption of their costumes delighted the Highlanders, and dressed as themselves he marched on foot at the head of his men, or occasionally with the different Clans. The little band continued to receive additional followers, including the Grants of Glenmoriston, Viscount Strathallan and his son, Oliphant of Gask and his son, and John Roy Stewart, a most useful officer. The Government troops under Sir John Cope, sent to oppose him, declining battle, Prince Charles Edward occupied Perth on the 3rd of September, where he was joined by the Duke of Perth with 200 men; Lord George Murray, and many gentlemen of note. Sir John Cope and the Government troops continued to retreat before the Highlanders, and the Prince's army having received the welcome addition of the Robertsons, MacGregors, and more of the Stewarts of Athole, took Edinburgh by surprise on the 16th September. The Castle, how-

ever, remained in Government hands. Many another Highland Chief had now "ta'en the field wi' his White Cockade." We find Lord Nairn with one thousand men from Athole; the Chief of MacLachlan and his followers; Lord Elcho, eldest son of the Duke of Wemyss; the Earl of Kelly; Lord Balmerino; James Hepburn of Keith; Lockhart of Carnwarth; the younger Graham of Airth; the younger Rollo of Powburn; Hamilton of Bangour; and Sir David Murray.

The Prince determined to give battle to Sir John Cope, who had taken up a position at Prestonpans, and by a night attack surprised the Hanoverian forces, totally routing them. It is related that the Stewarts, with the Camerons, rushed straight to the muzzles of their enemy's cannon, "with a swiftness not to be described," taking them by storm; and the Highlanders' broadsword attack compelled "Johnnie Cope" to beat a precipitate retreat.

" 'T' saith' quo' Johnnie, 'I got a fleg
Wi' their claymores and philabegs;
If I face them again, deil break my legs!
So I wish you a gude morning.' "

The Highland army, reinforced by the MacKinnons, MacPhersons, Lord Pitsligo with some cavalry, and 1800 men raised by the Marquis of Tullibardine, marched for England. They crossed the Border, one column proceeded to Brampton, and the other to near Carlisle. After the capitulation of Carlisle, the Prince made a triumphal entry into the city, on the 17th of November, and then proceeded south, finally arriving at Derby, only one hundred and twenty-six miles from London. During the whole of this long and arduous march, the Prince, wearing the Highland dress, had shared the fatigues and hardships of his

men. The army arrived at Derby on the 4th of December, and on the morning of the 6th, to the exceeding mortification of the clansmen, they left Derby and arrived back in Scotland on the 18th, during which return march the Government troops were defeated at Clifton by the Stewarts of Clan Appin and the MacPhersons, who charged through hedge and ditch with the claymore, "over the necks of the foes of Prince Charlie." The retreat from Derby was much against the wish of the Prince and a grievous disappointment to him. The opinion has since been expressed, that had he pressed on to London, the Stuarts would certainly have regained the throne. The retreating army proceeded to Glasgow, and thence to Stirling, where they were joined by other Clans, which, during the march into England, had already been out for the Stuart cause in Scotland. They included the Frasers, the MacIntoshes and the Farquharsons. The Government troops were again defeated at Falkirk, after which battle, the Prince and his army commenced their march to Inverness, where they arrived in January, 1746. The Duke of Cumberland was advancing against them from the south, and on the 16th of April arrived at the field of Culloden where the Prince's forces were stationed; and soon after the two armies met in that battle which for ever put an end to the hopes of the Stuart cause. Some of the Clans had already returned to their own country when this disastrous combat took place, and those engaged were suffering from fatigue and short rations. The following Clans took part in the battle: The Stewarts of Clan Appin; The Stewarts of Athole; Roy Stewart and his men; The Camerons; The Frasers; The Clan MacLean; The MacIntoshes; The MacLachlans; Farquharsons; The MacDonalds of Clan Ranald; The

Keppoch MacDonalds; and The McDonnells of Glen-garry. Stewart of Ardsheal led the Clan Appin, and a great number of his officers and men were killed in their famous charge on the cannon. When the Clan Stewart standard bearer was killed, another of the Clan tore the banner from the staff, and wrapping it round his body carried it through the battle. The force of the Stewarts of Appin amounted to three hundred men, but together with the Stewarts of Athole, Strathearn and Monteith, they amounted to nearly four thousand. Colonel Roy Stewart, one of the most efficient and active of Prince Charlie's officers, commanded a force of four hundred men.

For the first time the Highlanders were defeated, and the terrible scourging they afterwards received from the Duke of Cumberland's army has left an indelible stain on his memory. The Prince, his meteoric career at an end, found himself a wanderer.

“He row'd him in a Highland plaid,
Which covered him but sparely,
And slept beneath a bush o' broom
Oh! wae's me for Prince Charlie.”

His escapes, hardships and adventures, and the assistance of the brave Flora MacDonald, have ever been a favorite subject for artist and writer. The Government offered a reward of £30,000 for his capture, but great as were their sufferings, and well known as were so many of Charles' retreats, it was no temptation for the poorest Highlander to betray his Prince. For almost five months he was a fugitive among the hills in the Highlands, closely scented by the officers of the Government. After various concealments, he escaped to the Isle of Skye in the character and disguise of a servant girl, and, after perilous adventures,

got on board a French ship, in September, 1746, and reached France. He died at Rome, in 1780.

“Oh! my Prince, it were well
Hadst thou to the gods been dear,
To have fallen where brave Keppoch fell,
With the war pipes loud in thine ear.”

CHAPTER V.



THE first permanent English settlement in the Colonies of America was founded during the reign of James VI of Scotland and I of England. Earlier efforts at colonization had been made, but without lasting results. In the year 1577 a patent of colonization for Virginia was granted to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and in 1585 one hundred and eight settlers arrived in the Colonies under Sir Richard Grenville, but these attempts at colonization were merely sporadic, and without durable effect on the colonial development of the new land. Not until 1607, when a small body of colonists founded Jamestown, did any permanent English settlement establish itself in the American Colonies. This settlement at Jamestown, with other settlements along the James River, later became the Province of Virginia, and rightly claims precedence as the pioneer settlement of this country. In the same year, an attempt at colonization was made in what is now Maine, but the expedition was unsuccessful, and returned to England. The year 1620 saw the arrival of the historic "Mayflower," followed by the founding of the Plymouth Colony. Other small communities were forming along the Atlantic seaboard, the most important in New England. Maryland was founded in 1632, being followed by other settlements, until, within sixty years after the first settlement on the James River, seven Colonies were firmly established on the coast of North America.

The current of migration from Scotland was slow

in the early years of the colonization of America, for, during the reigns of the early Stuart kings in England, conditions in Scotland were not yet such as to cause the hardy Scots to leave the hills and glens to which they were attached by so many romantic and domestic ties. During the period of the Commonwealth the Colonies received a large number of Scottish emigrants, the early Scottish influence being especially potent with the founders of the New England colonies. At the end of the seventeenth century economic conditions, both in Scotland and the North of Ireland, where many hardy and intelligent Scots had located, caused a great and valuable influx to the Colonies of Highlanders and Lowlanders from Scotland direct, and of Scottish Ulstermen from the North of Ireland. As in the case of other Scottish families, another motive, religion, led forth many of the clan who wished to live in beliefs, and follow forms of religion, which were not tolerated at home; a motive as old as the time of Moses, who cited to Pharaoh the reason for the Exodus from Egypt, "We must go three days journey into the wilderness to offer a sacrifice unto the Lord our God." Again, among the clansmen were those who, possessed of an adventurous spirit, convinced of the truth that, "They wha hae a gude Scottish tongue in their head are fit to gang ower the world," said farewell to their kin and their native hills, seeking fame and fortune in the new land of promise. Boswell relates how the sailing of an emigrant ship in those days was an occasion of general sorrowing, and that those left behind cast themselves weeping on the shore for it was not thought that those departing would ever return "home" again. Neil Munro expresses this in his poem:

“My plaid is on my shoulder and the boat is on
the shore,
And it’s all bye wi’ auld days and you;
Here’s a health and here’s a heartbreak, for its
home, my dear, no more,
To the green glens, the fine glens we knew.”

Also, after the rising of 1745, in favor of Prince Charles Edward, a large number of emigrants of Highland stock left for America, and formed a nucleus of more extensive immigration subsequently.

William Stewart emigrated from Scotland to Maine, and settled at Ipswich in that Colony in 1684. In 1691, the records tell, a lad was “put to Mr. Stewart, Shop Keeper of Ipswich for seven years to serve him as apprentice,” and in 1693 he presented the North Church with a silver cup, inscribed, “Mr. William Stewart’s Gift to ye Church of Ipswich, June, 1693.” John Dunton, the bookseller from England, paid a business visit to William Stewart, and in his letters gives the following glowing description of Mrs. Stewart: “Her stature is of full middle size, fit for a woman. Her face is still the magazine of beauty, whence she may fetch artillery enough to wound a thousand lovers, and when she was about eighteen, perhaps there never was a face more sweet and charming, nor could it well be otherwise, since now at thirty-three, all you call sweet and ravishing is in her face, which it is a great pleasure to behold as a perpetual sunshine without any clouds at all.” William Stewart died at Ipswich in 1693.

The General Assembly of the Province of Maryland held at St. Mary’s in 1642 assessed Charles Stuart £32 rates, and his name appears in the list of inhabitants of Kent, in the same year. The General Assembly, in 1681, ordered one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco paid to John Stuart.

A somewhat troublesome member of the family was located at New Haven as early as 1639. At a Court of New Haven Colony holden 4th of December in that year, James Stewart and another were "injoined to make a double restitutio to John Cokerill for five pounds and seventeene shillings, which they stole out of his chist on the Lord's Day in the meeting time." James was again in trouble in 1643, when he was fined one shilling for being "late coming to trayne," and, in 1646, was "complayned of for severall disorderly expressions and comtempt of the magestracye in this place."

Duncan Stewart was an early settler in the Colony of Maine and recorded the birth of a daughter, Kathren, at Ipswich on June 8th, 1658.

In 1662, Daniel Stewart was received as inhabitant of Barnstable in the Colony of Massachusetts, "and allowed equal privilege on the commons and such other privileges as belong to the present inhabitants as a township." The total number of voters in the township at that time was sixty-five.

In the same year, 1662, another member of the family, Alexander Stewart, a tailor in Charlestown, Massac^h.ussetts, is recorded as having married Hannah Temp^l ..

"Att a Court of Assistants held at Boston in New England the 3rd of March, 1673," James Stewart was plaintiff "on appeale relating to the thirty pounds the Jury found against him. The Jury brought in their virdict, they found for the plaintiff's reversion of the former judgment."

Other early records of the Colony of Massachusetts show that Hugh Stewart at Yarmouth, in 1676, was taxed £12.15.6 "towards the charge of the late war." Only three persons, at this time, paid a heavier tax,

showing the importance of this member of the family in the community.

Duncan Stewart was one of the earliest shipbuilders in the Colony, at Newbury, and in 1680 removed from that place to Rowley, where he died at the age of one hundred, in 1717.

Among the inhabitants of Chatham, Massachusetts, appear the names of Hugh Stewart, in 1696, and of William Stewart, in 1698; and at Sandwich, Massachusetts, between the years 1690 and 1706, seven children are recorded as having been born to James Stewart and his wife, Desire.

The name of Robert Stewart appears in the list of Freemen "appertaininge unto the Plantation of Norwalke, taken this 11th of October, 1669."

In 1670, John Stuart bought a lot on the hill at Albany, New York, from John Conell. In 1671, Stuart appeared before the Secretary of Albany and acknowledged that he was well and honestly indebted to Goosen Gerritse in the quantity of thirty whole and good beaver skins for "two pieces of duffels," and twenty-seven whole and good beaver skins for two pieces of blankets; and undertook to pay the beaver skins during the next trapping season. The lot on the hill was sold by Stuart's administrators in 1675.

On the 11th of July, 1691, a member of the family who was an early settler at Hempstead, Long Island, presented the following petition to the proprietors and freeholders of that township: "The request of John Stuart humbly showeth that inasmuch as it has pleased God to make me a master of a family, I finding it a necessity to settle myself, I am willing to settle among you, to follow the trade of a cooper, as also to practice the art of surgery. I do therefore request that you be pleased to give me a right of eighteen or

twenty acres of land that is tillable, a little east of the Pine Point, near the Plain Edge. It is the bit of that hollow, called the Bloody Hollow, for which I shall be very thankful, and also ready and willing to serve you in either of the arts aforesaid, so far as I have understanding."

The Lords Proprietors of the Province of North Carolina formulated certain charges against Governor Sothel, in 1691, among such charges being that of detaining "one negro and seven pewter dishes" from John Stewart. At a Court of the Province held in 1693, Anne Stewart proved "six rights viz: four negroes one English servant and Virgill Simons," and in the same year, "At a Court Holden at ye house of Mrs. Diana Ffoster the ffirst Munday in November beng ye 6th day of the moneth," Anne Stewart was granted letters of administration of the estate of Mrs. Stewart. William Stewart and his wife were defendants in a case "for killing a cow calfe to her damage 40 shillings," at a Court held on 10th April, 1705, and at A General Court of Oyer and Terminer for the Province of North Carolina held on 1st November, 1720, William Stewart was a member of the Grand Jury.

A sporting member of the family made his appearance at a Court of the Province of Virginia, held at Varina, 1st April, 1698. John Stewart, Jr., was defendant in a suit brought by Richard Ward. It was testified that Richard Ward had agreed to run a mare named Bony, and that John Stewart had agreed to run a horse named Watt, the race to be a quarter of a mile, the horse giving the mare five lengths. Richard Ward laid the odds of £6 to the £5 of John Stewart. The mare won, but for some reason not stated

Stewart would not pay the bet. Ward got a verdict for the amount.

Patrick Stuart, Laird of Ledcreich in Balgheider, Perthshire, with his wife Elizabeth and children, came with six other gentlemen from Argyll, and above three hundred emigrants from Scotland, to Cape Fear in North Carolina, in the year 1739. His brother William Stuart was also in the party. They landed at Wilmington and Stuart first settled at Brown's Marsh, Bladen County, North Carolina, but about 1766 moved to near Cheraws, South Carolina. The Laird was a staunch supporter of Bonnie Prince Charlie, and when the Prince failed to establish himself on the throne, the Laird of Ledcreich severed his remaining ties with Scotland, and sold his estate to a younger brother. He died in 1772.

Early records of others of the family in North Carolina include grants of land to John Stewart in 1741 and 1751; and in 1764, the second newspaper published in the Province was printed by Andrew Stewart, a native of Scotland. It was named the North Carolina Gazette and Weekly Post Boy, the first number being published in September, 1764.

The family of John Stewart was one of the sixteen families who, in the spring of 1719, went to what is now the State of New Hampshire, and formed a township which they named Londonderry, in memory of their former home in the North of Ireland. The father of John Stewart was Robert Stewart, son of Walter Stewart of Perthshire. Robert was one of the Covenanters who fought at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge in 1679, where the Covenanters were defeated with great loss, four hundred being killed and twelve hundred made prisoners. Robert Stewart escaped from Scotland and settled in the North of Ireland, at Lon-

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donderry. After the siege of that city he returned to Scotland, and died in Edinburgh, 1714. His widow and children came to America, landing at Boston in October, 1718. Their son, John Stewart, was one of the grantees of the new town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and lived at a farm known as the Precept Farm. The old records show that in March, 1722 a lot forty-nine acres at Londonderry was laid out to John Stewart, and, in 1728, a further thirty-four acres of land is added. In 1722, he was appointed one of a committee for bounding "Ezekels Pond," and, in 1724, was elected one of the two tithing men, the following year being elected "sirvayer." On the 20th December, 1731, he was nominated on a committee "to consider of sending a call or calls to Ireland in order to have a second Minister for our Congregation." He was chosen as one of the two constables of the town for the years 1734-35, but hired another person to act for him.

Other records of this period show that Robert Stewart, a brother of John, settled at Andover. Also that Charles Stewart and Mary, his wife, were married at Londonderry on 15th November, 1727, and had four children born between the years 1728 and 1733; also that John Stuart and his wife had a son, John, born to them at Londonderry, on the 29th June, 1737. In 1722, Walter Stewart of Londonderry married Gizull Crumey of Boxford.

The General Assembly of New Hampshire, in 1724, allowed Walter Stewart, master of the "Scooner Fortune" a "portlege" bill of £17.4.6.

The first permanent settler of Pocock, (now Bristol), New Hampshire was Samuel Stewart, who was later a soldier of the Revolution in the Battle of Bunker Hill. On the expiration of his term of service he re-

turned to Pocock, but moved to Royalton, in 1817, with an ox team, being fifty-one days on the journey.

The Reverend John Stuart was the son of Andrew Stuart who came to America from Omagh, Ireland, in the year 1730. Andrew Stuart had three other sons, James, Andrew and Charles. James died young, Andrew and Charles settled in the western part of Pennsylvania. Andrew Stuart, the father, was a rigid Presbyterian, but his son John, born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1740, joined the Church of England, going to England for ordination, where he received Holy Orders in 1770, and was appointed missionary to the Mohawks at Fort Hunter. In 1775, the War of the Revolution began, and many who had previously been friends, now found themselves enemies. John Stuart did not at first experience any inconvenience, and remained undisturbed at Fort Hunter for some time, even after the Declaration of Independence. But, as he had remained loyal to the British Government, his continued residence at Fort Hunter became dangerous. After his house was attacked, and his little Church plundered, he removed to Schenectady, from whence he was ordered to "repair with family forthwith to the State of Connecticut until his exchange could be procured." He, however, appeared before the Commissioners, "declared his readiness to convince them he had not corresponded with the enemy," and was paroled with orders to remain at Schenectady. He finally obtained permission to emigrate to Canada, and set out with his wife and family on 19th September, 1781, and arrived at St. Johns on the 9th of October, occupying three weeks on a journey which is now performed in a few hours. He established himself permanently in Canada, although, after Great Britain had acknowledged the Independence of the

United States, he was invited to settle in the Diocese of Virginia. The Reverend John was a man of six feet four inches in height, and was known by his New York State friends as "The Little Gentleman," and later the title of "Father of the Upper Canada Church" was fitly bestowed on him. He died in 1811.

Solomon W. Stewart, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1754, came to America and settled in Columbia County, New York. He was a Professor of Music, and served as Adjutant for General Lafayette in the War of the Revolution.

In 1753, James Stewart petitioned for a license to purchase from the Indians, 8,000 acres of land on the North side of the Mohawk River in Albany County, New York. In the following year he also petitioned for letters patent on behalf of himself and others for 24,000 acres of land in the same locality.

William Stewart was born near Edinburgh in 1740, and came to America in 1770. His son John, accompanied him, and they settled at Florida, New York State.

In the first Circus that ever visited Albany, New York, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart from England were the riders. They had no canvas, nothing but stakes and ropes forming a ring for the riders, and collections were taken up by the clown among the audience.

The Secretary of the Trustees in Georgia, in 1733, ordered Donald Stewart, a freeholder of Georgia and Master of the Pilot Sloop, to provision his boat and be on hand to assist any ships in distress. Donald was cast away with his sloop and drowned in 1740. He was hired by some settlers who were proceeding to Augusta, to go and bring their families and effects from Carolina. Under a gale of wind he ran upon some shoals and his vessel was staved in, his son and

another escaping, but Donald himself was lost with his vessel. His near kinsman of the same name, Donald Stewart, about the same time, lost his life through the accidental discharge of a gun.

John Stewart came from Edinburgh about the year 1723, and landed in North Carolina, from where he and his family moved to Liberty County, Georgia. In 1750, John Stewart, Senior, late of South Carolina, petitioned for a grant of land in Georgia, stating that "he had settled a tract of land and cultivated about forty acres, having eight negroes now in the Province and also thirteen more, with a wife and two children, in South Carolina." He was granted five hundred acres on the middle branch of North Newport, and later obtained a further five hundred acres. At the same time, 1750, John Stewart, Jr., was granted five hundred acres of land on the south branch of North Newport, he having eight negroes in the Province of Georgia and nine more in South Carolina. Later, in 1756, he obtained a further grant of five hundred acres more, he then having nineteen negroes, and a wife and two children.

Also in the Province of Georgia, a grant of land on the River Sapalo was made, in 1750, to James Stewart, "many years an inhabitant in the Southern part of this Colony;" and of land in Hardwicke to Ann Stewart. Robert Stewart, in 1756, and James Stewart, in 1757, also obtained grants of land; and in 1758, John Stuart obtained a grant of two hundred and fifty acres on the island opposite Abercorn.

Lieutenant William Stewart was born on the estates of the Stewarts of Fort Stewart at Green Hill, County Donegal, Ireland, about the year 1738. His ancestors had emigrated to Ireland from Wigtownshire, Scotland. He came to America in 1758, probably landing

at Philadelphia. In 1760, he married Mary Glass and went to Meeting House Springs, near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. They had eleven children. He entered the first ten of the children in the Family Bible, as Stuart; but when the eleventh was born returned to the spelling, Stewart. Hence his descendants have used both styles of orthography. The names of the children are entered on a page in what the Lieutenant himself describes, "Wm. Stuart his Bible bought in Carslile from John Wilky—Wm. Stuart is my name, Do not stale this Book for fare of shame For onder nath is the oner's name." When the Revolutionary War commenced William Stewart responded to the call, and enlisted in the Cumberland County Militia. He was Lieutenant in Number 3 Company of Colonel John Davis' Regiment, and was wounded in 1777. In 1782, he again enlisted against the Indians, and for his services received two hundred acres of land on Indian Run, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

The first appearance in the Colony of George Stuart is at Marietta, on the Susquehana River, where he had a farm as early as 1717. His farm was on the east bank of the river and embraced three hundred and fifty-seven acres. In 1722, he was a Justice of the Peace for Conestoga Township, and when the County of Lancaster was organized he was appointed a County Commissioner. In 1730 and again in 1732 George Stuart was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly, and it is curious to find recorded that he was "licensed, May 5th, 1730 to sell rum by the small." He died in January 1733, while attending the Assembly in Philadelphia. John Stuart, his eldest son, probably came over with his father, and carried on the farm after his father's death. Colonel George Steuart, grandson of George Stuart, was born in 1736, and used the

spelling Steuart during the chief portion of his life. The old Stuart farm passed to George, but there is no record to show that he and his wife, Margaret Harris, whom he married in 1758, ever occupied the farm. Their eldest child was born while they were living either at Elizabethtown or Carlisle, and while they were at the latter place the farm was sold. George Steuart moved to Maryland, settling at Deer Creek, where he carried on a farm and also did business as an "innholder." He returned to Pennsylvania in 1775, but is believed to be the same as "George Stewart" whose name so appears on the roll of the Maryland Company of Captain Paca, forming part of the Flying Camp that marched to Washington's aid in 1776. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, George Steuart and his eldest son were among the first to enter the patriot army. In 1777, he was appointed to the responsible position of Sub-Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland, Pennsylvania, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. There were four Sub-Lieutenants whose duty it was to furnish supplies and reinforcements. The territory assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Steuart was of wide area, extending west to the border of Westmoreland County, and North to the border of Northumberland County. It is recorded that "he took an active part against the Indians on the border during the Revolution." After the War, Steuart was generally called Colonel, so it is probable he rose to that rank in the War. He died in 1787.

Lazarus Stewart came to America in 1729. Margaret, his daughter married James Stewart, and became the mother of Captain Lazarus Stewart of the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars.

Other early arrivals in Pennsylvania include Archibald Stewart who arrived in 1728, removing to Augusta

County, Virginia in 1730. He was an ancestor of General J. E. B. Stuart. William Stewart was born in 1754 and came to Pennsylvania in 1784. He married Margaret Getty, niece of the founder of Gettysburgh. Robert Stewart was born at Glasgow and died in Ireland, 1730. Two of his sons, Samuel and Hugh, came to America, Samuel settling at Chestnut Level, Pennsylvania, and Hugh at Peshtauk.

Robert Stewart of the County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was appointed Sheriff of the County in 1751. In the obligation to the King, the name is spelled Stuart.

A supporter of the Stuart cause in the rising of 1745, David Stuart left Scotland in 1752 and came to the Province of Virginia. His son John, afterwards Colonel John Stuart, was then in his fourth year. At the age of twenty-one John Stuart, in 1769, crossed the mountains to the Greenbrier Valley. It was at this time that corn was first cultivated in the county. His camping place was near the present site of the town of Frankfort. Stuart commanded a Company at the Battle of Point Pleasant on the 10th October, 1744, and witnessed the murder of the Shawnee Chief, Cornstalk, at the same place on the 10th of November following. He rose to the rank of Colonel in the border wars. Colonel Stuart also led the relief from Savannah, in 1778, which saved Donnelly's Fort.

In the year 1762 Robert Stewart was Captain and John Stewart, Surgeon, of the Virginia Regiment.

A prominent figure in the earlier history of South Carolina was a member of the family named John Stuart. He first came to America at the time of the settlement of Georgia, being appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District. Friends

in South Carolina obtained that office for him, and placed him in the Council of the Province. When the Revolutionary War opened in 1775 he was in alliance with the Loyalists and Indians, and was compelled to flee to Florida. His wife and daughter remained in South Carolina, and were detained there, by the Provincial Congress, as hostages for his good behavior. Mrs. Stewart, however, escaped and the daughter was imprisoned on suspicion of assisting her escape. John Stuart went to England, where he died before peace was declared, his property in America being confiscated in 1782. His son, General Sir John Stuart took an active part in the War of the Revolution.

At Port Royal and Charleston, South Carolina, a new Church was formed in 1731, worshipping in a small wooden building with the Reverend Hugh Stewart for their minister.

The General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, on the 11th May, 1710, appointed James Stewart as Ensign of the North Company in the town of Norwalk, and, in 1734, appointed William Stuart of Stonington to be Lieutenant of the town Company. In 1748, the General Assembly appointed Samuel Stewart, Jr., as Ensign of the Norwalk Company.

An entertainment which surpassed in sumptuousness anything before exhibited in the place, was given by Matthew Stewart of New London, when he returned to New London from Narragansett, where he had been married on the 19th October, 1735.

The right to hold a lottery for the disposal of his land was, in 1759, granted by the Assembly to Matthew Stewart of New London, whose memorial asking such right showed that for many years he had exercised himself in trade, and had been obliged to con-

tract large debts, which by repeated losses at sea he was unable to discharge.

George Home Steuart came to Annapolis, Maryland, in 1720, from Perthshire. He married Ann Digges, daughter of George Digges of Maryland, a descendant of Sir Dudley Digges who fell fighting in the cause of Charles I. George Home Steuart was an M. D. of the University of Edinburgh, and rose to great prominence in Maryland.

Among the immigrants who arrived at Boston in 1718, and settled at Lancaster was Margaret Stuart from Bovedy in the County of Derry, and in a petition to the Governor of New England, dated 26th March of the same year, appears the name of James Steuart.

John Stuart was admitted a freeman of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations on the 1st May, 1730.

The famous portrait painter Gilbert Stuart was born in Rhode Island in 1755. He was the son of Gilbert Stuart of Newport, who built the first snuff mill in New England. Gilbert Stuart, the artist, began to paint almost in his cradle, having orders for portraits by the time he was thirteen years of age. To learn his art, he went to England in 1772, but after two years returned to America. In the last ship which sailed before the blockade of Boston, in 1775, Stuart again went to England, determined to master his deficiencies. In London he became the pupil of West, and by 1785 set up for himself. His success was immediate, no one but Reynolds and Gainsborough obtaining as large prices for their pictures as he. In 1792, he returned to America, and after painting for two years in New York moved to Philadelphia, thence to Washington, and finally settled in Boston,

where he resided for more than twenty years until his death in 1828. During his career he produced an exceedingly large number of portraits. A catalogue prepared in 1880 gave a list of 754, but this was acknowledged to be far from complete. His portraits of Washington are numerous. On the tablet in the Hall of Fame are his words, "The portrait of George Washington was undertaken by me. It had indeed been the object of the most valuable years of my life to obtain the portrait."

CHAPTER VI.



THE year 1774 saw the people of the American Colonies for the first time recognize that the agitation against the acts of the Government of Great Britain was a national cause. The result was a meeting of Delegates from the various colonies, known as the First Continental Congress, called at Philadelphia on the 5th September, 1774. The year 1775 saw Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, and the determination of the Colonies to resist oppression and enforce the redress of wrongs. In 1776, the Declaration of Independence changed a war of principle to a struggle for the separation of the Colonies from the rule of the English King.

The fighting blood of the Highland Clan proved true to old tradition, and on both sides of the conflict those of the name of Stewart, Steuart and Stuart took a memorable part. The call of the Continental Congress found a quick response, and many of the name threw in their lot with the patriot army, and fought from Lexington Green to Yorktown for the right of self government.

In the list of Continental Army Officers the following are mentioned as holding commissions in that section of the forces engaged :

Commissary General Charles Stewart, Commissary of Issues from 1777 until 1782.

Colonel Walter Stewart, Pennsylvania, brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel by Act of Congress and presented with a sword of honor, November, 1776.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Stuart, Pennsylvania, taken prisoner at Fort Washington, 1776, and exchanged in 1777.

Major John Stewart, Maryland, the hero of Stony Point, mentioned later.

Major Alexander Stuart, Virginia, wounded and taken prisoner at Guilford, 1781.

Captain Charles Stewart, North Carolina, taken prisoner at Charleston, 1780; exchanged, May, 1781; killed at Eutaw Springs, September, 1781.

Captain William Stewart, Graham's Regiment, New York.

Captain Lazarus Stewart, Pennsylvania, killed at the Wyoming Massacre, 1778.

Captain and Adjutant William Stewart, Regimental Adjutant, 2d Canadians (Hazen's) Regiment, "Congress' Own."

Captain James Stewart, Malcolm's Regiment and 5th New York Regiment.

Captain Robert Stewart, Flying Camp.

Adjutant Solomon W. Stewart, Adjutant for General Lafayette.

Lieutenant Nicholas Stewart, 2d North Carolina Regiment.

Lieutenant Philip Stuart, 3rd Continental Dragoons, led the forlorn hope and was wounded at Eutaw Springs, 1781, transferred to Baylor's Regiment of Dragoons and served to close of war. He was member of Congress from Maryland.

Lieutenant Alexander Stewart, Delaware, wounded and taken prisoner at Long Island, 1776.

Lieutenant Joseph Stewart, 9th North Carolina Regiment.

Lieutenant Charles Stewart, 15th and 11th Virginia Regiments.

Lieutenant George Stewart, 9th North Carolina Regiment.

Ensign Charles Stewart, 2nd Connecticut Regiment.

Ensign Walter Stewart, Jr., 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment.

Ensign John Stewart, 4th New Jersey Regiment.

Ensign Jacob Stewart, 5th Massachusetts Regiment.

Chaplain Alexander Stewart, Knox's Regiment of Continental Artillery.

Quartermaster Alexander Stewart, Malcolm's Continental Regiment.

Surgeon Alexander Stewart, Knox's Regiment of Continental Artillery, and 10th and 3rd Pennsylvania Regiments.

Surgeon's Mate Lewis Stewart, 11th Virginia Regiment.

Commissary General Charles Stewart was born in Ireland, 1729, of Scottish extraction. His grandfather of the same name was a Scottish Officer of Dragoons, who, for services at the Battle of the Boyne, was given an estate in Ireland. The grandson, Charles Stewart, came to America in 1750, and became a deputy surveyor general of the Province of Pennsylvania. In 1774, he was a member of the first Convention in New Jersey that issued a declaration of rights against the aggression of the Crown, and, in 1775, a delegate to its first Provincial Congress. He was Colonel of the first New Jersey Regiment of Minute Men, then of the 2nd New Jersey Regiment, and, in 1777, was appointed by Congress Commissary General of Issues in the Continental Army, serving as such on Washington's Staff until the close of the War. In 1784-85, he was a Representative from New Jersey in Congress.

Colonel Walter Stewart was born in 1756. He

raised a company of the 3rd Pennsylvania Battalion, and was commissioned Captain in 1776, being appointed aid-de-camp to General Gates the same year. In 1777 he was promoted Colonel of the Pennsylvania State Regiment, and led it at Brandywine and Germantown. He retired in 1783 with the rank of Brigadier-General, and was said to be the handsomest man in the American Army. He was a personal friend of George Washington, who presented a miniature of himself set in diamonds to General Stewart's daughter, on the occasion of her marriage to Judge Church.

Major John Stewart of the Maryland troops distinguished himself at the storming of Stony Point, one of the most brilliant events of the War. At the head of one hundred men who had volunteered for the desperate assault, Major Stewart fought his way into the Fort with the bayonet. It was half past eleven at night when the Americans commenced their silent march towards the Fort. All the dogs in the neighborhood had been killed the day before, that their barking might not give notice of strangers near. The Americans were undiscovered until within pistol shot of the enemy pickets upon the heights, when the silence was broken by the roll of drum, the rattle of musketry, and the roar of cannon charged with the deadly grape shot. In the face of this terrible storm, the little band of volunteers forced their way at the point of the bayonet until they reached the center of the works, and the Fort was taken. A silver medal was voted by Congress to Major Stewart. The medal represents America, personified by an Indian Queen, who is presenting a palm branch to Major Stewart. The legend is, 'Joanni Stewart Cohortis Praefecto, Comitum Americana.' On the reverse is a fortress on an eminence, in the foreground an officer cheering on his men. He

also received the thanks of the Maryland Legislature. Later he commanded a Corps of Light Infantry, and on 31st August, 1778 had a severe engagement at Indian Field with Colonel Emmenck's command. Major Stewart was killed by a fall from his horse at Charleston, South Carolina.

Captain John Stewart was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1745, and enlisted in the French and Indian War when only fourteen years of age. He took part in the fight with Indians at Oriskany, and was at the taking of Montreal in 1760. He served under General Montgomery, being at the second capture of Montreal in 1775, and through the Revolutionary War under Colonel McCracken. It is said, that after the War he refused a pension, saying, "I want no pay for having served my country." He died at Middleburg, Vermont, 1829.

Ten of the then thirteen States are represented in the Continental Army by Officers of the family name, viz: Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, New Hampshire.

In addition to the Officers in the Continental Army, the family was equally well represented in the other troops of different States. It is not possible to make individual mention of each hardy hero of the name who braved the horrors of that memorable War, and shared the honor of the ultimate victory. There were 229 soldiers of the name of Stewart, Steuart and Stuart from the one Colony of Massachusetts alone! And from each of the thirteen States the men of the old Clan came forth to battle. Mention may, however, be made of the following, who, among others of the name, served as Officers in the Militia and Levies of the States: Colonel Charles Stewart, New Jersey

Militia, afterwards Commissioner General, Continental Army; Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart, Pennsylvania; Captain Solomon Steuart, Massachusetts Militia; Captain Lemuel Stewart, Massachusetts Militia; Captain James Stewart, Connecticut Militia; Captain James Stewart, Western Battalion, New Jersey Militia; Captain Stuart, Virginia Militia; Captain W. Stewart, 3rd Pennsylvania Militia; Captain C. Stuart, Pennsylvania Militia; Captain James Stewart, New York Militia; Captain George Stewart, Maryland Militia; Captain Patrick Stewart, North Carolina Minute Men; Captain John Stewart, New Jersey Militia; Captain John Stewart, New Hampshire Militia; Captain Solomon Stuart, Whitney's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, marched April 21st, 1775, in response to the alarm of 19th April; Captain Wentworth Stewart, Phinney's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; Lieutenant John Stewart, Connecticut Militia; Lieutenant William Stewart, New Hampshire Militia, of Londonderry, was one of the Minute Men who marched on the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775; Lieutenant John Stewart, New Hampshire Militia; Lieutenant James Stuart, Pennsylvania Militia; Lieutenant Robert Stewart, New York Militia; Lieutenant Charles Stuart, New York Militia; Lieutenant William Stewart, Vermont Militia; Lieutenant Charles Stuart, Jr., New York Militia; Lieutenant Charles Stewart, New York Levies; Lieutenant Alexander Stuart, Maryland Militia; Lieutenant William Stewart, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Richard Stewart, Pennsylvania Militia; Adjutant William Stewart, Pennsylvania Militia; Ensign Joseph Stewart, Jr., Vermont Militia; Ensign James Stewart, New York Militia; Ensign Robert Stewart, Pennsylvania Militia;

Ensign Joseph Stewart, Massachusetts Militia; Ensign Joseph Stewart, New York Militia; Master-at-Arms David Stewart, Massachusetts.

Before the commencement of the War of the Revolution, the Brig "Peggy Stewart" arrived at Annapolis, on 15th October, 1774, from England, with an assorted cargo. Anthony Stewart, the owner of the brig, was one of the signers of the non-importation agreement entered into by the Maryland Association; but in order to land the rest of the cargo he paid the duty on the tea. The people were indignant at what they considered his treason and defiance. Stewart was very contrite, and offered to burn the tea publicly. His offer was refused, as it was desired that Stewart, as a recreant Associator should be more severely punished. It was demanded that the brig "Peggy Stewart," itself should be burned, and Stewart, seeing there was no escape, burnt the brig with his own hands, his wife Peggy, for whom the brig was named, watching the flames from her chamber window.

The member of the family whose name is most prominent in connection with the War of 1812 was Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, "Old Ironsides." He was born in Philadelphia on the 22nd July, 1776. His father came to America at an early age, and was, later, in the merchant service. Charles was the youngest of eight children, and at the age of thirteen went as cabin boy in a merchant ship, rising rapidly to the command of an Indiaman. In March, 1798, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and made his first cruise under Commodore Barney, operating against French privateers. In 1800, he was appointed to the command of the armed Schooner, "Experiment," and cruised in the West Indies where he rendered efficient service, capturing

the French schooner, "Deux Amis", and the "Diana"; besides recapturing a number of American vessels which had been taken by the privateers. In 1802, he served as executive of the frigate "Constellation", blockading Tripoli, but returned in 1803 and was placed in command of the brig "Siren". In this vessel he was engaged in the expedition to destroy the frigate "Philadelphia", and subsequently in the siege of Tripoli. In 1806, he was made Captain, and, in 1812, took command of the frigate "Constellation", and assisted in defending the coast from English attacks. In December, 1813, he sailed in command of the frigate "Constitution," in which he took the British ships "Cyane" and "Levant." He and his prizes were chased by the British ships "Leander", "Newcastle" and "Alcaster", and the "Levant" was retaken, but Stewart and his other prize escaped. One of the British ships, the "Newcastle" of fifty guns was in command of another member of the family, Lord George Stuart. On Charles Stewart's return to America he was received with the highest honors, a gold medal was ordered to be struck by Congress, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania presented him with a gold handled sword. He also received the Freedom of the City New York. It was from his ship, the "Constitution", that Stewart was affectionately known as "Old Ironsides." After the War he was placed in command of the "Franklin", and was later employed ashore in the naval service of his country. He was retired as Senior Commodore in 1856, and, on 16th July, 1862, was commissioned Rear Admiral, after which he was on waiting orders until his death in 1869. An anonymous poet wrote of him,

"Oh oft may you meet with brave Stewart,
The tar with the free and true heart;

A bright welcome smile, and a soul free from guile,
You'll find in the hero, Charles Stewart."

His daughter, Delia Tudor Stewart, married Charles Henry Parnell, and became the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish Home Rule leader.

The following other members of the family served as Officers of the military forces of the United States during the War of 1812; Captain Rufus Stewart, Vermont; Captain James Stuart, Tennessee; Captain Thomas Stuart, Tennessee; Lieutenant William Stewart, Maryland; Lieutenant Alexander Stuart, Maryland; Lieutenant Charles Stewart, 15th New York Infantry; Lieutenant James Stewart, 22nd Infantry; Lieutenant William Stewart, Kentucky; Lieutenant John Stewart, South Carolina; Lieutenant James M. Stewart, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Robert Stewart, Delaware; Lieutenant Charles S. Stuart, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Rice L. Stewart, Kentucky; Lieutenant John Stewart, Pennsylvania; Surgeon James V. Stewart, Pennsylvania; Surgeon's Mate Abraham Stewart, Massachusetts.

In the War with Mexico, 1846-1848, the family was again well represented among the Officers engaged: Lieutenant-Colonel Adam D. Stewart, Virginia, brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country; Captain James Stuart, South Carolina, brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Chapultepec; Captain James E. Stewart, Maryland; Captain Benjamin F. Stewart, Kentucky; Captain George F. Stewart, Mississippi Rifles; Captain Richard A. Stewart, Louisiana; Captain Robert M. Stewart, Missouri; Captain William W. Stewart, Louisiana; Cap-

tain Robert W. Stewart, Louisiana; Lieutenant James M. Stuart, Michigan; Lieutenant William P. Stewart, Ohio; Lieutenant John W. Stewart, South Carolina; Lieutenant George C. Stewart, Arkansas; Lieutenant D. M. Stewart, Florida; Lieutenant James E. Stewart, Mississippi Rifles; Lieutenant Samuel D. Stuart, Ohio; Lieutenant John W. Stewart, Mississippi Rifles; Lieutenant Alexander Stewart, Arkansas; Lieutenant James M. Stewart, Missouri; Lieutenant Joseph Stewart, Kentucky; Lieutenant George H. Stewart, Maryland, and of the Confederate States Army in the Civil War; Lieutenant and Paymaster Josephus B. Stuart, Kentucky; Surgeon James D. Stuart, Kentucky.

Political strife had for many years been undermining the ties connecting the North and South, and before the New Year of 1861 had commenced, South Carolina had declared its independence, the other Southern States in turn seceding, until North and South were openly arrayed against each other. The first shell at Fort Sumter, on the 12th of April, 1861, was the signal for the commencement of four years of internecine strife and Civil War.

The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies contain 312 references to the name of Stewart, Steuart and Stuart, but as, in a great number of instances, several of the same given name are covered by one reference, this figure does not correctly denote the total number of the name enrolled. Further, many of the States and Territories to whom no quotas were assigned furnished troops, and many men were enrolled on short enlistments.

Among Officers of the family name in the United States Army during the Civil War were: Brigadier-General James Stewart, Jr.; Brigadier-General Will-

iam S. Stewart, brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service during the War; Brigadier-General William W. Stewart, brevetted Colonel of Volunteers for gallant conduct at the Battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania and Brigadier-General for gallant conduct at the Battle of North Anna; Brigadier-General David Stuart; Colonel Charles S. Stewart; Colonel James Stewart; Lieutenant-Colonel Adam D. Steuart, also served in the War with Mexico; Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Stewart, Jr., brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious service at Plymouth and Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the War; Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac S. Stewart; Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Stewart; Major Lyman Y. Stuart; Major R. T. Stewart; Major Charles Stewart, brevetted for faithful and meritorious service; Major John Stewart, brevetted for efficient and faithful service during the Atlanta Campaign; Major James H. Stewart; Captain William J. Stewart; Captain Charles Stewart; Captain William H. Stewart; Captain Frederick V. Stewart; Paymaster William H. Steuart; Chaplain Isaac I. Stewart; Assistant-Adjutant-General Andrew Stewart, was confined in Libby, Macon, and other Southern prisons for over a year.

Volunteering obtained, in the North, until late in the third year of the War, and large numbers were raised in the States and Territories. In the third year, the draft also went into effect in most of the States. Included in the List of Field Officers of these forces are the names of several of the family, among whom are: Colonel Charles E. Stuart, Michigan; Colonel Warren Stewart, Illinois; Colonel Elias Stuart, Illinois; Colonel James Stuart, Illinois; Colonel Charles H. Stewart, New York; Colonel Charles B. Stuart, New York; Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin B. Stewart, Pennsyl-

vania; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stewart, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel Milton Stewart, West Virginia; Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Stewart, Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Stuart, Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert R. Stewart, Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman J. Stuart, West Virginia; Major Joseph M. Stuart, Ohio; Major Gordon A. Stewart, Ohio; Major Samuel B. Stewart, Illinois; Major Israel W. Stewart, Missouri; Major Robert E. Stewart, U. S. Colored Infantry; Major John W. Stewart, Illinois. With the Light Batteries were, Captain Arthur Stuart, Stuart's Battery, Pennsylvania Militia and Captain William Stuart, 3rd New York Battery.

Brigadier-General David Stuart of the United States Army was born in Brooklyn, New York, 1816. He removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he practiced law, and was a Democratic Representative in the 33rd Congress, 1853-1855. He removed to Chicago and, on 31st October, 1861, was commissioned Colonel of the 55th Illinois Volunteers. He was given command of the 2nd Brigade, Sherman's Division, in 1862, and at the Battle of Shiloh was stationed on the extreme left, and severely wounded in the left shoulder. In November, 1862, Colonel Stuart was nominated Brigadier-General, and commanded the 4th Brigade, Smith's Division, succeeding to the command when General Smith was wounded at Chickasaw Bayou. Later, he commanded a Division, and took important part in the capture of Arkansas Post, in 1863.

Colonel Charles S. Stewart, great grandson of Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, was graduated in 1823 from the United States Military Academy, where he was Assistant Professor of Engineering, 1849-54. He was made Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers in 1853, and as Assistant Engineer from 1854 to 1857, and then

as Superintending Engineer, served in the construction of the defenses of Boston Harbor until 1861. In 1860 he was promoted Captain. During the Civil War he served in the Corps of Engineers, was made Major in 1863, and was Chief Engineer of the Middle Military Division in 1864 and 1865. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1867, and Colonel in 1882.

In the sister branch of the Union Forces the family was also well represented; among the officers serving in the United States Navy during the Civil War, being Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, the hero of the War of 1812, who retired 21st December, 1862 and died November, 1869; Rear-Admiral and Paymaster General Edwin Stewart; Lieutenant Frederick D. Stuart; Gunner Charles Stuart; Gunner Thomas Stewart; Ensign Charles A. Stewart; Ensign David A. Stewart; Midshipman Daniel D. V. Stuart afterwards Rear-Admiral; Master and Pilot William Stewart; Mate James M. Stewart; Engineer Henry V. Stewart; Engineer Charles A. Stuart; Engineer Frederick D. Stuart, Jr.; Engineer Alexander C. Stuart; Engineer William M. Stewart; Engineer Albert Stewart; Paymaster A. Murray Stewart; Paymaster Charles Stewart; Chaplain William H. Stewart; Chaplain Charles S. Stewart.

Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart was born in New York City in 1837. While studying law he was appointed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy in September, 1861. In 1862, he was promoted to the grade of Paymaster, and ordered to the "Richmond" in the South Atlantic Squadron, to which ship he was attached during the three most eventful years of her career. At the end of the War he was assigned to duty on the Lakes, and from 1869 he was three years in charge of the Purchasing Pay Office. In 1880 he was commissioned Pay Inspector, and in 1890 became

Paymaster-General of the Navy. He was promoted Rear Admiral in 1899.

Eliza D. Stewart, "Mother Stewart", gave herself up to the task of collecting and forwarding supplies to the sick and wounded soldiers. Subsequently she went to the front and there received from the soldiers the title of "Mother Stewart".

In the South, a great number of the name of Stewart, Steuart and Stuart considered allegiance to their State of supreme importance, and fought bravely with the Army of the Confederate States. Three Generals, representing each spelling of the name, are the most prominent in the record of the family with the Southern forces.

One of the most brilliant and picturesque figures of the War, General James Ewell Brown Stuart was a Virginian by birth and not yet thirty years old, having been born in Patrick County, Virginia, in 1833. He was of Scottish descent, his ancestors coming to America in 1726, first settling in Pennsylvania and later removing to Virginia. In 1850 he obtained an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1854, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in a regiment of mounted riflemen serving in Texas. Later he was transferred to the 1st Regiment of United States Cavalry, and was wounded in the Indian warfare at Solomon's River. When the Civil War commenced he was therefore a Lieutenant in the United States Cavalry, but as soon as his State, Virginia, seceded, he resigned his commission and joined the Confederate forces, being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel on the 10th May, 1861. The same year, on 16th July, he was brevetted Colonel of Cavalry, and on 24th September, he was made Brigadier-General. He was promoted

Major General on the 25th July, 1862. On the opening of hostilities he joined Johnston in the Valley, and impressed him with a high opinion of his abilities. At Manassas he charged and broke a regiment of Zouaves, and protected the rear of the army when Johnston retired, marching and countermarching in such a way as to make the impression that the cavalry was twice as many as they really were. At Bull Run he did much to give the victory to the Confederates, and at the Battle of Deanessville, 24th December, 1861, was in command of four regiments of infantry. In June, 1862, Stuart conducted the reconnoissance to the rear of McClellan's army, known as the Chickahominy Raid, and in August took an active and brilliant part in the seven days fight at Richmond. He made another daring expedition, crossing the Rappahannock and raiding General Pope's camp and the Federal depot at Manassas, capturing a large number of prisoners and booty. After much valuable service at the second Battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, General Stuart, at the head of 18,000 picked Cavalry, conducted the celebrated raid on Chambersburg, in which he captured 30 United States Government officials, 286 prisoners and 1,200 horses. At Chancellorsville, General Stuart personally led the charge that resulted in carrying Hazel Green Ridge, the strategic point, his battle cry being, "Charge—and remember Jackson." He was mortally wounded in the cavalry fight at Yellow Tavern, but continued urging on his men, who were retreating, "Go back! Go back! I had rather die than be whipped." These words of soldierly entreaty were the last he uttered on the battlefield. He died at Richmond, Virginia, on 12th June, 1864. In person, General J. E. B. Stuart, "Jeb", was of medium height, broad and powerful; he wore a

heavy brown beard flowing upon his breast, a huge moustache with ends curling upwards, and the blue eyes had at times the dazzling brilliancy attributed to the eyes of an eagle. Young, ardent, ambitious, as brave as steel, ready with jest or laughter, with his banjo player following him, going into the hottest fight humming a song, this young Virginian was in truth an original character. To him, the war seemed to be a splendid and exciting game. He swung himself into the saddle at the sound of the bugle, as the hunter springs on horseback. So this joyous cavalier, with his floating plume and splendid laughter, appeared upon the great arena of the war in Virginia. Lee said when he was mortally wounded, "I can scarcely think of him without weeping," and a generous foe, General Sedgwick of the United States Army, said, "Stuart is the best Cavalry Officer ever foaled in North America."

Lieutenant-General Alexander P. Stewart was born at Rogersville, Tennessee, 1821, a descendant of the main line of the family. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1842, but resigned his commission in 1845. He joined the Confederate Army in 1861 as Major of Artillery, and was promoted Brigadier-General in November of the same year. Upon the disablement of General Charles Clark at Shiloh, he succeeded to the command of the Division. He commanded the 2nd Brigade, Cheatham's Division, at Perryville, and at Stone's River. He was promoted Major-General in June, 1863, commanding a Division during the Chattanooga Campaign. Promotion to Lieutenant-General followed, with the command of the Army of the Mississippi, which subsequently became known as Stewart's Corps. He was in the Atlanta Campaign in 1864, in the Battles of Peach Tree Creek

and Mount Ezra, in Hood's Campaign into Tennessee, and commanded his corps in the Battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the retreat from Nashville and retirement of General Hood, General Stewart commanded the Army of Tennessee, which fought the Battle of Cole's Farm.

Brigadier-General George H. Steuart was a native of Maryland, born at Baltimore in 1828. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1848. He then served on frontier duty, and on the march through Texas, 1848-49. He served in the Cheyenne Expedition, 1856, and the Utah Expedition, 1858. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he resigned his commission and joined the Confederate Army, in which he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in June, and promoted Colonel in July of the same year. He was made Brigadier-General in March, 1862. General Steuart led the Cavalry with General Jackson in the advance upon General Banks in May, 1862, and was subsequently in command of an Infantry Brigade. He was wounded at Cross Keys, Virginia, in May, 1862, participated in the attack on Culp's Hill, Gettysburgh, July, 1863, and occupied the right parallel of the Confederate center, known as the "Bloody Angle", at the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864. After being taken prisoner and exchanged he took part in the Battles of Spotsylvania and Five Forks.

CHAPTER VII.



THE Atlantic coast line of America became by degrees well occupied by the colonists, and in the eighteenth century the movement of the settlers from the seaboard regions into the interior became more pronounced. Further, in order to obtain lands for themselves, we find many of the family name who arrived in the colonies during this period settled inland, or on the frontier, taking up lands in the interior of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, or crossed the mountains into Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, joining the company of virile, tenacious and aggressive frontiersmen, who with axe and plow were fighting the unceasing contest between civilization and the rude wilderness of the virgin land. With others of their race—Highlanders, Lowlanders and Ulstermen—they were the true pioneers of the onward movement; the long discipline and warlike spirit of the clan fearing neither Indian nor the difficulties of the path, as they pitched their tents deep into the bosom of the undeveloped country, and thrust the outer bulwark further and further into the great land of the West.

These hardy pioneers of the name left the indelible impress of their character upon the succeeding generations of the family, who have, in more peaceful times and amid milder institutions, taken part in the strenuous movements of American life, and in each State and Territory of the Union filled high positions of honor and trust in every branch of politics, letters art and industry.

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Five members of the family have been Governors of States.

Robert Marcellus Stewart was twelfth Governor of Missouri from 1857 to 1861. He was born at Truxton, New York, on 12th March, 1815. After being admitted to the bar, he went, in 1838, to Buchanan County, Missouri, and on the resignation of Governor Polk in 1857, was elected Governor after the closest contest ever known in the State. He died at St. Joseph, Missouri in 1871.

The next member of the family to be elected to the office of Governor was John W. Stewart, who was Governor of the State of Vermont for the term 1870 to 1872. He was a native of the State, having been born at Middlebury.

Edwin S. Stuart was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1907 until 1911. He was born at Philadelphia in 1853.

The present Governor of Montana, Samuel Vernon Stewart, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1872. He was elected in 1913, and has since been elected for a second term, 1917 to 1921.

Henry C. Stuart was Governor of Virginia from 1914 to 1918. He was born at Wytheville, Virginia, in 1855, and is descended from Archibald Stuart who came to this country in 1726. General J. E. B. Stuart, the celebrated Confederate cavalry leader was of the same family.

The family has been represented in both Houses of Congress.

David Stewart, born at Baltimore in 1800, was United States Senator from Maryland to the 31st Congress.

After serving as member of the House of Representatives in the 30th to 32nd Congresses Charles E. Stuart

was United States Senator from Michigan to the 33rd to 35th Congresses.

William M. Stewart served in fifteen Congresses as Senator from Nevada, namely in the 38th to 43rd and in the 50th to 58th Congresses. A native of New York State, he moved to Virginia City, Nevada, in 1860.

In the Continental Congress, 1784-85, the family was represented by Archibald Stewart as Delegate from New Jersey.

The following have served as Members of the House of Representatives:

John Stewart, from Pennsylvania, to the 6th, 7th and 8th Congresses; Philip Stuart, from Maryland, to the 12th to 15th Congresses; James Stewart, from North Carolina, to the 15th Congress; Andrew Stewart, from Pennsylvania, to the 17th to 20th, 22nd and 23rd, and 28th to 30th Congresses; Archibald Stuart, from Virginia, to the 25th Congress; John T. Stuart, from Illinois, to the 26th, 27th and 38th Congresses; Alexander H. H. Stuart, from Virginia, to the 27th Congress, and also Secretary of the Interior from 1850 to 1853; John Stewart, from Connecticut, to the 28th Congress; Charles E. Stuart, from Michigan, to the 30th and 32nd Congresses; Andrew Stuart, from Ohio, to the 33rd Congress; David Stuart, from Michigan, to the 33rd Congress; James A. Stewart, from Maryland, to the 34th to 36th Congresses; William Stewart, from Pennsylvania, to the 35th and 36th Congresses; Thomas E. Stewart, from New York, to the 40th Congress; Jacob H. Stewart, from Minnesota, to the 45th Congress; Charles Stewart, from Texas, to the 48th to 52nd Congresses; John W. Stewart, from Vermont, to the 48th to 51st Congresses, and Governor of the State; John D. Stewart, from Georgia, to the 50th and

51st Congresses; Andrew Stewart, from Pennsylvania, to the 52nd Congress; Alexander Stewart, from Wisconsin, to the 54th and 55th Congresses; James F. Stewart, from New Jersey, to the 54th to 57th Congresses; and John K. Stewart, from New York, to the 56th and 57th Congresses.

Connected with the 66th Congress, now in session, are the names of Charles W. Stewart, Superintendent, Office of Naval Records and Library, Author of "The Mississippi River," "St. Louis to the Sea," "The Stars and Stripes"; William M. Stewart, Secretary of the U. S. Tariff Commission; Charles A. Stewart, Chief Clerk, office of the Controller of the Currency; Charles E. Stewart, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice; George C. Stewart, Receiving Clerk, General Land Office; Joseph Stewart, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Post Office Department.

The story of the romantic journey of Robert Stuart, one of the early explorers, is told in Washington Irving's "Astoria". Stuart was a native of Callender, Scotland and came to this country in 1807. In 1810 he went out as one of the founders of Astoria, Oregon, and when it became necessary to communicate with the Atlantic Coast, he set out, in June, 1812, with five men across the continent, reaching St. Louis after eleven months of travel and adventure. Later, as Commissioner for the Indians, his consideration and kindness earned him the title of "The friend of the Indian." His son, David, is mentioned as Brigadier-General in the Civil War.

Another Pioneer of the West, Granville Stuart, born near Clarksburg, Virginia, in 1834, went overland to California in 1852, returning east on horseback in 1857. He again went into the Rocky Mountains, with his brother James, prospecting for gold mines, and for

forty years was a hunter, miner and stockraiser. From 1894 to 1898, he was United States Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay.

The first of the merchant princes of the country, Alexander Turney Stewart, was born, of Scottish descent, at Lisburne, Ireland, in 1803, and emigrated to New York in 1823. His father was a native of Scotland who settled in the North of Ireland. After coming to New York, Alexander T. Stewart was for a time tutor in a school, but with a small legacy received from his grandfather started in the dry goods business. In 1848, he purchased the property at Broadway and Chambers Street, New York, and erected the marble building for many years celebrated as the finest dry goods store in the United States. In 1862, the great building at 10th Street and Broadway was completed, and he opened branches in different countries, and numerous mills. He became a multi-millionaire. He died in New York on the 10th April, 1876. His wife erected the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral at Garden City, Long Island, in his memory.

Two brothers, Robert L. Stuart and Alexander Stuart, sons of Kimloch Stuart of Edinburgh who came to this country in 1805, were successful merchants and generous philanthropists. Robert L. was born in 1806, and Alexander in 1810, both in New York City. Carrying on their father's business, they were the first successful users, in this country, of the process of refining sugar by steam. The charitable donations of the two brothers amounted to millions of dollars. Robert L. died in 1882 and Alexander in 1879. Mary, the widow of Robert L. made generous use of her husband's fortune, being one of the most philanthropic women New York has even known. Stuart Hall and the Stuart Professorship are at Prince-

ton University, and the "Robert L. Stuart" collection of rare books, prints and manuscripts in the New York Public Library is a memorial of her late husband. Mrs Stuart died in 1891.

Alvan Stewart, the reformer, was born at South Granville, New York in 1790. He devoted the greater part of his life to the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and died in 1849.

Members of the family have from early days been prominent in the educational work of the country, among those notable being:

Moses Stuart was born at Wilton, Connecticut, in 1780, and graduated at Yale in 1799. He was ordained as successor of Dr. Dana over the Central Church, New Haven, in 1806, but, in 1810, removed to Andover as Professor of Sacred Literature, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a preacher for forty-seven years, and a teacher for forty-one. Among Professor Stuart's writings are "Commentaries on Hebrews", many theological works, and a Hebrew Grammar. He died in 1852. His son, Isaac William Stuart, born 1809, was Professor of Greek and Latin in the College of South Carolina, and the author of a "Life of Nathan Hale" and "Hartford in the Olden Time."

Philo P. Stewart, founder of Oberlin College, was born at Sherman, Connecticut, in 1798. At the age of thirty-three he became a missionary to the Choctaw Indians. In 1832, he joined the Rev. J. J. Shipherd at Elyria, and the result of their endeavors, is Oberlin College. Nearly fifty years later, in 1880, the boarding Hall was named "Stewart Hall" in memory of its founder, who died in 1868.

Dr. Richard S. Steuart, born at Baltimore in 1797, was, in 1828, elected President of the Maryland Hos-

pital for the Insane, and was one of the most noted alienists of his time.

The Reverend Robert Stewart, D.D. was born at Sidney, Ohio, in 1839, and ordained in the United Presbyterian Ministry in 1866. He became Theological Professor in 1881 and Principal of the Theological Seminary of the Punjab, India.

Born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1853, Reverend Charles M. Stuart, D.D. was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Ministry in 1880. In 1911, Dr. Stuart was elected President of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois. He published, "The Manifold Message of the Bible"; "Story of the Masterpieces", and other theological works.

George N. Stewart, Professor of Experimental Medicine, Western Reserve University, was born at London, Canada, in 1860.

Joseph S. S. Stewart, Professor of Secondary Education, University of Georgia, was born at Oxford, Georgia, 1863.

Dr. George D. Stewart, born Malagash, Cumberland, N. S., 1862, was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and is part author of the Gerrish Text Book of Anatomy.

Oscar M. Stewart, Assistant Professor of Physics, University of Missouri, was born at Niosho, Missouri in 1869.

Professor Duane R. Stuart was born at Oneida, Illinois. He was appointed Professor of Classics, Princeton University in 1907 and is the author of "The Germania of Tacitus" and other works.

Henry W. Stuart, born at Oakland, California, was, in 1909, appointed Professor of Philosophy at Leland Stanford, Jr. University.

Colin Campbell Stewart, born at Owen Sound, On-

tario, in 1873 became Professor of Physiology, Dartmouth College.

George W. Stewart, Professor of Physics, State University of Iowa, was born at St. Louis, in 1876.

Cora Wilson Stewart, Founder of Moonlight Schools, was born at Farmers, Kentucky in 1875, and is author of the Bill creating the first Illiteracy Commission. She has written several works on educational subjects.

William Rhinelanders Stewart has taken a prominent part in the establishment of the New York State Agricultural and Industrial School for boys, the New York Training School for boys and other educational work. He was born in New York City in 1852.

"A good book may be as great a thing as a battle," said Disraeli. In addition to those already mentioned, a goodly number of members of the family have made a noteworthy contribution to American literature and art.

Ruth McEnery Stuart, author of "George Washington Jones"; "Sonny"; "A Golden Wedding"; "The Haunted Photograph"; "Holly and Pizen"; "The Cocoon"; and many stories of Southern life, was born at Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, in 1860, and died in 1917.

Charles D. Stewart, of Chicago, wrote "The Fugitive Blacksmith"; "Partners of Providence"; "Finerty of the Sandhouse", and other similar books.

Mary Allan Stuart, author of, "The Long Pack"; "Reformation of Peggy Paydie"; "The Land of Promise", was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1881.

John A. Steuart is author of "In the Day of Battle"; "Kilgroom"; "The Minister of State"; "Wine in the Lees."

Hester Stuart is author of "A Modern Jacob", and other works of fiction.

Leonard Stuart, wrote "The Cosmic Comedy"; and "The Great God Pan."

Eleanor Stuart, born at Orange, New Jersey, in 1876, is author of "Stone Pastures"; "Romance of Ali"; "Averages"; "The Deeper Diagnosis"; and many serial magazine stories.

Mary Stewart, author of "Once Upon a Time Tales."

Anna Bird Stewart, wrote "A Midsummer Dance Dream", a comedy in one act; Poems; and "Illusive Allusions."

Caroline Taylor Stewart, is author of "The Origin of the Were Wolf Superstition", and modern language books.

Jane Agnes Stewart, born at Boston, published "The Frances Willard Book"; "The Christmas Book"; also Editor of the American Sunday School Union, and Editorial writer.

Charles B. Stuart is author of "Lives and Works of Civil and Military Engineers of America"; and "Naval Dry Docks of the United States."

Thomas Milton Stewart, author of "Ancient Symbolic Temples"; "Temple Symbolism of Egypt"; "Temple Teachings of India"; was born at Cincinnati in 1866.

Addison A. Stuart is author of "Iowa Colonels and Regiments."

William Henry Stewart is author of "A Pair of Blankets Wartime History in Letters."

Rev. George C. Stewart, D.D., was born at Saginaw, Michigan, in 1879. He was first ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1900, but, in 1903, was ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and acted as Secretary of the War Commis-

sion of the latter Church. He is author of "Why Baptize Babies"; "The Colours of the Republic", and many contributions to Church Magazines.

Charles M. Stuart published "The Manifold Message of the Gospel"; "Charles Joseph Little".

George Stuart was born at Saratoga, New York, about 1834, and published, with Professor Chase, the "Chase and Stuart Classical Series" of elementary Latin books. Also School editions of "Caesar's Gallic War"; "Cicero's Select Orations"; and works of Salust, Tacitus, Cornelius Nepos, Virgil and Ovid.

Judd Stewart was born at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1867, and is author of Pamphlets on Abraham Lincoln. His collection of *Lincolniana* is the most complete in existence.

A memoir of Gilbert Stuart the famous portrait painter is contained in Chapter V.

James Everett Stuart, Landscape Painter, was born in Maine, in 1852, and discovered a process of painting upon aluminum. He was awarded a Medal by the American Art Society of Philadelphia for his painting of Mt. Hood.

Julius L. Stewart, artist, was born at Philadelphia in 1855 and awarded Medals at Antwerp, Berlin and Paris, being made officer of the Legion d'Honneur, 1901.

Humphrey John Stewart, Musician and Composer, was born at London, England, in 1856. His compositions include, "His Majesty", comic opera; "The Conspirators", comic opera; "Montezuma", orchestral suite; "The Nativity", oratorio; "King Hal", romantic opera; Mass in G; and numerous songs, pianoforte and violin pieces, and Church music.

William Stuart, Theatrical Manager and Journalist, was born in Galway, Ireland, 1821. He was educated

at Eton, became interested in Irish politics, and was elected to Parliament. In 1852, he was appointed Commissioner of the Income Tax, but two years later, becoming pecuniarily embarrassed by election expenses, and losses on the Turf, he made his way to Paris and thence to New York, where he gained a reputation as dramatic critic. He became a theatrical manager in Washington and Philadelphia, and then lessee of the Winter Garden Theatre in New York City, where Booth, Boucicault and Agnes Robertson were introduced to the public. After the burning of the Winter Garden, in 1867, he was associated with Lester Wallack, and died in New York, in 1886.

Anita Stewart, the Motion Picture star, claimed that \$10,000 was the minimum weekly salary to which she was entitled.

A remarkable member of the family, Zuriah Stewart, widow of David Stewart, died at Kingwood, New Jersey, in 1843, aged one hundred and three. By her first husband, named Opdycke, she had eleven children. She left 84 grand children, 180 great grandchildren, and 39 great-great-grandchildren.

CHAPTER VIII.



ANY titles of nobility have at different periods of British history, been held by members of the family, and at the present time six peers bear the family name.

The head of the noble house of Galloway, Randolph Henry Stewart, 11th Earl of Galloway, 10th Baronet of Corsewell and 8th of Burray, was born in 1836, and succeeded to the title in 1901. The heir to the Earldom bears the courtesy title of Lord Garlies, and the principal family seats are Cumloden, Wigtownshire, and Glen Trool Lodge and Garlies Lodge, Kirkcudbrightshire.

The present Earl of Moray is Morton Gray Stuart, 17th Earl, who is also Lord Abernethy, Strathearn, Doune, and St. Colme, and Baron Stuart of Castle Stuart. He was born in 1855, and succeeded in 1909. There have been repeated Earldoms of Moray, some from Celtic times. The first Earl of the present series was a son of James V, James Stewart, Prior of St. Andrews, Regent of Scotland, who was assassinated in 1570. His daughter married the 2nd Lord Doune, and the husband became 2nd Earl of Moray in right of his wife. The first Lord Doune was Sir James Stewart of Doune. The principal family seats are, Darnaway Castle, Elginshire; Castle Stuart, Invernessshire; and Doune Lodge, Perthshire.

The present Earl Castle Stewart is Andrew John Stuart, 6th Earl and 12th Baronet. He is also Viscount Castle Stuart and Baron Castle Stuart, and was born in 1841, succeeding to the title in 1914. The

ancestor of the family, Andrew, son of Sir Walter Stewart who was beheaded with his father, the Duke of Albany, in 1425, was created Lord Avandale by James II, in 1456. The family seat is Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, County Tyrone.

The 4th and present Marquess of Bute is John Crichton-Stuart, who also holds the titles of Earl of Windsor, Viscount Mountjoy, Baron Stuart, Baron Cardiff, Earl of Dumfries, Viscount Air, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, Earl of Bute, Viscount Kingarth, Lord Mount Stuart, Cumrae and Inchmarnock. He is also Hereditary Keeper of Rothesay Castle and Hereditary Sheriff of Bute. He was born in 1881, and succeeded in 1900. The founder of this family was John Steuart, a son of King Robert II, who, about 1385, was made Hereditary High Sheriff of Bute. In 1702, Sir James Stuart was created first Earl of Bute, the 4th Earl being made Marquess in 1796. The family seats are, Mount Stuart, Rothesay; Kames Castle, Isle of Bute; Cardiff Castle; Dumfries House, and Old Place of Mochrum.

The head of the noble house of Londonderry is Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, P. C.; M. V. O.; 7th Marquess of Londonderry, Earl of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh, Baron Londonderry, Earl Vane, Viscount Seaham and Baron Stewart. He was born in 1878, and succeeded to the title in 1915. The heir to the Marquessate bears the courtesy title of Viscount Castlereagh; and the family seats are, Wynyard Park, Durham; Seaham Hall, Durham; Springfield, Oakham; and Mount Stewart, County Down.

Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley was, in 1917, created 1st Baron Stuart of Wortley.

Many of the ancient branches of the family are now

extinct, but among those still existing the following may be mentioned.

The ancient Clan Appin and the family of Ardsheal are now represented by Robert Bruce Stewart, who was born in 1863, and succeeded his father in 1890. He is therefore the present head of Appin, Ardsheal and the Stewarts of Lorn.

The head of the family of Steuart of Ballechin is John Malcolm Steuart Steuart who was born in 1863. The family seats are Ballechin, Ballinluig and Inver House.

William Stewart, born in 1859, is the present representative of the ancient family of Ardvoirlich, and the ancestral seat is Ardvoirlich Lochearnhead, Perthshire.

The head of the branch of Auchlunkart and Tanachie is William Francis Day Steuart, born 1858. of Auchlunkart, Banffshire.

Alexander Kenneth Stewart, 12th of Achnacone was born in 1852 and succeeded his brother. Achnacone the family seat is in Appin, Argyleshire.

The ancient family of Castlemilk is now represented by William James Crawford Stirling-Stuart who was born in 1854. The ancestral seat is Castlemilk, Rutherglen, Glasgow.

Fifth Baronet and head of the branch of Allanton, Sir Douglas Archibald Seton-Stewart was born in 1857, and succeeded his brother in 1913. The head of the family is Hereditary Armour Bearer and Squire of the Royal Body in Scotland. The family seats are Touch, Stirling, and Allanton House Lanarkshire.

The head of the family of Greenock and Blackhall is now Sir Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, 8th Baronet, and the family seat is Ardgowan, Stirling.

Sir Harry Jocelyn Urquhart Stewart is the 11th Baronet of Fort Stewart, County Donegal. Sir Harry

is a large landowner, owning 14,000 acres of land. He was born in 1871.

Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Houghton Stewart, 4th Baronet of Athenry, County Tyrone, was born in 1858, and succeeded his father in 1905. Ballygawley Park and Lough Macroy Lodge are the family seats.

Sir Simeon Henry Lechmere Stuart, 7th Baronet of Hartley Mauduit, Hants, was born in 1864.

Sir James Stuart-Menteth, 3rd Baronet of Closeburn was born in 1841, and is a naturalized American, residing at Canandaigua, New York.

Sir Mark John MacTaggart Stewart was created 1st Baronet of Southwick, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1892. He was born in 1834, and his landed properties extend over 18,000 acres.

Sir Norman Robert Stewart, C. B., 2nd Baronet, was born in 1851.

The enumeration of all the Stewarts, Stuarts and Steuarts whose names have loomed large in the life and history of the British Empire would alone tax the capacity of a bulky volume, and it must, therefore, suffice to briefly mention a few notable names.

A romantic and historically interesting figure, Lady Arabella Stuart, daughter of Charles, Earl of Lennox, was born in 1575. She was next in succession to James VI to the thrones of England and Scotland, after Queen Elizabeth. Her father's mother was Margaret Douglas, daughter of Henry VII of England's daughter, Queen Margaret of Scotland, and the Earl of Angus. During the reign of Elizabeth, Lady Arabella Stuart was the centre of the intrigues of those who opposed the succession of James VI, and numerous suitors contended for her hand. On the accession of James VI to the English throne she was received at Court, but her marriage against the express order

of the King, to William Seymour a grandson of Lord Hertford, lost her his favor, and after numerous adventures and escapes she was imprisoned in the Tower of London, where she spent the remainder of her unhappy career. On her death, in 1615, she was buried in the tomb of Mary, Queen of Scots, in Westminster Abbey.

Viscount Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, later second Marquess of Londonderry, was the son of the first Marquess, and was born in 1769. In 1794, he entered the British House of Commons, and, in 1798, was chosen Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The suppression of the Irish rebellion of that year was, in a great measure, due to the steps taken by him, and the Union of Ireland with Great Britain was passed by the Irish Parliament, "chiefly through the powerful abilities of Lord Castlereagh." In 1805, he became Secretary of State for War, and the failure of the Walcheren Expedition, in 1809, exposed him to censure, occasioning the duel between him and Canning, his colleague in the ministry. The duel took place on Putney Heath, Canning being wounded in the thigh. In 1812, Lord Castlereagh became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and represented Great Britain at the Peace of Paris, and the Congress of Vienna, in 1814. On the death of his father, in 1821, he succeeded to the Marquessate of Londonderry. His mind became affected, and he committed suicide in August, 1822. He was buried in Westminster Abbey between the graves of Pitt and Fox.

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Houston Stewart, third son of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Ardgowan, was born in 1791, and entered the Navy in 1805. He served at the reduction of Acre in 1840, and at Kinburn, Black Sea, in 1855. He was Commander in Chief on

the North American Station, 1856-1860, and at Devonport, 1860-1863. Appointed Admiral of the Fleet, on 20th October, 1872, he died on 10th December, 1875.

Sir Henry Seton-Steuart, of Allanton, author of "The Planter's Guide", was born in 1759. In early life he served as an officer in the army, but retired in 1787. Experiments in arboriculture became the chief interest of his life. In September 1823, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Belhaven and others visited Allanton, and reported on the improvements effected there by Steuart's system of transplanting large trees. He published "The Planter's Guide" in 1828. His methods of transplanting were tried with great success on estates in the United Kingdom, and he was created a Baronet in 1814. He died on the 4th of March, 1836.

"Walking Stewart" was the descriptive name given to an eccentric member of the family. John Stewart was born in London in 1749, and was sent to Harrow School, where he broke all rules and refused all lessons. He went to India, and became interpreter to Hyder Ali, later becoming Prime Minister of the Nabob of Argot. Leaving the Nabob's court, he walked through Persia, Ethiopia and Abyssinia, crossed to Marseilles, and walked through France and Spain. After visiting England, he again walked from Calais to Vienna, and on to Constantinople, living entirely upon vegetables. On his return to England, the East India Company paid him £10,000 in satisfaction of his claim against the Nabob of Argot, which enabled him to give luxurious banquets in "Epicurean apartments", brilliantly decorated with mirrors and Chinese pictures. Another of his eccentricities was to repose in a "trance-like reverie among the cows in St. James' Park." He was found dead in his rooms on the morning of 20th February, 1822. He boasted of being "a man of nature,"

was a good hearted man, and all his doctrines aimed at inducing men to promote the happiness of the world.

John M'Douall Stuart, the South Australian explorer, was born at Dysart, Fife, Scotland, in 1818. Between 1858 and 1862, he made six expeditions into the interior, and crossed the Island continent from south to north. Central Mount-Stuart is named after him.

"No braver soldier or more brilliant leader of men ever wore the Queen's uniform." Such was Lord Wolseley's report regarding Major General Sir Herbert Stewart. He was born in 1843, a great grandson of the 7th Earl of Galloway. During the Zulu War he served as Brigade Major of Cavalry. In 1882, he took part in the Egyptian campaign which followed the rising of Arabi Pasha, as Assistant Adjutant General of the Cavalry Division. After the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, on 13th September, 1882, the cavalry was pushed on to within a few miles of Cairo, largely owing to Stewart's energy. Stewart sent for the Governor of Cairo, and the same night the citadel was occupied. He was made C. B., Brevet Colonel, and A. D. C. to Queen Victoria. In 1884, he was made K. C. B. for services in command of the cavalry at Suakim, and was chosen to lead the desert column with the rank of Brigadier-General. At Abu Klea, 16th January, 1885, and Metemmeh, the Zerebas formed by Stewart withstood overwhelming Arab attacks, but in the latter engagement he was wounded, and died on his way back to Khartoum on the 16th February. He had been promoted to Major-General. There is a monument to Sir Herbert in St. Paul's Cathedral, and at Winchester School a gateway into the cloisters from the

school quadrangle bearing his arms and the school arms, "In Memoriam Herberti Stewart."

The old Scottish names have even been foremost in Canadian history, and, in the early development of the Dominion, those bearing the family name have taken a distinguished part.

The "Father of the Upper Canada Church", the Reverend John Stuart, took refuge in Canada during the American War of Independence, as mentioned in a previous chapter. He first settled at Cataraqui, 180 miles from Montreal. In May, 1786, he opened an academy at Kingston, and in the summer of 1788 he went round his "parish", which was then two hundred miles long. In 1789 he was appointed Bishop's Commissary for the district, afterwards Canada West. At the meeting of the first session of the Colonial Legislature, in 1792, he was named Chaplain to the Upper House of Assembly, and, in 1799, received the appointment of Chaplain to the garrison of Kingston. He died in 1811, leaving four sons who became prominent in Canadian affairs. His eldest son, George Okill Stuart was Archdeacon of Kingston; John Stuart became Sheriff of the Johnstown District of Upper Canada; Sir James Stuart, Chief Justice of Lower Canada, was created a Baronet and died at Quebec in 1853; and Andrew Stuart was Solicitor General of Lower Canada.

The Hon. John Stewart was for sixty-four years a resident of Quebec, and filled many offices in the Government and commercial institutions of Canada. Upon the accession of Lord Dalhousie to the Government of the Province, he was called to a seat in the Legislative and Executive Council, and was appointed sole Commissioner of the Jesuit estates. He was also President of the Board of Trade, President of the Bank

of Montreal and Master of the Trinity House. His death occurred in 1858.

The Honorable and Right Reverend Charles James Stewart, born 13th April, 1775, was third son of John Stewart, 7th Earl of Galloway. He graduated at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, in 1795, and after ordination was Rector of Overton Longueville and Botolph Bridge, Hunts. In 1807, he took up work in Canada, and was appointed to the Mission of St. Armand. Here he built a Church at his own expense, and from this time devoted his life and fortune to the work of the Church in Canada. In 1825, Dr. Stewart was nominated to the See of Quebec, and proceeded to England, where, on 1st January, 1826, he was consecrated Bishop in Lambeth Palace. He returned to Canada, where he died in 1837.

It is not generally known that the figure of Britannia which appears on the British copper coinage is that of a member of the family, Frances Teresa Stuart, the court beauty and favorite of Charles II, known as "La Belle Stuart." She was a grand daughter of the first Lord Blantyre, and was born in 1647. Early in 1663 she became a Maid of Honour at the English Court, and Pepys describes her as the greatest beauty he had ever seen, "with her hat cocked and a red plume, sweet eye, and little Roman nose," but another critic summarized her character, "It was hardly possible for a woman to have less wit, and more beauty." She had many aspirants for her hand, and the above named criticism of her character seems especially pertinent, when we learn that one of such suitors, Anthony Hamilton, won temporary favor in her eyes by holding two lighted tapers in his mouth longer than any other cavalier could manage to retain one! She later became Duchess of Richmond and Lennox.

CHAPTER IX.



Y symbols man is guided and commanded, said Thomas Carlyle, and the emblems used by our forefathers in days gone by are well worthy of being remembered.

From the eminent position occupied by the family and its branches, it follows, that the Armorial Bearings granted and confirmed to those bearing the name are very numerous; eighty-five such Armorial Bearings being recorded in the Lyon Register of Arms at Edinburgh. Many are no longer in use, and a number, borne by those of the same line of descent, are identical. The following are of most general interest.

The first Arms to be borne by the family are those adopted by the High Stewards of Scotland in the twelfth century namely: Or, a fesse chequy azure and argent. The Arms therefore consist of an escutcheon, or shield, of a gold color, with a fesse, or band, drawn horizontally across the centre, one third in width of the escutcheon, the band being chequy, that is, divided like a chess board into checks of different colors alternately, in this case sky blue and silver. The chequy alludes to the chequers of the Steward's Board. These Armorial Bearings are retained in the arms of families claiming descent from the High Stewards. When Robert Stewart, the Lord High Steward of Scotland, ascended the throne as Robert II, he abandoned the paternal arms of Stewart for the Royal Arms of Scotland. The Royal Arms began as the personal arms of Alexander II (1214-1249), or perhaps of his predecessor, William the Lion (1165-1214). In 1292, they were

so far identified with the office of King of Scotland, that John Baliol on succeeding to the throne placed them on the reverse side of his seal. Robert the Bruce on reaching the throne, placed them alone on his seal, and abandoned the arms of Bruce, which course the House of Stewart followed. The Royal Arms of Scotland are:

Arms—Or, a lion rampant armed and langued azure within a double tressure, flory-counterflory gules, encircled with the order of St. Andrew, the same being composed of rue and thistles, having the image of St. Andrew with his cross on his breast, thereto pendant.

Supporters—The Royal Arms do not appear with even a single supporter till the reign of James I, (1406-1437). In that reign one supporter, a unicorn sejant appears. The two unicorns sejant appeared in the reign of James III, (1460-1488).

Crest—On the crown proper, a lion sejant affrontee gules, crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, and in the sinister a sceptre erect also proper, with the motto, *In Defens*.

Motto—*Nemo me impune lacessit*.

The cry of "St. Andrew" was long the war cry of the Scottish King and his people.

"O for an hour of Wallace wight,
Or Bruce's arm to rule the fight
And cry St. Andrew and our Right."

Arms of the Earl of Galloway: Or, fesse chequy argent and azure, surmounted of a bend engrailed gules, within a tressure flory counterflory of the last.

Supporters—Dexter, a savage wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, holding a club over his dexter shoulder all proper; sinister, a lion gules.

Crest—A pelican argent, winged or, in her nest feeding her young, proper.

Motto—*Virescit Vulnere Virtus.*

Arms of the Earl of Moray: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a lion rampant, within a double tressure flory counterflory, gules, surrounded with a bordure gobony, argent and azure (as a descendant of the Royal House of Stuart); 2nd, or, a fesse chequy azure and argent, for Stewart of Doune; 3rd, or, three cushions, two and one, of a lozenge form, within a double tressure flory counterflory, gules, for Randolph, Earl of Moray.

Supporters—Two greyhounds argent, collared gules.

Crest—A pelican, in her nest, feeding her young, proper.

Motto—*Salus per Christum redemptorem.*

Arms of Earl Castle Stewart: Quarterly: 1st, or, a lion rampant, gules, within a double tressure flory counterflory of the last, for Scotland; 2nd, or, a fesse chequy argent and azure, in chief a label of three points, gules, for Stuart; 3rd, argent, a saltier between four roses gules, for Lennox; 4th, or, a lion rampant gules, for MacDuff; the whole within a bordure compony, argent and azure.

Supporters—Two dragons, vert.

Crest—A unicorn's head argent, armed or.

Motto—*Forward.*

Arms of the Marquess of Bute: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a fesse chequy, azure and argent, within a double tressure flory counterflory, gules, for Stuart: 2nd and 3rd, argent, a lion rampant, azure, for Crichton.

Supporters—Dexter, a horse, argent, bridled gules; sinister, a stag proper, attired or.

Crests—1st, a demi-lion rampant, gules, and over it

the motto, *Nobilis est ira leonis*, for Stuart; 2nd, a wyvern, fire issuant from the mouth, all proper, for Crichton; 3rd, a wyvern, proper, holding in the mouth a sinister hand coupèd gules, for Herbert.

Motto—*Avito viret honore*.

Arms of the Marquess of Londonderry: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a bend counter compony argent and azure, between two lions rampant, gules, for Stewart; 2nd, argent, a bend engrailed, between six martlets, sable, for Tempest; 3rd, azure, three sinister gauntlets, or, for Vane.

Supporters—Dexter, a moor, wreathed about the temples argent and azure, holding in his exterior hand a shield of the last, garnished or, charged with the sun in splendour, gold; sinister, a lion or, gorged with a collar sable, charged with three mullets argent.

Crests—Stewart, a dragon statant; Tempest, a griffin's head erased, per pale, argent and sable, beak gules; Vane, a dexter gauntlet, erect, holding a sword proper, pommel and hilt or.

Motto—*Metuenda corolla draconis*.

Arms of Stewart of Appin and Ardsheal: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a fesse chequy azure and argent, for Stewart; 2nd and 3rd, a galley, her sails trussed up and oars in action, sable, and flags, gules, for Lorn.

Supporters—Two roebucks, proper.

Crest—A unicorn's head, maned, horned and bearded or.

Motto—*Quhidder will zie*.

Arms of Steuart of Ballechin: Quarterly: 1st and 4th; or, a lion rampant, gules, armed and langued azure, with a double tressure flory counterflory of the second, as descended from the Royal Family of Scotland; 2nd and 3rd, or, a fesse chequy, azure and argent, all within a bordure engrailed per pale, or and argent.

Motto—*Semper fidelis*.

Arms of Stewart of Ardvoirlich: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory, gules; 2nd, or, a fesse chequy azure and argent, in chief a mullet, gules; 3rd, argent, a saltier engrailed between four roses gules, barbed and seeded vert, all within a bordure engrailed compony azure, and of the first.

Crest—A dexter naked arm issuant, grasping a sword in bend sinister, all proper, pommel and hilt, or.

Motto—Deo juvante vinco.

Arms of Stirling-Stuart of Castlemilk: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a fesse chequy argent and azure, over all a bend gules, for Stuart; 2nd, argent, on a bend sable, three buckles or, within a bordure gules, for Stirling; 3rd, gules, a fesse ermine with three crosses patee azure, for Crawford.

Crest—A dexter arm erect, coupéd below the elbow, holding in his hand a dagger, all proper.

Motto—Avant.

Arms of Seton-Stewart of Allanton; Or, a fesse chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend gules, charged with three buckles of the field, on a sinister canton of the 4th, a lion passant guardant of the first, pierced with a dart proper, and in base a broken spear surmounted of a helmet both proper.

Supporters—Two lions rampant guardant proper, armed and langued gules, collared of the last, charged with three buckles, or.

Crest—Out of an Earl's coronet, a dexter hand grasping a thistle, all proper.

Mottoes—Above the crest, *Juvant aspera fortes*; under the shield, *Virtutis in bello præmium*.

“Crest of my sires! whose blood it seal'd
With glory in the strife of swords,
Ne'er may the scroll that bears it yield
Degenerate thoughts or faithless words.”



