



STEWART

The origin of the name is from the Anglo-Saxon "Stig" (Hall) "Weard" (Keeper), one who looks after the business of the household. Every important household had one. They were also known as Seneschals (old servants) or Dapifers (food bearers).

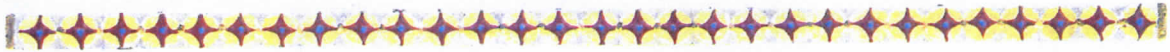


The hereditary High Stewards of Scotland were the top court officials, regulating the affairs of state and the royal finances. Being more trustworthy than the ambitious nobles they were often given command of the royal forces.



The words Stewart and Steward are synonymous and have their root in the Saxon words "sti," a dwelling, and "ward," signifying keeper or master.





FLAALD

b 1036 d 1061

Dapifer of Dol in Brittany. A Breton Knight descended from a family which held the office of Seneschal of Dol under the Counts of Dol and Dinan in the 11th century. Also described as being a Baron of Brittany or a Norman Baron.

ALAN

Dapifer of Dol in Brittany. Known as a leader who went on the first Crusade. Departed Dol ca 1096. Arrived in England before 1101.

FLAALD

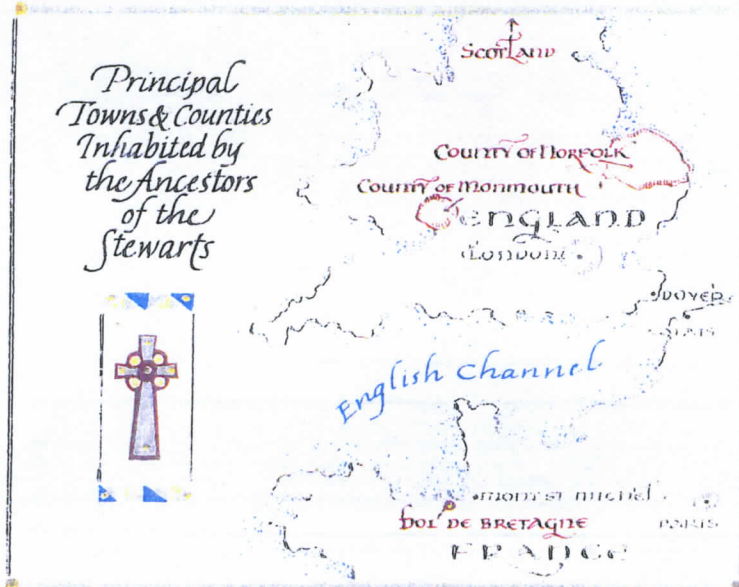
b ca 1060

Appears in Monmouth, England in 1101 as a follower of William de Baderon.

ALAN FITZFLAALD

m Aveline de Hesdin

Aided son of William the Conquerer at Mont St. Michel in 1091. Rewarded by Henry I with lands and title in Southern England. Founded Sporre Abbey in Norfolk.





WALTER FITZALAN, FIRST HIGH STEWARD

d 1178

served 1160-1178

Came to Scotland where he was created Steward of Scotland by David I. Granted extensive lands in Renfrewshire and East Lothian, and commanded the King's army. In 1163 founded Paisley Abbey, a touchstone of Scottish history closely connected with the High Stewarts for many generations. The Abbey was burned down by English invaders in 1307, suffered an accidental fire in 1498 and a collapsed tower in the early 16th century. Restored 1912-1928. Walter defeated the Lord of the Isles at Knock Hill in 1164.



Processional Doorway
PAISLEY ABBEY

ALAN, SECOND HIGH STEWARD

served 1178-1204

Counselor to King William the Lion. Accompanied him on his Crusade.



WALTER, THIRD HIGH STEWARD

served 1204-1246

Justiciar under King Alexander II. Founded Crossraguel Abbey. First Steward to adopt the name of his office as surname, becoming the first Stewart from whom all of the name are descended. Keeper of the Exchequer, or treasury.

ALEXANDER, FOURTH HIGH STEWARD

d 1281

served 1246-1281

Defeated King Haakon of Norway at the Battle of Largs ca 1262, recovering the Western Isles from Viking rule. Was granted the Barony of Garlies (still held by his descendents) in recognition of his services.

JAMES, FIFTH HIGH STEWARD


b ca. 1253 d 1309

served 1281-1309

m. Egidia (Gelis), sister of Richard de Burgh Earl of Ulster.

Lived during wars of Scottish independence.
Regent to Margaret, the Maid of Norway,





heir to the Scottish throne. Was lord of what is now Renfrewshire, of Kyle Stewart, of Bute, the Cumbraes and numerous other lands. Among many residences was the probable family home "Black Hall" at Paisley. In early days submitted to King Edward, but soon joined Sir William Wallace. Followed Robert the Bruce who took Wallace's place as leader of the Scottish patriots.

WALTER, SIXTH HIGH STEWARD

b 1293

served 1309-1326

m Marjory Bruce 1315 (d 1316)

Given command of the left wing of the Scottish Army at Bannockburn *2 assisted by his cousin, Sir James Douglas. Was knighted on the battle field by The Bruce. Was given, in marriage, Marjory, Bruce's daughter, who was at that time the sole heir to the Scottish throne.



KING ROBERT II

b 1316

r 1371-1390

m Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan
(d 1355)

First Stewart King. Nephew of King David (Bruce) II. Became co-Regent of the Realm at 17, sole regent at 22. Recovered Edinburgh Castle and pushed the invading English south in 1341. Brought King David home from France. Became Lieutenant of the realm in 1346 and after David's death was crowned at Scone as Robert II, King of Scots, on March 26, 1371. As a monarch preferred peace to war. (See the appendix for a chart of the royal ancestors.) *3

ROBERT STEWART

FIRST DUKE OF ALBANY · CA 1399

b 1340 d 1420

m Margaret, Countess of Menteith 1361

Third son of Robert II. Regent 1406-1420. Acted as High Steward! *2




MURDACH STEWART

SECOND DUKE OF ALBANY & REGENT · 1420

b ca. 1362 d 1425

m Lady Isabelle of Lennox (d ca. 1458) 1392





Prisoner in England from 1402 to 1415. Executed for treason by James I at Stirling Castle on May 25, 1425. Castles of Falkland and Downe seized by James I. Two sons Walter and Alexander also beheaded at Stirling.

JAMES (MHOR) STEWART

d 1451

m ? Macdonald

Third son of Murdach, progenitor of the Balquhidder Stewarts. Sacked Dumbarton in revenge in 1425. Fled to England, then to Ireland where he died. ("Mhor" means large or gross.)

JAMES (BEAG) STEWART

d ca 1499

m Annabella Douglas of Lennox

Granted Easter Baldorran by John, Lord Darnley, in 1466. ("Beag" means small.)



WILLIAM OF BALDORRAN

high BAILE

Appointed Royal Bailie of the Crown Lands of Balquhidder ca 1490. Had three sons: Walter (Stewart) of Ardvorlich, John (Stewart) of Glenbucky and Andrew (Stewart) of Gartnafuaran, these known as "The Balquhidder Stewarts." Lands were located near Loch Earn. Balquhidder was a part of the ancient Earldom of Strathearn. One interpretation of the name: "at the back o' beyond." (Gartnafuaran means "field of cold springs.")



William obtained the lease of the Lordship in 1502.

ANDREW STEWART

1ST OF GARTNAFUARAIL

Mentioned in 1575 as a sponsor in the Special Retour of James Stewart of Baldorran in the lands of Immercreithan and Croftinterray.

ALEXANDER STEWART

2ND OF GARTNAFUARAIL

m. ? Gray

ANDREW STEWART

3RD OF GARTNAFUARAIL

m. a daughter of Patrick Stewart of Glenbucky.

WALTER STEWART

4TH OF GARTNAFUARAIL

m. Elizabeth Buchan

ALEXANDER STEWART

5TH OF GARTNAFUARAIL

m. Janet MacGregor

Had four sons, the fourth being Alexander who is probably the "Allester Dow Stewart" mentioned in the Trial of Gilderoy.

ANDREW STEWART

6TH OF GARTNAFUARAIL

m. Margaret, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Ardvorlich.

WALTER STEWART

7TH OF GARTNAFUARAIL

b 1620

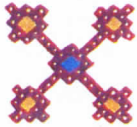
m. Isobel, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Glenbucky.

ROBERT STEWART

SECOND SON

b 1655 d 1714

m. Jeannette Forsythe (b ca 1657, d. circa 1755 in America) daughter of John Forsythe & Catherine Morisone. A Covenanter who was at Bothwell Brid. Escaped to Ireland. Jeannette returned to Edinburgh where their son John was born in 1682, and later joined her husband in Londonderry. When William and Mary succeeded to the throne, Robert Stewart



1100
1100



returned to Scotland where he died in 1714. His widow went to America with their sons John and Robert, arriving in Boston on 14 October, 1718. John, with other Scotch and Irish immigrants, founded the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire in 1718 and established the Presbyterian Church there.



JOHN STEWART

b 1682 in Edinburgh, Scotland
 d April 6, 1741 in Londonderry, N.H.
 m 1. Elizabeth Clark 2. Elizabeth Forsythe
 Known as the Proprietor but made his living as a carpenter. Emigrated to America from Ulster in 1718.

JAMES STEWART

b ca 1709 in Ireland
 d ca 1750 in Londonderry, N.H.
 m Alice Atchison ca 1743



JOHN STEWART

b September 12, 1745 in Londonderry
 d July 21, 1829 in Middlebury, VT
 m Hulda Hubbell (b 1752 d 1847) March 12, 1772
 Enlisted in the British Army and fought in the French and Indian War. Served under General Amherst and was present at the taking of Montreal in 1760. Served with Captain McCracken's company as a sergeant in the Revolution.

IRA STEWART

b July 15, 1779 in Pawlet, Vermont
 d February 13, 1855 in Middlebury, VT
 m Elizabeth Hubbell of Lanesboro, Massachusetts
 A prominent businessman, member of the Vermont Legislature and a trustee of Middlebury College.

JOHN WOLCOTT STEWART

b November 25, 1825 in Middlebury, VT
 d October 29, 1915 in Middlebury, VT
 m Emma Battell (b 1837, Cleveland, OH d 1900), daughter of Philip Battell of Norfolk, CT & Middlebury.
 Governor of Vermont two terms, Congressman and Senator in the Vermont Legislature, trustee and director of numerous firms.





Taken from: *Brittany: The Historical Connection*
by Capt. W.W. Stewart FitzRoy R.N. (Retired.)

The town of Dol owes its origin to a monastery founded by St. Samson, a Briton, who landed in Armorica (the Roman name for Brittany) about 548 A.D.. As Dol lies only 12 miles from the frontier with Normandy it had to suffer much from Norman attack. By 910 A.D. the whole valley of the lower Seine was united under Rolf, whose descendants were formally recognised as Dukes of Normandy, and who were only nominally under the King of France. During the 10th century they conquered Brittany and, in accordance with the Norse custom, they only tolerated the Counts of Dol on their border because of marriage ties. In 1066 England was invaded by William of Normandy, and one third of his invasion force was composed of Bretons. In the struggles that followed Normandy was lost to Britain.

The Counts of Dol, from whom the FitzAlans and Stewarts are believed to have been descended (through Alan, dapifer of Dol about 1080), were, like the other Counts of Brittany, really the semi-autonomous rulers of large counties. The castle of Dol has totally disappeared, but was probably sited on Mt. Dol, an eminence of granite some 200 feet high, which lies 3 km. from Dol. The former marshes surrounding it would have made Mt. Dol an island, just like the great neighboring Mt. St. Michel. Actually today Mt. St. Michel is in Normandy.

Historical and General Notes from Letters Written by Philip B. Stewart II

"Flaald" is probably the original Viking or Norse spelling. Today the spelling is "Flold" and is found most commonly around Bergen in Norway.
"Norman" is a shortening of NORSEMEN. The Norse were in Dol or Brittany for many generations, probably beginning ca. 500-600 AD.

"Alan" was a common name in Brittany after Alain-Barbe-Torte, or Count Alain who forced the Norse out of the region. The Breton dukes were very familiar with their neighbors, the Norman dukes as well as the English feudal lords. The Bretons were a part of William's army of Normans and some, at least, stayed on in England though our line seems to have gone back to Brittany. At the beginning of the 12th century, the Normans attempted to subjugate Brittany and the Duke of Brittany, Conan II, made a deal with Henry II. As a result Henry II's son Geoffrey succeeded to the dukedom having married Conan's daughter. This pretty much makes the end of the Stewards' interest in Brittany.

Many of the Bretons had relatives in the British Isles as far away as Ireland and Scotland. Certainly, there were many Celts on both sides of the channel in 1066 who had loyalties that were less to a man than to the land itself. That the First High Steward was recruited to go to Scotland is not surprising; that he and his family stayed on is surprising.



Notes by Philip B. Stewart II, continued

Walter FitzAlan traveled from London up to Scotland with King David I. David has been described as the most "Norman" of all the Scottish kings because he had spent so much time in London with the conquering Normans and laid the foundation for the longtime friendship between Scotland and France.

(Re: Walter and James Douglas)

There is a question as to the actual leader of the left wing at Bannockburn. Some accounts (these are probably correct as it was customary for knights to take charge of military formations. Walter was not knighted until after the battle.) credit its leadership to James Douglas with Walter as his deputy. The Bruce divided his army into four "battles", one under the Earl of Moray, one under his brother Edward and one under Walter Stewart. (James Douglas or vice versa) the fourth he kept under his own command.

Poems Written about Walter, Sixth High Steward

AND SYNE THE THRID BATTLE HE GAF
TO WALTIR STEWART FOR TO LEID
AND TILL DOUGLAS DOUCHTY OF DEID
THAI WAR COSYNGIS IN NEIR DEGRIE
THERFOR TILL HYM BETRAUCHT *WES HE.

* entrusted

WALTER, STEWART OF SCOTLAND SYNE
THAT THEN WAS BUT A BEARDESS LYNE
CAME WITH A ROUT OF NOBLE MEIL
THAT MIGHT BY COUNTEANCE BE KEN.

-authors unknown

Poem Written about Robert Stewart
(Third son of King Robert, II)

HE WAS FAIR AND PLESAND IN YOUTH
STOUT AND WYCHT IN RYPE MANHEID.
IN TIL HIS ELD IN TIL SCOTLAND
MARE WYS THAN HE WAS NANE LIVAND.

-Wyntoun

Gaelic Saying:

"STIUBHARTACH, CINNEADH NAN RIGH IS NAN CEARD."
Stewarts, race of Kings and of tinkers.

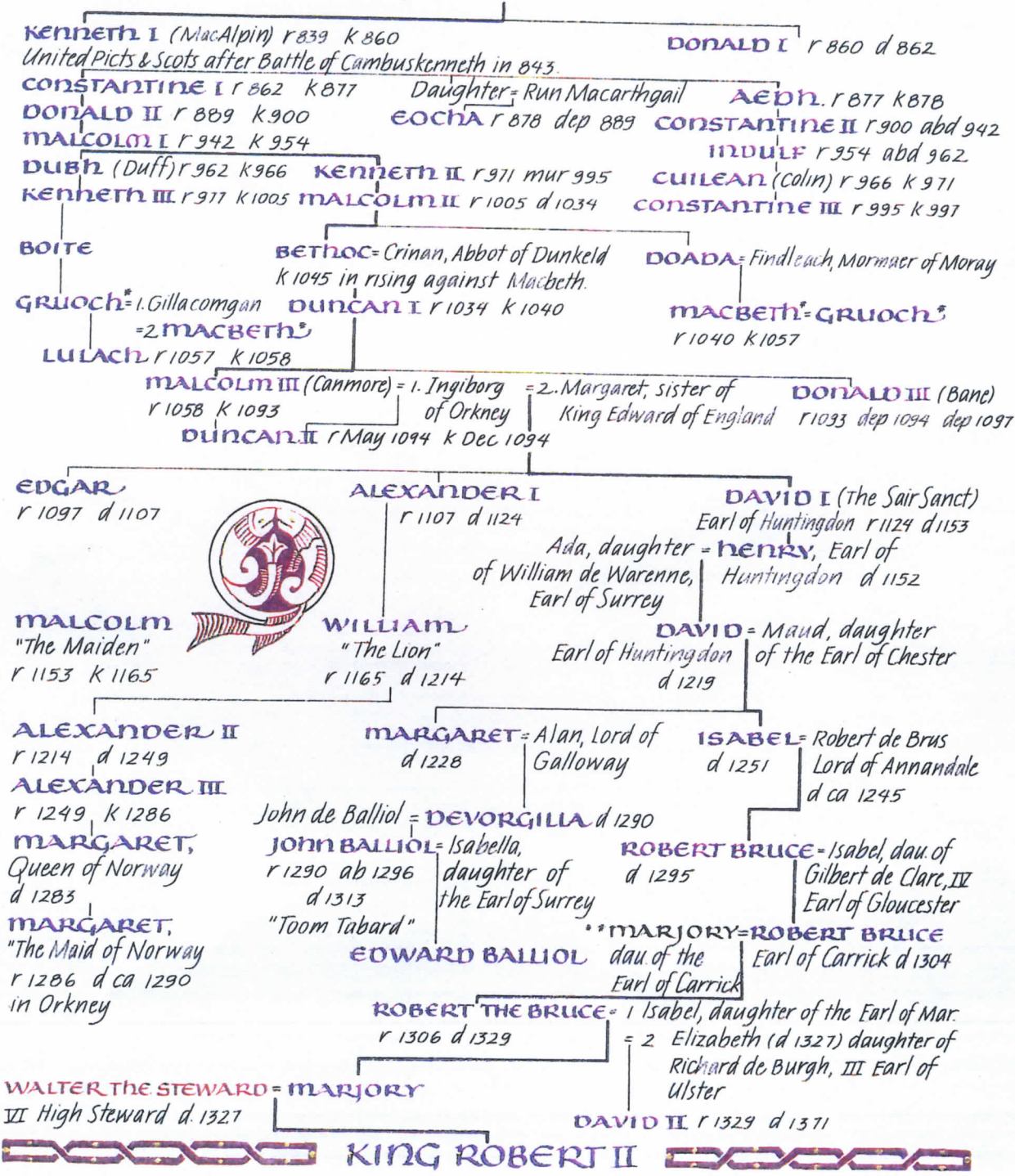
THE ROYAL CONNECTION



ALPIN

d ca 837

Son of King Eochaid IV of Dalriada and a Pictish princess. Said to be 12th in descent from King Fergus I of Dalriada; who reigned ca 500.





A NOTE



This manuscript records the history of one Stewart family line from 1036 in Brittany, France, to 1993 in the United States of America.

In 1989, Patricia Louise (Stewart) Phelps of Seattle, Washington commissioned Jocelyn Curry to design and create this work. Philip Battell Stewart II of Stuart, Florida collected the historical information found herein.



A KEY



*b. born
m. married
r. reigned
d. died
* 1, 2, 3* see corresponding
Appendix page*



*EDMONDS, WASHINGTON
JUNE, 1993*