

Notes from the Historical Records of
The Stewarts of Scotland
Showing the descent of
The Stewarts of Craighiehall

Appendix 5.

NOTES from Historical Records

of

The Stewarts of Scotland

Showing the descent

of

The Stewarts of Craighiehall.

I believe this was written/prepared by
Col. W. Burton-Stewart, for his 'book' in the early to mid 1930s.

It is 24 pages long, and is meant to be viewed with every second page
beside the following one- as in text on the right, tree on the left
and the tree will follow down onto successive pages.

THE ARMORICAN COUNTS OF DOL AND DINAN

Circ
A.D. 60
Temp
Julius Caesar

2. FROGERIUS Count of Dol and DIKAN

A.D. 570

3. LOIESCAU Do. Do.

4. RIVALLON Do. Do.

A.D. 710

5. SALOMON Do. Do.

Circ
A.D. 810

Rivallon

Alan

Guigan

A.D. 868

6. ALAN, COUNT OF DOL

A.D. 919

7. SALOMON Do. Do.

A.D. 939

8. EWARIN

A.D. 980

Alan

Gotscelin

9. ALAN, dapifer, senescallus
FLADALD or FLAALD

Alan Fitzflaad

Flaald

Rivallon

A.D. 1080

OF SCOTLAND.

1. Vide "The Norman People". These counts were the old patriarchal rulers of Armorica in the time of Julius Caesar. They were sovereign rulers, rather than merely magnates. Their principality extended for 5,000 square miles, running from Saint Malo on the sea to the central hills of Britany. They ruled over numerous dependent barons.
2. The first authentic Count of Dol was FROGERIUS, who was mentioned as a great magnate in the time of SAMSON Abbot of Dol, A. D. 570.
3. He was succeeded by LOIESCAU who granted certain lands in the ABBEY OF DOL.
4. RIVALLOCH is mentioned in the records of the Abbey in A. D. 710 as "potentissimus vir". He restored to the ABBEY OF DOL, at the request of the Abbot, a certain monastery.
5. SALOMON who lived about A. D. 810, had three sons, RIVALLOCH, ALAN and GUIGAN, who witnessed a charter by the King of Brittany, Solomon, in A. D. 868.
6. ALAN appears in 919 in connexion with marriage of his daughter to the Lord of Rieux.
7. SALOMON appears in 930 as Advocate or protector of the CHURCH of DOL founded by his ancestors, FROGERIUS and LOIESCAU.
8. ALAN and GOTSCELIN, sons of Ewarin in 980 witnessed a charter by BERTHA, the mother of DUKE CONAN.
9. ALAN FITZ-FLAALD in 1080 appears as witness to a grant to the CHURCH of ST. FLORENT, Dinan. In 1086 appears in a charter to the same church which it will be noted is the subject of many subsequent grants by the family both in Brittany and in England. In 1097 he went to the Crusades. Died without issue and was succeeded by his brother Flaad.

10. FLAALD

11. ALAN FITZ FLAALD

A. D. 1098

JORDON
Count
of Del

WILLIAM
Sheriff
of
Shropshire

WALTER
1st Stewart
of Scotland

SYBIL
in Roger de
Freville

SIMON
who witnessed
the Charter of
Paisley Abbey

10. FLAALD succeeded his brother ALAN; both of these brothers conformed a grant to the ABBEY OF MEZMOIT attached to the Church of ST. FLORENT DE SANMUR.

RIVALON became a monk in the Order of ST. FLORENT.

(A "FLOAT" FITZALAN on the 18th March 1101 figures as witness of a grant of lands at MONMOUTH to the Church of ST. FLORENT. It is not clear who was "FLOAT", but the name is like FLAALD, and he was called FITZALAN.)

11. ALAN FITZ FLAALD in 1098 granted to the ABBEY OF MARMONTIER the Church of GUYGUEN in Brittany. In 1101 he witnessed grant by HENRY I OF ENGLAND to the BISHOP OF NORWICH, and also another document by the Bishop himself in which the Bishop confirms a grant previously made by ALAN himself to the Priory, thus proving that ALAN himself was in England at any rate before 1101. In 1102 ALAN was appointed SHERIFF or DAPIFER OF SHROPSHIRE. Prior to 1108 he witnessed charters by Henry I to Holy Trinity Priory, York, as a cell of the ABBEY OF MARMONTIER IN BRITTANY. In 1122 he founded Sporle Priory as a cell of the CHURCH OF ST. FLORENT DE SANMUR.

SEIGE OF MONT ST. MICHEL IN BRITTANY

When Henry I was a younger son, and called himself Lord of Contentin, he was assisted by many Breton friends and nobles at the Seige of MONT ST. MICHEL, and when he ascended the throne of England, he rewarded them with grants of land. EYTON, the historian, says he did this in order to strengthen his hold on England, and in so doing, introduced strangers to displace his previous Norman Counsellors. "Such", says he, were WARIN DE METZ, the three Peverils, and, greatest of all, ALAN, the son of FLAALD. It seems probable that ALAN FITZ FLAALD came to England with

HENRY I, though it is possible that his father may have come with William the Conqueror. This, however, is not likely, because his name does not appear on either the Roll of Battle Abbey at Hastings or at the Dives Church in Normandy, and it is almost certain that a magnate such as he was, would have been mentioned had he taken part in the Norman Conquest.

Note:- Later research has established the fact from the records of FALAISE Castle in NORMANDY that he came over with William the Conqueror as an ally leading his own Breton Division at Hastings, returning to Brittany after the conquest. Not being a Norman accounts for his not being mentioned in the Battle Abbey records or DIVES Church in Normandy. As an equal of William he could not appear as under his command - hence separate record of him at Falaise.

11. JORDAN FITZALAN became COUNT OF DOL AND DINAN, so he was probably the eldest son.
11. WILLIAM FITZ ALAN, the second son became SHERIFF OF SHROPSHIRE and was certainly the ancestor of THE EARLS OF ARUNDEL and DUKES OF NORFOLK who are today the premier peers of England. It is interesting to note during the wars which followed the death of King Robert Bruce, that Robert Stewart, the 7th High Stewart, (who afterwards became King Robert II of Scotland) was a fugitive and exile, whose lands were forfeited and his office as Stewart declared forfeit. The English King Edward was pleased to regard him as non-existent. His office of High Stewart was in these circumstances claimed by Richard, Earl of Arundel, one of the commanders of the English Army. This office he claimed by hereditary right, thus showing his relationship to the Stewarts of Scotland.

The Tower Records show that Edward III was so

7.6

12. WALTER FITZALAN.

A.D. 1157

A.D. 1164

anxious to acquire himself the office of High Stewart, that he purchased from the Earl of Arundel such rights as he possessed to the office.

11. SIMON (or SOLOMON) FITZ ALAN, of whom not much is known except that he witnessed the CHARTER OF PAISLEY ABBEY, as brother of WALTER FITZ ALAN. He is supposed to be the ancestor of the Boyd Family.

- 11 & 12. WALTER FITZALAN.

THE FIRST HIGH STEWART OF SCOTLAND under King David I. King David I of Scotland led an army into England to support the claim of MATILDA, daughter of Henry I, against STEPHEN of Boulogne. He was joined in England by WILLIAM FITZ ALAN, Sheriff of Shropshire, and it is most probable that WALTER FITZALAN, his younger brother, came with him and joined himself to David I who took him back to Scotland with him.

In 1157 King Malcolm IV of Scotland confirmed him in the office of HIGH STEWART or Chancellor and made the office Hereditary in the Stewart Family.

WALTER defeated Somerled of the Isles in a descent on the Barony of Renfrew, and for this and other services he was granted the lands of Paisley, Pollock, Cathcart, Eaglesham, Loch Winnoch in Renfrewshire and Innerwick in East Lothian.

He was also granted the vast area of land known as Kyle in Ayrshire.

It may be noted that today these lands are still the richest and most fertile in Scotland.

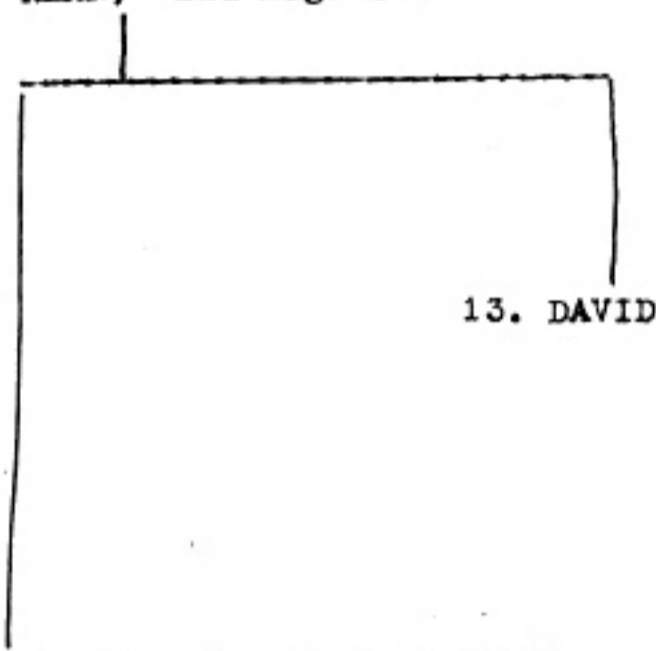
FOUNDATION OF PAISLEY ABBEY by WALTER FITZ ALAN in A.D. 1164.

He endowed it with 13 churches and many lands. He was also a liberal benefactor of the ABBEYS of KELSO,

A.D. 1177.

13. ALAN, 2nd High Stewart.

1177 - 1204



13. DAVID

13 & 14. WALTER, 3rd High Stewart

1204 - 1246

JOHN
killed at
Damiatta
in the
Crusades.

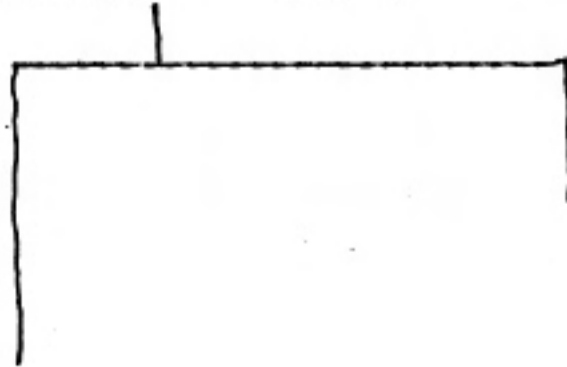
ROBERT
of
Crockston

WILLIAM
ancestor
of the
Lords
RUTHVEN

WALTER
ancestor of the
EARL of MENTEITH
Menteiths of Rusky
Do of Kerse and Alva
Do Polmont
Do Lochend
Do Carriber, &c.

15. ALEXANDER, 4th High Stewart

1246 - 1283



DUNFERMLINE, CUPAR and MELROSE.

He married ESCHINA d. of Thomas de Londinius, The
Doorward of William the Lion, and got with her many lands
in Roxburgh, viz., Molla and Huntlaw.

13. WALTER FITZ ALAN died and was buried at Paisley. He was
succeeded by his son ALAN, 2nd Stewart.

ALAN went to the Crusades with Richard Coeur de Lion
and Philip of France. He was at the Seige of Ptolemais
in 1191. He greatly extended the family possessions,
acquiring, amongst other lands, THE ISLAND OF BUTE.

He married EVA, daughter of Thor, Lord of Tippermuir and
Traent. He died in 1204.

He left two sons, viz., DAVID and WALTER, who became 3rd
High Stewart.

- 13 & 14. WALTER was the first to take "STEWART" as his family name.

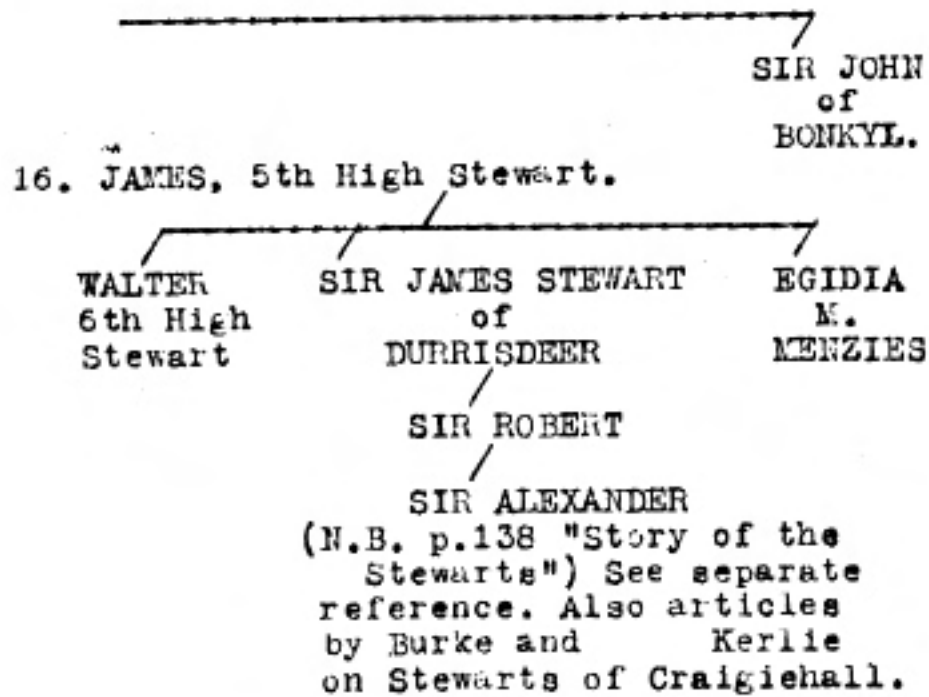
He also went to the Crusades.

He married BEATRIX, daughter of the EARL OF MAR, and of
his wife, MARJORIE, who was a daughter of HENRY, PRINCE
OF SCOTLAND, the brother of KING MALCOLM IV, and KING
WILLIAM IV OF SCOTLAND. His descendants therefore have
in their blood the royal blood of Scotland.

His daughter MARGARET was also the mother of KING ROBERT
THE BRUCE, the Victor of Bannockburn.

15. ALEXANDER went to the Crusades.

He commanded the right wing of the Scottish Army at the
Battle of Largs when he defeated the Danes and drove
them out also later from the Western Islands and the
Isle of Man. For this he got a grant of the lands of
Garlies in Galloway, which are still held by the Earls



1283 - 1309

of Galloway, his descendants. He married JEAN, daughter of the Lord of Bute and had two sons:- JAMES, 5th High Stewart and SIR JOHN OF BONKYL, from whom are descended the present legitimate descendants of the Stewart Family. The Royal Stewarts are descended from James, 5th High Stewart, and became extinct with the death of HENRY CARDINAL, DUKE OF YORK, in 1807, on the heir males side but are represented on the female side by the present Royal Family King George the V, Alphonso of Spain, King of Italy, Portugal, Emperor of Austria and Germany.

16. JAMES was appointed one of the six Regents to govern Scotland during the King's minority.

This was one of the most troublous times of Scottish History. KING EDWARD'S claim to arbitrate between BALDOL and BRUCE was recognised by him and he swore fealty to EDWARD, but later broke away and with SIR WILLIAM WALLACE defeated the English at THE BATTLE OF STIRLING 1279, but dissensions breaking out among the nobles, he again swore fealty to KING EDWARD OF ENGLAND.

He married CECILIA, daughter of PATRICK, EARL OF DUNBAR and MARCH, and had a daughter EGIDIA, who married Kenyers or MENZIES, ancestor of that family, and a son, WALTER, 6th High Stewart.

SIR JOHN STEWART OF BONKYL married MARGARET, daughter of Sir ALEXANDER BONKYL, Brother of JAMES, 5th High Stewart, and one of the greatest patriots in the history of Scotland. He refused to swear fealty to King Edward, and continued the struggle for freedom with his friend, SIR WILLIAM WALLACE. Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl commanded a wing of the

17. WALTER, 6th High Stewart
married
MARJORIE
daughter
of
KING ROBERT
the BRUCE

1309 - 1326.

KING ROBERT II
OF SCOTLAND.

JOHN OF
RAILSTON

Scottish Army at THE BATTLE OF FALKIRK 1298, when, owing to the quarrels and bad behaviour of COMYN and WALLACE, he was left to fight alone; and fight he did till the end, when he died, surrounded by the dead bodies of many of his faithful kinsmen. He is buried at Falkirk and his old tombstone bears the inscription,

"Here lies a Scottish Hero, Sir John Stewart"

"Killed at the Battle of Falkirk 22 July 1298"

No one fought more strenuously for Scottish liberty than he. He had 7 sons, of whom 3 were killed, also fighting for Scotland, at the BATTLE OF HALIDON HALL, 1333.

From his eldest son, ALEXANDER, descended the EARLS OF ANGUS.

From his second son, ALAN, descended the DUKES OF LENNOX and LORD DARNLEY, who married MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, thus uniting the two senior branches of the family.

From his fourth son, JAMES, came the LORDS OF LORN, INVERKEITH, ATHOLL, BUCHAN, TRAGWAIR, ROSYTH and CRAIGIEHALL, The Stewarts of Craigiehall being the senior branch.

Although quite a boy, he commanded the centre division of the Scottish Army at THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN.

After the Battle, he married MARJORIE, daughter of KING ROBERT THE BRUCE, who settled the succession to the throne on heirs of WALTER and MARJORIE, failing heirs male of his body. In 1316 Marjorie was thrown from her horse and gave birth to child, dying immediately afterwards. The child was ROBERT, 7th High Stewart, and later KING OF SCOTLAND, as ROBERT II.

17. WALTER, died young, at the age of 33 in 1326. He defended BERWICK at the Siege in 1319. He held the town against Edward II. 500 gentlemen who quartered the arms of Stewart by right of birth or feudal

18. ROBERT, 7th High Stewart
and 1st STEWART KING.

19. DAVID STEWART (David II) Robert
Stewart II and Robert III.

dependence served under his banner and held the town against huge odds and fierce attacks by land and sea, until Robert the Bruce created a diversion by invading England and thereby forced Edward to give up the siege. WALTER also, together with RANDOLPH (his cousin) EARL OF MORAY and THE DOUGLAS chased Edward out of Scotland in 1322 and into England, and defeated Edward at BELAND ABBEY in Yorkshire; after which battle WALTER, with 500 horse, pursued him to the gates of York, causing Edward to lose for the second time the Privy Seal of England. He was succeeded by his son, ROBERT.

18. ROBERT THE BRUCE died in 1329, leaving a son DAVID, who was 6 years old, and a grandson aged 13, viz., ROBERT STEWART, later ROBERT II.

19. DAVID II succeeded his father and spent much of his reign in captivity, during which time ROBERT ruled Scotland through very difficult times. In spite of the fact that Robert was heir to the throne, he was loyal and true to David by whom he was very badly treated. He succeeded to the throne as ROBERT II in 1371, and died in 1390.

Dumas describes him as "un guerrier doux et aimable". He was handsome, gentle and strong.

He married twice, and had many children, both legitimate and illegitimate. His son ROBERT III succeeded.

Showing the Descent of

SIR JOHN STEWART OF BOKKYL

the progenitor of the Stewarts Craighall etc.

from

1. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.
2. DAVID I OF SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR'S granddaughter:

JUDITH married WALTHEOF EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Their daughter:

MATILDA married DAVID I of SCOTLAND.

Their son:

HENRY, PRINCE OF SCOTLAND did not succeed to the

crown, but had three sons:

MALCOLM IV, died without issue,

WILLIAM IV, died without issue,

and

HENRY, whose daughter:

MARJORIE married GILCHRIST, EARL OF MAR.

Their daughter:

BEATRIX married WALTER, THIRD LORD HIGH STEWART,

and had issue:

ALEXANDER, FOURTH HIGH STEWART, who had two sons:

JAMES, FIFTH HIGH STEWART,

and

SIR JOHN STEWART OF BOKKYL.

10.1
Descendants of the four elder sons of sons of Sir John Stewart
of Bonkyl.

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Eldest Son.

~~Ancestor of~~
 Sir Alexander ancestor of
 Earls of Angus
 and Douglas died
 and title and
 line became
 extinct in 1377.

Second Son.

Sir Alan ancestor.
 Earls of Galloway
 Lords Blantyre.
 Alan of Dughorn.
 Alexander of Darnley
 d. 1372.
 Alexander d. 1406.
 John
 Lord d'Aubigny
 Comte d'Evreux
 killed Orleans 1429.
 Alan Lord Darnley.
 1st Earl of Lennox.
 Mathew 2nd E of Lennox
 Killed Flodden 1513.
 John 3rd Earl of Lennox.
 Killed Linlithgow 1526.

Third Son.

Sir Walter of
 DALSWINTON - male
 line extinct. On
 junior branch he
 is ancestor of
 present Earls of
 Galloway and
 Stewarts of Calley,
 Physgill, Shannelli,
 Tondergie etc.

Mathew 4th E
 of Lennox.
 Murdered
 Stirling 1571.

Robert Bishop of
 Carthue 5th E of
 Lennox.

John Lord
 D'Aubigny.

Henry Lord Darnley
 married Mary Queen
 of Scots.

Charles 6th E of
 Lennox

Esme 1st Duke
 of Lennox.

Lady Arabella
 Stuart.

James VI of Scotland
 and 1st of England.
 The Stewart Kings of
 England and Scotland
 up to Prince Charles
 Edward and Cardinal
 Duke of York died
 home without male
 issue. Line extinct
 on male side. But
 continues on female
 side in persons of
 King George V of
 England, Emperors of
 Germany & Austria and
 Kings of Italy, Spain,
 Portugal & descendants
 of Louis VI of France.

Ludovic 2nd
 Duke of Lennox.
 Duke of Richmond
 Earl of Newcastle
 d. without issue.

Esme Duke of Lennox, Earl
 of March. His son James
 succeeded by George and
 Charles 6th D of Lennox d.
 1672 without male issue &
 line extinct. John and
 Bernard his brothers
 killed in Civil War 1644
 and 1645 without male
 issue and Ludovic
 Cardinal d. 1665 un-
 married. Line extinct.

Fourth son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl.

Sir James Stewart of Pierston and Warwickhill killed at Battle of Halidon Hill. His young cousin the Stewart of Scotland and his uncle Sir James Stewart of Rosyth were severely wounded. His two brothers Sir Alan Stewart of Darnley and Sir John Stewart of Dalton were also killed at Halidon Hill. From Sir John of Pierston and Warwickhill are descended the Stewarts of Cragiehall and Rosyth, the Stewart Lords of Lorn and Innermeath, the Stewarts of Murthly and Grandtully, the Stewart Earls of Athole and Buchan and the Stewarts of Appin, Ardsheal, Achmacone, Fasnacloich, Invernahyle etc.

2. His eldest son Sir Robert Stewart Lord of Rosyth and Durriseir according to a charter of King Robert II was granted the lands of Durriseir in Dumfriesshire which previously belonged to his kinsman Menzies on whom they devolved on the death of Sir James Stewart the brother to Walter Stewart of Scotland. The lands had come to James from Lady Egidia Stewart through the Menzies. Sir Robert ^{Keller} died in 1386. He married Janet de Ergadia. She was ^{Battle of Bannockburn} great granddaughter of King Robert Bruce. Her sister Isobel married Sir Robert's brother and carried the lordship of Lorn to her husband John Stewart of Innermeath, from them are the Earls of Athol.

3. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir John who married Margaret Cragie the heiress of Cragie Linlithgowshire and their descendants are now known as the Stewarts of Craigie or Cragiehall. King Robert the Bruce granted the lands of Girthon to John Cragie. In the Ragman Roll the name of John de Cragie (Craigy) appears as John de Cragyn del Counte de Linesoue. He was of Craigy in Dalmeny Parish, Linlithgowshire. In 1367 John of Craigy obtained the lands of Braidwood in Lankashire by his marriage with Margaret daughter and heiress of Sir John de Monfede, by whom he had an only daughter Margaret heiress of Craigy and Braidwood who in

1387 married John the son of Sir Robert Stewart of Burriadeer Dumfriesshire who took up his abode at Craigie. His descendants are known as the Stewarts of Craigy or Craighall.

Note:- See Lands and their owners in Calloway by P.H. Mc Kerlie .. Parish of Girthon .. Gally.

4. Sir Alexander Stewart his son followed.

5. His son Sir David Stewart married in 1473 Helen daughter of Lord Cathcart. He died in 1489. He had a brother John.

6. Sir James or John son of Sir David succeeded to the family estates. He married a daughter of the Stewart ^{Earl of Ross} of ~~Scott~~ Castlemilk 1529.

There appears to be on record the names of two other sons Alexander and Alan. A son of Alexander married the daughter of Giles Seaton 1562.

7. Sir Henry succeeded. Married Lady Jean Ross 1580. He had issue John heir apparent, Archibald, and James knighted in 1603.

8. Sir James succeeded married the daughter of the first Lord Callender and had issue John who succeeded.

9. Sir John married the daughter of Seaton of Kibroch. Sir John and his wife died early in life leaving an infant family who were either cheated by their Uncle Seaton or he mismanaged the lands and property. To this is attributed the beginning of the fall of the family.

10. Sir John succeeded. He was born in 1589 and died 1670. Up to the date of his death the Stewarts of Craighall were entombed inside the old Norman Church of Dalmeny in front of the altar.

Owing to the mismanagement referred to he sold the Craighall estates in 1643. In 1629 he bought 10 acres of Leuchol and also built Newhalls in the parish of Dalmeny and after 1631 was styled Sir John Stewart of Newhalls ... Mentioned in Douglas Original Charters 18/26 and 32. In D.O.C. (Douglas Original Charters) 18/5 a cousin Robert is mentioned

in a letter from John's sister Agnes in 1646 and also a son Andrew on Douglas notes page 45 but this is perhaps incorrect. Sir John married Bessie Bathgate and they had several other sons whose names appear to have been unrecorded. His eldest son Alexander succeeded.

11. Alexander born in 1623 and died 1684. He was grandson of Sir John of Cragiehall. Registered the Coat of Arms and adopted the motto, "Resurgam" in 1674 as registered in the Court of the Lord Lyon Edinburgh. He erected the tombstone which is outside the entrance to the church at Dalmeny and which is surmounted by the family Coat of Arms and motto. His father and such of the family as died there are buried in the same place and names entered upon the tombstone. Alexander married Marion Wilson of Plewlands in 1652. He was an elder of the Kirk ... D.O.C. album 1834, Kirk sessions. Walter of Newhalls a son apparently is mentioned Douglas Notes page 50.

12. John his eldest son was born in 1660 and died 1730. He married Jean the daughter of Carmichael of Balmedi. He sold Newhalls to J. Dundas 5th son of Dundas of Duddingstone a relative. He retired to Queensferry which is adjacent to Dalmeny and apparently engaged in trade with the West Indies where he possibly had some property for property definitely appears to have been owned in the West Indies by the Stewarts. By now the rank of knighthood appears to have been dropped. John had four sons viz:- David, John, Alexander and Archibald. John had a brother Alexander (mentioned in a letter of David's to his cousin W. Dundas from London in 1712. [D.O.C.18/43].) There is also mention in the Kirk Sessions that on 26th November 1693 James Stewart of Castle Queensferry had daughter baptised Anna the sponsors being Archibald and Andrew Stewart. On 7th January 1694 Andrew Stewart had daughter baptised Euphran the sponsor being James Stewart. John of Newhalls is also mentioned on page 57 Douglas notes. Of the four sons of John viz David, John, Alexander and Archibald only Archibald appears on the tombstone from which fact it has been presumed by McKerlie and Burke that he was the eldest. Such however is

JDC 13/43
 INVENTORY OF
 DOUGLAS COLLECTION
 Vol 18 page 43 in the
 Scottish Record Office

must check this up. D

not the case. Archibald was born in 1703 and died 1792 (tombstone). From D.O.C. 18/43, his notes and letters in possession of Col. Burton-Stewart, David was in London on some account and in 1714 wrote to his cousin Dundas complaining about his father's attitude in some matter. He got into some religious or political trouble with his father parted from ^{him} and was next heard of from America in 1721 asking his father's forgiveness. He must have been about 19 in 1714 when he fell out with his father who apparently disowned him and cut him off.

John, David's brother was born in 1695 apparently for he was baptised in that year. Sponson John Dundas of Duddingstone. Alexander the other brother was returned as a fencible man in 1715 so he must have been about 17 years of age at the time at least. It follows with unflinching regularity that a David is followed by a John possibly because of Biblical reasons and the family records also show it to be always so. The dates too definitely point to the fact that David was the eldest and then John, Alexander and Archibald.

Not only does David appear to have been disowned but the names of John and Alexander too appear to have been cut out by the father. This may possibly be due to the fact that John and Alexander sided with David but it can also be that they launched out on their own into the world. As there was neither title nor estates to succeed to by now the necessity for careful record of seniority or abode did not exist. It is due to this fact that Archibald the fourth son who was born in 1703 and who remained by the father from the fact that he died at Queensferry and was buried at Dalmeny in the family vault and his name duly inscribed on the tombstone was mistakenly accredited by Burke and McKerlie as being the eldest son. The dates of birth of the four sons are David 1693 (approximately) John 1695, Alexander 1697, Archibald 1703. The heir-male descendants of David, John and Alexander if such exist and there must be such have a prior claim to be the Stewart of Craighall to the descendants of Archibald. Nothing is known at present of the descendants of David, John and Alexander, but search is being made. (SEE NOTE at end]

my
Searches
Alex b. 1691
David b. 1693
John b. 1695
? (Robt b. 1697)
(James b. 1699)
Thom b. 1701
Archib. b. 1703
Cicilia b. 1704
Geo b. 1707

query this
1691 (?)

13. Archibald the fourth son next appears on the tombstone. Born 1703 died 1792. Married Isobel Dalgleish. He had three sons Alexander who died in the West Indies and who married M. Nisby of Aberdeen. He had two sons who are said to have died in infancy but he left a daughter from whom Sir Herbert Lait K.C.I.E., C.B. Major General is descended. He was born about 1726. See Lait's Notes and McKerlie. John the next son born about 1728 was lost at sea and nothing is known about him but he is said to have died unmarried. It is possible however that as he lived apart from the family and was in business on his own that he married and had descendants about whom nothing is known at present. The third son Archibald appears to have stayed by the father and died at Queensferry for he appears next on the tombstone.

14. Archibald the third son was born in 1736 and died 1801. He married Margaret Douglas and had a son Archibald Douglas and also an illegitimate son known as Capt Stewart who entered the Merchant Service. Archibald was at one time Collector of Customs at Bo'ness and also a tenant farmer of Newmans near Kirklistone. His wife Margaret Douglas was the daughter of Douglas of Kilarvie.

15. Archibald Douglas his son is the next and final name on the tombstone. He entered the Royal Navy as a surgeon. Born 1774 died 1825. He was unmarried.

NOTE:- With his death the known descendants of the Stewarts of Craigiehall as inscribed on the tombstone i. e. of the youngest son of John and Jean Charnichael who sold Newhall and settled in Queensferry ^{are assumed to have come} to an end. There is reason to believe that descendants of the elder sons of John and Jean Charnichael exist to-day and are represented by Colonel Burton Stewart of Marine House Alnouth Northumberland and Mr. Middleton-Stewart Indian Police Service and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Nagpur, Central Provinces India.

On the female side Major General Sir Herbert Lait K.C.I.E., C.B. is descended from the daughter of that Alexander Stewart son of Archibald and Isobel Dalgleish who died in the West Indies.

NB
West Indies

The Middleton-Stewarts are probably descended from David the eldest son of John Stewart and Jean Charmichael and with the establishment of this claim are as the senior branch of the Cragiehall Stewarts in direct descent senior of the Bonkyl branch.

Sir Bernard Burke in his article Vicissitudes of Families dealing in particular with the Stewarts of Cragiehall credits the heir-male of Cragiehall as being heir-male of the Lord High Stewarts of Scotland...The Stewart...and also co-heir to the ancient Lords of Lorn and Princes of the Isles as well as of the Kings of Scotland.

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Gap to be traced back.....

Dr. I. Stewart of Newcastle Northumberland at Ellesden Place. Married a ...Middleton. The Middletons are an old Northumbrian family. They had issue..David, John and Benjamin.

David Henry. Eldest son of Dr I Stewart. Born at Wallsend 1849 died in India 1897. Married Elizabeth O'Grady daughter of Lieut O'Grady of the Muzums Artillery. Had an only son Charles Edward Charles Edward Middleton Stewart born 1881. Married in South Africa Gertrude Edith Mary daughter of Henry Allsop of Lady-smith. Served in Boer War 1900-1902. Zulu Rebellion 1906. Great War and Afghan War 1919. Joined Indian Police Service 1909 in Central Provinces. Had three sons and one daughter (died in infancy). The sons are Iver Charles and Donald Jesmond twins born at Port Shepstone Natal South Africa in 1907 and Colin born at Cutshorne Cape Province South Africa in 1920, but baptised in Durban in October of that year.