

Capt Ralph Stuart's Mother



SIGN IN CREATE ACCOUNT



Mary Ann Lafferty
1720–24 September 1776 • LSK3-3YM



Brief Life History of Mary Ann

When Mary Ann Lafferty was born in 1720, in Kilmainham, County Dublin, Ireland, her father, Thomas Lafferty, was 36 and her mother, Mary Ann Stewart, was 22. She married James William Stuart before 1736, in Ireland. They were the parents of at least 6 sons and 4 daughters. She died on 24 September 1776, in Augusta, Virginia, British Colonial America, at the age of 56, and was buried in Augusta Stone Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Fort Defiance, Augusta, Virginia, United States.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (8)

Do you know Mary Ann? Do you have a story about her that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line

Spouse and Children Parents and Siblings

- James William Stuart 1719-1757
- Mary Ann Lafferty 1720-1776
 - Marriage: before 1736
 - Robert Stewart 1736-1809
 - Brice Stewart 1736-1835
 - Rebecca Stewart 1750-1751
 - Elizabeth Ann Stewart 1750-1832
 - Mary Catherine Stewart 1738-1806
 - Capt. Robert Stewart 1740-1772
 - James Stewart Jr 1745-1779
 - John Ross Stewart 1748-1836
 - Jane Stewart 1751-1751
 - James Usher Stewart 1757-1835

Sources (14)

- Ann Lafferty in the U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560
- Mary Ann Lafferty Armstrong, "Find A Grave Index"
- Thomas LAFFERTY & Miss EASTER

[VIEW ALL](#)

World Events (3)

Spouse and Children

- James William Stuart**
1719-1757 • Male
- Mary Ann Lafferty**
1720-1776 • Female

Marriage before 1736
Ireland

Children (10)

- Robert Stewart**
1736-1809 • Male

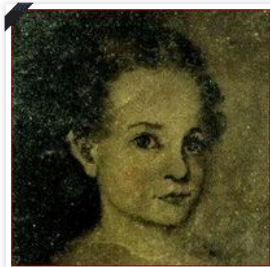
Parents and Siblings

- Thomas Lafferty**
1684-1745 • Male
- Mary Ann Stewart**
1698-1757 • Female

Siblings (3)

Mary Ann Armstrong

[Back to Armstrong surname](#)



Mary Ann Armstrong (Lafferty)

Also Known As: "Stewart", "O'Lafferty", "Mary Ann Lafferty"
Birthdate: circa 1720
Birthplace: Kilcoskan, County Dublin, Leinster, Ireland
Death: September 24, 1776 (51-60)
Augusta County, Virginia, United States
Place of Burial: Fort Defiance, Augusta County, Virginia, United States of America
Immediate Family: Daughter of [Thomas Lafferty](#) and [Mary Lafferty](#)
Wife of [Thomas Lafferty](#); [James Stuart](#), of the [Cowpasture](#) and Lt. [Thomas Armstrong](#)
Mother of [Robert Stuart](#); [William Stuart](#); [James Stuart, Jr.](#), of [Stewart's Run](#); [John Stewart](#) of [Fourth Creek](#); [Capt. Ralph Stewart](#) and 3 others
Sister of [Sarah Lafferty](#) and [Capt. Ralph Lafferty](#)

Managed by: Private User
Last Updated: July 21, 2023

Capt Ralph Stuart's Father - <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/MC9N-Y23/james-william-stuart-1719-1757>



James William Stuart
5 April 1719–17 November 1757 • MC9N-Y23



Brief Life History of James William

When James William Stuart was born on 5 April 1719, in Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland, his father, Lt. Col. John Stewart 1st of Kynnachan, was 38 and his mother, Janet Omey, was 34. He married Mary Ann Lafferty before 1736, in Ireland. They were the parents of at least 6 sons and 4 daughters. He registered for military service in 1746. He died on 17 November 1757, in Staunton, Augusta, Virginia, British Colonial America, at the age of 38, and was buried in Augusta, Virginia, British Colonial America.

[MORE](#)

Spouse and Children

- James William Stuart**
1719–1757 • Male
- Mary Ann Lafferty**
1720–1776 • Female

Marriage
before 1736
Ireland

Children (10)

- Robert Stewart**
1736–1809 • Male

Photos and Memories (2)



Do you know James William? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Sources (23)

- James Stewart, "Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950"
- Ann Lafferty in the U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560
- Legacy NFS Source: James Stuart - death: before 1805; Scotland

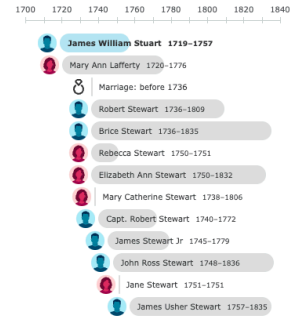
[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

- Stuart
- James
- William

Family Time Line

Spouse and Children Parents and Siblings



Parents and Siblings

- Lt. Col. John Stewart 1st of Kynnachan**
1680–1750 • Male
- Janet Omey**
1685–1740 • Female

Direct Grandparent <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LZ62-4QX/lt.-col.-john-stewart-1st-of-kynnachan-1680-1750>



Lt. Col. John Stewart 1st of Kynnachan

3 November 1680–6 March 1750 • LZ62-4QX



Brief Life History of John

When Lt. Col. John Stewart 1st of Kynnachan was born on 3 November 1680, in Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland, his father, Patrick Stewart, V of Ballechin, was 46 and his mother, Elizabeth Lindsay, was 40. He married Mary Margaret Shaw on 23 April 1723. They were the parents of at least 1 daughter. He died on 6 March 1750, in Rockbridge, Virginia, United States, at the age of 69.

[MORE](#)

Spouse and Children

Lt. Col. John Stewart 1st of Kynnachan
1680–1750 • Male

Janet Omev
1685–1740 • Female

Children (5)

Clementina Stewart
1706–1789 • Female

Margret Stewart
1715–Deceased • Female

Major David Stewart
1716–1746 • Male

James William Stuart
1719–1757 • Male

Robert Stewart
1724–Deceased • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Story Highlight

Lt. Col. John Stewart 1st of Kynnachan

When Lt. Col. John Stewart 1st of Kynnachan was born in 1660, in Scotland, his father, Patrick Stewart, was 25 and his mother, Elizabeth Lindsay, was 20. He married Mary Margaret Shaw on 23 April 1702 ...

[Discover Even More](#)

Photos and Memories (2)



Do you know John? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Sources (8)

John Stewart in entry for Will. Stewart, "Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-...

John Shields, "Scotland Marriages, 1561-1910"

Find a Grave

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Stewart John

Scottish (Lanarkshire) and English: originally an occupational name for an administrative official of an estate, from Middle English *steward*, Old English *stigweard*, *stiweard*, a compound of *stig*

[MORE](#)

History: Stuart or Stewart is the surname of one of the great families of Scotland, the royal family of Scotland from the 14th century, and of England from 1603, when James VI of Scotland acceded to

[MORE](#)

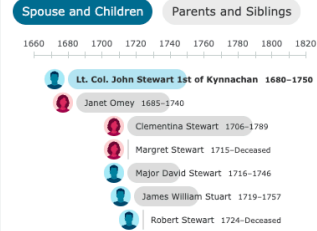
Dictionary of American Family Names © Patrick Hanks 2003, 2006.

Possible Related Names

Stuart Stewardson Steward

Stewart

Family Time Line



Parents and Siblings

Patrick Stewart, V of Ballechin
1635–1682 • Male

Elizabeth Lindsay
1640–1710 • Female

Siblings (12)

Charles Stewart, 6th of Bellechin
1659–1733 • Male

Helen Stewart
1665–Deceased • Female

Alexander Stewart Earl of Galloway
1665–1741 • Male

Anne Stewart
1668–Deceased • Female

Isabel Stewart
1670–Deceased • Female

+7 More Children

[VIEW ALL](#)

Activities

Heritage
Learn about John's homeland.

Traditional Dress
Put your face in a costume from John's

Next gen back: family search bottoms out here. google Patrick Stuart V Ballenchin:

A branch of the House of Stewart from which we are sprung occupied the estate of Kynnachan for six or seven score years. The first laird of this family, John, known as Iain Mì; ½r Choinneachain, was the third son of Patrick Stewart of Ballechin, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay, Barl. of Evelick. According to a tradition I have heard, his estate, which had been long possessed by scions of the Duntanlich family, was bequeathed to him by its last owner of this house. Old Kynnachan, when in very advanced years, used to have his chair brought out to the

green in front of his home and placed under a certain tree, where he liked to repose for a great part of the day. Young John of Ballechin often visited at Kynnachan and obtained great favour in the sight of his aged kinsman by the solicitude with which from time to time he shifted the laird's chair so as to keep him constantly under the shade of the aforesaid tree. Iain Mìr Choinneachain was, like all his connections, a redoubted Jacobite. He was Lieut. Colonel in Lord Nairne's Regiment in 1715, and was associated with Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum in the defence of Leith Citadel. In this connection, I may quote a passage from Rae's "History of the Rebellion" :--- "His Grace (Argyle) having summoned the rebels to lay down their arms and surrender, upon pain of high treason, declaring withal that if they obliged him to bring cannon to force them, and they killed any of his men in resisting, he would give no quarter. He received a resolute answer from a Highland laird, called Kinackin, who told the Duke that, as to surrendering, they laughed at it! and, as to bringing cannon and assaulting them, they were ready for him; that they would neither take nor give any quarter with him; and if he thought he was able to force them he might try his hand." The Duke, who was only 200 paces off during this colloquy, having taken counsel among his officers, thought it best to retire.

John married Janet May, a relative of Smythe of Methven, by whom he had several other children, a daughter Clementina, who married Stewart of Porthellan, and a son, David, afterwards of Kynnachan.

David Stewart made a romantic marriage with "Bonnie Jeannie Mercer", who belonged to an old Perth family.* He dreamed that he saw the lady who would be his bride, and his memory retained a vivid impression of her beautiful form and features. Shortly afterwards at a ball in Perth he beheld the demoiselle of his vision; they fell in love at first sight, and were in due course married.

One day in the autumn of 1745, the laird of Kynnachan (David), was engaged along with his servants making meadow hay, when a messenger arrived with a letter, upon perusing which, David Stewart flung away the fork in his hand, exclaiming that he would not handle it again until the crown would be placed on the head of King James. He had a wide connection among well-known Jacobite families. Stewart of Ballechin, Stewart of Ardsheal, Stewart of Ballachulish, Stewart of Bonskeid, Menzies of Woodend, Mercer of Aldie, Macdonald of Glencoe, Cameron of Callart, Rattray of Tullichuran and others, were among his near relatives. Kynnachan obtained a commission as major in the Atholl Brigade, serving in Lord Nairne's Regiment, and took an active part in obtaining recruits. Being severely wounded at Culloden, he was carried to the barn at Old Leannach, which afforded miserable shelter for thirty-one other persons in similar plight, including several of his own relatives. On Friday, after the battle, this hut was set on fire and burned to the ground----the surrounding guard bayonetting anyone who attempted to escape; and so perished our unfortunate

ancestor, who was a man of high spirit, abounding energy, and devoted loyalty to the cause which he had espoused.

Major David Stewart had occupied so prominent a position among the Jacobites of Perthshire that he bulks considerably in the traditional lore of the country, and is commemorated in song. It is related that Kynnachan House was occupied one night by a detachment of Government troops. The officer in command, pretending a desire to befriend the lady of the house, advised her confidentially, to entrust her plate and jewellery to his care to preserve them from the rapacity of the soldiers---several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood having been largely despoiled by the troops. Penetrating his greedy design, she nevertheless concealed her feelings, allowing him to suppose that she would follow his advice. But no sooner had her unwelcome visitors gone to rest for the night, than the lady of Kynnachan packed up all her valuables, and with her children sought a distant place of safety. Part of her belongings were laid in a drawer, hurriedly pulled out, and carried away. Strange to say the chest of drawers is still preserved in the family, but wants the drawer that was never restored to its place. Next morning when the troops were about to leave, the officer chafing at being outwitted, ordered them to fire successive volleys at the house, which broke every pane of glass in the windows. A daughter of the drummer, who had been lying ill in one of the rooms, on hearing the firing went to a window to look out. and was accidentally shot dead. The house of Kynnachan, recently burned, and a handsome garden wall, which yet remains, were completed in 1745, just before the laird took up arms for the Prince. This house was afterwards garrisoned by Government troops, but was soon captured by the Jacobites under the direction of Lord George Murray.

Robert Stewart of Garth, who had married the elder co-heiress of Kynnachan (Jessica, daughter of David, sister of John), became proprietor of the estate, which was afterwards inherited in succession by his sons, William, General David, and John Stewart. Being heavily encumbered, it passed out of the family along with Garth, Drumcarry and Inchgarth about 1831.

* From her aunt Jean Mercer and her husband, Mark Wood, descended Sir Mark, Sir James, and Sir George Wood, sons of Alexander Wood of Perth, their son.

Sinton, FSA Scot, Rev. Thomas: Family and Genealogical Sketches, Northern Counties Newspaper and Printing and Publishers Company, Limited, Inverness(Scotland), 1911, for private circulation (OOP) available only on ScotPress CD. https://homepages.rootsweb.com/~mckinlay/Stewarts_of_Kynnachan.html

Lt. Col. John Stewart, 1st of Kynachan

[Back to Stewart surname](#)



John Stewart

Birthdate: estimated between 1668 and 1686

Death: May 1733

Immediate Family: Son of [Patrick Stewart, 5th of Ballechin](#) and [Lady Elizabeth Lindsay](#)
 Husband of [Janet Stewart](#)
 Father of [David Stewart, 2nd of Kynachan](#)
 Brother of [Charles Steuart, 6th of Bellechin](#); [Alexander Steuart](#); [Robert Steuart, Writer in Edinburgh](#); [George Steuart](#); [Jean McLaren](#) and 4 others

Managed by: [Erik Olav Løseth](#)
 Last Updated: July 2, 2023

[View Complete Profile](#)

Matching family tree profiles for Lt. Col. John Stewart, 1st of Kynachan

[view all matches](#)



John Stewart in FamilySearch Family Tree



John Of Kynachin Steuart in MyHeritage family trees (Gray Web Site)

Immediate Family

[view all 14](#)



[Janet Stewart](#)
wife



[David Stewart, 2nd of Kynachan](#)
son



[Patrick Stewart, 5th of Ballechin](#)
father



[Lady Elizabeth Lindsay](#)
mother



[Charles Steuart, 6th of Bellechin](#)
brother



[Alexander Steuart](#)
brother



[Robert Steuart, Writer in Edinburgh](#)
brother



[George Steuart](#)
brother



[Jean McLaren](#)
sister



[Isabel Steuart](#)
sister



[Helen Steuart](#)
sister



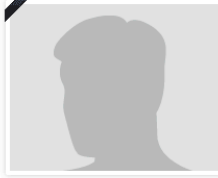
[Anne Steuart](#)
sister

Lt. C
Geni



Patrick Stewart, 5th of Ballechin

[Back to Steuart surname](#)



Patrick Steuart

Also Known As: "Stewart"
 Birthdate: circa 1630
 Birthplace: Pitlochry, Perth and Kinross, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Death: 1700 (65-74)
 \, Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross, Scotland, PH8 0AJ, United Kingdom
 Immediate Family: Son of [Robert Stewart of Ballechin](#) and [Margaret Steuart](#)
 Husband of [Lady Elizabeth Lindsay](#) and [Christian Steuart](#)
 Father of [Charles Steuart, 6th of Bellechin](#); [Alexander Steuart](#); [Robert Steuart, Writer in Edinburgh](#); [George Steuart](#); [Jean McLaren](#) and 5 others
 Brother of [John Steuart](#) and [Alexander Steuart](#)

Managed by: [Erik Olav Løseth](#)
 Last Updated: July 28, 2023

[View Complete Profile](#)

Immediate Family

[view all 16](#)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| Lady Elizabeth Lindsay
wife | Charles Steuart, 6th of Bellechin
son | Alexander Steuart
son |
| Robert Steuart, Writer in Edinburgh
son | George Steuart
son | Jean McLaren
daughter |
| Isabel Steuart
daughter | Lt. Col. John Stewart, 1st of Ky...
son | Helen Steuart
daughter |
| Anne Steuart
daughter | Robert Steuart
son | Christian Steuart
wife |

About Patrick Stewart, 5th of Ballechin

Share some things about Patrick Steuart

According to familysearch.org ...

Relationship to Patrick Steuart, V of Ballechin

My 7th great-grandfather

This cannot be correct.

According to Geni, Patrick Steuart, 5th of Ballechin is our fifth cousin 12 times removed.

Janet Milburn 7/28/23

of Ballechin, Patrick of the Battles

5th of Ballechin, b. in around 1630, succeeded his brother and was active in the Jacobite rising of 1689 during which time he had a commission from King James VII. giving him command of the Atholl men and held the castle of Blair Atholl against the government army. He m. at Kilspindie on 13 November, 1659, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Lindsay, of Evelick

Patrick Stewart, 5th of Ballechin's Timeline

[view all 14](#)

- 1630** [1630 Birth of Patrick Stewart, 5th of Ballechin](#)
Pitlochry, Perth and Kinross, Scotland, United Kingdom

- 1659** [1659 Birth of Charles Steuart, 6th of Bellechin](#)
Perthshire, Scotland

- 1663** [1663 Birth of Alexander Steuart](#)
Ballechin, Perth and Kinross, Scotland, United Kingdom

- 1670** [1670 Birth of Robert Steuart](#)
Pitlochry, Perth and Kinross, Scotland, United Kingdom

- 1676** [1676 Birth of Robert Steuart, Writer in Edinburgh](#)

- 1677** [1677 Birth of George Steuart](#)

- 1683** [1683 Birth of Isabel Steuart](#)

- 1698** [September 1698 Birth of Jean McLaren](#)

Robert Stewart of Ballechin

public profile



Robert Stewart of Ballechin

Birthdate: after circa 1586
 Death:
 Immediate Family: Son of [Sir James Stewart of Ballechin](#) and [Mary Crichton](#)
 Husband of [Margaret Steuart](#)
 Father of [Patrick Stewart, 5th of Ballechin](#); [John Steuart](#) and [Alexander Steuart](#)
 Brother of [Elizabeth Steuart](#)
 Half brother of [William Steuart](#); [John Steuart](#) and [George Steuart](#)

Managed by: [Erik Olav Løseth](#)

Last Updated: July 14, 2023

[View Complete Profile](#)

Immediate Family

[view all](#)

 Margaret Steuart wife	 Patrick Stewart, 5th of Ballechin son	 John Steuart son
 Alexander Steuart son	 Mary Crichton mother	 Sir James Stewart of Ballechin father
 Elizabeth Steuart sister	 Elizabeth Rollo stepmother	 William Steuart half brother
 John Steuart half brother	 George Steuart half brother	

About Robert Stewart of Ballechin

ROBERT STEWART OF BALLECHIN

Ballechin House

This is not the original..... Ballechin House was a Georgian estate home near Grandtully, Perthshire, Scotland. It was built in 1806, on the site of an old manor house which had been owned by the Steuart family since the 15th century

In 1834 Major Robert Steuart (1806-1876)[3] inherited the house and rented it to tenants whilst he served in the Indian Army. During his time in India, Steuart came to believe in reincarnation and transmigration.] He returned to the house in 1850 and lived there with numerous dogs; he is reported to have stated that he would return in the form of a dog. Major Steuart was unmarried, but local gossip linked his name with that of his much younger housekeeper who died there in 1873. After the Major's death, the house was inherited by his nephew John Skinner who assumed the name Steuart. Fearing that his uncle would reincarnate in the form of one of his dogs, the new owner reportedly shot them all. From this story came the legend that Robert Steuart was forced to haunt the house as a disembodied spirit. The first reported haunting at the house took place in 1876; the witness was a maid in the house.....

Ballechin House was uninhabited by 1932, and most of the house was demolished in 1963, after a fire, leaving only the former servants quarters and outbuildings. Also lost was art work and furniture which had been collected by generations of the Steuart family, including many pieces from the far east, reflecting successive lairds' involvement in the British East India Company

Source: Wikipedia

Added to Geni by Janet Milburn 4/29/18

Robert Stewart of Ballechin's Timeline

[view all](#)

1586 ¹⁵⁸⁶ [Birth of Robert Stewart of Ballechin](#)

1630 ¹⁶³⁰ [Birth of Patrick Stewart, 5th of Ballechin](#)
Pitlochry, Perth and Kinross, Scotland, United Kingdom

Sir James Stewart of Ballechin

public profile



Sir James Stewart of Ballechin

Birthdate: estimated between 1545 and 1559 ↻
 Death: 1627
 Perth, Perth and Kinross, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Immediate Family: Son of Patrick Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin and Elizabeth Butter
 Husband of Mary Crichton and Elizabeth Rollo
 Father of Robert Stewart of Ballechin; Elizabeth Stewart; William Stewart; John Stewart and George Stewart
 Brother of Anne Stewart; George Stewart of Dumnacarriff; John Stewart of Amaguy; Isabel Stewart and Margaret Stewart
 Occupation: 2nd laird of Ballechin
 Managed by: Jeffrey Michael Stewart
 Last Updated: July 14, 2023

[View Complete Profile](#)

Immediate Family

[view all 16](#)

Mary Crichton wife	Robert Stewart of Ballechin son	Elizabeth Stewart daughter
Elizabeth Rollo wife	William Stewart son	John Stewart son
George Stewart son	Elizabeth Butter mother	Patrick Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin father
Anne Stewart sister	George Stewart of Dumnacarriff brother	John Stewart of Amaguy brother

About Sir James Stewart of Ballechin

SIR JAMES STEWART OF BALLECHIN

Genealogy

Stimet: [Stewart 07](#)

Ballechin House

This is not the original..... Ballechin House was a Georgian estate home near Grandtully, Perthshire, Scotland. It was built in 1806, on the site of an old manor house which had been owned by the Steuart family since the 15th century

In 1834 Major Robert Steuart (1806-1876)[3] inherited the house and rented it to tenants whilst he served in the Indian Army. During his time in India, Steuart came to believe in reincarnation and transmigration.] He returned to the house in 1850 and lived there with numerous dogs: he is reported to have stated that he would return in the form of a dog. Major Steuart was unmarried, but local gossip linked his name with that of his much younger housekeeper who died there in 1873. After the Major's death, the house was inherited by his nephew John Skinner who assumed the name Steuart. Fearing that his uncle would reincarnate in the form of one of his dogs, the new owner reportedly shot them all. From this story came the legend that Robert Steuart was forced to haunt the house as a disembodied spirit. The first reported haunting at the house took place in 1876; the witness was a maid in the house.....

Ballechin House was uninhabited by 1932, and most of the house was demolished in 1963, after a fire, leaving only the former servants quarters and outbuildings. Also lost was art work and furniture which had been collected by generations of the Steuart family, including many pieces from the far east, reflecting successive lairds' involvement in the British East India Company

Source: Wikipedia

Added to Geni by Janet Milburn 4/29/18

SIR JAMES STEWART OF STICKS

Stimet: [Crichton 06](#)

Evidence from the National Records of Scotland

17 December 1593: Charter of confirmation under the great seal of 2 charters by Robert Creichtoun of Clwnie to James Stewart of Stuilks, both dated 21 Oct 1593, one of the lands and barony of Cluny, the other of the lands of Eliok and Ewchan in the barony of Sanquhair, sheriffdom of Dumfries. 3 Dec 1593. [Fragment of seal appended; registered R.M.S.]. Bond by the said James Stewart to the said Robert Crichtoun that, under provisions herein specified, he shall infet the said Robert, in liferent, and his heirs, in fee, whom failing to Margaret Crichtoun, spouse of Robert Dalzell, yr., of that ilk, Grisel Crichtoun, spouse of Mr. Thomas Dumber, dean of Moray and Helen Crichtoun, spouse of Thomas Grierson, yr., of Barcarge, sisters of the said Robert and also the heirs of the deceased Marie Crichtoun, spouse of the said James Stewart and of the deceased Elizabeth Crichtoun, spouse of Mr. James Donaldsone, advocate, also sisters of the said Robert, equally among them five, in the foresaid lands when required so to do. Edinburgh, 17 Dec 1593. In dorso: warrant for registration. Letters of reversion by the said James Stewart to the said Robert Crichtoun. Edinburgh, 12 April 1595. [2 tags, seals gone]. [309.44] [311.46]. (3 items). [National Records of Scotland, Papers of the Earls of Airlie, reference GD16/5/121](#)

Genealogy

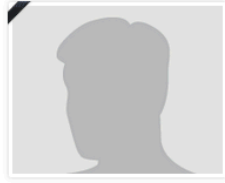
Stimet: [Crichton 06](#)

Sir James Stewart of Ballechin's Timeline

[view all](#)

Alexander Dubh Stewart, 4th (5th) of Glenbuckie

[Back to Stewart surname](#)



Alexander Dubh Stewart, 4th (5th) of Glenbuckie

Birthdate: 1530
Birthplace: Glenbuckie, Balquhiddier, Perthshire, Scotland (United Kingdom)
Death: 1586 (54-56)
Balquhiddier, Perthshire, Scotland
Immediate Family: Son of [Duncan Stewart, 3rd of Glenbuckie](#) and [Dau of MacLaren of Auchleskine](#)
Husband of [Margaret Stewart](#); [Lady Garvald Christian Douglas Stewart](#) and [Unknown mistress](#)
Father of [Patrick Glenbuckie Stewart, 1st of Ledcreich](#); [Duncan Stewart 5th \(or 7th\) of Glenbuckie](#); [James Stewart](#); [Robert Stewart, 1st of Broich](#); [Isobel Ardvorlich Stewart](#) and [5 others](#)
Brother of [Duncan Stewart](#)

Managed by: Private User
Last Updated: May 27, 2023

[View Complete Profile](#)

Historical records matching Alexander Dubh Stewart, 4th (5th) of Glenbuckie

[view all matches](#)



Alexander Dubh
Glenbuckie Stewart in
GenealogieOnline Family
Tree Index

Immediate Family

[view all 16](#)

Margaret Stewart wife	Lady Garvald Christian Douglas S... wife	Patrick Glenbuckie Stewart, 1st ... son
Duncan Stewart 5th (or 7th) of G... son	James Stewart son	Robert Stewart, 1st of Broich son
Isobel Ardvorlich Stewart daughter	Robert Stewart son	John Stewart son
James Stewart son	Unknown mistress wife	John Stewart, of Voil son

About Alexander Dubh Stewart, 4th (5th) of Glenbuckie

Alexander married an unknown STEWART who was said to be his second cousin (but by which branch is not known.) Their common ancestor would be "'Walter Stewart,'" 1st of Baldorran, so she could be from any branch of the Stewarts of Balquhiddier. Alexander was father of:

'Patrick STEWART , (5th/6th of Glenbuckie) 1st of Ledcreich and Stronslany' b: ABT 1550 in Glenbuckie, Balquhiddier, Perthshire, Scotland. Patrick sold his right and title of Glenbuckie to his younger brother, Duncan Stewart. As such, he should probably be considered in the numbering of Glenbuckie lairds, but is not usually. He is shown so parenthetically here. However, Stewarts of the South describes Patrick's brother, Duncan, as being "of Ledcreich" at the time of the Clearing of the Glen (see Glenfinglas Page). Thus what appears to have happened is that Patrick and Duncan exchanged lands. Patrick Stewart married abt 1575 to Christian DRUMMOND , Of Migrams. He is mentioned in the following document as having participated in the murders of John and Hugh Stewart in Balquhiddier: "Reg. Privy Seal. Vol.VI. No. 737. 8 Sept. 1569. Gift to Alexander Stewart in Pittareg of the escheat of numerous persons all from Balquhiddier including Alexander Stewart in Gartnascrow and Andrew his son also Duncan Stewart his son, and Blak Alexander Stewart in Glenbuckie and Patrick his son, for the murder of Hugh and John Stewart, his brother, in the lands of Balquhider in December last [1568]". Patrick was cited in the 1586 bond of manrent to Sir Duncan Campbell (above right). Patrick Stewart's descendants are presented on the Stewarts of Ledcreich Page. Has Children Duncan STEWART , 5th (or 7th) of Glenbuckie b: BEF 1552 in Glenbuckie, Balquhiddier, Perthshire, Scotland. Duncan was the next in succession of Glenbuckie following the sale of right and title to him by his oldest brother, Patrick Stewart. Duncan was cited in the 1586 bond of manrent to Sir Duncan Campbell (above right). His descendants are presented below.

Robert STEWART 1st of Broich b: ABT 1554 in Glenbuckie, Balquhiddier, Perthshire, Scotland. Robert was cited in the 1586 bond of manrent to Sir Duncan Campbell (above right). According to Stewart Clan Magazine he married Catharine STEWART and had a will filed 26 MAY 1604.

Robert STEWART 2nd of Broich, b: ABT 1580 in Broich, Kilmadock, Perthshire, Scotland. Robert's existence is uncertain. There is a testament filed in the Dunblane Commissariat Records on 4 AUG 1629 for Robert Stewart in Broich. The full text of the testament has not been researched. The only other branch known to have resided in Broich was Ardvorlich Branch IV and they do not appear to have occupied Broich until later in the 17th century. Thus it would seem that the Robert Stewart in Broich who died in 1629 was most likely the son of Robert Stewart of Broich who died in 1604. It is believed that this line died out with this Robert.
James STEWART b: ABT 1556 in Glenbuckie, Balquhiddier, Perthshire, Scotland. James was

And a DUFF – Dubh

Robert STEWART 2nd of Broich, b: ABT 1580 in Broich, Kilmadock, Perthshire, Scotland. Robert's existence is uncertain. There is a testament filed in the Dunblane Commissariat Records on 4 AUG 1629 for Robert Stewart in Broich. The full text of the testament has not been researched. The only other branch known to have resided in Broich was Ardvorlich Branch IV and they do not appear to have occupied Broich until later in the 17th century. Thus it would seem that the Robert Stewart in Broich who died in 1629 was most likely the son of Robert Stewart of Broich who died in 1604. It is believed that this line died out with this Robert.

James STEWART b: ABT 1556 in Glenbuckie, Balquhidder, Perthshire, Scotland. James was cited in the 1586 bond of manrent to Sir Duncan Campbell (above right).

Alexander Stewart, 4th Glenbuckie, had the following illegitimate children by unknown women:

John STEWART of Voil (probably Bailefuil in Strathyre) b: ABT 1558 in Glenbuckie, Balquhidder, Perthshire, Scotland, who is recorded in Duncan Stewart's 1739 Genealogy as illegitimate. John was cited in the 1586 bond of manrent to Sir Duncan Campbell (above right). According to SCM he married Janet MCGREGOR and his will was filed on 21 DEC 1665 in Dunblane.

Walter STEWART in Broich b: ABT 1560 in Glenbuckie, Balquhidder, Perthshire, Scotland. Duncan Stewart's genealogy (1739) records Walter's name as Patrick and his birth as illegitimate. MacGregor confirms he was a natural son. His birth mother is unknown. Walter was cited in the 1586 bond of manrent to Sir Duncan Campbell (above right). According to SCM he married Margaret HALDANE and lived in Broich, Kilmadock, and his will was filed 11 NOV 1617.



Robert III Stewart King of Scotland

14 August 1337–4 April 1406 • LZ86-T6V

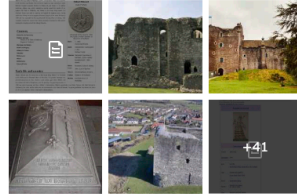


Brief Life History of Robert III

When Robert III Stewart King of Scotland was born on 14 August 1337, in Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland, his father, Robert II Stewart King of Scotland, was 21 and his mother, Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan, was 17. He married Queen Annabella Drummond Consort of Scotland on 13 March 1365, in Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland. They were the parents of at least 2 sons and 4 daughters. He died on 4 April 1406, in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland, United Kingdom, at the age of 68, and was buried in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom.

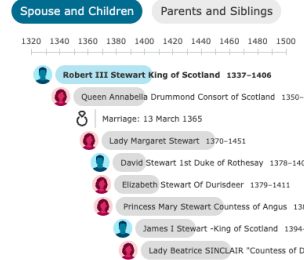
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (46)



Do you know Robert III? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Spouse and Children

- Robert III Stewart King of Scotland** 1337-1406 • Male
- Queen Annabella Drummond Consort ...** 1350-1401 • Female
- Marriage: 13 March 1365, Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
- Children (6)**
 - Lady Margaret Stewart** 1370-1451 • Female
 - David Stewart 1st Duke of Rothesay** 1378-1402 • Male
 - Elizabeth Stewart Of Durisdeer** 1379-1411 • Female
 - Princess Mary Stewart Countess of An...** 1380-1457 • Female
 - James I Stewart -King of Scotland** 1394-1437 • Male
- +1 More Child
- [VIEW ALL](#)

Sources (17)

- Robert Stewart, King of Scots, "Find A Grave Index"
- The Scots peerage
- PEDIGREE I. The Royal Stewarts. The heraldry of the Stewarts, with notes on ...
- [VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Stewart Robert III

Scottish (Lanarkshire) and English: originally an occupational name for an administrative official of an estate, from Middle English *steward*, Old English *stigweard*, *stiweard*, a compound of *stig*

[MORE](#)

History: Stuart or Stewart is the surname of one of the great families of Scotland, the royal family of Scotland from the 14th centurv. and of England

Parents and Siblings

- Robert II Stewart King of Scotland** 1316-1390 • Male
- Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan** 1320-1354 • Female
- Siblings (10)**
 - Princess Margaret Stewart of Scotland** 1336-1410 • Female
 - Robert III Stewart King of Scotland** 1337-1406 • Male
 - Walter Stewart -Earl of Fife** 1338-1362 • Male
 - Sir Robert Stewart** 1340-1420 • Male
 - Marjorie Stewart Princess of Scotland,...** 1342-1417 • Female
- +5 More Children
- [VIEW ALL](#)

Story Highlight



Members Login

Email Address:

Password:

Go

Join Us | Password Reminder

History of the Stewarts | Family Lines

Battles and Historic Events

Castles and Buildings

Famous Stewarts

Tartans

Historical Objects

Family Lines

> A to H

> J to J

> L to W

> Useful Links

Historical References

If you are a Stewart Society Member please login above to view all of the items in this section. If you want general information on how to research your ancestors and some helpful links - please look in background information.

If you have a specific question you can [contact our archivist](#).

[« Previous Page](#)

JAMES Stewart

of Sticks and Ballechin



Father, died:

JAMES STEWART OF STICKS AND BALLECHIN, illegitimate son of JAMES II, King of Scotland. Ancestor of the Stewarts of Arnagang, Ballechin, Innervack, Killchassie, the later Kynachins, Loch of Clunie, and Stewartfield.

He was married to m. to Muriel Sutherland, (she was the widow of Thomas Oliphant, of Dron, who had d. in 1484, and d. at Ballechin and was buried at Dunkeld on 4

September, 1510). They had three children:-

1. William Stewart, 2nd of Stix, the eldest son and d. without issue.
2. John Stewart, 3rd of Stix, John Stewart, 3rd of Stix, had an Instrument of Sasine from John Stewart, Earl of Atholl, for the lands of Middlesticks, Rynychtnuik, Bowlands, Drowne of Sticks, Croftmoran and Garff in Glenquoich, m. by this date to Matilda Johnston (she was the widow of Sir John Rattray of that ilk, who had d. at the battle of Flodden in September of 1513).
3. Patrick Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin.

Arms: of Ballechin.-i and 4. Scotland. 2 and 3. Gold, a fess equequ blue and silver, all within an engrailed gold bordure (Douglas' Baronage). These Arms were confirmed to the heir of line in 1876, but the bordure was parted per pale gold and silver. CREST: A red lion's head erased. MOTTO: Semper fidelis" (Lyon Register)

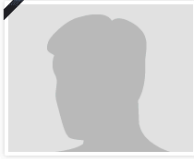
In_1888_Charles_Ferdinand_de_Kierzkowski-Steuart_London_recorded_Arms.1_and_4_Scotland._2_and_3_Stewart_All_within_an_engrailed_bordure_parted_per_pale_silver_and_gold._CREST:_A_lion's_head_erased_red_tongued_blue._MOTTO:_Semper_fidelis."(Lyon_Register).

sorry... a

little out of order now,, but lets switch back to the family search format.

Patrick Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin

public profile



Patrick Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin

Birthdate: estimated between 1495 and 1495 ↻
 Death:
 Immediate Family: Son of Sir John Stewart of Stix and Muriel Sutherland
 Husband of Elizabeth Butter
 Father of Anne Stewart; George Stewart of Dumnacarriff; John Stewart of Arnaguy; Isabel Stewart; Sir James Stewart of Ballechin and 1 other
 Brother of William Stewart, 2nd of Stix; James Stewart, of Stix and John Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin
 Half brother of John Oliphant of Dron

Managed by: Eugene Thomas
 Last Updated: July 14, 2023

[View Complete Profile](#)

Immediate Family

[view all 16](#)

 Elizabeth Butter wife	 Anne Stewart daughter	 George Stewart of Dumnacarriff son
 John Stewart of Arnaguy son	 Isabel Stewart daughter	 Sir James Stewart of Ballechin son
 Margaret Stewart daughter	 Sir John Stewart of Stix father	 Muriel Sutherland mother
 William Stewart, 2nd of Stix brother	 James Stewart, of Stix brother	 John Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin brother

About Patrick Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin

PATRICK STEWART OF STICKS AND BALLECHIN

Evidence from the National Records of Scotland

15 January 1553-54: Charter by John, earl of Athole, with consent of Mr George Cuike, canon of Dunkeld, curator 'in hac parte', to Patrick Stewart, son of deceased John Stewart of Stukis, kt., and heirs of said Patrick and Elizabeth Butter, his future spouse, daughter of John Butter of Gormok, of lands of Middill Stukis, Rynnynuk, Borlande, Droume of Stukis, Croft Morane, Garf in Glenquheycht, with mill, 15 January 1553/4. Signed by the earl. Two seals on tags. Witnesses: Thomas Stewart of Garntullie, John Reid of Stralocht, John Innis and John Tarlochtsoun. [National Records of Scotland](#), [Papers of the Campbell Family](#), [Earls of Breadalbane \(Breadalbane Muniments\)](#), reference GD112/2/147/2

Genealogy

[Stirnet: Stewart 07](#)

PATRICK STEWART OF STICKS

Marriage

Patrick Stewart of Sticks, here treated, married Elizabeth Butter, daughter of John Butter of Gormack. [NRS: GD112/2/147/2](#)

Evidence from the National Records of Scotland

1

15 January 1553-54: Charter by John, earl of Athole, with consent of Mr George Cuike, canon of Dunkeld, curator 'in hac parte', to Patrick Stewart, son of deceased John Stewart of Stukis, kt., and heirs of said Patrick and Elizabeth Butter, his future spouse, daughter of John Butter of Gormok, of lands of Middill Stukis, Rynnynuk, Borlande, Droume of Stukis, Croft Morane, Garf in Glenquheycht, with mill, 15 January 1553/4. Signed by the earl. Witnesses: Thomas Stewart of Garntullie, John Reid of Stralocht, John Innis and John Tarlochtsoun. [National Records of Scotland](#), [Papers of the Campbell Family](#), [Earls of Breadalbane \(Breadalbane Muniments\)](#), reference GD112/2/147/2

2

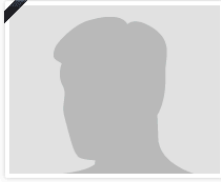
4 Apr 1560 [5] GD112/2/147/14 1. Procuratory by David, lord Drummond, appointing William Drummond of Lortlie as procurator to warn Patrick Stewart, brother and heir of deceased James Stewart of Ballachane, and Alexander Stewart, his natural son, to compeir within parish kirk of Perth on 29 May next 'betwix the sone rising and toganging of that ilk thairupon the burde of the comunloune sumtyn quhair the hie alter stude situat and fundat', to receive redemption money of £100, that is, five score pounds scots, of 40s worth of lands of old extent called Westir Stukis, occupied by deceased sir James McGregor, dean of Lesmoir, with woods, fishing on the water of Tay, pasture and grazing in Leidchrosk, in lordship of Atholl, sheriffdom of Perth, 4 April 1560. Signed by granter; applied seal. Witnesses: William Drummond of Ballochit, George Drummond, his son and apparent heir, Hercules Lindsay, George Drummond alias Gawen, Patrick Lindsay and 27 Nov 1564 [5] GD112/2/147/14 8. Signet letters charging Patrick Stewart, brother and heir of deceased John Stewart of Ballachane, and Alexander Stewart, natural son to said John, pretended heritable possessors of lands called the Stewkis Waster, to compeir 10 January next to come, to answer at instance of David, lord Drummond, 27 November 1564. Endorsed with execution, 5, 7 December 1564, by William Moresoun. Witnesses: William Drummond of Balloch, James Kinross of Kypanross, James Hering of Drummes, George Drummond of Blair and James Drummond. [National Records of Scotland](#), [Papers of the Campbell Family](#), [Earls of Breadalbane \(Breadalbane Muniments\)](#), reference GD112/2/147/14

Genealogy

1. [StirnetL Stewart 07](#)

Sir John Stewart of Stix

[Back to Stewart of Stix surname](#)



John Stewart of Stix

Birthdate: circa 1455
 Birthplace: Ballechin, Perthshire, Scotland
 Death: September 11, 1523 (63-72)
 Immediate Family: Son of James II, King of Scots and mistress of King James II of Scotland
 Husband of Muriel Sutherland
 Father of William Stewart, 2nd of Stix; James Stewart, of Stix; John Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin and Patrick Stewart of Sticks and Ballechin
 Half brother of Margaret Stewart; James III, king of Scots; David Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray; John Stewart, Earl of Mar and Garloch; NN Stewart, stillborn and 2 others

Managed by: Erica Howton
 Last Updated: August 21, 2023

[View Complete Profile](#)

Immediate Family

[view all 16](#)

 Muriel Sutherland wife	 William Stewart, 2nd of Stix son	 James Stewart, of Stix son
 John Stewart of Sticks and Balle... son	 Patrick Stewart of Sticks and Ba... son	 James II, King of Scots father
 mistress of King James II of Sco... mother	 John Oliphant of Dron stepson	 Mary of Guelders, Queen consort ... stepmother
 Margaret Stewart half sister	 James III, king of Scots half brother	 David Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray half brother

About Sir John Stewart of Stix

SIR JOHN STEWART OF STICKS

According to the Scots Peerage, Sir John Stewart of Sticks, here treated, is the bastard son of James II, King of Scots The name of his mother has not been identified. [The Scots Peerage I: 20](#)

Genealogy

1. [The Scots Peerage : founded on Wood's ed. of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland; containing an historical and genealogical account of the nobility of that kingdom. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms. Volume I. \(David Douglas, Edinburgh, 1904\), 575 pp.](#)
2. [Stirnet: Stewart o2](#)
3. [Stirnet: Stewart 07](#)

Biographical Summary

A natural son, who purchased the lands of Sticks, and is called in a charter, dated 1486, frater bastardus supromi nostri Domini Regis, ancestor of the Stewarts of Ballechin in Perthshire. [6]

Citations

- 6. Charter by Patrick Cardney of Stwyks to John Stewart, the King's natural brother, of his lands of Stwyks and others

Links

- <http://histfam.familysearch.org/getperson.php?personID=11740&tree=E...>
- <http://www.clanmacfarlanegenealogy.info/genealogy/TNGWebsite/getper...>
- [Stewart of Ballechin PDF doc](#)

Sir John Stewart of Stix's Timeline

[view all](#)

- 1455 **1455 Birth of Sir John Stewart of Stix**
Ballechin, Perthshire, Scotland
- 1481 **1481 Birth of William Stewart, 2nd of Stix**
- 1523 **September 11, 1523 Death of Sir John Stewart of Stix**
Age 68

James II, King of Scots

[Back to Stewart surname](#)



Unknown Artist; held at the Natio...

James Stewart

Also Known As: "Fiery Face", "James II Stewart King of Scotland", "James II", "King of Scots", "The Black Knight or Fiery Face (due to a large birthmark on his face)", "King of Scotland"

Birthdate: October 16, 1430

Birthplace: Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, Scotland (United Kingdom)

Death: August 03, 1460 (29)
Roxburgh Castle, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland (Killed by an exploding cannon)

Place of Burial: Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

Immediate Family: Son of James I, King of Scots and Joan Beaufort, Queen of Scots
Husband of Mary of Guelders, Queen consort of Scotland
Partner of mistress of King James II of Scotland
Father of Margaret Stewart; James III, king of Scots; David Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray; John Stewart, Earl of Mar and Garioch; NN Stewart, stillborn and 3 others
Brother of Margaret of Scotland, Dauphine de France; Isabella of Scotland, Duchess of Brittany; Eleanor Stewart; Joan of Scotland, Countess of Morton; Mary Stewart, Countess of Buchan and 2 others
Half brother of John Stewart, 1st Earl of Atholl; James Stewart, 1st Earl of Buchan and Andrew Stewart, Bishop of Moray

Occupation: King of Scotland, Fiery Face, EARL OF BUCHAN STEWART

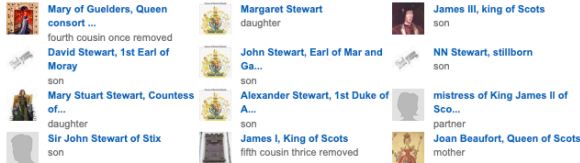
Managed by: Anne Brannen

Last Updated: January 9, 2023

[View Complete Profile](#)

Immediate Family

[view all 23](#)



About James II, King of Scots

James II, King of Scots was born on 16 October 1430 in Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh and Died on 3 August 1460 at the siege of Roxburgh (Gaelic: Rosbrog) Castle when one of the cannons exploded. He was also known as Fiery Face, Seumas II Stiùbhairt , Jacobus 2, Rex Scotor

Ruled: 21 February 1437 - 3 August 1460

Preceded by: James I 4 April 1406 - 21 February 1437

Succeeded by: James III 3 August 1460 - 11 June 1488

Coronation: 1437

Basics

He was the son of James I, King of Scots and of Joan Beaufort

Married :

- Mary of Guelders on 3 July 1449 at Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh

Children:

- An unnamed son. (Both born and died on 19 May 1450)
- James III of Scotland (1451/1452 - 1488)
- Alexander Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany (c. 1454 - 1485)
- David Stewart, Earl of Moray (c. 1456 - 1457)
- John Stewart, 1st Earl of Mar and Garioch (c. 1459 - 1479)
- Princess Margaret Stewart of Scotland
- Princess Mary Stewart of Scotland (d. 1488)
- John Stewart of Sticks/Ballechin (Illegitimate d. c. 1460)

Biography

James II (Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, 16 October 1430 – 3 August 1460) reigned as King of Scots from 1437 to 1460.

He was the son of James I, King of Scots and of Joan Beaufort (daughter of John Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset and of Margaret Holland). He had an elder twin, Alexander Stewart, Duke of Rothesay, who lived long enough to receive a knighthood but died in infancy. James became the father of James III.

James I, King of Scots

[Back to Stewart surname](#)



James Stewart, I

Also Known As: "James I King of Scotland", "Seumas I Stiùbhairt", "Seumas I mac Roibairt", "Ard Rìgh Albainn", "Jacobus [Primus]", "Rex Scotiae", "Jacobum regem", "Rey James I de Escocia", "James I of Scotland", "Black Knight of Lorn", "King James I of Scotland", "The Black Knight"

Birthdate: July 25, 1394

Birthplace: Dunfermline Palace, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland

Death: February 21, 1437 (42)
Monastery of the Friars Preachers, Perth, Perthshire, Scotland (Assassinated) 📍

Place of Burial: Perth Abbey, Perth, Perth and Kinross, Scotland 📍

Immediate Family: Son of Robert III, King of Scots and Annabella, Queen consort of Scots
Husband of Joan Beaufort, Queen of Scots
Father of Margaret of Scotland, Dauphine de France; Isabella of Scotland, Duchess of Brittany; Eleanor Stewart; Joan of Scotland, Countess of Morton; Mary Stewart, Countess of Buchan and 3 others
Brother of Margaret Stewart, Lady of Galloway; David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay; Elizabeth Stewart, Princess of Scotland; Mary of Scotland, Countess of Angus; Robert Stewart, Prince of Scotland and 1 other
Half brother of Sir John Stewart, of Blackhall & Ardgowan and James Stewart of Killbride 📍

Occupation: King of Scots, 35th King of Scots, King of Scotland


Managed by: Anne Brannen

Last Updated: May 24, 2022

[View Complete Profile](#)

Immediate Family

[view all 23](#)

 Joan Beaufort, Queen of Scots fifth cousin twice removed	 Margaret of Scotland, Dauphine de... daughter	 Isabella of Scotland, Duchess of... daughter
 Eleanor Stewart daughter	 Joan of Scotland, Countess of Mo... daughter	 Mary Stewart, Countess of Buchan daughter
 Alexander Stewart, Duke of Rothesay son	 James I, King of Scots fifth cousin thrice removed	 Annabella of Scotland daughter
 Annabella, Queen consort of Scots mother	 Robert III, King of Scots father	 Margaret Stewart, Lady of Galloway sister

About James I, King of Scots

other possible birth dates:

10 December 1394

30 December 1394

"James I, King of Scots (25 July 1394 – 21 February 1437), was the youngest of three sons of King Robert III and Annabella Drummond and was born probably in late July 1394 in Dunfermline Palace. By the time he was eight years old, both of his elder brothers were dead—Robert had died in infancy, and David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay, died suspiciously in Falkland Castle while being detained by his uncle, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany. Although parliament exonerated Albany, fears for James's safety grew during the winter of 1405–6 and plans were made to send him to France. In February 1406, James and nobles close to his father clashed with supporters of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, forcing the prince to take refuge on the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth. He remained there until mid-March, when he boarded a vessel bound for France, but while off the English coast, pirates captured the ship on 22 March and delivered James to Henry IV of England. A few days later, on 4 April Robert III died, and the 12-year-old uncrowned King of Scots began his 18-year detention.

James was given a good education at the English court, where he developed respect for English methods of governance and for Henry V to the extent that he served in the English army against the French during 1420–1. Murdoch Stewart, James's cousin and Albany's son, a captive in England since 1402 was traded for Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland in 1416. Eight more years passed before James was ransomed by which time Murdoch had succeeded his father to the dukedom and the governorship of Scotland. James married Joan Beaufort, daughter of the Earl of Somerset in February 1424 shortly before his release in April when they journeyed to Scotland. It was not altogether a popular re-entry to Scottish affairs, since James had fought on behalf of Henry V and at times against Scottish forces in France. Additionally, his £40,000 ransom meant increased taxes to cover the repayments and the detention of Scottish nobles as collateral. Despite this, James also held qualities that were admired. The contemporary Scotichronicon by Walter Bower described James as excelling at sport and appreciative of literature and music. Unlike his father and grandfather he did not take mistresses, but had many children by his consort, Queen Joan. The king had a strong desire to impose law and order on his subjects, but applied it selectively at times.

To bolster his authority and secure the position of the crown, James launched pre-emptive attacks on some of his nobles beginning in 1425 with his close relatives the Albany Stewarts that resulted in the execution of Duke Murdoch. In 1428 James detained Alexander, Lord of the Isles, while attending a parliament in Inverness. Archibald, 5th Earl of Douglas, was arrested in 1431, followed by George, Earl of March, in 1434. The plight of the ransom hostages held in England was ignored and the repayment money was diverted into the construction of Linlithgow Palace and other grandiose schemes.

In August 1436, James failed humbly in his siege of Roxburgh Castle and then faced an ineffective attempt by Sir Robert Graham to arrest him at a general council. James was murdered at Perth on the night of 20–1 February 1437 in a failed coup by his uncle and former ally Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl. Queen Joan, although wounded, escaped to the safety of Edinburgh Castle, where she was reunited with her son James II."

Wikipedia links:

العربية, Български, Česky, Deutsch, Ελληνικά, English, Español, Suomi, Français, עברית, Magyar, Ispanka, Italiano, 日本語, Nederlands, Norsk bokmål, Polski, Português, Română, Pусский, Svenska, Тел, Українська, 中文

Robert III, King of Scots

[Back to Stewart surname](#)



Robert Stewart, III

Also Known As: "King John the Lame King of the Scots", "John Stewart", "Earl of Carrick", "King Robert III of Scotland", "Robert III of Scotland", "Robert III", "King of Scotland", "Earl of Atholl"

Birthdate: August 04, 1337

Birthplace: Dundonald Castle, Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland

Death: April 04, 1406 (68)
Dundonald Castle, Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland. Buried in Paisley, not Scone as was traditional (kicked by a horse) 🗒

Place of Burial: Paisley Abbey, Renfrewshire, Scotland 🗒

Immediate Family: Son of [Robert II, King of Scots](#) and [Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan](#)
Husband of [Name Not Known and Annabella, Queen consort of Scots](#)
Father of [Sir John Stewart, of Blackhall & Ardgowan](#); [James Stewart of Killbride](#); [Margaret Stewart, Lady of Galloway](#); [David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay](#); [Elizabeth Stewart, Princess of Scotland](#) and 4 others
Brother of [Walter Stewart, Earl of Fife](#); [Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany](#); [Margaret Stewart, Princess of Scots](#); [Alexander Stewart, 1st Earl of Buchan](#); [Marjory Stewart, Princess of Scots](#) and 4 others
Half brother of [Walter Stewart of Cardney and of Cluny](#); [Alexander Stewart of Innerlunan](#); [James Stewart of Abernethy and Kinfauns](#); [Sir John Stewart of Cardney, Kgt.](#); [Maria Stewart](#) and 8 others 🗒

Occupation: King of Scots, High Steward of Scotland, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Atholl

Managed by: [Sally Gene Cole](#)

Last Updated: June 12, 2023

[View Complete Profile](#)

Immediate Family

[view all 41](#)

Name Not Known wife	Sir John Stewart, of Blackhall &... son	James Stewart of Killbride son
Annabella, Queen consort of Scots wife	Margaret Stewart, Lady of Galloway daughter	David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay son
Elizabeth Stewart, Princess of S... daughter	Mary of Scotland, Countess of Angus daughter	Robert Stewart, Prince of Scotland son
Egidia Stewart daughter	James I, King of Scots son	Robert II, King of Scots father

About Robert III, King of Scots

<http://genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=I00006038&tree=LEO>

Robert III "The Lame King" of the **House of Stewart, King of Scots** was born c. 1337 in **Dundonald Castle, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland**. He died 4 April 1406 at **Rothesay Castle, Isle of Bute, Scotland**. He was buried in **Paisley Abbey**, not Scone as was traditional for Kings of Scots. He was christened as *John Stewart* and also known by his Gaelic name and title of *Robert III Stiùbhairt, An Rìgh Bhacailh* and his Latin name and Title, *Robertus Rex*.

- Ruled: 1390-1406
- Preceded by: Robert II, 1371-1390
- Succeeded by: James I, 1406-1437

Family

Parents: son of [Robert II](#) early 1316 – 19 April 1390 and [Elizabeth Mure](#) died before May 1355

Married:

1. [Anabella Drummond](#) c. 1350–1401

Children:

1. [Elizabeth](#)
2. [Mary, Countess of Angus](#)
3. [Egidia](#)
4. [Margaret, Countess of Douglas](#)
5. [Robert](#)
6. [David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay](#) 24 October 1378 – 26 March 1402
7. [James I of Scotland](#) July 25 1394 to February 21 1437

Biography

John, then styled Lord of Kyle, first appeared in the 1350s as the commander of a campaign in the lordship of Annandale to re-establish Scottish control over English occupied territory.[1] In 1363, John joined his father Robert the Steward along with the earls of Douglas and March in a failed insurrection against King David II. The reasons for the rebellion were varied. In 1362, David II supported several of his royal favourites in their titles to lands in the Stewart earldom of Monteth and thwarted Stewart claims to the earldom of Fife. The king's involvement with Margaret Logie (née Drummond) and soon to be his queen may also have represented a threat in the Steward's own earldom of Strathearn where the Drummonds also had interests, while Douglas and March mistrusted David's intentions towards them.[2]

Some of this is in Latin.. Kingship

In diebus illis non erat lex in Scotia fed quilibet potencior minorem oppressit et totum regnum fuit unum latrocinium. Homicidia depredaciones et incendia et cetera maleficia remanserunt inpunita et justicia utlegata extra regni terminos exulavit.

These nobles were also unhappy at the king's squandering of funds provided to him for his ransom^[3] and with the prospect that they could be sent to England as guarantors for the ransom payments. The dissension between the king and the Stewarts looked to have been settled before the end of spring 1367. On 31 May the Stewart gave the earldom of Atholl to John, who by this time was already married to Annabella Drummond, the daughter of the queen's deceased brother, Sir John Drummond and (probably) Mary, heir of William Montefichet, lord of Auchterarder.^[4] David II reinforced the position of John and Annabella by providing them with the earldom of Carrick on 22 June 1368 and the tacit approval of John as the king's probable heir.^[5] A Stewart succession was suddenly endangered when David II had his marriage to Margaret annulled in March 1369 leaving the king free to re-marry and with the prospect of a Bruce heir.^[6]

On 22 February 1371 David II (who was preparing to marry the earl of March's sister, Agnes Dunbar) unexpectedly died, presumably to the relief of both John and his father.^[7] Robert was crowned at Scone Abbey on 27 March 1371 and before this date had given John—now styled Steward of Scotland—the ancestral lands surrounding the Firth of Clyde.^[8] The manner in which the succession was to take place was first entailed by Robert I when female heirs were excluded and David II attempted unsuccessfully on several occasions to have the council change the succession procedure.^[8] Robert II quickly moved to ensure the succession of John when the general council attending his coronation officially named Carrick as heir—in 1373 the Stewart succession was further strengthened when parliament passed entails defining the manner in which each of the king's sons could inherit the crown.^[9] After the coronation John Dunbar who had received the lordship of Fife from David II now resigned the title so that the king's second son, Robert, earl of Moray could receive the earldom of Fife—Dunbar was compensated with the provision of the earldom of Moray.^[10]

A son, David, the future Duke of Rothesay, was born to Carrick and Annabella on 24 October 1378. In 1381, Carrick was calling himself 'lieutenant for the marches' sustained by his connections to border magnates such as his brother-in-law, James Douglas son of William, Earl of Douglas who he succeeded in 1384.^[8]

Lieutenant of the kingdom

Robert II's policy of building up Stewart domination in Scotland through the advancement of his sons saw Carrick as the pre-eminent Stewart magnate south of the Forth-Clyde line just as his younger brother Alexander, earl of Buchan, lord of Badenoch and Ross was in the north.^[11] Buchan's use of cateran supporters drew criticism from Northern nobles and prelates and demonstrated Robert II's inability or reluctance to control his son and resulted in him losing council support.^[12] The king's failure to take a leading role in prosecuting the war with England and Buchan's abuse of royal power in the north was the backdrop to the general council meeting at Holywood Abbey in November 1384 where the decision was taken to sideline the king and provide the ruling powers to Carrick.^[13] In July 1385, under Carrick's lieutenancy, a Scottish army that included a French force commanded by Admiral Jean de Viennes penetrated into the north of England without any serious gains but provoked a damaging retaliatory attack by Richard II.^[8] In 1385, the general council sharply condemned Buchan's behaviour^[15] and sat with the intention of maneuvering Carrick into firmly intervening in the north.^[16] Despite this, Carrick did not bring Buchan under control and many of the lieutenant's supporters although pleased at the resumption of hostilities with England were unhappy at the continued northern lawlessness.^[17] Carrick had been made the king's lieutenant partly on the need to curb Buchan's excesses yet despite this by February 1387 Buchan had become even more powerful and influential when he was appointed Justiciar north of the Forth.^[16]

... considering that there are, and have been now for a considerable time, great and numerous defects in the governing of the kingdom by reason of the king's disposition, both by reason of age and for other reasons, and the infirmity of the lord his firstborn son ... have amicably chosen Sir [Robert Stewart], earl of Fife, second-born son of the king, and brother german of the same lord the firstborn son, [as] guardian of the kingdom under the king, ... for putting into effect justice and keeping the law internally, and for the defence of the kingdom with the king's forces, as set out before, against those attempting to rise up as enemies.

—Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707, 1 December 1388, Edinburgh. <http://www.rps.ac.uk/>

A series of truces halted any further significant fighting but on 19 April 1388, English envoys sent to Scotland to again extend the ceasefire returned to Richard's court empty-handed—by 29 April Robert II was conducting a council in Edinburgh to authorise renewed conflict with England.^[18] Although the Scots army defeated the English at the Battle of Otterburn in Northumberland in August 1388, its leader James, earl of Douglas was killed. Douglas died childless triggering a series of claims on his estate—Carrick backed his brother-in-law Malcolm Drummond, the husband of Douglas's sister while Carrick's brother Fife took the side of Sir Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway who held an entail on his kinsman's estates and who ultimately succeeded to the earldom.^[19] Fife, with his powerful Douglas ally together with those loyal to the king ensured at the December 1388 council meeting that the lieutenancy of Scotland would pass from Carrick (who had recently been badly injured from a horse-kick) to Fife.^[17]^[20]

There was general approval of Fife's intention to properly resolve the situation of lawlessness in the north and in particular the activities of Buchan his younger brother.^[17] Buchan was stripped of his position of justiciar which would soon be given to Fife's son, Murdoch Stewart. In January 1390 Robert II was in the north-east perhaps to strengthen the now changed political outlook in the north of the kingdom.^[21] He returned to Dundonald Castle in Ayrshire in March where he died on 19 April and was buried at Scone on 25 April.^[22]

Kingship

In diebus illis non erat lex in Scotia fed quilibet potentior minorem oppressit et totum regnum fuit unum latrocinium. Homicidia depredationes et incendia et cetera maleficia remanserunt impunita et iusticia utlegata extra regni terminos exulavit.

In those days there was no law in Scotland, but the strong oppressed the weak, and the whole kingdom was one den of thieves. Homicides, robberies, fire-raising, and other misdeeds remained unpunished, and justice seemed banished beyond the kingdom's bounds.

—The Chartularium Episcopatus Moraviensis written at Elgin Cathedral for the year 1398^[23]^[24]

In May 1390 parliament granted John permission to change his regnal name to Robert, probably in part to maintain the link back to Robert I but also to disassociate himself from King John Balliol.^[25] The four month delay in the crowning of Robert III can be seen as a period when Fife and his affinity sought to ensure their future positions and which also saw Buchan's opportunistic attack on Elgin Cathedral, settling an old score with the bishop of Moray and possibly also a protest at Fife's reappointment as the king's lieutenant.^[26]

In 1392, Robert III strengthened the position of his son David, now earl of Carrick, when he endowed him with a large annuity that allowed the young prince to build up his household and affinity and then in 1393 regained his right to direct rule when the general council decided that Fife's lieutenancy should end and that Carrick now of age should assist his father.^[27] This independence of action was demonstrated in 1395–6 when he responded to Carrick's unauthorised marriage to Elizabeth Dunbar, daughter of George earl of March by ensuring its annulment.^[8] The king appears to have also taken over the conduct of foreign affairs, preserving the peace with Richard II and managing to increase the power of the Red Douglas Earl of Angus in the southeast of the country as a counter-balance to Fife's Black Douglas ally. He further showed his authority when in an attempt to reduce inter-clan feuding and lawlessness, he arranged and oversaw a gladiatorial limited combat between the clans of Kay and Quhile (Clan Chattan) in Perth on 28 April 1396.^[28] David of Carrick progressively acted independently of his father taking control of the Stewart lands in the south-west while maintaining his links with the Drummonds of his mother and all at a time when Fife's influence in central Scotland remained strong.^[29]

The king was increasingly blamed for the failure to pacify the Gaelic areas in west and north. The general council held in Perth in April 1398 criticised the king's governance and empowered his brother Robert and his son David—now respectively the Dukes of Albany and Rothesay—to lead an army against Donald, Lord of the Isles and his brothers.^[8] In November 1398, an influential group of magnates and prelates met at Falkland Castle that included Albany, Rothesay, Archibald, earl of Douglas, Albany's son Murdoch, justiciar North of the Forth along with the bishops Walter of St Andrews and Gilbert of Aberdeen—the outcome of this meeting manifested itself at the council meeting held in January 1399 when the king was forced to surrender power to Rothesay for a period of three years.^[30]

The kin of the border earls took advantage of the confusion in England after the deposition of Richard II by Henry duke of Lancaster and hurried and forayed into England causing much damage and taking Wark Castle around 13 October 1399.^[31] A far reaching dispute between Rothesay and George Dunbar, earl of March occurred when Rothesay, rather than renouncing Elizabeth Dunbar as previously agreed, decided to marry Mary Douglas, daughter of the earl of Douglas—March, enraged by this wrote to Henry IV on 18 February 1400 and by July had entered Henry's service.^[32] In 1401, Rothesay took on a more assertive and autonomous attitude, circumventing proper procedures, unjustifiably appropriating sums from the customs of the burghs on the east coast before provoking further animosity when he confiscated the revenues of the temporalities of the vacant bishopric of St Andrews.^[33] Rothesay had also in conjunction with his uncle, Alexander Stewart, earl of Buchan, confronted Albany's influence in central Scotland—as soon his lieutenancy expired in 1402 Rothesay was arrested and imprisoned in Albany's Falkland Castle where he died in March 1402.^[34] Rothesay's death probably lay with Albany and Douglas who would have looked upon the possibility of the young prince ascending to the throne with great apprehension—they certainly fell under suspicion but were cleared of all blame by a general council, 'where, by divine providence and not otherwise, it is discerned that he departed from this life'.^[35]^[36]

His body was had than to Paislay, And was entyrit in that Abbay, The quhilk his eldieris devoutly, Fondyt, and dowyt rechely.

His body was taken to Paisley, And was interred in that Abbey, The which his forefathers devoutly, Founded, and endowed richly.

—Andrew of Winton, prior of Loch Leven[37] Following Rothesay's death—with the restoration of the lieutenancy to Albany and the Scottish defeat at the battle of Hummelton—Robert III experienced almost total exclusion from political authority and was limited to his lands in the west.[38] By late 1404 Robert, with the aid of his close councillors Henry Sinclair, earl of Orkney, Sir David Fleming and Henry Wardlaw, had succeeded in re-establishing himself and intervened in favour of Alexander Stewart, the earl of Buchan's illegitimate son, who was in dispute with Albany over the earldom of Mar.[39] Robert III again exhibited his new resolve when in December 1404 he created a new regality in the Stewartry[40] for his sole remaining son and heir James now earl of Carrick—an act designed to prevent these lands falling into Albany's hands.[41] By 28 October 1405 Robert III had returned to Dundonald Castle in Ayrshire. With the king's health failing, it was decided in the winter of 1405–6 to send the young prince to France out of the reach of Albany.[42] Despite this, the manner of James's flight from Scotland was unplanned. In February 1406, the 12-year-old James together with Orkney and Fleming at the head of a large group of followers left the safety of Bishop Wardlaw's protection in St Andrews and journeyed through the hostile Douglas territories of east Lothian—an act probably designed to demonstrate James's royal endorsement of his custodians but also a move by his custodians to further their own interests in the traditional Douglas heartlands.[43] Events went seriously wrong for James and he had to escape to the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth along with the earl of Orkney after his escorts were attacked by James Douglas of Balvenie and which resulted in Sir David Fleming's death.[44] Their confinement on the rock was to last for over a month before a ship from Danzig, en route for France picked them up.[45] On 22 March 1406 the ship was taken by English pirates off Flamborough Head who delivered James to King Henry IV of England. Robert III had moved to Rothesay castle where, after hearing of his son's captivity, died 4 April 1406 and was buried in the Stewart foundation abbey of Paisley.[46]

Historiography

Abbot Walter Bower reported that Robert III described himself as "the worst of kings and the most miserable of men". Gordon Donaldson in his general history *Scottish Kings* (1967) agrees and writes of the first two Stewart kings "that a famous dynasty, which was to produce so many men of remarkable ability ... made a somewhat pedestrian beginning". He immediately qualifies this statement with "It is true that the sources, both record and narrative, are scanty". He goes further and explains "admittedly, no attempt has yet been made to bring the resources of modern historical research to bear on Robert II and Robert III ... but it is beyond the bounds of probability that even if this is done either of them will emerge as a man who did much positively to shape Scottish history".[47] When Robert III re-established his personal rule in 1393 Donaldson characterises it as a period of anarchy and of a king who couldn't control his brothers Albany and Buchan nor his son Rothesay.[48] Ranald Nicholson agrees with Donaldson in his *Scotland: The Later Middle Ages* (1974) and describes Robert III as a failure, like his father, because he wasn't dominant. Nicholson's opinion was that in his period as lieutenant in the 1380s, Robert (John, earl of Carrick) was incapable of dealing with the breakdown of law and order citing the number of legal cases. The lameness of Carrick after being kicked by a horse was explained by Nicholson as the excuse needed to have him replaced by his brother Robert, earl of Fife as the king's lieutenant. Nicholson writes "nothing much was to be hoped for in the heir apparent" and goes on to blame Robert III for the destruction of Forres and Elgin despite the lieutenancy of Fife at the time. Andrew Barrell in his book *Medieval Scotland* (2000) puts forward that the first two Stewart kings "had difficulty in asserting themselves, partly because their dynasty was new to kingship and needed to establish itself".[49] Robert III's period of personal rule from 1393 was "disastrous" according to Barrell, and was exemplified by the king's failure to re-take the royal fortress of Dumbarton.[50] Barrell's final assessment of Robert III was of a man crippled in body and incapable or averse to personally confronting Albany but sought to do so through promoting the status of his sons, and even then he failed. [51] Alexander Grant in *Independence and Nationhood* (1984) found Robert III to be "probably Scotland's least impressive king". Grant puts this into perspective and writes that it is notable that Robert III's reign could have been worse compared to the turmoil and violence experienced in England and France when ruled by weak kings—even on Robert's death, Scotland didn't descend into open civil war but was restricted to positioning among the royal family and its magnate groupings.[52] Grant, in *The New Cambridge Medieval History*, explains that the 13th century Scottish kings ruled with the endorsement of practically all of the political classes but that none of the 14th century kings, from Robert I to Robert III, did so and retained loyalty by the use of patronage. The benefits of this were outweighed by the disadvantages—alienated lands reduced crown income, endowments had the same effect, the estates granted to nobles and church often in regality led to a loss of royal attendance within these territories and contributed to a diminishment of authority.[53] Michael Lynch suggests that the earlier 20th century historians made hasty evaluations of both Robert II and Robert III, when they characterised them as "pathetically weak personalities" and their reigns as "nineteen years of senility and sixteen of infirmity". Lynch also makes the point that the complaints made in the later chronicles of lawlessness and disturbance in the country was mainly confined to the north with the king's brother Alexander, lord of Badenoch and earl of Buchan at its root. The death of John, lord of the Isles heralded a state of dissension between the lordship and the crown that was to last for two generations and which even Robert III's successor James I was unable to deal with properly.[54] Lynch states that much of the troubles during Robert III's reign derived from the sharp deterioration of the royal revenues. The unruliness of northern Scotland was the result of competing factions within the royal family—Lynch suggests that the weakness in kingship before 1406 "can be exaggerated" citing Buchan's enforced appearance at Robert III's council to answer for his incendiary attack on Elgin and its cathedral and Albany's obtainment of a submission from the lord of the Isles.[55] In Stephen Boardman's *The Early Stewart Kings*, the younger Robert, then John, earl of Carrick, is shown to be an energetic ambitious man and fully engaged in the running of the country, at the centre of Anglo-Scottish diplomacy, and who became the pre-eminent magnate in Scotland and whose political importance south of the Forth would eclipse that of his father's.[56] Boardman describes how in 1384 he callously engineered the council to remove his father from power and to place it in his hands.[57] Many of the problems of Robert III's rule, Boardman argues, stemmed from the death of his brother-in-law and close ally James, earl of Douglas at Otterburn in 1388 when his deliberately constructed and powerful affinity south of the Forth crumbled. That same year Carrick lost the lieutenancy to his brother Robert earl of Fife that was, Boardman suggests, a blow to the future king's standing and one from which he would not fully recover.[58] According to Boardman, when Robert became king in 1390 he was the victim of his father's style of government characterised by Robert II's creation of his sons, sons-in-law, and other major territorial nobles as powerful magnates to whom he delegated extensive authority—as a result Robert III's brothers refused to act simply as liegemen to the king, Robert III, already weakened by council when he ascended the throne was in the end completely subordinated to the magnatal power of Albany and Douglas.[59]

Links

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Scottish_monarchs#House_of_St...
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_III_of_Scotland
- http://our-royal-titled-noble-and-commoner-ancestors.com/p107.htm#...
- http://thepeerage.com/p10210.htm#i102099
- http://www.rampantscotland.com/famous/bfamrobert3.htm
- http://genealogics.org/getperson.php?personID=100006038&tree=LEO

Sources

- Barrell, Andrew D. M. (2000), *Medieval Scotland*, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 052158602X
- Boardman, S. I. (September 2004), Annabella, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online ed.), Oxford University Press, doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/8063, http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23713, retrieved 20 February 2009
- Boardman, Stephen (2007), *The Early Stewart Kings: Robert II and Robert III, 1371–1406*, *The Stewart Dynasty in Scotland Series*, Edinburgh: John Donald, an imprint of Birlinn Ltd, ISBN 1-904607-68-3
- Boardman, S. I. (May 2006), Robert II, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online ed.), Oxford University Press, doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/23713, http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23713, retrieved 19 October 2009
- Boardman, S. I., Robert III, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (ODNB) (online ed.), Oxford University Press, doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/23714, http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23714, retrieved 9 January 2009
- Boardman, Stephen (2007), "The Gaelic World and the Early Stewart Court", in Broun, Dauvit; MacGregor, Martin; Míorán Mór nan Gail, "The Great Ill-Will of the Lowlander"? Lowland Perceptions of the Highlands, *Medieval and Modern* (1st ed.), the Centre for Scottish and Celtic Studies, University of Glasgow, ISBN 0-85261-820-X
- Brown, Keith M.; Tanner, Roland (2008), *The History of the Scottish Parliament: Parliament and Politics In Scotland 1235–1560*, Vol. 1, Edinburgh University Press, ISBN 0748614850
- Brown, Michael (2004), *The Wars of Scotland, 1214–1371*, Edinburgh University Press, ISBN 0748612386
- Brown, M. H. (2004), James I, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online ed.), Oxford University Press, doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/14587, http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/14587, retrieved 16 May 2010
- Burns, Charles, ed. (1976), *Calendar of Papal Letters to Scotland of Clement VII of Avignon, 1378–1394*, Scottish History Society, ISBN 9780950026084
- Dunbar, Archibald H. (1899), *Scottish Kings: A Revised Chronology of Scottish History*, Edinburgh: David Douglas



Robert III Stewart King of Scotland

14 August 1337–4 April 1406 • LZ86-T6V



Brief Life History of Robert III

When Robert III Stewart King of Scotland was born on 14 August 1337, in Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland, his father, Robert II Stewart King of Scotland, was 21 and his mother, Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan, was 17. He married Queen Annabella Drummond Consort of Scotland on 13 March 1365, in Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland. They were the parents of at least 2 sons and 4 daughters. He died on 4 April 1406, in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland, United Kingdom, at the age of 68, and was buried in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom.

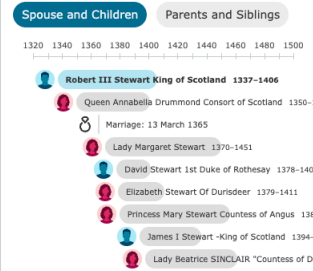
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (46)



Do you know Robert III? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Spouse and Children

- Robert III Stewart King of Scotland**
1337-1406 • Male
- Queen Annabella Drummond Consort of Scotland**
1350-1401 • Female
- Marriage
13 March 1365
Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
- Children (6)
 - Lady Margaret Stewart**
1370-1451 • Female
 - David Stewart 1st Duke of Rothesay**
1378-1402 • Male
 - Elizabeth Stewart Of Durisdeer**
1379-1411 • Female
 - Princess Mary Stewart Countess of Angus**
1380-1457 • Female
 - James I Stewart -King of Scotland**
1394-1437 • Male
- +1 More Child
- [VIEW ALL](#)

Sources (17)

- Robert Stewart, King of Scots, "Find A Grave Index"
 - The Scots peerage
 - PEDIGREE I. The Royal Stewarts. The heraldry of the Stewarts, with notes on ...
- [VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Stewart Robert III

Scottish (Lanarkshire) and English: originally an occupational name for an administrative official of an estate, from Middle English *steward*, Old English *stigward*, *stiward*, a compound of *stig*

[MORE](#)

History: Stuart or Stewart is the surname of one of the great families of Scotland, the royal family of Scotland from the 14th century to the 17th century.

Parents and Siblings

- Robert II Stewart King of Scotland**
1316-1390 • Male
- Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan**
1320-1354 • Female
- Siblings (10)
 - Princess Margaret Stewart of Scotland**
1336-1410 • Female
 - Robert III Stewart King of Scotland**
1337-1406 • Male
 - Walter Stewart -Earl of Fife**
1338-1362 • Male
 - Sir Robert Stewart**
1340-1420 • Male
 - Marjorie Stewart Princess of Scotland...**
1342-1417 • Female
- +5 More Children
- [VIEW ALL](#)

Okay – back on family search format finally...

Next generation back..

King of Scotland

Robert II (early 1316 – 19 April 1390) was King of Scots from 1371 to his death as the first monarch of the House of Stewart. He was the son of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland and of Marjorie Bruce, daughter of Robert the Bruce and of his first wife Isabella of Mar. Edward Bruce was named heir to the throne but he died without legitimate children on 3 December 1318 in a battle near Dundalk in Ireland. Marjorie by this time had died in a riding accident probably in 1317. Parliament decreed that

her infant son, Robert Stewart, was to be heir presumptive, but this lapsed on 5 March 1324 on the birth of a son, David, to King Robert. Robert Stewart inherited the title of High Steward of Scotland on his father's death on 9 April 1326, and a Parliament held in July 1326 confirmed the young Steward as heir should Prince David die without a successor. In 1329 the king died and the six year-old David succeeded to the throne with Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray appointed Guardian of Scotland. Edward Balliol, son of King John Balliol, assisted by the English and Scottish nobles disinherited by Robert I, invaded Scotland inflicting heavy defeats on the Bruce party on 11 August 1332 at Dupplin Moor and Halidon Hill on 10 July 1333. Robert fought at Halidon, where his uncle and former guardian, Sir James Stewart, was killed. Following this battle, Robert's lands in the west were given by Balliol to his supporter David Strathbogie, the titular Earl of Atholl. Robert took refuge in the fortress of Dumbarton Castle in the Clyde estuary to join his uncle, King David. In May 1334 David escaped to France leaving Robert and John Randolph, 3rd Earl of Moray as joint Guardians of the kingdom. Robert succeeded in regaining his lands but following Randolph's capture by the English in July 1335, his possessions were once again targeted by the forces of Balliol and King Edward III of England. This may have persuaded Robert to submit to Balliol and the English king and may explain his removal as Guardian by September 1335. The Guardianship transferred to Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell but following his death in 1338 Robert was re-appointed and retained the office until King David returned from France in June 1341. Robert accompanied David into battle at Neville's Cross on 17 October 1346 but he and Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March escaped or fled the field and David was taken prisoner. In October 1357, the king was ransomed for 100,000 marks to be paid in installments over ten years. Robert married Elizabeth Mure around 1348, legitimising his four sons and five daughters. His subsequent marriage to Euphemia de Ross in 1355 produced two sons and two surviving daughters and provided the basis of a

future dispute regarding the line of succession. Robert joined a rebellion against David in 1363, but submitted to him following a threat to his right of succession. In 1364 David presented a proposal to Parliament that would cancel the remaining ransom debt if it was agreed that a Plantagenet heir would inherit the Scottish throne should he die without issue. This was rejected and Robert succeeded to the throne at the age of 55 following David's unexpected death in 1371. England still controlled large sectors in the Lothians and in the border country so King Robert allowed his southern earls to engage in actions in the English zones to regain their territories, halted trade with England and renewed treaties with France. By 1384 the Scots had re-taken most of the occupied lands, but following the commencement of Anglo-French peace talks, Robert was reluctant to commit Scotland to all-out war and obtained Scotland's inclusion in the peace treaty. Robert's peace strategy was a factor in the virtual coup in 1384 when he lost control of the country, first to his eldest son, John, Earl of Carrick, afterwards King Robert III, and then from 1388 to John's younger brother, Robert, Earl of Fife, afterwards the first Duke of Albany. Robert II died in Dundonald Castle in 1390 and was buried at Scone Abbey.

<https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LHW6-FV7/robert-ii-stewart-king-of-scotland-1316-1390>



Robert II Stewart King of Scotland

2 March 1316–19 April 1390 • LHW6-FV7

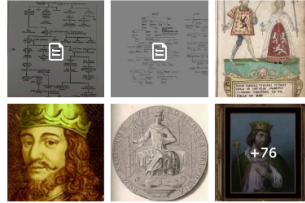


Brief Life History of Robert II

When Robert II Stewart King of Scotland was born on 2 March 1316, in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, his father, Sir Walter Stewart 6th High Steward of Scotland, was 42 and his mother, Majorie Bruce Princess of Scotland, was 19. He married Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan on 22 November 1347, in Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland. They were the parents of at least 4 sons and 6 daughters. He died on 19 April 1390, in Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland, at the age of 74, and was buried in Scone Priory, Old Scone, Perthshire, Scotland.

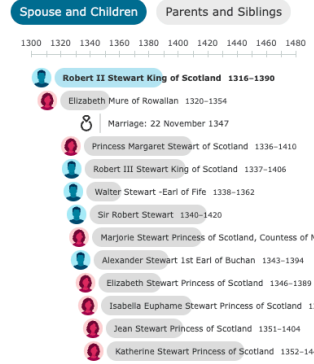
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (81)



Do you know Robert II? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Sources (56)

- Christopher Pitcher in entry for William Hodges Pitcher, "England, Dorset, Parish..."
- King of Scots, "Find A Grave Index"
- Robert King of Scots, "Find A Grave Index"

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Stewart Robert II

Scottish (Lanarkshire) and English: originally an occupational name for an administrative official of an estate, from Middle English *steward*, Old English *stigweard*, *stiweward*, a compound of *stig*

[MORE](#)

History: Stuart or Stewart is the surname of one of the great families of Scotland, the royal family of Scotland from the 14th century, and of England from 1603, when James VI of Scotland acceded to

[MORE](#)

Dictionary of American Family Names © Patrick Hanks 2003.

Spouse and Children

- Robert II Stewart King of Scotland**
1316–1390 • Male
- Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan**
1320–1354 • Female
- Marriage
22 November 1347
Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland
- Children (10)
 - Princess Margaret Stewart of Scotland**
1336–1410 • Female
 - Robert III Stewart King of Scotland**
1337–1406 • Male
 - Walter Stewart -Earl of Fife**
1338–1362 • Male
 - Sir Robert Stewart**
1340–1420 • Male
 - Marjorie Stewart Princess of Scotland,...**
1342–1417 • Female

+5 More Children

[VIEW ALL](#)

Activities

Parents and Siblings

- Sir Walter Stewart 6th High Steward o...**
1274–1326 • Male
- Majorie Bruce Princess of Scotland**
1296–1316 • Female
- Siblings (1)
 - Robert II Stewart King of Scotland**
1316–1390 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Story Highlight

King of Scotland

Robert II (early 1316 – 19 April 1390) was King of Scots from 1371 to his death as the first monarch of the House of Stewart. He was the son of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland and of Marj



Majorie Bruce Princess of Scotland

12 December 1296–2 March 1316 • LDQR-988



Brief Life History of Majorie

When Majorie Bruce Princess of Scotland was born on 12 December 1296, in Cardross, Dunbartonshire, Scotland, her father, King Robert I Bruce of Scots, was 22 and her mother, Isabella of Mar Countess of Carrick, was 19. She married Sir Walter Stewart 6th High Steward of Scotland in 1315, in Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland. They were the parents of at least 1 son. Her occupation is listed as countess of monteith, duchess of albanay, countess of angus in Scotland, United Kingdom. She died on 2 March 1316, in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom, at the age of 19, and ...

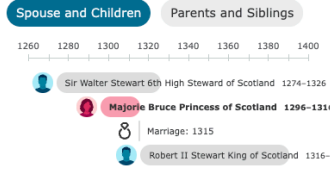
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (34)



Do you know Majorie? Do you have a story about her that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Parents and Siblings

- King Robert I Bruce of Scots**
1274–1329 • Male
- Isabella of Mar Countess of Carrick**
1274–1329 • LDQR-9KB
- Isabella of Mar Countess of Carrick**
1277–1296 • Female
- Siblings (1)**
- Majorie Bruce Princess of Scotland**
1296–1316 • Female

[VIEW ALL](#)

Spouse and Children

- Sir Walter Stewart 6th High Steward of Scotland**
1274–1326 • Male
- Majorie Bruce Princess of Scotland**
1296–1316 • Female
- Marriage**
1315
Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland
- Children (1)**
- Robert II Stewart King of Scotland**
1316–1390 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Sources (17)

- Marjory Bruce Stewart, "Find A Grave Index"
- Marjorie Bruce, "Find A Grave Index"
- Marjorie Bruce Stewart, "Find A Grave Index"

[VIEW ALL](#)

Story Highlight

Marjorie Bruce or Marjorie de Brus (1296 – 2 March 1316)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marjorie_Bruce

Marjorie Bruce or Marjorie de Brus (1296 – 2 March 1316) was the eldest daughter of Robert the Bruce, King of Scots by his first wife, Isabella of Mar, a ...

Activities

- Heritage**
Learn about Majorie's homeland.
- Traditional Dress**
Put your face in a costume from

Name Meaning

Bruce Majorie

Scottish (of Norman origin): habitational name from a place in Normandy, probably from Brix (La Manche).

Altered form of French Brousse .

History: The son of the Domesday baron, a friend of David I of Scotland. was granted by him the

Daughter of ROBERT THE BRUCE – statue at the national memorial on the Bannockburn battlefield. Hes on the bronze horse in full battle dress, including the horse in battle dress. Lived to be 20 and sadly died after her only child the prior year.



Sir Walter Stewart 6th High Steward of Scotland

1274–9 April 1326 • LMBB-CP1

Sir Walter Stewart 6th High St...
1274–1326 • LMBB-CP1



Brief Life History of Walter

When Sir Walter Stewart 6th High Steward of Scotland was born in 1274, in Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland, his father, James Stewart 5th High Steward of Scotland, was 31 and his mother, Edgida Giles De Burgh, was 11. He married Majorie Bruce Princess of Scotland in 1315, in Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland. They were the parents of at least 1 son. He died on 9 April 1326, in Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, at the age of 52, and was buried in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

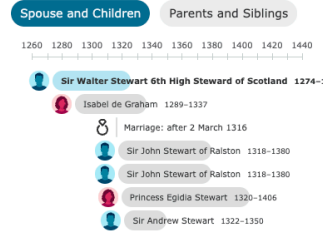
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (17)



Do you know Walter? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Sources (13)

- Walter Stewart, "Find A Grave Index"
- Walter Stewart, "Find A Grave Index"
- The Scots peerage

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Stewart Walter

Scottish (Lanarkshire) and English: originally an occupational name for an administrative official of an estate, from Middle English *steward*, Old English *stigweard*, *stige*ward, a compound of *stig*

[MORE](#)

History: Stuart or Stewart is the surname of one of the great families of Scotland, the royal family of Scotland from the 14th century, and of England from 1603, when James VI of Scotland acceded to

[MORE](#)

Dictionary of American Family Names © Patrick Hanks 2003, 2006.

Parents and Siblings

- James Stewart 5th High Steward of Sc...**
1243–1309 • Male
- Edgida Giles De Burgh**
1263–1327 • Female
- Siblings (5)**
- Sir Walter Stewart 6th High Steward o...**
1274–1326 • Male

- Sir James Stewart of Durisdeer**
1290–1345 • Male
- Egida Giles Stewart**
1292–1319 • Female
- Sir John Stewart**
1294–1318 • Male
- Sir Andrew Stewart**
1295–1309 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Spouse and Children

- Sir Walter Stewart 6th High Steward o...**
1274–1326 • Male
- Isabel de Graham**
1289–1337 • Female
- Marriage
after 2 March 1316
Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
- Children (4)**
- Sir John Stewart of Raiston**
1318–1380 • Male
- Sir John Stewart of Raiston**
1318–1380 • Male
- Princess Egidia Stewart**
1320–1406 • Female
- Sir Andrew Stewart**
1322–1350 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Story Highlight

Walter, 6th High Steward of Scotland, died on 9 April 1326 at Bathgate Castle. He was buried at the Abbey Church of Paisley, alongside his first wife, Marjorie Bruce, and the previous five high steward ...

Activities

- Heritage**
Learn about Walter's homeland.



James Stewart 5th High Steward of Scotland

2 March 1243–16 July 1309 • LY8V-Z5K

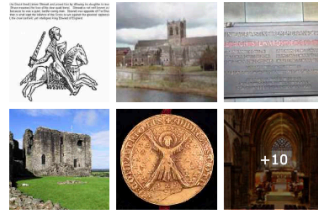


Brief Life History of James

When James Stewart 5th High Steward of Scotland was born on 2 March 1243, in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, his father, Alexander Stewart 4th High Steward Of Scotland, was 29 and his mother, Lady Jean Macrory - Marchioness of Buidhe, was 24. He married Edgida Giles De Burgh before 1292. They were the parents of at least 4 sons and 1 daughter. He died on 16 July 1309, in Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland, at the age of 66, and was buried in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

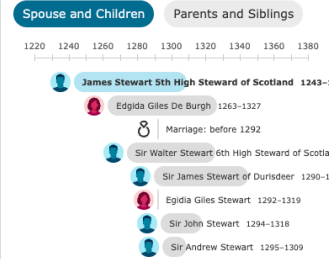
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (15)



Do you know James? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Sources (19)

- James Stewart, "Find A Grave Index"
- James Stewart, "Find A Grave Index"
- Wikipedia - James Stewart, 5th High Steward of Scotland

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Stewart James

Scottish (Lanarkshire) and English: originally an occupational name for an administrative official of an estate, from Middle English *steward*, Old English *stigward*, *stiweward*, a compound of *stig*

[MORE](#)

History: Stuart or Stewart is the surname of one of the great families of Scotland, the royal family of Scotland from the 14th century, and of England from 1603, when James VI of Scotland acceded to

[MORE](#)

Dictionary of American Family Names © Patrick Hanks 2003, 2006.

Possible Related Names

- Stuart
- Stewardson
- Steward
- Steuart

Spouse and Children

James Stewart 5th High Steward of Sc...
1243–1309 • Male

Edgida Giles De Burgh
1263–1327 • Female

Marriage
before 1292

Children (5)

Sir Walter Stewart 6th High Steward o...
1274–1326 • Male

Sir James Stewart of Durisdeer
1290–1345 • Male

Egida Giles Stewart
1292–1319 • Female

Sir John Stewart
1294–1318 • Male

Sir Andrew Stewart
1295–1309 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

Alexander Stewart 4th High Steward ...
1214–1283 • Male

Lady Jean Macrory - Marchioness of B...
1218–1297 • Female

Siblings (7)

James Stewart 5th High Steward of Sc...
1243–1309 • Male

Sir Andrew Stewart Esq.
1244–1350 • Male

Sir John Stewart, Lord of Bonkyll and ...
1245–1298 • Male

Mary Stewart
1247–1326 • Female

Lady Hawise Stewart
1249–1317 • Female

+2 More Children

[VIEW ALL](#)

Activities

Heritage
Learn about James's homeland.

Traditional Dress
Put your face in a costume from James's homelands.

Story Highlight

Lott, Cornelius Peter - Geni.com

Wikipedia Biographical Summary:

"...Cornelius Peter Lott (September 22, 1798 – July 6, 1850) was an early member of the Latter Day Saint movement, father of one of Joseph Smith's plural wives, a memb ...

<https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LY8V-Z5K/james-stewart-5th-high-steward-of-scotland-1243-1309>



Alexander Stewart 4th High Steward Of Scotland

January 1214–16 June 1283 • LISN-2GC

Alexander Stewart
1214-1283 - LISN-2GC



Brief Life History of Alexander

When Alexander Stewart 4th High Steward Of Scotland was born in January 1214, in Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland, his father, Walter Stewart 3rd High Steward of Scotland, was 34 and his mother, Beatrix Bethoc de Angus, was 30. He had at least 3 sons and 4 daughters with Lady Jean Macrory - Marchioness of Buidhe. He died on 16 June 1283, in his hometown, at the age of 69, and was buried in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom.

[MORE](#)

Sources (15)

- Alexander Stewart, "Find A Grave Index"
- Stewart Family Histories
- https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart,_4th_High_Steward_of_Scotland

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

[Stewart](#) [Alexander](#)

Scottish (Lanarkshire) and English: originally an occupational name for an administrative official of an estate, from Middle English *steward*, Old English *stigeard*, *stigeard*, a compound of *stig*

[MORE](#)

History: Stuart or Stewart is the surname of one of the great families of Scotland, the royal family of Scotland from the 14th century, and of England from 1603, when James VI of Scotland acceded to

[MORE](#)

Dictionary of American Family Names © Patrick Hanks 2003, 2006.

Photos and Memories (30)



Do you know Alexander? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Spouse and Children

- Alexander Stewart 4th High Steward ... 1214-1283 • Male
- Lady Jean Macrory - Marchioness of B... 1218-1297 • Female
- Children (7)**
- James Stewart 5th High Steward of Sc... 1243-1309 • Male
- Sir Andrew Stewart Esq. 1244-1350 • Male
- Sir John Stewart, Lord of Bonkyl and ... 1245-1298 • Male
- Mary Stewart 1247-1326 • Female
- Lady Hawise Stewart 1249-1317 • Female

+2 More Children

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

- Walter Stewart 3rd High Steward of S... 1180-1246 • Male
- Beatrix Bethoc de Angus 1184-1252 • Female
- Siblings (6)**
- Elizabeth Beatrix Stewart 1204-1250 • Female
- Sybella Stewart 1205-1267 • Female
- Margaret Stewart Countess Of Carrick 1206-1255 • Female
- Alexander Stewart 4th High Steward ... 1214-1283 • Male
- Sir John Stewart 1216-1249 • Male

+1 More Child

[VIEW ALL](#)

Story Highlight

BIO

BIO: from

Activities





Walter Stewart 3rd High Steward of Scotland

1180-1246 • LYS8-GHS

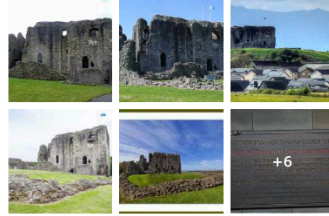


Brief Life History of Walter

When Walter Stewart 3rd High Steward of Scotland was born in 1180, in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, his father, Alan FitzWalter 2nd High Steward of Scotland, was 54 and his mother, Alesta of Mar, was 30. He married Beatrix Bethoc de Angus in 1200, in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. They were the parents of at least 3 sons and 3 daughters. He died in 1246, in Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland, at the age of 66, and was buried in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom.

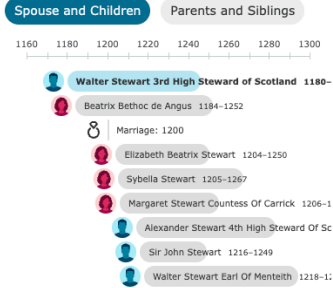
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (11)



Do you know Walter? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Sources (9)

- Stewart, "Find A Grave Index"
- Walter Stewart 3rd High Steward of Scotland, Wikipedia
- Margaret of Galloway, Possible Mother of Walter Stewart 3rd High Steward of Scotland

[VIEW ALL](#)

Spouse and Children

Walter Stewart 3rd High Steward of Scotland
1180-1246 • Male

Beatrix Bethoc de Angus
1184-1252 • Female

Marriage: 1200
Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland

Children (6)

- Elizabeth Beatrix Stewart**
1204-1250 • Female
- Sybella Stewart**
1205-1267 • Female
- Margaret Stewart Countess Of Carrick**
1206-1255 • Female
- Alexander Stewart 4th High Steward of Scotland**
1214-1283 • Male
- Sir John Stewart**
1216-1249 • Male

+1 More Child
[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

- Alan FitzWalter 2nd High Steward of Scotland**
1126-1204 • Male
- Alesta of Mar**
1150-1182 • Female

Siblings (6)

- Simon Fitzalan Stewart**
1165-1205 • Male
- Eva FitzAlan Countess of Carrick**
1165-Deceased • Female
- Avelina FitzAlan**
1179-1250 • Female
- Walter Stewart 3rd High Steward of Scotland**
1180-1246 • Male
- Leonard Stewart fitz Alan**
1180-Deceased • Male

+1 More Child
[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Stewart | Walter

Scottish (Lanarkshire) and English: originally an occupational name for an administrative official of an estate, from Middle English *steward*, Old English *stigeard*, *stigeard*, a compound of *stig*

[MORE](#)

History: Stuart or Stewart is the surname of one of the great families of Scotland, the royal family of Scotland from the 14th century, and of England from 1603, when James VI of Scotland acceded to the English throne.

Dictionary of American Family Names © Patrick Hanks 2003, 2006.

Possible Related Names

Stuart | Stewardson | Stewart

Activities

- Heritage**
Learn about Walter's homeland.
- Traditional Dress**
Put your face in a costume from Walter's homelands.

Story Highlight

BIO

BIO: from <http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/SCOTLAND.htm#MargaretMNeil2Carrick> as of 12/11/2018

WALTER FitzAlan, son of ALAN FitzWalter High Steward of Scotland & his wife --- (-1241). He succeeded h ...

So... Our Dickens roots are French – it is a Norman family (Normandy France – some say Parisian). Get ready – because our Scottish Stewart line is about to jump the channel to the French origins of Stuart !



Alan FitzWalter 2nd High Steward of Scotland

1126-24 August 1204 • LCJX-48P



Brief Life History of Alan

When Alan FitzWalter 2nd High Steward of Scotland was born in 1126, in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom, his father, Walter Fitz Alan 1st High Steward of Scotland, was 20 and his mother, Eschina de Loudon, was 25. He married Alesta of Mar in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. They were the parents of at least 4 sons and 2 daughters. In 1159, at the age of 35, his occupation is listed as 2nd high steward of scotland. He died on 24 August 1204, in Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland, at the age of 78, and was buried in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

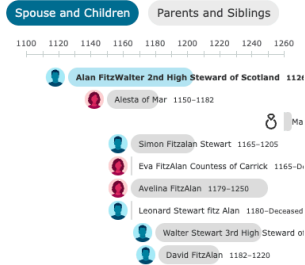
MORE

Photos and Memories (22)



Do you know Alan? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Spouse and Children

- Alan FitzWalter 2nd High Steward of S...**
1126-1204 • Male
 - Alesta of Mar**
1150-1182 • Female
- Marriage
Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland
- Children (6)
- Simon FitzAlan Stewart**
1165-1205 • Male
 - Eva FitzAlan Countess of Carrick**
1165-Deceased • Female
 - Avelina FitzAlan**
1179-1250 • Female
 - Walter Stewart 3rd High Steward of S...**
1180-1246 • Male
 - Leonard Stewart fitz Alan**
1180-Deceased • Male
- +1 More Child
[VIEW ALL](#)

Sources (17)

- Alan Fitzwalter, "Find A Grave Index"
- The Clans, Septs & Regiments of the Scottish Highlands
- Foundation for Medieval Genealogy (FMG)

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

FitzWalter Alan

Norman, English, Irish: relationship name from Anglo-Norman French *fitz* 'son' (see Fitz) + the personal name Walter , 'son of *Walter*'.

Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland © University of the West of England 2016

Possible Related Names

Fitzwater Walter Fitz

Parents and Siblings

- Walter Fitz Alan 1st High Steward of S...**
1106-1177 • Male
 - Eschina de Loudon**
1102-1186 • Female
- Siblings (4)
- Matilda FitzWalter**
1125-1180 • Female
 - Alan FitzWalter 2nd High Steward of S...**
1126-1204 • Male
 - Margaret Marjory FitzWalter**
1127-Deceased • Female
 - William FitzWalter**
1136-1210 • Male
- [VIEW ALL](#)

Activities

- Heritage**
Learn about Alan's homeland.

Discover Even More

As a nonprofit, we offer free

Story Highlight

Memorial

WALTER FitzAlan, son of ALAN FitzWalter High Steward of Scotland & his wife --- (-1241). He succeeded his father as High Steward of Scotland. "Walterus filii Alani domini regis Scotie senescallus" don ...



Walter Fitz Alan 1st High Steward of Scotland

1106-2 February 1177 • LBKB-H6F



Brief Life History of Walter

When Walter Fitz Alan 1st High Steward of Scotland was born in 1106, in Oswestry, Shropshire, England, his father, Alan FitzFlaad, was 31 and his mother, Avelina de Hesdin, was 32. He married Eschina de Loudon in 1131, in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. They were the parents of at least 2 sons and 2 daughters. He immigrated to Cumberland, Scotland in 1135. He registered for military service in 1138. He died on 2 February 1177, in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom, at the age of 71, and was buried in Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, ...

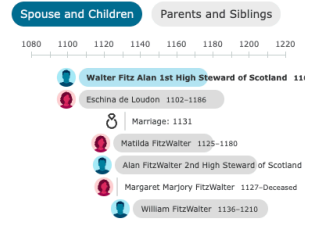
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (27)



Do you know Walter? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Parents and Siblings

- Alan FitzFlaad**
1075-1114 • Male
 - Avelina de Hesdin**
1075-1126 • Female
 - Siblings (4)**
 - Jordan Fitz Alan**
1103-Deceased • Male
 - William FitzAlan Lord of Oswestry**
1105-1177 • Male
 - Walter Fitz Alan 1st High Steward of S...**
1106-1177 • Male
 - Jordan de FitzAlan of Lincoln**
1107-1147 • Male
- [VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Fitz **Alan** **Walter**

English: from Anglo-Norman French *fi(t)z* 'son' (from Latin *fillius*), used originally to distinguish a

Spouse and Children

- Walter Fitz Alan 1st High Steward of S...**
1106-1177 • Male
 - Eschina de Loudon**
1102-1186 • Female
 - Marriage**
1131
Paisley Abbey, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 - Children (4)**
 - Matilda FitzWalter**
1125-1180 • Female
 - Alan FitzWalter 2nd High Steward of S...**
1126-1204 • Male
 - Margaret Marjory FitzWalter**
1127-Deceased • Female
 - William FitzWalter**
1136-1210 • Male
- [VIEW ALL](#)

Sources (26)

- Walter FitzAlan, "Find A Grave Index"
 - Walter FitzAlan, "Find A Grave Index"
 - The Register: The 'Foundation Charter'
- [VIEW ALL](#)

World Events (1)

- 1106 · The Battle of Tichebray**
Age 0
King Henry I defeated and captured his brother, Robert of Normandy, at the Battle of Tinchebray in 1106. Robert remained in captivity until his death in 1134.

Story Highlight

Walter Fitz Alan 1st Steward of Scotland

Story Highlight

Walter Fitz Alan 1st Steward of Scotland

Walter fitz Alan Steward of Scotland Walter's name and title as it appears in a royal charter to Holyrood Abbey: "Walter filio alani Dapifero".[1] Successor Alan fitz Walter Died 1177 Melrose Abbey ...

Walter Fitz Alan 1st Steward of Scotland

Walter fitz Alan Steward of Scotland Walter's name and title as it appears in a royal charter to Holyrood Abbey: "Walter filio alani Dapifero".[1] Successor Alan fitz Walter Died 1177 Melrose Abbey Buried Paisley Priory Noble family: Fitz Alan/Steward/Stewart Spouse(s) Eschina de Londres Issue Alan fitz Walter Christina? Father Alan fitz Flaald Mother Avelina de

Hesdin Walter fitz Alan (born c.1110; died 1177) was a twelfth-century Scottish magnate and Steward of Scotland.[note 1] He was a younger son of Alan fitz Flaad and Avelina de Hesdin. In about 1136, Walter entered into the service of David I, King of Scotland. He became the king's dapifer or steward in about 1150, and served as such for three successive Scottish kings: David, Malcolm IV, and William I. In time, the stewardship became hereditarily-held by Walter's descendants. Walter started his career as a minor English baron. Upon arriving in Scotland, however, he received a substantial grant of lands from his Scottish sovereigns. These included the western provincial lordships of: Mearns, Strathgryfe, Renfrew and North Kyle. The caput of Walter's holdings is uncertain, although there is reason to suspect it was either Dundonald Castle or Renfrew Castle. Walter was a benefactor of several religious houses, and was the founder of Paisley Priory. There is reason to suspect that Walter took part in the Siege of Lisbon against the Moors in 1147. He probably assisted Malcolm in the series of Scottish invasions of Galloway in the 1160, which resulted in the downfall of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. In fact, Walter and the other colonial lords settled in western Scotland were probably intended to protect the Scottish realm from external threats located in regions such as Galloway and the Isles. In 1164, Somairle mac Gilla Brigte, King of the Isles invaded Scotland and was defeated near Renfrew. It is possible that the commander of the local Scottish forces was Walter himself. Note [1]: Since the 1990s, academics have accorded Walter various patronyms in English secondary sources: Walter Fitz Alan,[2] Walter fitz Alan,[3] Walter Fitzalan,[4] Walter fitzAlan,[5] and Walter FitzAlan.[6] Likewise, since the 1990s, academics have accorded Walter various occupational names in English secondary sources: Walter Stewart,[7] Walter the Steward,[8] and Walter the Stewart.[9] Source: Wikipedia

[wwwhttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_fitz_Alan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_fitz_Alan)



Alan FitzFlaad

1075-22 November 1114 • K2NQ-X1C

Alan FitzFlaad
1075-1114 • K2NQ-X1C

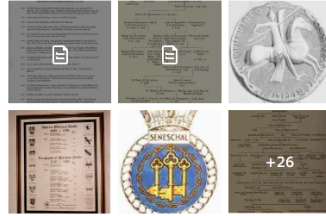


Brief Life History of Alan

When Alan FitzFlaad was born in 1075, in Dol-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France, his father, Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de-Bretagne, was 29 and his mother, Guenta or Gwentha verch Gruffydd, was 25. He married Avelina de Hesdin in 1105, in Dol-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France. They were the parents of at least 4 sons. In 1101, at the age of 26, his occupation is listed as sheriff of shropshire. He died on 22 November 1114, in Oswestry, Shropshire, England, United Kingdom, at the age of 39, and was buried in Shropshire, England, United Kingdom.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (31)



Do you know Alan? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Parents and Siblings

- Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de-...**
1046-1084 • Male
- Guenta or Gwentha verch Gruffydd**
1050-1084 • Female

Siblings (1)

- Alan FitzFlaad**
1075-1114 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Spouse and Children

- Alan FitzFlaad**
1075-1114 • Male
- Avelina de Hesdin**
1075-1126 • Female

Marriage

1105
Dol-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France

Children (4)

- Jordan Fitz Alan**
1103-Deceased • Male
- William FitzAlan Lord of Oswestry**
1105-1177 • Male
- Walter Fitz Alan 1st High Steward of S...**
1106-1177 • Male
- Jordan de FitzAlan of Lincoln**
1107-1147 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Sources (17)

- Alan 'Dapifer' Fitzflaad, "Find A Grave Index"
- Foundation for Medieval Genealogy (FMG)
- Antiquities of Shropshire, Vol. VII

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Alan

Of Celtic origin and uncertain derivation (possibly a diminutive of a word meaning 'rock'). It was introduced into England by Breton followers of William the Conqueror, most notably Alan, Earl of

[MORE](#)

Dictionary of First Names © Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges 1990, 2003, 2006.

Story Highlight

Who is Sarah Nancy Carroll?

Carrolls and Lows: Blood Tie to Cherokee Smokey

pbsstt idded this on 13 Sep 2009 to Ancestry.com.

According to Franklin D. Bunch, Rootsweb.ancestry.com, Cherokee Smokey and his Cherokee mate were t ...

Activities

FRENCH FATHER, WELSH Mother !

When Alan FitzFlaad was born in 1075, in Dol-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France, his father, Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de-Bretagne, was 29 and his mother, Guenta or Gwentha verch Gruffydd, was 25.

Welsh Mom. We have other Welsh family from The Price family. Hattie Maud Price, my Grandpa's Mom. Her line also runs back to the Welsh Princes... Price in welsh is AB-RICHE (it means - of the rich).



Guenta or Gwentha verch Gruffydd

1050-1084 • LBKY-PR1



Brief Life History of Guenta or Gwentha

Guenta or Gwentha verch Gruffydd was born in 1050, in Wales as the daughter of Gruffydd ap Llewelyn King of Wales and Widow of Hywell ap Edwin. She had at least 1 son with Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de-Bretagne. She died in 1084, in Brittany, France, at the age of 34, and was buried in Plénée-Jugon, Côtes-d'Armor, Brittany, France.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (2)



Do you know Guenta or Gwentha? Do you have a story about her that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#)
[Parents and Siblings](#)

1040 1050 1060 1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130



Parents and Siblings

- Gruffydd ap Llewelyn King of Wales**
 1000-1063 • Male
- Widow of Hywell ap Edwin**
 Deceased • Female
- Siblings (4)**
 - Owain ap Gruffudd**
 1039-1069 • Male
 - Ithel ap Gruffydd**
 1041-1069 • Male
 - Maredudd ap Gruffydd**
 1043-1069 • Male
 - Guenta or Gwentha verch Gruffydd**
 1050-1084 • Female

[VIEW ALL](#)

Spouse and Children

- Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de-...**
 1046-1084 • Male
- Guenta or Gwentha verch Gruffydd**
 1050-1084 • Female
- Children (1)**
 - Alan FitzFlaad**
 1075-1114 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Sources (6)

- Guenta verch Griffith, "Find A Grave Index"
- Ancestry Family Trees
- The Archbishops of Dol and the Origin of the Stewarts

[VIEW ALL](#)

Activities

Heritage
 Learn about Guenta or Gwentha's homeland.

Traditional Dress

Name Meaning

[verch](#)
[Gruffydd](#)
[Guenta](#)
[or](#)

Some characteristic forenames: German Otto, Orlo.



Alain "Dapifer" fitz Flaald, Seneschal of Dol

1024–1093 • LCTX-FHH

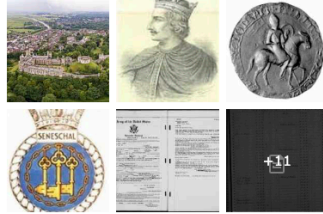


Brief Life History of Alain "Dapifer"

When Alain "Dapifer" fitz Flaald, Seneschal of Dol was born in 1024, in Dol-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France, his father, Flaald Seneschal de Dol, was 19 and his mother, Constance Swann, was 19. He married Fitz Flaald before 1046, in France. They were the parents of at least 2 sons. He died in 1093, in his hometown, at the age of 69.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (16)



Do you know Alain "Dapifer"? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#) [Parents and Siblings](#)



- Alain "Dapifer" fitz Flaald, Seneschal of Dol** 1024–1093
- Fitz Flaald Deceased
- Marriage: before 1046
- Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de-Bretagne
- Rivallon Fitz Flaald 1058–1082

Sources (11)

- Alan Senecal Dol, "Find A Grave Index"
- Ancestral File (R)
- "The Archbishops of Dol and the Origin of the Stewarts" by Paul A Fox • Foundatio...

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

fitz Seneschal of Dol Alain

English: from Anglo-Norman French *fī(t)z* 'son' (from Latin *filius*), used originally to distinguish a son from a father bearing the same personal name and then conventionalized as a hereditary surname, [MORE](#)

Altered form of English Fitch .

German: from a vernacular pet form of the personal name *Vinzenz* (see Vincent) or *Vitus* (see Vito , compare Veit). Compare also Fietz .

Parents and Siblings

- Flaald Seneschal de Dol** 1005–1064 • Male
- Constance Swann** 1005–1090 • Female

Siblings (1)

- Alain "Dapifer" fitz Flaald, Seneschal ...** 1024–1093 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Spouse and Children

- Alain "Dapifer" fitz Flaald, Seneschal ...** 1024–1093 • Male

- Fitz Flaald** Deceased • Female

Marriage before 1046 France

Children (2)

- Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de-...** 1046–1084 • Male
- Rivallon Fitz Flaald** 1058–1082 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Story Highlight

The FitzAlan Name

FitzAlan is an English surname ultimately of Norman-Breton origin. The family originated in Brittany, in France, and shares common ancestry with the Scottish Stewarts as descendants of the eponymous ...

Discover Even More

As a nonprofit, we offer free

Activities

Heritage

Learn about Alain "Dapifer"'s homeland.

Traditional Dress

Put your face in a costume from Alain "Dapifer"'s homelands.



Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de-Bretagne

1046–about 1084 • 9HQ6-6GH



Brief Life History of Flaald

Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de-Bretagne was born in 1046, in Dol-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France as the son of Alain "Dapifer" fitz Flaald, Seneschal of Dol and Fitz Flaald. He had at least 1 son with Guenta or Gwentha verch Gruffydd. He died about 1084, in his hometown, at the age of 39, and was buried in Dol-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (17)



Do you know Flaald? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Spouse and Children

- Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de...**
1046–1084 • Male
- Guenta or Gwentha verch Gruffydd**
1050–1084 • Female
- Children (1)**
 - Alan FitzFlaad**
1075–1114 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Story Highlight

THE ORIGIN OF THE STEWARTS

(This article is in some conflict with the line of descent as published by Henry Stewart Fotheringham, The Stewarts, Volume 21, No 2 (2001), pages 97 to 100 which is set forth in its entirety in the No ...

Parents and Siblings

- Alain "Dapifer" fitz Flaald, Seneschal ...**
1024–1093 • Male
- Fitz Flaald**
Deceased • Female
- Siblings (2)**
 - Flaald fitz Flaald Seneschal de Dol-de...**
1046–1084 • Male
 - Rivallon Fitz Flaald**
1058–1082 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Activities

- Heritage**
Learn about Flaald's homeland.

Sources (20)

- Alan Fledaldus Doll, "Find A Grave Index"
- The heraldry of the Stewarts, with notes on all the males of the family, description...
- The Peerage: A genealogical survey of the peerage of Britain as well as the royal...

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

fitz

English: from Anglo-Norman French *fi(t)z* 'son' (from Latin *filius*), used originally to distinguish a son from a father bearing the same personal name and then conventionalized as a hereditary surname,

[MORE](#)

Altered form of English Fitch .

And this is where a current or future French-speaking family member will need to pick up and research the legend and place of Dol-de-Bretagne. Its Celtic French.



Flaald Seneschal de Dol

1005–1064 • GK16-H6R

Brief Life History of Flaald

When Flaald Seneschal de Dol was born in 1005, in Dol-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France, his father, Hamon De Dinan, was 32 and his mother, Hildeburge de Bellême, was 29. He married Constance Swann in 1020, in Dol-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France. They were the parents of at least 1 son. He died in 1064, in his hometown, at the age of 59.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (6)



Do you know Flaald? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Spouse and Children

- Flaald Seneschal de Dol**
1005–1064 • Male
- Constance Swann**
1005–1090 • Female
- Marriage**
1020
Dol-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France
- Children (1)**
 - Alain "Dapifer" fitz Flaald, Seneschal ...**
1024–1093 • Male


[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

- Hamon De Dinan**
0973–1031 • Male
- Hildeburge de Bellême**
0977–1035 • Female
- Siblings (1)**
 - Flaald Seneschal de Dol**
1005–1064 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Mom



Hildeburge de Bellême

about 0977-27 October 1035 • 9762-SHT


Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Email, Print

Brief Life History of Hildeburge

When Hildeburge de Bellême was born about 0977, in Bellême, Orne, Lower Normandy, France, her father, Yves de Creil I, Comte de Alençon, was 39 and her mother, Godchilde, was 49. She married Hamon de Château-du-Loir before 1003, in Europe. They were the parents of at least 3 sons. She died on 27 October 1035, in France, at the age of 59.

MORE


Photos and Memories (0)



Do you know Hildeburge? Do you have a story about her that you would like to share? Sign In or Create a FREE Account

Family Time Line

Spouse and Children Parents and Siblings



Sources (5)

- Foundation for Medieval Research - HILDEBURGE de Bellême (-27 Oct ----)
- Foundation for Medieval Research - HILDEBURGE de Bellême, daughter of...
- Hildeburge de Bellême - Medlands - FMG

VIEW ALL

Name Meaning

Some characteristic forenames: Indian Dilip, Anirban, Gopal, Aksh, Anandya, Anurava, Ashi, Aash, Dibyendu, Goutam, Indra, Indrani.

Parents and Siblings

Yves de Creil I, Comte de Alençon
0940-1005 • Male

Godchilde
0930-1005 • Female

Marquis Yves de Belleme d'Alençon
0969-Deceased • Male

Bishop Of Sees Ives Richard De Bell...
0970-1030 • Male

Guillaume Talvas de Bellême, seigneu...
0970-1030 • Male

Renaud de Creil
0972-1047 • Male

Godehilde de Belleme
0975-1035 • Female

Spouse and Children

Hamon de Château-du-Loir
1005-1030 • Male

Hildeburge de Bellême
0977-1035 • Female


Marriage before 1003 Europe

Children (3)

- Hamon De Château Du Loir**
1003-Deceased • Male
- Robert Brocard de Château-du-Loir**
1010-1067 • Male
- Garvais de Château-du-Loir, Archbish...**
1025-1067 • Male

VIEW ALL

Moms mom



Godchilde

about 0930-1005 • 9WQY-MZT

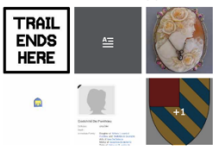
Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Email, Print

Brief Life History of Godchilde

When Godchilde was born about 0930, in Ponthieu, Ais, Rhône-Alpes, France, her father, Guillaume I de Ponthieu Third Count of Montreuil, was 17 and her mother, Maud DE ST. PÔL THEROUANNE, was 16. She had at least 1 son and 1 daughter with Yves d'Alençon Seigneur de Bellême. She died in 1005, in Sarthe, Pays de la Loire, France, at the age of 76, and was buried in Bellême, Orne, Normandy, France.

MORE


Photos and Memories (6)



Do you know Godchilde? Do you have a story about her that you would like to share? Sign In or Create a FREE Account

Family Time Line

Spouse and Children Parents and Siblings



Sources (13)

- Legacy NFS Source: Gelle - Published information: birth-name: Unknown
- Gordeschilda De Belleme De Creil, "Find A Grave Index"
- Findagrave

VIEW ALL

Story Highlight

BIO from <http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOB/LLTY.htm#GuillaumeBellemedie010271035A> as of 3/14/016

Spouse and Children

Yves de Creil I, Comte de Alençon
0940-1005 • Male

Godchilde
0930-1005 • Female

Children (6)

- Marquis Yves de Belleme d'Alençon**
0969-Deceased • Male
- Bishop Of Sees Ives Richard De Bell...**
0970-1030 • Male
- Guillaume Talvas de Bellême, seigneu...**
0970-1030 • Male
- Renaud de Creil**
0972-1047 • Male
- Godehilde de Belleme**
0975-1035 • Female

Parents and Siblings

Guillaume I de Ponthieu Third Count o...
0915-0965 • Male

Maud DE ST. PÔL THEROUANNE
0915-0965 • Female

Siblings (1)

- Godchilde**
0930-1005 • Female
- Hildouin de Ponthieu II**
0935-0981 • Male
- Godehilde DE PONTHEU**
0944-1004 • Female

VIEW ALL

Activities

French Maternal line



Maud DE ST. PÔL THEROUANNE

0915-0965 • GK29-3HL




Brief Life History of Maud

When Maud DE ST. PÔL THEROUANNE was born in 0915, in Saint-Pol-sur-Mer, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France, her father, Adeloif Count of Boulogne, was 21 and her mother, Mahaut de Créquy, was 16. She had at least 1 son and 2 daughters with Guillaume I de Ponthieu Third Count of Montreuil. She died in 0965, in Saint-Sauveur, Manche, Lower Normandy, France, at the age of 50.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (1)



Do you know Maud? Do you have a story about her that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line

Spouse and Children | **Parents and Siblings**

Spouse and Children

Guillaume I de Ponthieu Third Count o...
0915-0965 • Male


Maud DE ST. PÔL THEROUANNE
0915-0965 • Female

Children (3)

- Godchilde**
0930-1005 • Female
- Hildouin de Ponthieu II**
0935-0981 • Male
- Godchilde DE PONTHEIU**
0944-1004 • Female

[VIEW ALL](#)

Sources (0)



There are no historical documents attached to Maud.

Parents and Siblings

Adeloif Count of Boulogne
0894-0933 • Male

Mahaut de Créquy
0900-0954 • Female

Siblings (1)

Maud DE ST. PÔL THEROUANNE
0915-0965 • Female

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

DE **ST.** **Maud**

Some characteristic forenames: Indian Dillip,

Activities

Back to Paternal line of Flaad de Dol:



Hamon De Dinan

1 January 0973-15 November 1031 • GJQX-SDC




Brief Life History of Hamon

When Hamon De Dinan was born on 1 January 0973, in Dinan, Côtes-d'Armor, Brittany, France, his father, Binidic Castellin de Cournouaille, was 54 and his mother, Liutgarde De Vermandois, was 25. He had at least 1 son with Hildeburge de Bellême. He died on 15 November 1031, in his hometown, at the age of 58, and was buried in Creully, Caen, Calvados, Normandy, France.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (0)



Do you know Hamon? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line

Spouse and Children | **Parents and Siblings**

Spouse and Children

Hamon De Dinan
0973-1031 • Male

Hildeburge de Bellême
0977-1035 • Female

Children (1)

Flaad Seneschal de Dol
1005-1064 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

Binidic Castellin de Cournouaille
0920-0980 • Male

Liutgarde De Vermandois
0949-Deceased • Female

Siblings (2)

Benedict de Cornwallis Caignard Coun...
0965-1021 • Male

Hamon De Dinan
0973-1031 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Sources (2)

- Aimon de Dinan
- Alain Fitz Flaad Seneschal of Dol

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

De **Dinan** **Hamon**

Some characteristic forenames: Indian Dillip, Anirban, Gopal, Alok, Anindya, Arunava, Asit, Asok, Dibyendu, Goutam, Indra, Indranil.

Activities



Binidic Castellin de Cournouaille

about 0920-0980 • GNMT-988



Brief Life History of Binidic

When Binidic Castellin de Cournouaille was born about 0920, in Rennes, France, his father, Budig Berhuc Prince of Cournouaille, was 10 and his mother, Hodiernne de Poher, was 6. He married Liutgarde De Vermandois before 0965, in Europe. They were the parents of at least 2 sons. He died in 0980, at the age of 61, and was buried in Landevennec, Brittany, France.

[MORE](#)

Spouse and Children

Binidic Castellin de Cournouaille
0920-0980 • Male

Liutgarde De Vermandois
0949-Decceased • Female

Marriage
before 0965
Europe

Children (2)

Photos and Memories (3)



Do you know Binidic? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Sources (3)

- MedLands
- Ancestry Family Trees
- Web: Netherlands, GenealogieOnline Trees Index, 1000-Current

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#) [Parents and Siblings](#)

900 920 940 960 980 1000 1020 1040



Parents and Siblings

Budig Berhuc Prince of Cournouaille
0912-0963 • Male

Hodiernne de Poher
0915-0978 • Female

Siblings (1)

Binidic Castellin de Cournouaille
0920-0980 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)



Budig Berhuc Prince of Cournouaille

about 0912-0963 • GNMR-VQS



Brief Life History of Budig Berhuc

When Budig Berhuc Prince of Cournouaille was born about 0912, in Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France, his father, Diles Heirquer Eheber Prince of Cournouaille, was 23 and his mother, Countess Alava, was 23. He married Hodiernne de Poher in 0929. They were the parents of at least 1 son. He died about 0963, in his hometown, at the age of 53, and was buried in Landevennec, Finistère, Brittany, France.

[MORE](#)

Parents and Siblings

Diles Heirquer Eheber Prince of Corno...
0890-0930 • Male

Countess Alava
0890-Decceased • Female

Siblings (1)

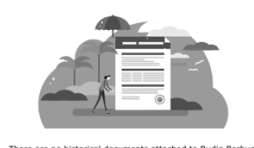
Budig Berhuc Prince of Cournouaille
0912-0963 • Male

Photos and Memories (3)



Do you know Budig Berhuc? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Sources (0)



There are no historical documents attached to Budig Berhuc.

Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#) [Parents and Siblings](#)

900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000



Spouse and Children

Budig Berhuc Prince of Cournouaille
0912-0963 • Male

Hodiernne de Poher
0915-0978 • Female

Marriage
0929

Children (1)

Binidic Castellin de Cournouaille
0920-0980 • GNMT-988



Diles Heirquer Eheber Prince of Cournouaille

0890-0930 • GX9B-776



Brief Life History of Diles Heirquer Eheber

When Diles Heirquer Eheber Prince of Cournouaille was born in 0890, in Brittany, France, his father, Ulfret Alesrudon de Cournouaille, was 20 and his mother, Guégen de Poher, was 26. He had at least 1 son with Countess Alava. He died in 0930, in France, at the age of 40.

[MORE](#)

Parents and Siblings

Ulfret Alesrudon de Cournouaille
0870-0952 • Male

Guégen de Poher
0865-0930 • Female

Siblings (1)

Diles Heirquer Eheber Prince of Corno...
0890-0930 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Photos and Memories (1)



Do you know Diles Heirquer Eheber? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Spouse and Children

Diles Heirquer Eheber Prince of Corno...
0890-0930 • Male

Countess Alava
0890-Decceased • Female

Children (1)

Budig Berhuc Prince of Cournouaille
0912-0963 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#) [Parents and Siblings](#)

880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950



Sources (3)


- Legacy NFS Source: Diles Heiguer Cournouaille - birth-name: Diles Heiguer...
- Our Royal, Titled, Noble, and Commoner Ancestors & Cousins

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

<https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/GX9B-776/diles-heirquer-ehebre-prince-of-cornouaille-0890-0930>

skipping a few gen. The family jumps BACK to England. Cornwall (not too far away, but its all English channel water).



Prince Constantin ap Judon de Cornouaille

0750-0792 • G7SD-WTQ


[Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [LinkedIn](#) [Email](#) [Share](#)

Brief Life History of Constantin

Prince Constantin ap Judon de Cornouaille was born in 0750, in Cornwall, England, United Kingdom as the son of Judon ap Concar de Cornouaille. He had at least 2 sons with Basilia de Domnonée de Rennes. He died in 0792, in his hometown, at the age of 42, and was buried in France.

[MORE](#)

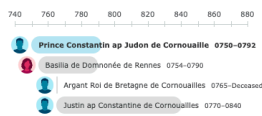
Photos and Memories (2)



Do you know Constantin? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line

Spouse and Children Parents and Siblings



Spouse and Children

Prince Constantin ap Judon de Cornou...
0750-0792 • Male

Basilia de Domnonée de Rennes
0754-0790 • Female

Children (2)

Argant Roi de Bretagne de Cornouailles
0765-Deceased • Male

Justin ap Constantine de Cornouailles
0770-0840 • Male

Sources (1)

<https://fabpedigree.com/s016/f493660.htm>

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

Judon ap Concar de Cornouaille
0697-0750 • Male

Siblings (1)

Prince Constantin ap Judon de Cornou...
0750-0792 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

ap Judon Constantin

Activities



Concar ap Gradion of Cornouaille


0660-0710 • G2WS-S9L

Brief Life History of Concar ap Gradion

When Concar ap Gradion of Cornouaille was born in 0660, in La Cornouaille, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France, his father, Gradion ap Judicael de Bretagne, was 38 and his mother, Morone deBretagne, was 21. He married Ursula Verch Dynod Apeinudd in Brittany, France. They were the parents of at least 1 son. He died in 0710, in his hometown, at the age of 50, and was buried in France.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (3)



Do you know Concar ap Gradion? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Spouse and Children

Concar ap Gradion of Cornouaille
0660-0710 • Male

Children (2)

Gerwenn De Cornouailles
0672-Deceased • Female

Budic Mur of France
0700-Deceased • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

Gradion ap Judicael de Bretagne
0622-0711 • Male

Morone deBretagne
0640-Deceased • Female

Siblings (2)

Concar ap Gradion of Cornouaille
0660-0710 • Male

Geraint King Of Dumnonia
0672-0710 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Concar ap Gradion

Some characteristic forenames: Croatian, Serbian, and Slovenian Ljubica, Branko.

Croatian, Serbian, and Slovenian (**Lončar**): occupational name from *lončar* 'potter', a derivative of Croatian and Serbian *lonac*, Slovenian *lonec* 'pot'. Compare Lonchar and Potter .

Discover Even More

As a nonprofit, we offer free help to those looking to learn the details of their family story.

[CREATE A FREE ACCOUNT](#)

an ancestral relationship to a SAINT... (and early
medieval king of Brittony)...

Saint Judicael

 8 languages v

Article Talk

Read Edit View history Tools v

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Judicael or **Judicaël** (c. 590 – 16 December 647 or 652) (Welsh: *ltheI*),^[1] also spelled **Judhael** (with many other variants),^[2] was the King of **Domnonée**, part of **Brittany**, in the mid-7th century and later revered as a Roman Catholic saint.

Background [edit]

According to **Gregory of Tours**, the Bretons were divided into various *regna* (minor kingdoms) during the sixth century, of which **Domnonée**, **Cornouaille**, and **Gwened** are the best known. They initially pledged themselves to **Childebert I** in exchange for legitimacy. They attempted to escape **Frankish** rule during the time of **Chilperic I**, who subdued **Waroch II** and at least the eastern realms of the region. **Guntram**, Chilperic's brother, retained his lordship over **Waroch** and the *Brittani* formed a Frankish tributary-vassal state through the reign of **Dagobert I**.^[3]

Hagiographic life [edit]

Judicael was born around the year 590, the eldest son of Judael or Judhael, King of Domnonée, and Queen Prizel, the daughter of Ausoch, Count of Léon. He was the eldest of fifteen brothers and five sisters, several of whom, such as Judoc and Guinien, were revered as saints.

When Judhael died around 605, although Judicael was his eldest son and heir, the Throne was usurped by his younger brothers, Haeloc, while Judicael preferred to retire to **St John's Abbey** in **Gaël**.^[4]

After the death of Haeloc in about 615, Judicael finally left the monastic life behind in order to rule Domnonée. For twenty years, he ruled the kingdom with authority and wisdom. He married in Morone around 630.^[*citation needed*]

Around 642, Judicael retired again to St John's Abbey at **Gaël** or possibly to the monastery of **Paimpont** which he had founded. He left the throne to his brother, Judoc (aka Josse), but he also embraced the monastic life instead and the subsequent kings of Domnonée are unknown.^[4] Judicael died on Sunday 16 December in either 647 or 652.^[1] He was buried next at Gaël Abbey, next to the founder and his abbot, **Méen**, and was later declared a saint.He is traditionally said to have been the brother of **Judoc** and **Winnoc**.

Historicity [edit]



A gold coin minted by Judicael in the 630s.

Bishop Ouen of Rouen, in his 'Life of Éloi of Noyon' and the pseudo-Fredegar in his 'Chronicle' relate that in 635/636 during the reign of **Dagobert I**, the Bretons attacked the borders of the Franks. Threatened by the intervention of the Burgundian army which had just defeated the Basques of Soule, King Judicael agreed to come and meet the Frankish king in his palace in **Clichy**. Judicael exchanged presents with Dagobert, recognised his suzerainty and concluded peace. However, he was "a very religious man and had a great fear of God" and fearful of the irreligious ways of the royal court, he refused further hospitality.^{[5][6]} Judicael is known to have minted his own coins.

Later interpretations [edit]

In the Cartulary of Redon, it is recorded that a noblewoman called Roiantdreh adopted King Solomon of Brittany as heir to her lands in AD 869, her son Owain having predeceased her. At the end of the document, she details her paternal ancestry over eight generations: "Jedechael begat Urbien, Urbien begat Judon, Judon

begat Custentin, Custentin begat Argant, Argant begat Judwal, Judwal begat Louenan, Louenan begat Roiantdreh". Some historians, including recently Alan J. Raude, believe that, due to the presence of names from the family of the kings of Domnonée, Roiantdreh's ancestor 'Jedechael' is King Judicael of the early 7th century.^[6] Arthur de la Borderie, however, doubted this identification because there was no mention of him being 'king and saint' as was customary.^[4]

The 'Life' of Saint Judicael written in the 11th century by a monk called Ingomar states that "all the princes who reigned in Brittany since Judicael were descended from this king" and Dom Morice uses this to postulate that he was an ancestor of a pseudo-Erispoe, Count of Rennes, and of the later kings of Brittany, designating the latter as the father of King **Nominoe**.^[7]

In 1514, Alain Bouchart, in his 'Grandes Chroniques' constructed a complete list of 'Kings of Brittany' largely based on the fictional work of **Geoffrey of Monmouth** and claimed they descended from the legendary King **Conan Meriadoc**. To the 10th king in the list, he gives the name, Judicael, taken from the historical king of Domnonée.^[8]

This fictional character's existence was accepted well into the eighteenth century in the works of Pierre-Hyacinthe Morice de Beaubois.^[7]

References [edit]

- ↑ ^{**^a**} ^{**^b**} Ford, David Nash (2001). "King Judicael of Domnonée". *Early British Kingdoms*. Nash Ford Publishing. Retrieved 25 July 2021.
- ↑ Including Iudicael, Judhaël, Judhel, Juhel, Jézéquel, Jezekel, Jezekaël, Jekel, Jezekeilig, Jikael, Jikel, Gicquel, Giquel, Gaël, and Gaëlle.
- ↑ ^{**^a**} ^{**^b**} Smith, Julia M. H. (1992). *Province and Empire: Brittany and the Carolingians*. Cambridge University Press. pp. 5–. ISBN 978-0-521-03030-4.
- ↑ ^{**^a**} ^{**^b**} ^{**^c**} De la Borderie, Arthur (1975). Floch, Joseph (ed.). *Histoire de Bretagne [The History of Brittany]*. Mayenne. p. 470-489.
- ↑ ^{**^a**} ^{**^b**} Frédégair (2001). *Chronicle of Merovingian Times*. Turnhout. p. 179. ISBN 2503511511.
- ↑ ^{**^a**} Dalc'homp Sonj (1996). *The Geographical Origin of the Armorican Bretons*. p. 69.
- ↑ ^{**^a**} ^{**^b**} Morice, Pierre Hyacinthe (1750). *Ecclesiastique et Civile de Bretagne [Ecclesiastical and civil history of Brittany]*. Paris: Delaquette. p. Note XXXVIII.
- ↑ ^{**^a**} Chédeville, André; Guillotel, Hubert (1984). *La Bretagne des saints et des rois Ve-Xe siècle [The Brittany of Saints & Kings 5th-10th Century]*. Éditions Ouest-France. ISBN 2-85882-613-7..



Saint Judicael ap Hoel of Brittany

about 0602–17 December 0658 • GHY3-TZC



Brief Life History of Judicael

When Saint Judicael ap Hoel of Brittany was born about 0602, in Europe, his father, King Hoël III of Bretagne, was 23 and his mother, Fratelle verch Osoche, was 23. He married Morone Meriodoc in 0635. They were the parents of at least 3 sons. He died on 17 December 0658, in Gaël, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France, at the age of 57, and was buried in Gaël, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France.

[MORE](#)

Sources (1)

Wikipedia - St Judicael ap Hoel

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

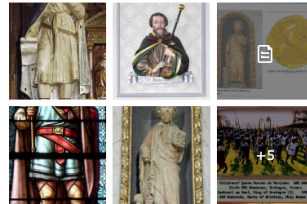
ap Hoel of Brittany

Dutch: occupational name for a cobbler.

Slovenian: nickname for a talkative person, from *japatl* 'to babble', or a topographic name from dialect *lap* 'abyss'. Compare Lapp 4.

Dictionary of American Family Names © Patrick Hanks 2003,

Photos and Memories (10)

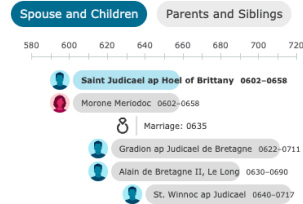


Do you know Judicael? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Parents and Siblings

- King Hoël III of Bretagne**
0580–0612 • Male
- Fratelle verch Osoche**
0580–0650 • Female
- Siblings (8)**
- Salomon II de Bretagne**
0600–0658 • Male
- Roi d'Armorique Salomon II de CORN...**
0600–0658 • Male
- Saint Judicael ap Hoel of Brittany**
0602–0658 • Male
- Pritelle de Leon d'Acqs**
0605–Deceased • Female
- Roi d'Armorique Josse or Jadoc de CO...**
0605–Deceased • Male

Family Time Line



Spouse and Children

- Saint Judicael ap Hoel of Brittany**
0602–0658 • Male
 - Morone Meriodoc**
0602–0658 • Female
 - Marriage: 0635
 - Children (3)**
 - Gradion ap Judicael de Bretagne**
0622–0711 • Male
 - Alain de Bretagne II, Le Long**
0630–0690 • Male
 - St. Winnoc ap Judicael**
0640–0717 • Male
- [VIEW ALL](#)

Activities

December 16 – Saint Judicael ap Hoel

DECEMBER 15, 2014



Saint Judicael ap Hoel (c. 590 – 16 or 17 December 658) was the King of Domnonée and a Breton high king in the mid-seventh century.

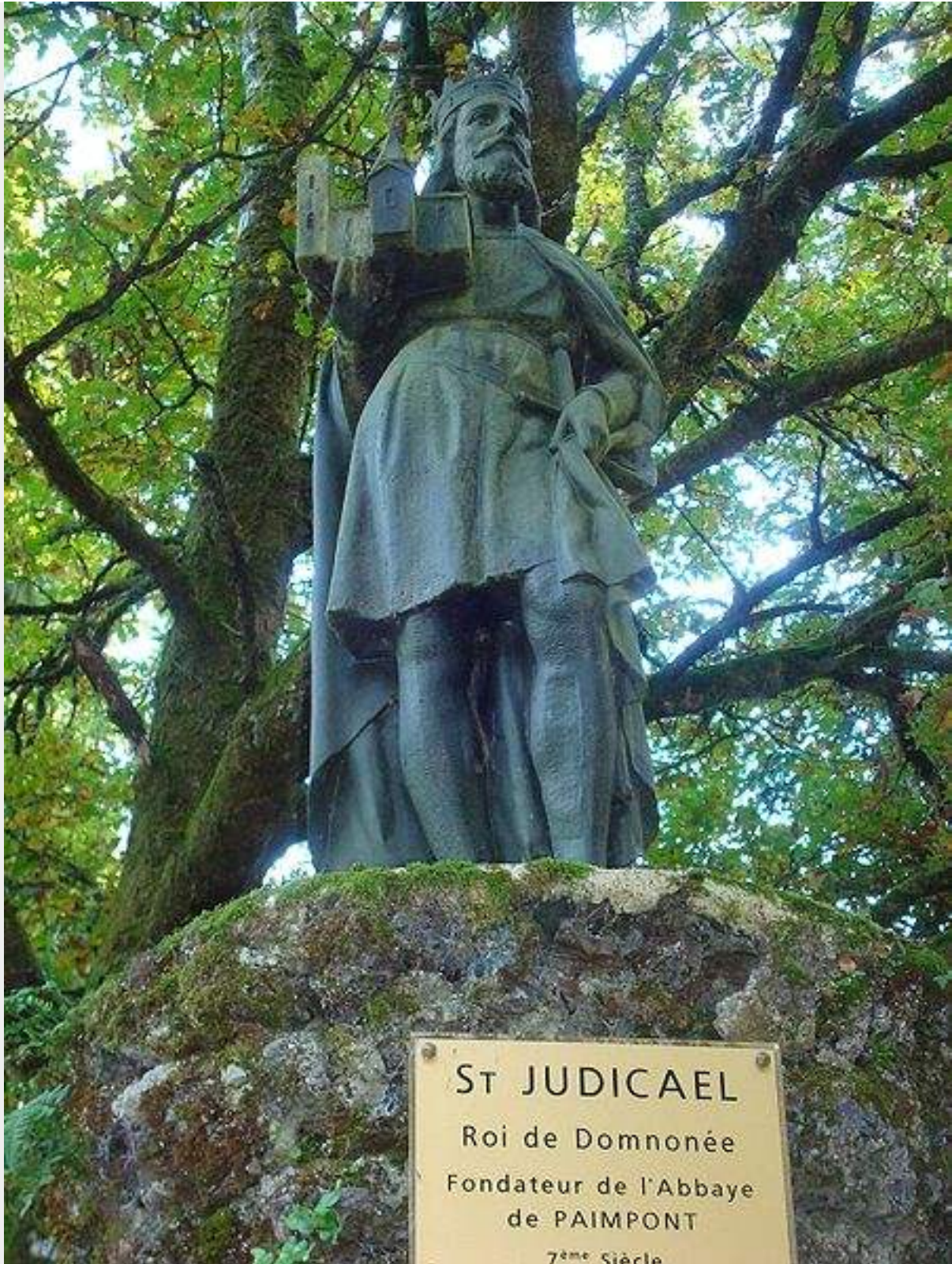
According to Gregory of Tours, the Bretons were divided into various regna (subkingdoms) during the sixth century, of which Domnonée, Cornouaille, and Broweroch are the best known; they had been under Frankish suzerainty during the time of Clovis I. This they had thrown off by the time of Chilperic I, who subdued them and their chief Waroch II, at least in the east of Brittany. Guntram, Chilperic's brother, retained his lordship over Waroch and the Brittani formed a Frankish tributary-vassal state through the reign of Dagobert I.



Saint Judicael presented Dagobert, King of the Franks.

In the Chronicle of Fredegar, a [Judicael](#) is named as King of the Bretons at this time. It is highly likely that he was the Domnonian king of Breton tradition. This would indicate that Domnonee had at the time swallowed up Broweroch and Judicael had become a High King. This is probably the reason for his dealings with Dagobert and Eligius. In 635, Dagobert

ordered Judicael to come to his palace at Clichy and renew fealty to the king, threatening to invade Brittany otherwise. The Breton king complied and arrived with gifts, but insulted Dagobert by refusing to eat at the royal table.



Statue of St. Judicael in the Paimpont, France, where St. Judicael founded Notre-Dame de Paimpont Abbey. Photo by Ex-Smith.

Around 640, he retired to the monastery of Saint John at Gwazel, not far from the monastery of Paimpont which he had founded. After his death, he was buried beside his abbot, Saint Méen, and declared a saint; his feast day is 16 December. He is also said to have been the father of Saints Judoc and [Winnoc](#).

<https://nobility.org/2014/12/saint-judicael-ap-hoel/>



<https://www.historyfiles.co.uk/KingListsBritain/ArmoricaDomnonia.htm>



King Hoël III of Bretagne

0580-0612 • G7ZG-958



Brief Life History of King Hoël III of Bretagne

When King Hoël III of Bretagne was born in 0580, in Cornwall, England, United Kingdom, his father, Alain Judael ap Hoel King of Brittany, was 21 and his mother, Azenor de Brest, was 21. He had at least 7 sons and 1 daughter with Fratelle verch Osoche. He died in 0612, in Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France, at the age of 32.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (2)



Do you know King Hoël III of Bretagne? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Sources (3)

- Ancestry Family Trees
- genealogieonline, Hoell III King of Brittany
- genealogieonline, King Hoel III ap Alain de Cornouaille

[VIEW ALL](#)

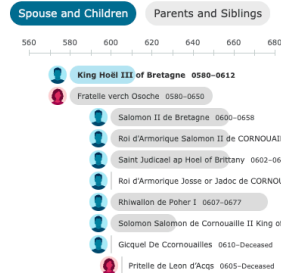
Name Meaning

King Hoël III of

From the vocabulary word for a male monarch, bestowed, especially in America, with a hint of the notion that the bearer would have kingly qualities; compare Duke and Earl . In some cases it may be a

[MORE](#)

Family Time Line



Parents and Siblings

- Alain Judael ap Hoel King of Brittany**
0560-0610 • Male
- Azenor de Brest**
0560-0635 • Female

Siblings (2)

- King Hoël III of Bretagne**
0580-0612 • Male
- Gradlon de CORNOUAILLE**
0582-Deceased • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Spouse and Children

- King Hoël III of Bretagne**
0580-0612 • Male
 - Fratelle verch Osoche**
0580-0650 • Female
- Children (8)**
- Salomon II de Bretagne**
0600-0658 • Male
 - Roi d'Armorique Salomon II de CORN...**
0600-0658 • Male
 - Saint Judicael ap Hoel of Brittany**
0602-0658 • Male
 - Pritelle de Leon d'Acqs**
0605-Deceased • Female
 - Roi d'Armorique Josse or Jadoc de CO...**
0605-Deceased • Male

+3 More Children



Alain Judael ap Hoel King of Brittany

about 0560–about 0610 • GFT8-X5Y



Brief Life History of Alain Judael

When Alain Judael ap Hoel King of Brittany was born about 0560, in Brittany, France, his father, Hoel II Fychan ap Hoel des Cornouailles, was 40 and his mother, Rimo Tymyr verch Rhun de Gwynedd, was 34. He married Azenor de Brest about 0578, in Europe. They were the parents of at least 2 sons. He died about 0610, in his hometown, at the age of 52, and was buried in Saint-Méen-le-Grand, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France.

[MORE](#)

Parents and Siblings



Hoel II Fychan ap Hoel des Cornouailles
0522–0566 • Male



Rimo Tymyr verch Rhun de Gwynedd
0528–0566 • Female

Siblings (4)



Aliénor de Cornouailles
0560–0595 • Female



Alain Judael ap Hoel King of Brittany
0560–0610 • Male



Christialus de Bretagne, Saint de Cour...
0562–Deceased • Male



Derfel le Puissant de CORNOUAILLE
0566–0660 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Discover Even More

As a nonprofit, we offer free help to those looking to learn the details of their family story.



Photos and Memories (2)



Do you know Alain Judael? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Sources (1)



genealogieonline, Alain Judual ap Hoël Fychan de Bretagne

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

ap **Hoel** **Alain**

Dutch: occupational name for a cobbler.

Slovenian: nickname for a talkative person, from *lapati* 'to babble', or a topographic name from dialect *lap* 'abyss'. Compare Lapp 4.

Dictionary of American Family Names © Patrick Hanks 2003, 2006.

Possible Related Names

Lapp

Family Time Line

Spouse and Children

Parents and Siblings

550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640

Alain Judael ap Hoel King of Brittany 0560–0610

Azenor de Brest 0560–0635

Marriage: about 0578

King Hoël III of Bretagne 0580–0612

Gradlon de CORNOUAILLE 0582–Deceased

Spouse and Children



Alain Judael ap Hoel King of Brittany
0560–0610 • Male



Azenor de Brest
0560–0635 • Female

Marriage
about 0578
Europe

Children (2)



King Hoël III of Bretagne
0580–0612 • Male



Gradlon de CORNOUAILLE
0582–Deceased • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Activities



Heritage

Learn about Alain Judael's homeland.



Traditional Dress

Put your face in a costume from Alain Judael's homelands.

Another Welsh Mother...

<https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/GXJ6-DJJ/rimo-tymyr-verch-rhun-de-gwynedd-0528-0566>



Rimo Tymyr verch Rhun de Gwynedd

about 0528–about 0566 • GXJ6-DJJ



Brief Life History of Rimo

When Rimo Tymyr verch Rhun de Gwynedd was born about 0528, in Gwynedd, Wales, United Kingdom, her father, Rhun Hir ap Maelgwn Brenin Gwynedd, was 24 and her mother, Perwyr Ferch Rhun Ryfeddfawr, was 30. She had at least 3 sons and 1 daughter with Hoel II Fychan ap Hoel des Cornouailles. She died about 0566, at the age of 40.

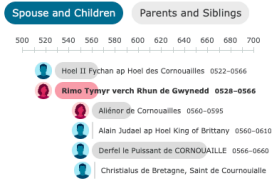
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (2)



Do you know Rimo? Do you have a story about her that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Spouse and Children

- Hoel II Fychan ap Hoel des Cornouailles**
0522-0566 • Male
- Rimo Tymyr verch Rhun de Gwynedd**
0528-0566 • Female
- Children (4)**
- Aliénor de Cornouailles**
0560-0595 • Female
- Alain Judael ap Hoel King of Brittany**
0560-0610 • Male
- Christialus de Bretagne, Saint de Cour...**
0562-Deceased • Male
- Derfel le Puissant de CORNOUAILLE**
0566-0660 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Sources (0)



There are no historical documents attached to Rimo.

Name Meaning

verch Rhun de Rimo

Some characteristic forenames: German Otto, Orlo.

Parents and Siblings

- Rhun Hir ap Maelgwn Brenin Gwynedd**
0505-0570 • Male
- Perwyr Ferch Rhun Ryfeddfawr**
0500-0600 • Female
- Siblings (2)**
- Rimo Tymyr verch Rhun de Gwynedd**
0528-0566 • Female
- Roi de Gwynedd PAYS DE GALLES Bell ...**
0530-0599 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Father..



Hoel II Fychan ap Hoel des Cornouailles

about 0522–after 0566 • G7JL-WQ8



Brief Life History of Hoel II Fychan

When Hoel II Fychan ap Hoel des Cornouailles was born about 0522, in Ile-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France, his father, Hoel Mawr I ap Budic of Brittany, was 32 and his mother, Saint Alma Pompea verch Riatham de Dumnonée, was 39. He had at least 3 sons and 1 daughter with Rimo Tymyr verch Rhun de Gwynedd. He died after 0566, in his hometown, and was buried in La Cornouaille, Ile-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France.

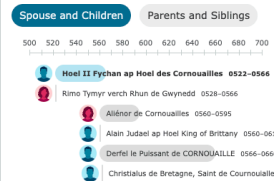
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (2)



Do you know Hoel II Fychan? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Parents and Siblings

- Hoel Mawr I ap Budic of Brittany**
0491-0545 • Male
- Saint Alma Pompea verch Riatham de ...**
0485-0551 • Female
- Siblings (7)**
- Saint Rhufon of Tavistock**
0515-Deceased • Male
- Hoel II Fychan ap Hoel des Cornouailles**
0522-0566 • Male
- King Tewdwr Mawr ap Hoel**
0528-0563 • Male
- Saint Silan**
0536-Deceased • Male
- Ithel Hael**
0537-Deceased • Male

Sources (0)



There are no historical documents attached to Hoel II Fychan.

Name Meaning

ap Hoel des Hoel II Fychan

Dutch: occupational name for a cobbler.

Spouse and Children

- Hoel II Fychan ap Hoel des Cornouailles**
0522-0566 • Male
- Rimo Tymyr verch Rhun de Gwynedd**
0528-0566 • Female
- Children (4)**
- Aliénor de Cornouailles**
0560-0595 • Female
- Alain Judael ap Hoel King of Brittany**
0560-0610 • Male
- Christialus de Bretagne, Saint de Cour...**
0562-Deceased • Male
- Derfel le Puissant de CORNOUAILLE**
0566-0660 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)



Hoël Mawr I ap Budic of Brittany

0491–about 0545 • GMTD-4XJ

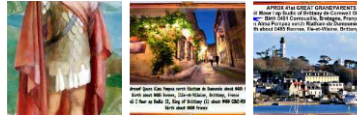


Brief Life History of Hoël Mawr I

When Hoël Mawr I ap Budic of Brittany was born in 0491, in Brittany, France, his father, Budic II of Cornouaille Emyr Llydaw, was 31 and his mother, Élaïne fetch Gorlois de Tintagel, was 24. He married Saint Alma Pompea verch Riatham de Dumnonée about 0509. They were the parents of at least 6 sons and 1 daughter. He died about 0545, in his hometown, at the age of 55, and was buried in Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (3)



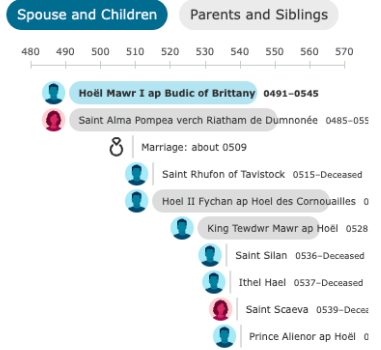
Do you know Hoël Mawr I? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Sources (1)

Genopro: Hoel I Mawr

[VIEW ALL](#)

Family Time Line



Spouse and Children

- Hoël Mawr I ap Budic of Brittany**
0491–0545 • Male
 - Saint Alma Pompea verch Riatham de ...**
0485–0551 • Female
- Marriage
about 0509
- Children (7)**
- Saint Rhufon of Tavistock**
0515–Deceased • Male
 - Hoel II Fychan ap Hoel des Cornouailles**
0522–0566 • Male
 - King Tewdwr Mawr ap Hoël**
0528–0563 • Male
 - Saint Silan**
0536–Deceased • Male
 - Ithel Hael**
0537–Deceased • Male

+2 More Children

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

- Budic II of Cornouaille Emyr Llydaw**
0460–0544 • Male
 - Élaïne fetch Gorlois de Tintagel**
0468–0550 • Female
- Siblings (11)**
- Hoël Mawr I ap Budic of Brittany**
0491–0545 • Male
 - Elaine the Younger de Cornouaille**
0495–Deceased • Female
 - Silin ap Hywel**
0499–Deceased • Male
 - Lancelot van Cornouaille**
0500–Deceased • Male
 - Alianor verch Budic**
0510–0550 • Female

+6 More Children

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

ap Budic Mawr

Dutch: occupational name for a cobbler.

Slovenian: nickname for a talkative person, from *lapati* 'to babble', or a topographic name from dialect *lap* 'abyss'. Compare Lapp 4.

Dictionary of American Family Names © Patrick Hanks 2003, 2006.

Possible Related Names

Lapp

AND NOW..... The PATERNAL LINE jumps from France over to, I guess to live in, WALES... in 490AD and his wife WAS a saint.



Budic II of Cournouaille Emyr Llydaw

0460-0544 • G6XH-Z2L



Brief Life History of Budic II

When Budic II of Cournouaille Emyr Llydaw was born in 0460, in Brittany, France, his father, Deiniol Dremrudd King of Cornuaille, was 41 and his mother, Sra Dremrudd, was 39. He married Éleine fetch Gorlois de Tintagel about 0490, in Wales, United Kingdom. They were the parents of at least 9 sons and 2 daughters. He died in 0544, at the age of 84, and was buried in Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (3)



Do you know Budic II? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Sources (2)

- Wikipedia, Budic II Bretagne
- <https://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/powe-ii-family-tree/P1026.php>

[VIEW ALL](#)

Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#) [Parents and Siblings](#)

440 460 480 500 520 540 560 580 600 620



Spouse and Children

Budic II of Cournouaille Emyr Llydaw
0460-0544 • Male

Éleine fetch Gorlois de Tintagel
0468-0550 • Female

Marriage
about 0490
Wales, United Kingdom

Children (11)

- Hoël Mawr I ap Budic of Brittany**
0491-0545 • Male
- Elaine the Younger de Cornouaille**
0495-Deceased • Female
- Silin ap Hywel**
0499-Deceased • Male
- Lancelot van Cornouaille**
0500-Deceased • Male
- Allanon verch Buidic**

Parents and Siblings

Deiniol Dremrudd King of Cornuaille
0420-Deceased • Male

Sra Dremrudd
0422-Deceased • Female

Siblings (2)

- Budic II of Cournouaille Emyr Llydaw**
0460-0544 • Male
- Macsen, Bishop of Dol**
0460-Deceased • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Budic II

Some characteristic forenames: Chinese Young, Sung, Jung, Yong, Chang, Kwang, Sang, Dong, Hyun, Jae, Jin, Kyung, Jong, Chong, Chung, Byung, Jeong, Pyong, Myong, Hak, Jin Hwan, Sook, Yeong, [MORE](#)

Korean: variant of O .



Saint Alma Pompea verch Riatham de Dumnonée

about 0485–0551 • 9V9D-PJ9



Brief Life History of Alma Pompea verch

When Saint Alma Pompea verch Riatham de Dumnonée was born about 0485, in Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France, her father, Riatham ap Deroch de Domnonee, was 33 and her mother, Princess Ektelle Comets de Toulouse del Acqs, was 30. She married Hoël Mawr I ap Budic of Brittany about 0509. They were the parents of at least 6 sons and 1 daughter. She died in 0551, in Brittany, France, at the age of 67, and was buried in Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France.

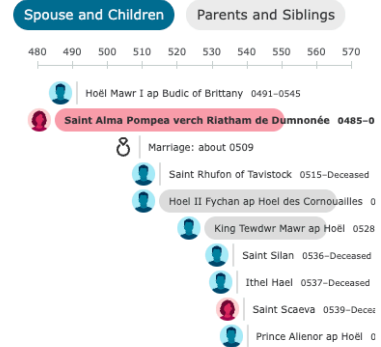
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (4)



Do you know Alma Pompea verch? Do you have a story about her that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Sources (2)

- Wikipedia, Alma Pompea verch Riatham de Dumnonée
- "Ancestral Secrets of Knighthood," by Brian Starr

[VIEW ALL](#)

Spouse and Children

- Hoël Mawr I ap Budic of Brittany**
0491–0545 • Male
 - Saint Alma Pompea verch Riatham de ...**
0485–0551 • Female
- Marriage
about 0509
- Children (7)**
- Saint Rhufon of Tavistock**
0515–Deceased • Male
 - Hoel II Fychan ap Hoel des Cornouailles**
0522–0566 • Male

Parents and Siblings

- Riatham ap Deroch de Domnonee**
0453–0500 • Male
 - Princess Ektelle Comets de Toulouse d...**
0456–0491 • Female
- Siblings (1)**
- Saint Alma Pompea verch Riatham de ...**
0485–0551 • Female

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Alma Pompea verch

Relatively modern creation of uncertain origin. It

Another Saint Ancestor – Sherri is researching....



Lady Tygrida verch Calpurnius

0330-0410 • GX49-C3B

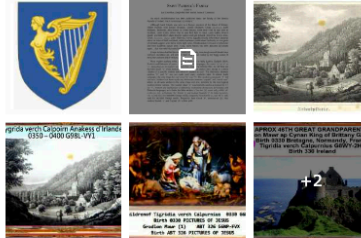


Brief Life History of Tygrida

When Lady Tygrida verch Calpurnius was born in 0330, in Ireland, her father, Calpurnius ap Heireann Potitus, was 36 and her mother, Concessa D'IRLANDE-?, was 5. She married Gradlon Mawr ap Cynan King of Brittany in France. They were the parents of at least 2 sons. She died in 0410, in Normandy, Surrey, England, United Kingdom, at the age of 80.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (7)



Do you know Tygrida? Do you have a story about her that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#) [Parents and Siblings](#)



- Gradlon Mawr ap Cynan King of Brittany 0324-0437
- Lady Tygrida verch Calpurnius 0330-0410**
- Gwidol ap Galon de Domnonée 0346-Deceased
- King Cynfawr Salomon ap Gradlon I 0355-0446

Sources (0)



There are no historical documents attached to Tygrida.

Parents and Siblings

- Calpurnius ap Heireann Potitus**
0294-Deceased • Male
- Concessa D'IRLANDE-?**
0325-Deceased • Female
- Siblings (2)**
- Dareca verch Calpurnius**
0330-0387 • Female
- Lady Tygrida verch Calpurnius**
0330-0410 • Female

[VIEW ALL](#)

Spouse and Children

- Gradlon Mawr ap Cynan King of Brittany**
0324-0437 • Male
- Lady Tygrida verch Calpurnius**
0330-0410 • Female
- Marriage**
France
- Children (2)**
- Gwidol ap Galon de Domnonée**
0346-Deceased • Male
- King Cynfawr Salomon ap Gradlon I**
0355-0446 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

[verch](#)

Some characteristic forenames: Gorman Otto, Ordo

IRELAND !!! in 330 AD...



Calpurnius ap Heireann Potitus

0294–Deceased • G6JN-VF7



Brief Life History of Calpurnius

When Calpurnius ap Heireann Potitus was born in 0294, in Kilpatrick, County Cork, Ireland, his father, Photaighe ap Odissus, was 14 and his mother, de Touraine, was 15. He had at least 1 daughter with Conchessa. He died in Fauquembergues, Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (4)



Do you know Calpurnius? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Parents and Siblings

- Photaighe ap Odissus**
0280–Deceased • Male
- de Touraine**
0280–Deceased • Female

Siblings (1)

- Calpurnius ap Heireann Potitus**
0294–Deceased • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#) [Parents and Siblings](#)



- Calpurnius ap Heireann Potitus** 0294–Deceased
- Conchessa D'IRLANDE-? 0325–Deceased
- Dareca verch Calpurnius 0330–0387
- Lady Tygrida verch Calpurnius 0330–0410

Sources (13)

- Wikitree
- Family Search
- Wikiwand: Roman cavalry

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning



Dutch: occupational name for a cobbler.

Spouse and Children

- Calpurnius ap Heireann Potitus**
0294–Deceased • Male

- Conchessa D'IRLANDE-?**
0325–Deceased • Female

Children (2)

- Dareca verch Calpurnius**
0330–0387 • Female
- Lady Tygrida verch Calpurnius**
0330–0410 • Female

[VIEW ALL](#)

Activities



Photaighe ap Odissus

0280-Deceased • G6GR-GMK



Brief Life History of Photaighe

When Photaighe ap Odissus was born in 0280, in Brittany, France, his father, Odisse ap Marchudd de Garthmadrun, was 36 and his mother, Wife Odissus van Bretagneh, was 26. He had at least 1 son with de Touraine.

[MORE](#)

Sources (3)

- Geneanet
- Geni.com - Potitus
- PEDIGREE - Photaighe, Poititus, Potit, Potitus

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

ap

Photos and Memories (5)



Do you know Photaighe? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Parents and Siblings

- Odisse ap Marchudd de Garthmadrun**
0245-0309 • Male
- Wife Odissus van Bretagneh**
0255-Deceased • Female
- Siblings (1)**
- Photaighe ap Odissus**
0280-Deceased • Male

Family Time Line



Spouse and Children

- Photaighe ap Odissus**
0280-Deceased • Male
- de Touraine**
0280-Deceased • Female
- Children (1)**
- Calpurnius ap Heireann Potitus**
0294-Deceased • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Activities



Oidisse ap Marchudd de Garthmadrun

about 0245–27 March 0309 • GZYX-DHB



Brief Life History of Oidisse

When Oidisse ap Marchudd de Garthmadrun was born about 0245, in Roman Empire, his father, Connudh van Cornuith, was 32 and his mother, Mrs. Connudh Ap Leobut, was 22. He married wife Oidisse ap Marchudd de Garthmadrun before 0270, in Europe. They were the parents of at least 1 son. He died on 27 March 0309, at the age of 65.

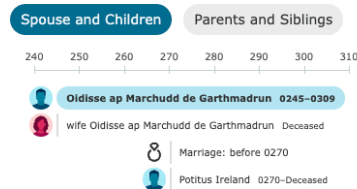
[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (2)



Do you know Oidisse? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line



Spouse and Children

Oidisse ap Marchudd de Garthmadrun
0245–0309 • Male

wife Oidisse ap Marchudd de Garthma...
Deceased • Female

Marriage
before 0270
Europe

Children (1)
 Potitus Ireland
0270–Deceased • Male

Sources (2)

- Geneanet
- PEDIGREE - Potitus., the Japhethite

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

Connudh van Cornuith
0215–Deceased • Male

Mrs. Connudh Ap Leobut
0225–Deceased • Female

Siblings (1)
 Oidisse ap Marchudd de Garthmadrun
0245–0309 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

ap

Dutch: occupational name for a cobbler.

In the ROMAN EMPIRE...



Connudh van Cornuithe

about 0215–Deceased • G8B9-5ZK

Brief Life History of Connudh van Cornuithe

When Connudh van Cornuithe was born about 0215, in Roman Empire, his father, Leobut Luibuirne ap Meurig, was -23 and his mother, Leobut Luibuirne Ap Meurig, was -23. He had at least 1 son with Mrs. Connudh Ap Leobut.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (1)



Do you know Connudh van Cornuithe? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Spouse and Children



Connudh van Cornuithe

0215–Deceased • Male



Mrs. Connudh Ap Leobut

0225–Deceased • Female

Children (1)



Oidisse ap Marchudd de Garthmadrún

0245–0309 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings



Leobut Luibuirne ap Meurig

0239–0299 • Male



Leobut Luibuirne Ap Meurig

0239–Deceased • Female

Siblings (1)



Connudh van Cornuithe

0215–Deceased • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)



Oda ap Orc

23 September 0189–3 April 0268 • LK6J-5KX



Brief Life History of Oda

Oda ap Orc was born on 23 September 0189, in Bretagne, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Aquitaine, France as the son of Orc. He had at least 1 son. He died on 3 April 0268, in his hometown, at the age of 78.

[MORE](#)

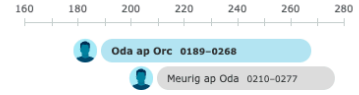
Photos and Memories (0)



Do you know Oda? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#) [Parents and Siblings](#)



Sources (0)



There are no historical documents attached to Oda.

Spouse and Children

Oda ap Orc
0189–0268 • Male

Children (1)

Meurig ap Oda
0210–0277 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

Orc
0160–0220 • Male

Siblings (1)

Oda ap Orc
0189–0268 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

[ap](#) [Orc](#) [Oda](#)

Activities



Orc or Oiric

2 December 0099–4 March 0160 • 9C3G-QJJ



Brief Life History of Orc or Oiric

Orc or Oiric was born on 2 December 0099 as the son of Leo. He had at least 1 son with Oiric. He died on 4 March 0160, at the age of 60.

[MORE](#)

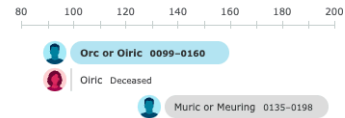
Photos and Memories (0)



Do you know Orc or Oiric? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#) [Parents and Siblings](#)



Sources (0)



There are no historical documents attached to Orc or Oiric.

Spouse and Children

Orc or Oiric
0099–0160 • Male

Oiric
Deceased • Female

Children (1)

Muric or Meuring
0135–0198 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings

Leo
0067–0165 • Male

Siblings (1)

Orc or Oiric
0099–0160 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

[Orc](#) [or](#) [Oiric](#)

Activities



Maxime

0042-3 May 0110 • LJ2M-B9R



Brief Life History of Maxime

Maxime was born in 0042 as the son of Othrag. He had at least 1 son. He died on 3 May 0110, at the age of 68.

[MORE](#)

Sources (0)



There are no historical documents attached to Maxime.

Activities



Heritage

Photos and Memories (0)




Do you know Maxime? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Parents and Siblings

 **Othrag**
0017-0098 • Male

Siblings (1)

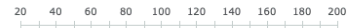
 **Maxime**
0042-0110 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)


Family Time Line

[Spouse and Children](#)


[Parents and Siblings](#)



 **Maxime** 0042-0110

 **Leo** 0067-0165

Spouse and Children

 **Maxime**
0042-0110 • Male

Children (1)

 **Leo**
0067-0165 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

[Maxime](#)



Enciede Ere

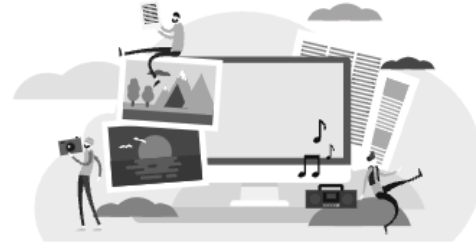
3 February 0008 BC–3 February 0060 • 9H6D-JTJ

Brief Life History of Enciede Ere

Enciede Ere was born on 3 February 0008 BC as the son of Erise. He had at least 1 son. He died on 3 February 0060, at the age of 67.

[MORE](#)

Photos and Memories (0)



Do you know Enciede Ere? Do you have a story about him that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Spouse and Children



Enciede Ere

0008BC-0060 • Male

Children (1)



Othrag

0017-0098 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Parents and Siblings



Erise

0034BC-0045 • Male

Siblings (1)



Enciede Ere

0008BC-0060 • Male

[VIEW ALL](#)

Name Meaning

Ere

Variant spelling of Earl .

That's as far back as the free records go.... 😊.