



## John Roy Stewart and his genealogical legacy

Graham S Holton

**Abstract:** The following account provides a strong case for the identification of immediate descendants of Colonel John Roy Stewart, soldier in Bonnie Prince Charlie's army and poet, one of whose present-day male line descendants has taken a Y-DNA test. This has revealed what is probably one of several genetic markers distinct to descendants of 'The Wolf of Badenoch.' The account lays out important evidence to support the genealogical case and to tell the story of John Roy's son Charles, who followed a military career in the steps of his father and of Charles's son James, a merchant and British Consul at New London, Connecticut.

Received: December 2022  
Accepted: March 2023

**Keywords:** John Roy Stewart (ca 1700-1747); Charles Stewart (ca 1734-1828); James Stewart (ca 1762-1840); Wolf of Badenoch; DNA; genetic genealogy

### Introduction

Close to the Boat of Garten in Strathspey, a monument to John Roy Stuart (or Stewart) summarises his life in the following terms – “Born and raised near here was the celebrated Gaelic poet John Roy Stuart, one of the most heroic figures of the '45 Rising. A devoted Jacobite, John Roy raised the Edinburgh Regiment which also included men from Strathspey. He won great acclaim for his bravery at Prestonpans, Falkirk and Culloden.”<sup>1</sup> A Colonel in the army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, during his ill-fated attempt to restore the Stuart dynasty to the throne, John Roy was certainly one of the colourful characters who featured in that campaign. An interesting account of an incident involving him shortly before he joined the forces of Prince Charles is recounted in *The letter-book of Bailie John Steuart of Inverness*. The wife of Lieutenant Menzies of the Highland Regiment abroad was in Ghent when it was taken by the French “and being attacked in her Lodging by some French soldiers who wanted to plunder her, had the good fortune to light by accident on our acquaintance John Roy St[ewart] who got her immediately rid of the Plunderers, showed her great civilities, and procured her letters of safe conduct to go to England, or where she pleased. John was in Highland Dress when this happened.”<sup>2</sup>

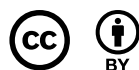
Although a number of accounts of his exploits have come down to us, the earlier and latter parts of his life are obscure. He has left a legacy in story and poetry, but has he also left a legacy of living descendants? This article attempts to discover whether this may be the case.

### John Roy Stewart's immediate family – the evidence

John Roy Stewart died in 1747,<sup>3</sup> sometime before 30 August. On that date his widow, who signed herself as Sarah Stuart, wrote to James Edgar (Secretary to James Francis Edward Stuart, 'the Old Pretender') from Boulogne.<sup>4</sup> We know that she and her daughter were left in poverty and were given financial support by 'the Pretender'. This is confirmed by a letter from him, dated 7 November 1747<sup>5</sup> and one of James Edgar dated 31 December 1748.<sup>6</sup> As mentioned earlier, John Roy was a significant Gaelic poet and one of his poems, known as John Roy's lullaby, is to his baby daughter.

There is also evidence that he had at least two other children. David Stewart of Garth's important work *Sketches of the character, manners, and present state of the Highlanders of Scotland*, first published in 1822, lists Charles Stewart, a son of Colonel John Roy Stewart, as a lieutenant, in the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot also known as Fraser's Highlanders. His list is stated to be of officers whose commissions were dated 5 January 1757.<sup>7</sup> The regiment was raised in Inverness by Simon Fraser of Lovat, initially as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Highland Battalion, under the name the 62<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot, being re-designated the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment later in 1757 and then in June 1758, the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot or Fraser's Highlanders.<sup>8</sup>

The Army lists for 1757 and 1758 do not appear to list Charles Stewart, but an annotated copy of that for 1759 lists a Stuart (no first name) as an Ensign<sup>9</sup> and those for 1760<sup>10</sup> and 1761<sup>11</sup> a Charles Stuart as a Lieutenant, all in the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot, which in 1760 took part in the Siege of Quebec, providing good supporting evidence for the main substance of Stewart of Garth's information. This evidence also confirms that Charles was fighting for the British, not the French, as has been suggested.



Charles was wounded in the Battle of Sainte-Foy, sometimes known as the Battle of Quebec, which took place on 28 April 1760.<sup>12</sup> A victory for the French, both sides suffered severe casualties. Fraser's Highlanders were particularly hard hit, with three quarters of its officers being either killed or wounded. According to David Stewart, Charles was seriously injured in the Siege of Quebec, which actually began immediately following the Battle, and he also claims that Charles had previously fought and been wounded at the Battle of Culloden (1746).<sup>13</sup> This would be unlikely, since, if a son of John Roy Stewart, Charles would probably not have been old enough at that date. He might well, however, have reminisced about his father's role in the Battle.

Although still listed as an officer in the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment in 1762,<sup>14</sup> 1763 saw him recorded as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the Marines, with a date of commission as 1 December 1761,<sup>15</sup> apparently too late to be included in the Army list for 1762.

Some light is thrown on his subsequent career in a newspaper report of his death, which states that "During a considerable part of the American war he held a commission in a Colonial Regiment, and was present at the Battle of Bunker's Hill, as well as at several other engagements; and at the peace he re-joined the Marines."<sup>16</sup> It is difficult to establish details of his involvement in the American War of Independence. Although a Major Charles Stewart led the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot in the Battle of Eutaw Springs on 8 September 1781,<sup>17</sup> this does not seem to be the same individual, since a Charles Stewart appears as an officer in the Army lists in both the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment and the Marines throughout 1779-1782.<sup>18</sup>

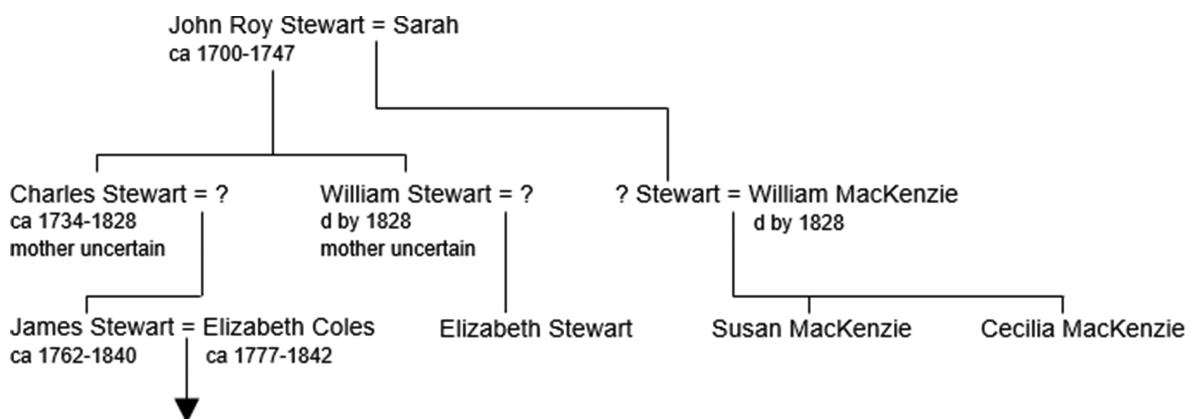
Charles Stewart is recorded as having been commissioned as a Captain in the Royal Marines on 19 May 1779<sup>19</sup> and there is a record of his promotion to Major on 1 March 1794.<sup>1,20</sup> It is clear that this is the same individual as Major Charles Stewart, late of the Royal Marines, who died on 9 November 1828<sup>21</sup> and whose Will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London on 15 November 1828.<sup>22</sup> He was buried in Lambeth, Surrey, on 13 November 1828, aged 94.<sup>23</sup>

	Rank	Date commissioned
78 <sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot	Ensign	25 September 1759 <sup>24</sup>
	Lieutenant	23 July 1760 <sup>25</sup>
Marines	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant	1 December 1761 <sup>26</sup>
	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieutenant	9 March 1774 <sup>27</sup>
	Captain	19 May 1779 <sup>28</sup>
	Major	1 March 1794 <sup>29</sup>
	Major (retired on full pay)	1798 <sup>30</sup>

Charles Stewart was also described as holding a commission in a Colonial Regiment during the American War of Independence, being present at the Battle of Bunker Hill (1775).<sup>31</sup>

### Military career of Charles Stewart

The Will names his son, James, British Consul at New London, America, and also three nieces, Susan and Cecilia MacKenzie, daughters of the late Mr William MacKenzie, and Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of the late Captain William Stewart. No further information on the nieces and their fathers has been confirmed so far, but this is consistent with Charles being a son of John Roy Stewart, since we know that John Roy had a daughter.



There is a possible baptismal record for Charles, dated 4 August 1732, in the Parish Register of St Botolph without Aldersgate, London, son of John and Sarah Stewart.<sup>32</sup>

The details that are not fully substantiated by this documentary evidence are whether Major Charles Stewart of the Royal Marines was the same individual as the Charles Stewart/Stuart who served in the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot, whether the latter was a son of John Roy Stewart and whether the baptismal record of 1732 refers to Major Charles Stewart.

It would seem a likely course of events that Charles Stewart/Stuart of the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment would have returned to Britain, taking up a military role with the Royal Marines.

The statement by David Stewart of Garth that the Lieutenant in the 78<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot was a son of John Roy Stewart is likely to be reasonably authoritative, being made around 60 years after the events being described, by an author with considerable knowledge of the personnel of the Highland regiments of the time. Additional credence can be given to this since, as will be seen below, it also appears that Stewart of Garth knew Charles Stewart.

The baptismal record does occur approximately at the appropriate date to be that of a son of John Roy Stewart, with the expected parents' names.

The lack of any apparent inconsistencies in this suggested course of events provides a reasonable case for Major Charles Stewart as a son of John Roy Stewart, but there is also circumstantial evidence which strengthens the case further.

In Vol. 1 of *The Stewarts*, the journal of the Stewart Society, published in 1907, there is a letter from Henry Stewart of New York, dated 2 November 1906,<sup>33</sup> in which he claims to be a great-great grandson of John Roy Stewart. He quotes the family tradition about his great-grandfather Charles Stewart as follows – "The family story is that he was an officer in one of the Highland regiments that fought at Quebec in 1760, and was severely wounded there in an attack rashly ordered by a General Murray on a greatly superior French force. And our story goes that, lying on the field, he ejaculated, "From April battles and Murray Generals, Good Lord deliver us." The remark had a double allusion, referring not only to Quebec, but to the battle of Culloden, likewise fought in the month of April and under a Murray General – Lord George Murray." He points out the fact that David Stewart of Garth includes the same story in his *Sketches of the character, manners, and present state of the Highlanders of Scotland* and also that the author had presented his grandfather James, with a copy of the book, in which his father Charles Stewart's name was marked with a cross. It would therefore seem likely that the author had heard the story from Charles himself. As Henry Stewart further notes, there is a possible discrepancy in the account by Stewart of Garth, which states, as mentioned above, that Lieutenant Charles Stewart had also fought at Culloden. However, there is also a story concerning "a natural son of his, by name Charles Stuart (afterwards an officer in the English army), [who] brought him his victuals daily" to a cave near Rothiemurchus, where John Roy was sheltering following the Battle of Culloden. This version is taken from the collections of John Anderson, W.S., made from personal researches and observations and quoted in Charles Fraser-Mackintosh's *Antiquarian Notes, Historical, Genealogical and Social, (Second Series) Inverness-Shire, Parish by Parish*.<sup>34</sup> It would appear from this that Charles may have been an illegitimate son of John Roy Stewart. Another very similar version is reported in an American newspaper in 1822.<sup>35</sup>

Another extract from Henry Stewart's letter refers to a connection with Kincardine in Strathspey, of which John Roy Stewart's ancestors were Barons.

"I remember perfectly seeing amongst some old papers a letter to my father, addressed from Kincardin and signed Charles Stewart, in which the writer stated that he was then visiting the ancestral estate, and urged my father to come and see him before he died. And my father frequently told me of his visiting his grandfather in London, and how the old soldier, then nearly 94, would stand up and show him the use of the Scottish broadsword. The visit to Kincardin to see the old property seems to have led to an attempt to recover the estate, as I well remember a letter to my grandfather in which the writer – Grey, I think, was the name – intimated that the Privy Council had decided that, owing to the lapse of time, the estate could not be restored."<sup>36</sup>

### **James Stewart (ca1762-1840), British Consul at New London, Connecticut**

There is no evidence regarding the name of Charles' wife or that they had any children other than James, however, as was mentioned earlier, James was the British Consul at New London.

Like his father and probable grandfather, he had a colourful career. No record of his birth has been located so far, but his age recorded on his death certificate indicates a probable birth date of around 1762.<sup>37</sup> It is also uncertain whether this took place somewhere in North America or

in Britain, although in 1812 it was stated that he had lived in the United States for 35 years.<sup>38</sup> It has been suggested that James was a merchant on Grenada, although this is probably speculation, however, in 1798 he married Elizabeth Coles at New London, Connecticut.<sup>39</sup> Elizabeth was the daughter of John Coles, a British merchant and had been born in England about 1777. They went on to have a family of eight children.<sup>40</sup>

The Stewarts' residence was the substantial Winthrop Homestead, which had been built in the 1750s by descendants of John Winthrop, junior, the founder of New London.<sup>41</sup> It was subsequently bought by John Coles and when he was forced to sell it, due to financial difficulties, it was bought by his son-in-law, James Stewart, around 1810.<sup>42</sup>

James was appointed as the British Consul in New London in 1811,<sup>43</sup> which put him in an 'interesting' position when the War of 1812 between the United States and Britain began.

Stewart was ordered to leave New London in June 1813, the suspicion being that he was feeding information to the British about developments onshore. Following his refusal, he was forcibly removed to Tolland.<sup>44,45</sup>

The naval historian James Tertius de Kay states that "After the abrupt departure of Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart took over his position as spy master, and she and her agents made New London the conduit for an almost endless stream of American intelligence reaching the entire [British] fleet."<sup>46</sup> This account is supported by Captain Thomas Hardy, who, in supporting the Stewarts' later claim for a pension, vouched for her as having provided "very important and correct information of the enemy's movements".<sup>47</sup>

James was allowed back home for the birth of a son in September, and claimed that soon after, he was handed over to the British, taking ship to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The ship was wrecked off Halifax, but fortunately all the occupants were saved.<sup>48</sup>

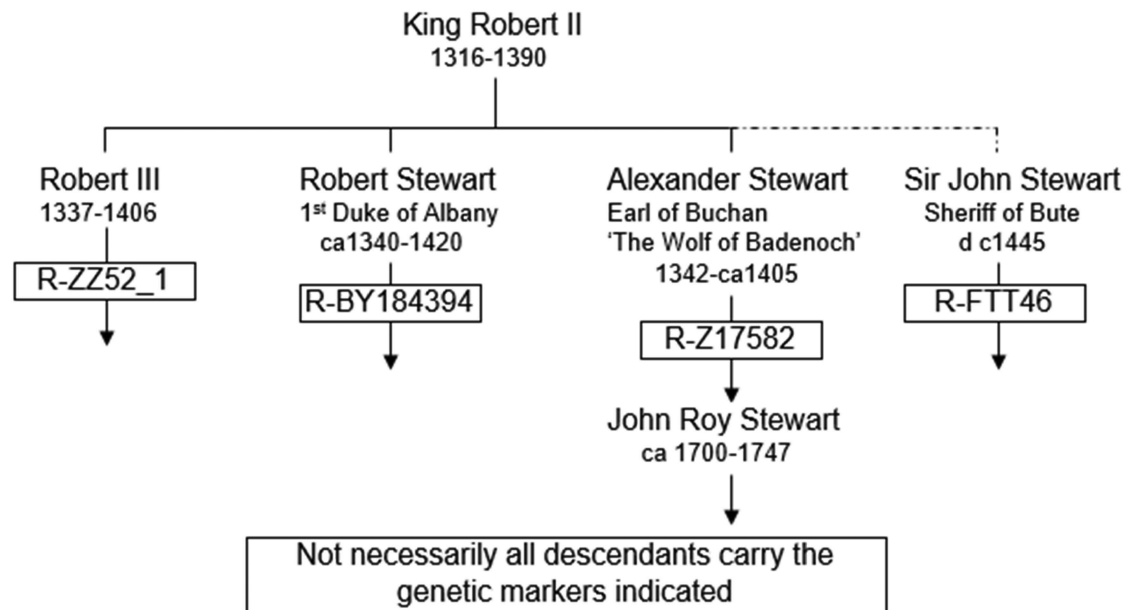
In August 1814, during James's absence, the Battle of Stonington took place. Four ships of the British Navy arrived off the coast at Stonington, located close to New London, commanded by Captain Thomas Masterman Hardy.<sup>49</sup> Hardy is chiefly remembered as the Captain of Admiral Lord Nelson's flagship HMS Victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. A bombardment of the town began, but in a brief cessation of the attack, Hardy sent a letter ashore. He had concerns about the safety of Mrs Stewart and her children, whose husband James was now on board his ship, and had asked that his family be allowed to join him. Hardy's letter requested that she and her children be sent out to his ship and that if this condition was not complied with, he would recommence the bombardment of the town.<sup>50</sup> The request was not met and the bombardment resumed, damaging a good number of buildings. The attack resulted in no loss of life except on the British side, of whom a number were killed. A little later, Elizabeth Stewart was eventually allowed to rejoin her husband.<sup>51</sup> During his absence he had become involved in various intrigues, involving trading deals, but within a matter of weeks after being reunited with his family, he fell into the hands of the American authorities.<sup>52</sup> In early 1815, with the ending of the War of 1812, the Stewarts, now together again, returned to their home in New London and James resumed his position as British Consul.<sup>53</sup> Family tradition supports the fact that James was the same individual who around 1822 formed James Stewart and Company, in partnership with Thomas Nisbet. Trading in British and East Indian goods, the company had a store on St John Street, St John, New Brunswick, Canada, but the partnership ended in 1828. This identification is supported by the fact that in 1835, Nisbet became one of the leading founders of the St John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, set up following the successful voyage of the *James Stewart*, the city's first whaler. The ship was owned by Charles Coles Stewart, son of James, the British Consul.<sup>54</sup> In 1832, the Consulship was abolished and James and Elizabeth returned to England, selling their residence to their son-in-law Noyes Billings.<sup>55</sup> James Stewart's wooden sea chest is still preserved in the New London County Historical Society Museum in New London.<sup>56</sup>

James received a half-pay pension from the British Government<sup>57</sup> and died at Cheltenham in 1840,<sup>58,59</sup> with Elizabeth dying in 1842.<sup>60,61</sup>

### DNA evidence

As an addendum to this account there should be some mention of related genetic genealogy research, since this acted as the motivation for the research into the descendants of John Roy Stewart.

The fact that John Roy is recognised to be a descendant of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, commonly known as 'The Wolf of Badenoch', is very significant in the quest for an identifiable genetic marker for descendants of 'The Wolf.' He was a son of King Robert II of Scotland, and already, genetic markers for descendants of three of his brothers had been identified.<sup>62</sup> There are significant numbers of Stewarts who believe they are descended from 'The Wolf' and confirmation of this using Y-DNA testing would be welcomed. Research by the University of Strathclyde has identified the genetic marker R-Z17582 carried by a descendant of Major Charles Stewart, whom we believe to be a son of John Roy Stewart. The fact that this DNA test taker does not carry any of the three markers currently known to indicate descent from brothers of 'The Wolf', but does carry markers proving descent from Robert II, provides yet further evidence for the validity of this line of descent.



Slightly surprising is the fact that currently only four other Y-DNA test takers have been found to carry the R-Z17582 marker.<sup>63</sup> It is very likely that one or more further markers remain to be discovered for 'The Wolf' line and there are potential technological developments which may allow this issue to be resolved.

## Conclusion

The evidence as assembled makes a strong case for the identification of Charles and James Stewart as son and grandson of John Roy Stewart and I believe that we can now be confident in accepting this as an authenticated line of descent.

## References

- Nevin, Michael. (2022) *John Roy Stuart*. Talk given at the Scottish Poetry Library. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zu6NxxgzfI>
- Stewart, Baillie John. (1915) *The letter-book of Baillie John Stewart of Inverness, 1715-1752*. Edited by William Mackay. Edinburgh: printed by T. & A. Constable, for the Scottish History Society. p. 454. <https://archive.org/details/letterbookofbail92steu/page/454/mode/2up>
- Derby Mercury*. (1747) Scotland. 27 November. p. 1b. Collection: British Newspapers. <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>
- Taylor, Henrietta. (1941) *Jacobite epilogue*. London: Thomas Nelson. pp. 257, 258. [https://books.google.co.uk/books?redir\\_esc=y&id=nYCAAAAMAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=sarah](https://books.google.co.uk/books?redir_esc=y&id=nYCAAAAMAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=sarah)
- Taylor, Alistair and Taylor, Henrietta. (1939) *The Stuart papers at Windsor*. London: John Murray. p. 213. <https://archive.org/details/stuartpapersatwi000tayl/page/n7/mode/2up>
- Ibid.* p. 216.
- Stewart, David. (1822) *Sketches of the character, manners and present state of the Highlanders of Scotland: with details of the military service of the Highland regiments*. Vol. 2. Edinburgh: printed for Archibald Constable & Co. p. 66. <https://archive.org/details/sketchescharacter03stewgoog/page/66/mode/2up>
- Fraser's Highlanders [71st & 78th Regiment of Foot] (2004) <https://web.archive.org/web/20050207170328/http://www.regiments.org/regiments/uk/inf/078fraser.htm>
- War Office (Great Britain). (1759) *War Office: printed annual army lists*. WO 65/7\_2. p. 133. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4431870>
- War Office (Great Britain). (1760) *War Office: printed annual army lists*. WO 65/8\_2, p. 136. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4431871>
- War Office (Great Britain). (1761) *War Office: printed annual army lists*. WO 65/10\_1, p. 141. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4431872>
- Oxford Journal*. (1760) Thursday's post. London, June 19. 21 June. p. 2a. Collection: British Newspapers. <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>
- Stewart, David. (1822) *Sketches of the character, manners and present state of the Highlanders of Scotland: with details of the military service of the Highland regiments*. Vol. 1. Edinburgh: printed for Archibald Constable & Co. p. 319. <https://archive.org/details/sketchescharacter01stewgoog/page/318/mode/2up>
- War Office (Great Britain). (1762) *War Office: printed annual army lists*. WO 65/11\_2. p. 75. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4431874>
- War Office (Great Britain). (1763) *War Office: printed annual army lists*. WO 65/13. p. 139. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4431876>
- Death announcements. (1829) *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*. 10 January. STEWART, Charles. p. 2c. Collection: British Newspapers. <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>
- Lewis, J. D. (2017) *The American Revolution in South Carolina*. [https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution\\_battle\\_of\\_eutaw\\_springs.html](https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_eutaw_springs.html)
- War Office (Great Britain). (1779) *Army list*. QLIB 2/19\_3, pp. 130, 243. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C15349212> War Office (Great Britain). (1780) *Army list*. QLIB 2/20\_2, p. 137. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C15349213> War Office (Great Britain). (1780) *Army list*. QLIB 2/20\_3, p. 317. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C15349214> War Office (Great Britain). (1781) *Army list*. QLIB 2/21\_2, p. 137. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C15349215> War Office (Great Britain). (1781) *Army list*. QLIB 2/21\_3, p. 292. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C15349216> War Office (Great Britain). (1782) *A list of the officers of the Army and of the Corps of Royal Marines*. p. 137. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.b2997875&view=1up&seq=5&skin=2021> War Office (Great Britain). (1782) *A list of the officers of the Army and of the Corps of Royal Marines*. p. 292. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.b2997875&view=1up&seq=5&skin=2021>

19. War Office (Great Britain). (1779) *Army list*. QLIB 2/19\_3, p. 243. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C15349212>
20. War Office (Great Britain). (1795) *A list of the officers of the Army and of the Corps of Royal Marines*. p. 28. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015076639072&view=1up&seq=34&skin=2021&q1=stewart>
21. Death announcements. (1828) *Morning Post*. 13 November. STEWART, Charles. p. 4c. Collection: British Newspapers. <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>
22. Testamentary records. England. 15 November 1828. STEWART, Charles. Will. Prerogative Court of Canterbury. PROB 11/1748/212. The National Archives, Kew, England. <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>
23. Burials (PR) England. Lambeth, Surrey. 13 November 1828. STEWART, Charles. Age 94. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-89X7-XN9Y?cc=2475028>
24. War Office (Great Britain). (1759) *War Office: printed annual army lists*. WO 65/7\_2. p. 133. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4431870>
25. War Office (Great Britain). (1760) *War Office: printed annual army lists*. WO 65/8\_2. p. 136. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4431871>
26. War Office (Great Britain). (1763) *War Office: printed annual army lists*. WO 65/13. p. 139. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4431876>
27. War Office (Great Britain). (1778) *Army list*. QLIB 2/18\_4, p. 211. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C15349211>
28. War Office (Great Britain). (1779) *Army list*. QLIB 2/19\_3, p. 243. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C15349212>
29. War Office (Great Britain). (1795) *A list of the officers of the Army and of the Corps of Royal Marines*. p. 28. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015076639072&view=1up&seq=34&skin=2021&q1=stewart>
30. War Office (Great Britain). (1798) *Army list*. QLIB 2/38\_4, p. 387. National Archives (Great Britain), Kew, England. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C15349231>
31. Death announcements. (1829) *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*. 10 January. STEWART, Charles. p. 2c. Collection: British Newspapers. <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>
32. Baptisms (PR) England. St Botolph, Aldersgate, London. 4 August 1732. STEWART, Charles. <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>
33. Stewart, Henry. (1907) Colonel John Roy Stewart of Kincardin. *The Stewarts*, vol. 1, pp. 371–374.
34. Fraser-Mackintosh, Charles. (1897) *Antiquarian notes, historical, genealogical and social, (Second Series) Inverness-Shire, parish by parish*. Inverness: A. & W. Mackenzie. p. 418. <https://archive.org/details/antiquariannotes00fras/page/418/mode/2up>
35. *Alexandria gazette & daily advertiser*. (1818) Female presence of mind. 29 June. p. 2c. Collection: Chronicling America. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83026170/1818-06-29/ed-1/seq-2/>
36. Stewart, *op. cit.* pp. 373–374.
37. Deaths (CR) England. Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. 19 November 1840. STEWART, James. Entry no. 390.
38. War of 1812 Papers, U.S. Marshals' Returns of Enemy Aliens and Prisoners of War, Part II. General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59. National Archives and Records Administration (United States), College Park, Maryland, USA. <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>
39. Marriages (PR) USA. New London, Connecticut. STEWART, James and COLES, Elizabeth. 10 October 1798. New London Vital Records 1646–1854, v. 3, p.237. Collection: Connecticut, U.S., Town Birth Records pre-1870 (Barbour Collection) <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>
40. Births (PR) USA. New London, Connecticut. STEWART, James and COLES, Elizabeth. 10 October 1798. New London Vital Records 1646–1854, v. 3, p.237. Collection: Connecticut, U.S., Town Birth Records pre-1870 (Barbour Collection) <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>
41. Slosberg, Stephen. (2021) *Site lines: the mysterious blue lights*. <https://connecticuthistory.org/site-lines-the-mysterious-blue-lights-2/>
42. German, Andrew W. (2012) *Mrs. Stewart's situation*. New London, Connecticut: New London County Historical Society. <https://web.archive.org/web/20191109124852/http://warof1812ct.org/mrs-stewarts-situation/>
43. *Morning Post*. (1811) Foreign Office, April 26, 1811. 1 May. p. 2d. Collection: British Newspapers. <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>
44. Fairchild, Robert. (1814) To James Madison from Robert Fairchild, 3 January 1814. In: *Founders Online*. College Park, Maryland, USA: National Archives and Records Administration (United States). <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/03-07-02-0138>
45. German, *op. cit.*
46. DeKay, James Tertius. (1990) *The Battle of Stonington: torpedoes, submarines, and rockets in the War of 1812*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press. Chapter 6 [unpaginated]. <https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=7FY6AAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover>
47. *Ibid.*
48. German, *op. cit.*
49. *Rhode-Island Republican*. (1814) War events, &c. 24 August. p. 1b–d. Collection: Chronicling America. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025561/1814-08-24/ed-1/seq-1/>
50. *Ibid.*
51. German, *op. cit.*
52. *The enquirer*. (1814) Confirmation of the capture of Mr. James Stewart, late British Consul at N. London. 1 October. p. 3e. Collection: Chronicling America. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84024736/1814-10-01/ed-1/seq-3/>
53. German, *op. cit.*
54. Dilworth, T. G. (1988) Nisbet, Thomas. In: *Dictionary of Canadian biography*, vol. 7. Toronto; Quebec: University of Toronto/Université Laval. [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/nisbet\\_thomas\\_7E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/nisbet_thomas_7E.html)
55. German, *op. cit.*
56. *Sea chest of James Stewart, British Consul at New London during start of War of 1812, at Shaw Mansion*. New London, CT. <http://travelphotobase.com/v/USCTX/CTNW35.HTM>
57. German, *op. cit.*
58. Deaths (CR) England. Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. 19 November 1840. STEWART, James. Entry no. 390.
59. Death announcements. (1840) *Cheltenham Journal and Gloucestershire Fashionable Weekly Gazette*. 30 November. STEWART, James. p. 2c. Collection: British Newspapers. <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>
60. Burials (PR) England. Holy Trinity, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. STEWART, Elizabeth. 26 December 1842. Collection: Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Burials, 1813–1988. <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>
61. Death announcements. (1842) *City chronicle*. 27 December. STEWART, Elizabeth. p. 16c. Collection: British Newspapers. <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>
62. University of Strathclyde. Centre for Lifelong Learning. *Key conclusions on SNPs*. <https://www.strath.ac.uk/studywithus/centreforlifelonglearning/genealogy/snpsdat ing/keyconclusionsonsnps/>
63. *Ibid.*

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Graham S Holton has been involved in one way or another with genealogy and family history for most of his life. After long experience as a librarian, his involvement in the field of teaching family history began as a tutor of evening classes at the University of Strathclyde. He has been a tutor on the University's Postgraduate Programme in Genealogical Studies since it commenced in 2007 and is now Principal Tutor. He is author of *Discover your Scottish ancestry* (2nd ed. 2009), editor of *Tracing your ancestors using DNA* (2019), a member of RQG (Register of Qualified Genealogists), APG (Association of Professional Genealogists), the Foundation for Medieval Genealogy and an Affiliate member of ASGRA (Association of Scottish Genealogists and Researchers in Archives). 