
The Descendants of Reverend Charles Stewart and Annabella Campbell



Headstone of Chief Justice Peter Stewart

Old Protestant Burying Ground
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Photo by Donald Lowe (2001)

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

1-Reverend Charles STEWART, son of Archibald STEWART and Alice CAMPBELL, was born in 1683 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK and died on 2 Apr 1765 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK aged 82.

General Notes: Charles was licensed by the Presbytery of Kintyre on January 28, 1708 and he was ordained in his one and only charge, the Highland Kirk of Campbeltown, on May 5, 1709. He presided over his congregation for fifty-five years.

The REV. CHARLES STEWART OF CAMPBELTOWN (1683-1765)
Another Kintyre/Blackhall Connection?

By George H Sturt

In reviewing the challenge to find the 17th century forebears of the Rev. Charles Stewart of Campbeltown, in our case a quest of nearly thirty years, on and off, we have not been able to ignore the tradition that persistently points to a Blackhall connection. We have looked at possibilities from both the Kintyre end and the Blackhall/Ardgowan end. The magnificent and detailed restoration of the stone Blackhall house in Paisley, under the leadership of Mr. Alex Strachan, makes this project somehow even more relevant. We refer to the excellent article in the 1990 issue of the Stewart Magazine, by Janet S Bolton, The Place of Blackhall - the story of eight centuries. Those were turbulent times in Scottish history, when your loyalties sometimes cost you your life or livelihood, if the plague did not get there first. Good documentation is hard to find.

We, some of Rev. Charles' descendents, pay tribute to the untiring efforts and friendship of the late Ian (A.I.B.) Stewart of Campbeltown, who has painstakingly retrieved copies of many precious documents from the Records Office in Edinburgh, and in Kintyre, and assisted us in numerous ways, as have Ian's family. He is sorely missed by many on both sides of the Atlantic. "We" are Betty Lou Pfohl, Douglas Smith, and the author of this article.

We acknowledge the contributions from Rosemary Bigwood, one of Scotland's eminently recognized genealogical researchers, who has spent long hours poring over dusty manuscripts in Latin to track down and extract sasines, testaments, etc.

There are others such as Phyllis Stewart Guiver who have pioneered much research into Kintyre's Stewarts, and, recently, Alexander Donald Stewart ("History of the Glassary Stewarts") with whom we have made contact.

We have contacted the Shaw-Stewarts of Ardgowan on occasions, and thank the Baronet and his family for the courtesies received from them. We have reviewed the inventory of their Stewart archival documents lodged at the Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

Summary of Findings:

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The Rev. Charles Stewart Family in Campbeltown.
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The Rev. Charles Stewart Family in Campbeltown:

From the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticana*, Vol. 4, is quoted in part: "CHARLES STUART, born 1683; licenced by Presbytery of Kintyre 28th Jan. 1708; ordained priest, 5th May 1709; died 2nd April 1765. He married, 26th March 1717, Annabella (died 11th March 1779), daughter of John Campbell of Kildalloig, chamberlain of Kintyre, ...".

Charles and Annabella's children, all born in Campbeltown, were:
Archibald, Elizabeth, Alice, Mary, Peter, Robert, Dugald, Annabella, and Charles. 1

Two matriculation entries appear at Glasgow University, with ages shown as if it had been our Charles 2:

1 March 1698 Carolus Stewart - Scoto-Hibernus	(aged 14)
18 March 1700 Carolus Stewart - no description	(aged 16)

No further information was given. Charles was minister of the Gaelic-speaking Campbeltown Highland Congregation from 1708 until his death in 1765. For a long time we considered Gaelic-speaking Bute as a required historical stepping-stone for his ancestry, and that still might be the case, but here is what Mr. Michael Davis, Local Studies Librarian at the Dunoon Library said in his letter to me of 1st October 1999, "Yes, there would have been Gaelic speakers in Kintyre at that time, despite the impact of imported lowlanders. It would have very much been the language of the ordinary people. Glasgow University would have been the place to go. It would not be unreasonable to assume that descendants of the lowlanders brought in in the 17th century would have become bilingual". With that reassurance, we do not appear to be unduly limited to certain localities.

Charles' Son Peter Stewart's Family - Their Move to P.E.I.

One of Charles' sons, Peter Stewart, accepted a position as Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, which later became a province of Canada. Britons were encouraged to buy lots on the island. Under the French, it was known as Île St. Jean, but the name

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changed in 1799 to Prince Edward Island following defeat of the French in the French and Indian war and the Paris accord in 1763. Peter's first wife, Helen MacKinnon, had died by the time the family sailed in the Elizabeth from Greenock, via Cork 3, late in July, 1775. His new second wife, Sarah Hamilton, had the unenviable task of being a mother to eight children, namely 4, John (later known as "Hellfire Jack") then aged 17, Charles 16, Margaret 14, Penelope 13, Annabella 11, Flora 9, Robert 7, and Archibald 5. To add to her experiences, they were shipwrecked off Cascumpec, forty miles from Malpeque Bay, P.E.I., and had to winter there under canvas sails for five months in the harsh Canadian winter. Somehow they all survived, with the help of the crew who kept fires going. This family played an important role in the legislature and development of the fledgling settlement.

I am descended from Margaret, as is Douglas Smith, and Betty Lou Pfohl is descended from Peter, a later son born to the Chief Justice and Sarah Hamilton. Prince Edward Island has kept alive the tradition of Blackhall descent. Don Stewart of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has accumulated a vast amount of data on P.E.I. Stewart lines and the Heritage Archives Museum there has a large, well-indexed museum library.

The Blackhall Tradition in Prince Edward Island.

a) Betty Lou Pfohl and her late mother Betty Kipe have witnessed much evidence that Chief Justice Peter Stewart used as his seal on many official documents the checkered design and lion rampant of the Blackhall/Ardgowan Stewarts quartered with the Campbell Galleon, inscribed with the Blackhall/Ardgowan motto, "Spero Meliora", (I hope for better things). Perhaps the galleon was included because of the marriage of the Rev. Charles Stewart to a Campbell. Charles' father, Archibald, was also married to a Campbell. Whatever the merits of Peter's belief in his ancestry, he certainly had the courage of his convictions! Later, his son John used the same seal.

b) The third child of Sarah Hamilton and Peter Stewart, Mary Irving, made some statements towards the end of her life, which are intriguing. Here is a quotation in part 5: "Archibald Stewart, Cadi, or youngest son of Sir John of Blackhall and Greenock (who lived on the estate in the time of Cromwell), was the father of Rev. Charles Stewart, whose son Peter Stewart came out to P.E. Island as Chief Justice many years ago..." Cromwell was appointed Proctor in 1653, and died in 1658, so this would fit the birth of Charles' father, Archibald Stewart, which we estimate to be in about the 1650's. However, the Greenock Shaws were not united to the family until 1751. The only reference to a Sir John Stewart of that period was made in "A History of the Shire of Renfrew", as the son of Sir Archibald Stewart, Kt., but I believe that is incorrect since this John died before his father and did not succeed to the estate, which did not then carry a heritable title.

In spite of these minor inconstancies, there were other genealogical statements that Mary made, which we have verified as correct. Inevitably, one is concerned with the credibility

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of statements made in old age. On balance though, we are inclined to accept the gist of her recollection as an indication of where to start. Her statements are so specific: "who lived on the estate in the time of Cromwell", "youngest son of (Sir) John of Blackhall". It has already been verified that Charles' father was indeed Archibald.

Regarding the Blackhall Tradition, this is what Ian Stewart wrote to me in October 1989, "So far there is no real reason to doubt the Rev. Charles' descent from Ardgowan. He believed it and the Refleuch family also claimed the same descent." With respect to the Refleuch Family, we refer to Ian Stewart's paper in the Kintyre Antiquarian, Vol. 16, pages 17-20, entitled "James Stewart - Fact or Fiction". David Stewart Galbraith's mother's descent, as stated in Burke 1846, was that her father Archibald Stewart (Tacksman of Uledale per Killean tombstone) was " grandson of James Steuart of Blackhall, an officer in Montrose's army, and a devoted loyalist, who fled to Kintyre, after the defeat at Philiphaugh, in 1647." Ian was convinced that her father and Rev. Charles were brothers, although there is no documentary evidence to that effect.

Rev. Charles Stewart's Parents, Arch. Stewart and Alice Campbell.

Charles' Father: Ian Stewart established beyond reasonable doubt that Rev. Charles' father was indeed an Archibald Stewart, tacksman of the Drum and Ballergies in the parish of Killean, northwest of Campbeltown. One of the evidences he found was an Instrument of Sasine following on a deposition by "Archibald McKechnie, only lawful son of John McKechnie nearest lawful heir of Charles McKechnie of Tangie". Ian said in his letter to me of 3rd Nov. 1991, "The sasine 6 is difficult to read and is mostly in Latin. Among the witnesses was 'Carolo Stewart filio dicti Archibald Stewart.'" He could not find the previous reference regarding 'the said son of Arch. Stewart', but there is little doubt that they are our Stewarts as Tangie is close by the Drum & Ballergies.

From another small record emphasizing Tangy Mill comes this snippet:

"P Stewart his fayre a minister bred about Tangy Mill his Gfayr from Cowal has subleased a farm from McMillan."7

We are still looking for clues in Cowal [North-Eastern Argyll]. Mr. Michael Davis, Local Studies Librarian in Dunoon, searched all their records and could find only one for Cowal, a transcription of a 1688 Valuation Roll, extracted as follows from Kilfinan Paroche:

James Stewart of Auchnashelloch	£100.13.04
Mr. John Stewart of Ascog (in Bute) for Inens (in Cowal)	£157.11.08

Why does John get the title Mr.? They have the right names, but we do not know who they are.

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Charles' Mother: Archibald's wife was Alice, only surviving child of Lt. Robert Campbell and Isobel Dunlop, established by two documents, namely, Robert's testament 8 as extracted by Rosemary Bigwood:

", recorded in Argyll Sheriff Court on 18 March 1676. He died in April 1673 and his testament was given up by Isobel Dunlop his widow in name and on behalf of Ailis Campbell ' his only lawful chylde', who was appointed his executor dative. The inventory concerned the stocking of his farm. He was owed nothing by anyone at his death, but he owed John Cunningham of Hill of Beith money for seed oats and also some sums to Archibald Campbell, Grisell Kennedy and Jean Gray." This same John Cunningham had a lease on Machrihanish farm near Campbeltown. Interestingly, Hill of Beith is close to the border of Ayrshire and Renfrewshire. More on Ayrshire later.

And, Ian found a rentals listing for Lord Lorne's estate 9 forfeited in 1681 which reads in part: "Rentall of the four merk & half merkland of [Drum] and ye two Ballergies Archibald Stewart for his mother in law, Lord Lorne Proprietor". Archibald was running the farm for his mother-in-law Isobel, since the original tack was leased in 1671 to her late husband Lt. Robert Campbell. Archibald later renewed the tack 10 in his own name for a further nineteen years on 29 May 1691.

c) Charles' Possible Uncle: In 1709 A John Stewart was in Ballilergibeg, with his two sons Archibald and Robert 11. A John Stewart was "in Lergibeg" 12 in 1712, probably the same. This John Stewart is almost certainly Archibald's (Drum) brother.

As far as a Blackhall connection is concerned, the patronymics seem to fit. Archibald's children that have been formally documented included Charles, and Patrick. Charles was an uncommon name at that time. Is it coincidence that Sir Archibald, Kt. of Blackhall/Ardgowan (a likely great-grandfather to our Charles) was a Privy Councilor to England's King Charles I and II? Sir Archibald Stewart, Kt. could be our Archibald's grandfather as we shall infer presently. Patrick was commonly used by Blackhall Stewarts.

Blackhall Stewarts, in the 17th Century - A Possible Fit.

Sir Archibald Stewart, Kt. 1591-1665, descended from John, Natural Son of King Robert III, who among other lands, bestowed the lands of Blackhall (Paisley), and Ardgowan (Inverkip, overlooking the Clyde) upon him. Burke's Peerage & Baronetage 1970 has this to say: "Sir Archibald Stewart (Kt.) of Blackhall, P.C., M.P., one of the commoners to Parliament for the co. of Renfrew, in the reign of Charles I, who chose him to be one of his Privy Council, and advanced him to the dignity of knighthood. He was also of the Privy Council to Charles II when in Scotland in 1650. [earlier, he was imprisoned six months in Edinburgh together with Earl, later Marquis, Montrose, Lord Napier and Sir George Sterling of Keir by Argyll, for political reasons.] He married 1stly, 1613, Margaret (died 8 Aug 1621), dau. of Bryce Blair of that ilk..:

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From this marriage and in the space of eight years, these children were born according to Burke P&B 1970 & 1878:

John (who predeceased his father) m Mary, dau. of James Sterling of Keir.

His first son John died without children 1658.

His second son Archibald (Sir) succeeded and became 1st Bt

Walter of Kincarachie

David of Kirkwood

James of Lumlock

Mary, m. Sir Alexander Cunningham, 1st Bt of Corsehill.

Archibald, who obtained lands of Scotston by marr. to Margaret, dau. and heiress of John Hutcheson of Scotston

Walter, obtained lands of Pardevan, by marr. to Elizabeth, dau. and

Heiress of Robert Stewart of Pardovan.

2 more sons*? Members of Parliament for Scotland page 323, claims he had

five sons and two daughters by this marriage, and one son

David by the second marriage, see presently. We suspect these

other two sons belong to the second marriage, in view of the

brief span of eight years of marriage. See 2nd marriage.

Annabella m 1646, Sir George Maxwell, of Pollock.

Margaret m. Sir David Boswell, Kt., of Auchinleck.

He married 2ndly, 16 July 1624, Margaret, widow of Hew Campbell, Earl of Loudoun, dau. of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, and had a son:

David

(We think there were other possible sons:

?? James*

?? John *

?? Patrick*)

Comment: Why should a young grandchild (Archibald) be on the estate during the time of Cromwell? Blackhall and Ardgowan residencies were respectively reserved only for the laird and his eldest son's family. We are led to assume, rightly or wrongly, that young Archibald's father was a military man away on campaigns, and that his family were being sheltered there temporarily. It could have been James.

There is no inconstancy for "plainer" men to be designated "of Blackhall" or, "of Ardgowan", if they are from second marriages. Obviously, children of first marriages of heirs marry into big estates, but those from second marriages seem to have to fend for themselves. We do not believe we have any descent from David, since that name has not gone through the families, and patronymics were used consistently by our families.

Some have put Sir Archibald Stewart, 1st Bt. of Blackhall, (about 1636-1722) as ancestor of Rev. Charles, but the dates of his three marriages do not fit.

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The Blackhall Stewart Ayrshire Ochiltrie Period, 1625-1647.

The second marriage of Sir Archibald Stewart, Kt., has some interesting highlights. According to The Great Seal of Scotland, 1984 edition, Sir Arch. Stewart, Kt., of Blackhall and Ardgowan, acquired the estate of Ochiltrie, in Ayrshire in 1625, and sold it on 31 March, 1647, (item 1761), to Lord William Cochrane of Cowdon. (In 1669, Lord Cochrane was created Earl Dundonald, and Lord Cochrane of Pailey and Ochiltree). We visited the town in 1998, but the old mansion overlooking the river had been torn down previously. During their stay there, 29 Ayrshire sasines were created in the name of Arch. Stewart of Blackhall/Ardgowan, mostly to do with loans and land. Margaret Home Stewart had her name on an Ayrshire sasine as late as 1643, ample time to have had more children, if still of child-bearing age. The ages of the children of the first marriage, by 1624, would have been of the range 10 years old down to about 4. Very probably they were looked after by their stepmother, Margaret, in Ochiltrie. Such a combination of these families would account for some anomalies by chroniclers in allocating every child to the correct marriage.

By the time Ochiltrie was sold, all the children of the first marriage would have grown up and married, and all the children by the second marriage would have reached late teens or very early twenties. As previously mentioned, it is fully feasible for Archibald, father of Rev. Charles, to have been born in the 1650's to a son from the second marriage of Sir Archibald.

The Blackhall Stewart Return to Renfrewshire.

That the family of Sir Arch Stewart, Kt., moved back to Renfrewshire is evidenced in Wm. M. Metcalfe's 1905 A History of the County of Renfrew, page 264, which has an entry for May 7, 1646, in which "Archibald Stewart of Blackhall knight," among others, was summoned to the Presbytery of Inverkip, accused of consorting with "enemies" James Grahame and Alexander McDonald. He was excused from personal attendance because of his letter of apology concerning "disease of the gowte in his feitte," but re-summoned on 7 January 1647. He was ordered: "humbly to acknowledge his offence on his knees before the Presbytery, and there after in the congregation of Innerkippe on ane Sabothe daye before the pulpit also on his knees. He thar presentlie obeyit the first part before the Presbyterie".

Testaments/Wills.

Sir Archibald Stewart, Kt. of Blackhall's will is indexed but missing from the record. There is no will indexed or found for Margaret Home his wife.

There are two wills for Mr. John Stewart of Blackhall younger, which refer to the son of Sir Archibald Stewart, 1st Bt., too late for us. There are none others listed of significance.

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Conclusion:

This is as far as we have got. We have looked at both ends of the puzzle to see if a connection is feasible, or even probable. It is indeed feasible. To make a connection, we need a John or James or a Patrick from a lesser branch of Blackhall which could be from Sir Archibald Stewart, (Kt.)'s second marriage to Margaret Home to fit the correct generation. So far, the military man, James, is the only Blackhall candidate, parentage unknown. We need evidence of Archibald Stewart (Drum)'s parents (the same John, James or Patrick) in Cowal or possibly Bute. Please contact the undersigned if you have any information at all.

George H Sturt

Charles married **Annabella CAMPBELL**, daughter of **John CAMPBELL** and **Elizabeth McNEIL**, on 26 Mar 1717 in Argyllshire, SCO, UK. Annabella was born about 1691 in Kildalloig, Campbelltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK and died on 11 Mar 1779 aged about 88. They had ten children: **Ann, Archibald, Elizabeth, Alice, Mary, Peter, Charles, Robert, Dugald** and **Annabella**.

2-**Ann STEWART**.

2-**Archibald STEWART** was born about 1718.

General Notes: He became a surgeon. He never married and he died at a relatively early age. It would be in accordance with Scottish tradition for him to be called after his paternal grandfather who was the Tacksman of the Drum.

2-**Elizabeth STEWART** was born about 1720.

Elizabeth married **Rev. Robert THOMSON**. They had one daughter: **Margaret**.

3-**Margaret THOMSON** died on 6 Sep 1832.

Margaret married **Rev. Alexander STUART**, son of **Andrew STUART** and **Barbara McVICAR**, on 21 Aug 1788. Alexander was born in 1755 and died on 22 Dec 1798 aged 43. They had five children: **Robert Thomson, Charles, Andrew, James** and **Alexander McDonald**.

4-**Robert Thomson STUART** was born on 6 Jun 1789 in Jura, SCO, UK and died on 28 Jan 1870 aged 80.

4-**Charles STUART** was born on 5 Mar 1791.

4-**Andrew STUART** was born on 9 Apr 1792.

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4-**James STUART** was born on 10 Apr 1794.

4-**Alexander McDonald STUART** was born on 16 Feb 1797 in Gortanane, SCO, UK.

Birth Notes: Killean and Kilchenzie

2-**Alice STEWART** was born about 1722. She never married and had no children.

2-**Mary STEWART** was born about 1724.

Mary married **Dr. George ROBERTSON** on 20 Sep 1751. They had one daughter: **Annabella**.

General Notes: The full implication of Mr. Boes' efforts to have the Lowland Congregation recognised officially only became known on his death. The Duke of Argyll, as principal heritor had the appointment of the new minister in his hands and he presented Mr. John McAlpine, a Highlander, to the Lowland Charge. This was deeply resented by the congregation and hostility between congregation and minister flared up and it was not till shortly before Mr. McAlpine's death in Edinburgh following his attendance at the assembly, that any sort of reconciliation took place. But the dispute over patronage immediately developed into open war. Almost incredibly the Duke, without any consultation, foisted another unwelcome incumbent. This was George Robertson, who had come to the town as a schoolmaster, become ordained and assistant in the Highland Church to Mr. Stewart whose daughter Mary he married. Only three members, including the Duke's Chamberlain signed the call to Dr. Robertson, as he subsequently became, and the most bitter opposition resulted in 1766 in the great bulk of the congregation seceding to form a Relief Congregation.

3-**Annabella ROBERTSON**.

2-**Chief Justice Peter STEWART** was born in 1725 in SCO, UK, died on 10 Nov 1805 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 80, and was buried on 13 Nov 1805 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Death Notes: Will: Dated, 13 Dec 1803, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.5 Will of Peter Stewart of Prince Edward Island (1725 - 1825)

The Last Will and Testament of Peter Stewart, 1725 - 10 Nov 1805.

In the Name of God Amen, I Peter Stewart of Prince Edward Island North America Esqr. being weak in Body, but of sound Mind Memory and understanding do Make and Publish this My last Will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say - First I give and devise to my oldest son John Stewart all my Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments situate and parcel of Lot or Township No 48 in the said Island, excepting such parts thereof as by this my last Will and Testament shall be otherwise

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disposed of, to hold to him the said John Stewart and the heirs male of his Body and Bodies of said and the several and respective heirs of the Body and Bodies of said Sons. Then I give and devise to my Daughter Annabella, the Lands and premises situate on Lot 18 now let to and in the possession of John Lawler, John Merchland, Peter Heron and Archibald McKay, to hold to her and the heirs of her Body lawfully to be begotten. Then I give and devise to my Daughter Mary the Lands and premises on Lot No. 18 now let and in the possession of Howlan, John and Angus MacLellan to hold to her and the heirs of her Body lawfully to be begotten - and in case both or other of my said Daughters Annabella and Mary shall die without having been married, then my Will is and I give and devise the Lands of such of them as shall die unmarried to my son John and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten and for want of such issue then I give and devise the same to my said Sons Charles Robert & James successively and in remainder the one after the other and the several and respective Heirs Male of their Bodies lawfully issuing. Then - I give and devise to my Daughter Penelope Wife of James McNutt all the Lands lying between Roderick Morrisons farm and the Lands formerly Conveyed by me to her use under the same limitations and trusts as are expressed and Contained in the Conveyance of the said Lands.

Then I give and devise to my son James Two Hundred Acres of Land part of Lot 48 and adjoining the Lands belonging to Collector Townshend - to hold to him and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully issuing, and in case he shall die without being married then, I give and devise the same to my Son John Stewart and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully issuing, and in default of such issue then to my Sons Charles and Robert in succession and remainder and the respective heirs of their Bodies lawfully issuing. Then I give and devise to my son Robert the farm on Lot 48 of which he has been sometime in possession containing Two hundred Acres to hold to him and the heirs of his Body lawfully issuing and in default of such issue then to my Sons John, Charles, James in succession and remainder and the respective heirs of their Bodies lawfully issuing.

Then I give and devise to my Daughter Margaret wife to the Reverend Mr. DesBrisay all the Lands lying between Mr. Cambridges Lands on Lot 48 and the Lands devised to my son Robert to hold to her and to her heirs and assigns forever.

Then I give and devise to my sons John and Charles all the rest residues and remainder of my Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments on Lot No. 18 or wheresoever situated and not herein before devised, to the intend and purpose of providing a decent Maintenance and support for their Brother Peter my youngest son for and during his natural Life, and after his decease I give and devise the same to my said sons John and Charles and the Heirs of their Bodies to be equally divided among them. My Will nevertheless is and the foregoing several devises are upon the express condition, that my said Sons and Daughters who are Benefitted thereby shall and do according to and in proportion to the value of their several devises pay to my present wife Sarah the sum of Forty pounds Yearly and every Year for and during her Natural life to be taken and accepted by her for and in lieu of Dower in the Estates and premises, whereof I am possessed.

I hereby charge my personal Estate with the payment of a Debt due to David Simpson

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Merchant in Island and I appoint the Reverend Theophilus DesBrisay, my said sons John, Charles and Robert, Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

In Witness whereof I the said Peter Stewart have to each Sheet of this my last Will and testament, contained in two sheets of paper set my hand to the last page thereof being the Sixth, my Seal also, this thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and three.

Sgd. Peter Stewart

Signed, Sealed and Published and Declared by the said Peter Stewart as and for his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us, who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed Our Names as Witnesses.

-

Sgd. Spencer Crane

Charles Stewart

Margaret DesBrisay

C. Stewart

Jno. Bovyer

No. 1

A Codicil to be added to the last Will and Testament of Peter Stewart before named. I the before named Peter Stewart having thought fit to make some alterations in the disposition of my Estate within mentioned do hereby declare my further Will is and I give and devise to my son in law the Reverend Mr. DesBrisay one of the Lots of marsh Land at Fullertons Marsh being the uppermost division and marked No. 1 together with three hundred and twenty acres of upland in the rear of the same to hold to him and his Heirs Male lawfully issuing. Then I give and devise to my son Robert another Lot of the said Marsh marked No. two together with three hundred and twenty acres of upland in the rear of the same to hold to him and his Heirs Male lawfully issuing, failing such issue then to my sons John Charles & James successively & in remainder & their respective heirs lawfully issuing. Then I give and devise to my daughter Penelope two hundred acres of woodland on Lot 18 in addition to what she is Otherwise entitled to, in such situation as she shall think fit to hold to her & heirs lawfully issuing.

And My further Will is that instead of the devise within mentioned to be made to my sons John & Charles jointly for the purpose of providing a maintenance & support for my son Peter, I give and devise for that purpose the remainder of the Tract of land on Lot 18 which I got from my Brother undisposed of together Eight hundred Acres of the Allanby division of the said Lot near to the Beach Point - the remainder of my Lands on the said Lot I give and devise to my son Charles and his heirs lawfully issuing. And I do hereby declare that my said Will hereto annexed and this Codicil which I write shall be added thereto and deemed part thereof do contain my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have to this Codicil set my hand & Seal this thirteenth day of April 1804.

Signed Sealed & Published by the Sd. Peter Stewart as and for a Codicil to be added to & made part of his last Will & Testament in the presence of us who in his presence & that of each other have subscribed our names.

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Sgd. Jno. Boyver, Ketty Stewart, Neil Beaton.

Sgd. Peter Stewart. (Seal)

No. 2

A Codicil to be added to the Will of Peter Stewart of Prince Edward Island Esqr. Having considered that my son Robert has lived with me for so long a space of time during which he has been of great service to me. My Will is and I do hereby give and devise to my said son Robert the Mansion House and premises wherein I now reside together with three hundred and fifty Acres of Land which I Will make to be the content of the farm. To hold the said premises to my son Robert and his heirs lawfully to be begotten, and failing of such issue then I give and devise the same to my sons John Charles and James successively and in remainder the one after the Other and their respective heirs lawfully issuing.

And my Will is that this Codicil being the second be added to and made a part of My said last Will and Testament and together with the Codicil annexed thereto, do contain my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have to this Codicil Set my hand and Seal this thirteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and four.

Sgd. Peter Stewart (Seal)

Signed Sealed & Published by the said Peter Stewart as and for a Codicil to be added to and made a part of his last Will and testament in presence of us who in his presence and in presence of each other have subscribed our names as Witnesses.

Sgd. Jno. Bovyer, Ketty Stewart, Neil Beaton.

No. 3

Whereas since the Execution of the foregoing Will & the two foregoing Codicils my son James hath lately died in the West Indies, My Will therefore is and I hereby give and devise the Tract of land formerly devised to my said son to my daughters Annabella and Mary to be equally divided between them to hold to them and their respective heirs lawfully issuing and failing of such issue then to my sons John Charles and Robert in succession and in remainder and their respective heirs Lawfully issuing.

And my Will is that this be added to and with the two preceeding Codicils be made a part of my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have to this Codicil set my hand and seal this Sixteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and four.

Sgd. Peter Stewart (Seal)

Signed Sealed & Published by the said Peter Stewart as and for a Codicil to be added to and made a part of his last Will and Testament in presence of us who in his presence and in presence of each other have subscribed our Names as Witnesses.

Peter DesBrisay, William Wadman, Donald Stewart.

The afore written Will being presented for Probate by the Executors therein named bearing Date the thirteenth Day of December, A.D. 1803. John Bovyer made Oath that he saw Peter Stewart Esquire the Subscriber to this Instrument sign the same and also heard him publish and declare it to be his last Will and Testament and that when he did was of sound disposing mind and memory according to this Deponents best discerning and that he set to this hand as a Witness thereof in the said Testators presence and that Spencer Crane Margaret DesBrisay C. Stewart & Charles Stewart

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now absent subscribed their names as Witnesses at the same time. Sgd. Jno. Boyyer
Sworn before me this 15th day of May in the year of our Lord 1806.
Sgd. J. Robinson, Surrogate.

No. 1

The Codicil to the last Will and Testament of the late Chief Justice Stewart Esquire
Dated the thirteenth Day of April A.D. 1804 Being presented for Probate by the
Executors named in the Will & Testament John Boyyer made Oath that he saw Peter
Stewart Esquire the subscriber to this Codicil sign the same and heard him declare to
be a part of his last Will and Testament and when he did he was of sound disposing
mind and memory according to this deponents best decerning and that he set his hand
as a Witness thereof in the said Testator's presence and that Ketty Stewart and Neil
Beaton now absent subscribed their names as Witnesses. Sgd. Jno. Boyyer
Sworn before me this 15th Day of May in the year of our Lord 1806.
Sgd, J. Robinson, Surrogate

No. 3

The Codicil to the last Will and Testament of Peter Stewart Esquire Deceased Dated
the thirteenth Day of June 1804 being presented for Probate by the Executors named
in the Will & Testament made Oath that he saw Peter Stewart Esquire the subscriber
to this Codicil sign the same and heard him declare it to be a part of his Will and
Testament and when he did he was of sound mind and memory according to this
deponents best discerning and that he set his hand as a Witness thereof in the
Testators presence and that Donald Stewart and Peter DesBrisay and William
Wadman now absent subscribed their names as Witnesses.

Sgd.. Donald Stewart

Sworn before me this 15th Day of May in the year of our Lord 1806.

Sgd. J. Robinson, Surrogate.

Opinion on the late Peter Stewarts Will as relates to Annabella his daughter ---

Edw Palmer

23 Nov 1844

Having read the Will of the late Peter Stewart Esquire dated the thirteenth day of
December in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and the
codicil thereto added dated the sixteenth of June one thousand eight hundred and four
and considered of the devises to the Testator's daughter Annabella given respectively
in each of these instruments.

I am of opinion that the said Annabella having been married, altho' having failed to
have issue, the limitation, after the conditional estate devised to her of the farms of Lot
18 as therein enumerated in favour of John Stewart, in tail male has not taken effect. It
may not certainly be unreasonable to suppose that the Testator by having used the
words "in case both or either of my said daughters Annabella and Mary shall die
without having been married then" intended to provide merely against a failure of issue
on their part and that the estate in that event should go to John whether the daughters

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should be married or not; but I think there is not by any means sufficient appearing in the will to indicate that intention, and that the law must give affect to and cannot disregard the words "without having been married:"

I am therefore of opinion that upon the marriage of the Testator's daughter Annabella the Farms so devised to her, became vested in her as an estate tail general, and she having died without issue and without having (????) the entail(?), the estate would revert to the Statutable heirs of the Testator under the Law of this Islands.

The share which by the said codicil Annabella would take as tenant in tail general in common with her sister Mary of the land at first devised to the Testators son named, would become vested according to the usual course of law in the heir in tail of the Testator's son John who I believe is Mrs Littler.

(Signed) Edw. Palmer
25th Nov 1844

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

Tombstone Inscription: Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.⁶ Tombstone in the Elm Street Cemetery (Old Protestant Burying Ground) reads:

"Sacred to the memory of Peter Stewart, Esq. Who after a faithful discharge of his duty as Chief Justice of this Island for the space of 25 years departed this life the Xth day of November MDCCCV*, Aged LXXX years".

*Appears to have been transcribed wrong, should be MDCCCXV.

General Notes:

Excerpts from the Stewart Family File, compiled by Nina C. Ross:

"Peter Stewart was descended from a branch of the Stewarts of Blackhall in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Of his life in Scotland we know but little. When young he studied law but the details are scanty. He became a writer in Campbelltown and later the Provost of the town.

With two partners he engaged in the herring fishing industry and it may have been in connection with this business that he became a merchant there. This business failed and left Peter with a considerable debt.

Appointment to office in the colonies always involved much preparation and expense on the part of the recipient. Peter Stewart's personal and business affairs had to be settled. In August 1775 he made an Assignment of £60 to be paid annually from his salary to his creditors in order to pay off his debt. He prepared ready for shipping, building supplies, bedding, clothing, utensils, a year's supply of food, etc. It was fall before Peter left Scotland to take up his new position in America.

On or about the 10th of September 1775, Peter Stewart, his second wife, some of his children, servants, etc., with a few settlers boarded the "Elizabeth" with Capt.

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Russell, at Cork, Ireland, for St. John's Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They arrived there two months later.

The north shore of the Island, where they found themselves, is and was not noted for its gentle breezes and calm waters. Their first night saw them blown out to sea again and it was some days before they attempted to land. The force of the wind and waves lifted their small vessel through the breakers on to the long sand bank which lay along the shore. Most of the cargo was lost with the supplies of the passengers. The date was November 6th.

It was an inauspicious arrival for the new Chief Justice. In a Memorial to the Board of Trade & Plantations dated October 1781, Peter Stewart claimed his loss to have been £1500.

Peter and his family spent the winter somewhere in the vicinity but the location is indefinite. The story that they lived in tents during the winter is doubtful. Men were available on the Island well able to build a log hut and there was no lack of trees. It was spring before the party finally arrived in Charlottetown, the little Capital of the Island. Peter was sworn into office 25 Jun 1776. There Peter lived until his death, with nothing found to suggest he ever returned to Scotland.

In his new life Peter Stewart had his problems, some of his own doing and some of his relatives' and in-laws'. Life on St. John's Island during those years of the Revolution was a matter of keeping body and soul together. With the coming of quieter years, conditions improved but money always was in short supply. Like others before and after him, Peter came to the Island in debt and never got out of it. Those in public office found the necessity to keep up some degree of appearance on a meagre and often non-existent salary to be beyond their achievement. It was a time of "each for his own".

Peter and his family were not inclined to compromise. Through the years many lawsuits in the Island Courts involved him and his children."

From biographical article by J.M. Bumsted:

"Family interest in St. John's (Prince Edward) Island began in 1770, when Peter's brother Robert undertook a settlement of Highlanders on Lot 18. The venture was not very successful, but the attempt gave Robert some influence with other proprietors and the British government, which he used - with the assistance of Scotland's lord advocate, James William Montgomery - to secure the chief justiceship for his struggling brother in 1775. Paying a salary of only £200 per annum out of the uncollected quitrents of the Island, the appointment was hardly a plum and had gone begging for some time after the death in perjury of John Duport in 1774. But Peter lacked proper qualifications for any judicial appointment and could not afford to be selective; moreover, what legal training he had was in Scottish law rather than the English common law that Whitehall always expected to serve as the basis for a colonial judicial system. Since he was already the father of nine children, his principal recommendation for the position was financial need.

Taking up his new opportunity with alacrity, Stewart offered to arrange the transportation of emigrants for Montgomery, and negotiated with Montgomery's

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partner David Higgins to lease a large farm on Lot 34. Full of enthusiasm in June 1775, the new chief justice expected no problem in acquiring tenants, "from the passion the Lower Sort of People here have for emigrating." But the accounts of the beginning of the American rebellion - and of hard times on the Island - slowly trickled into Scotland and alarmed prospective emigrants. Stewart himself had second thoughts about a hasty departure into the unknown, claiming he required more time to organize his party. Montgomery, however, refused to encourage delay, believing that, having been made chief justice, Stewart should take up the appointment. Thus Stewart's little group (his wife, two sons, three daughters, and four servants) caught passage at Cork aboard the vessel Elizabeth, which set sail for the Island on 10 Sep 1775.

The autumn voyage was a rough one, but otherwise uneventful. The vessel avoided Yankee privateers, and the only violence experienced was a fight between another gentleman's servant and Jack Stewart in which the youngster was badly cut. His father was extremely upset, and, reported fellow-passenger Thomas Curtis, "If we had got in safe that night as expected I cant gues the consequence as the Judge seemd a pasionate man." Instead, the vessel hove to off the north coast of the Island for several days, eventually becoming grounded and breaking up on an uninhabited sand-bar. All passengers were saved but, despite the efforts of George HARDY and others, most of the baggage and freight was lost. The chief justice thus spent his first 16 nights on the Island in a hastily erected wigwam, and was now without almost all his personal effects including books, clothes, furniture, and provisions. It was not an auspicious beginning for a career in the colonies.

When Stewart finally made his way to Charlottetown in early December 1775, he found little to encourage him. The town had just been pillaged by privateers and the leading government officials, Phillips Callbeck and Thomas WRIGHT, carried off to Massachusetts. Stewart would later complain that his supposedly improved farm on Lot 34 contained nothing but "a small Hovel not in any respect habitable," and that this solitary building, more than seven miles from Charlottetown, was accessible only by water. Application to London for relief from his losses and for a dwelling-house in the town at public expense was to take some years to produce results. Because of wartime isolation Stewart did not receive his commission as chief justice until July 1776, and, like other officers of the government, he collected no salary until the Island's establishment was put on parliamentary grant in 1777. Nevertheless, like his colleagues, he had to maintain a certain standard of living. Despite his reservations about Lot 34 he attempted to settle it with tenants, and he engaged in some private trading. Throughout the war Stewart lived off credit and the hope that his official position might be turned to advantage in more ways than obtaining numerous public appointments for his sons.

The first real opportunity for the chief justice came in 1779-80, when acting governor Thomas DESBRISAY employed the absence of Governor Walter Patterson to distribute wholesale to himself and his associates the crown lots in Charlottetown that had not yet been granted to settlers. Many lots were awarded to garrison soldiers, who sold them for a pittance, while others were given directly to councillors on the strength of their large families. Stewart, whose daughter had married young

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Theophilus DesBrisay, ended up in possession of 41 town lots and 41 pasture lots, a total exceeded only by the acquisitions of the acting governor himself. Upon his return in the summer of 1870, an enraged Patterson demanded that the lots be handed back. Along with his associates, Stewart refused to comply unless directly ordered to by the home authorities, and Desbrisay wrote to London attempting to explain away the whole sorry business. It was to be three years before the issue was resolved, and then in Patterson's favour, but the governor's attitude would ultimately back-fire upon him.

Meanwhile, the land question came to the fore in an even more serious fashion. On 26 Nov 1780 a Council meeting, attended by Stewart, agreed unanimously to implement a Treasury minute of 7 Aug 1776 ordering the Island's receiver general to enforce the payment of quitrents on many of the township lots into which the Island had been divided in 1767. The lots of those in arrears were not to be sold until the end of June 1781, and in the mean time advertisements were to be placed three times in the London Gazette warning proprietors in Britain that the consequences of non-payment would be distraint or sale of the lots. It is not clear how the Council - given the communications of the time - expected to follow such a timetable, which allowed only seven months for a complicated series of warnings to be received and acted upon. Nor is Stewart's relationship to subsequent government actions easily understood.

When the Privy Council in 1789 conducted an inquiry into the land sales, Stewart submitted a memorial in which he attempted to dissociate himself from the events that had led to Patterson's dismissal. He denied that he had supported the Council's action of 26 Nov 1780, or its decision of 19 Feb 1781 to eliminate a critical clause of the Quit Rent Act of 1774 by dispensing with the necessity of distraint; he insisted that on the latter occasion he had advised the governor to have the clause repealed by the House of Assembly instead of in Council. The chief justice argued that, once Patterson had ordered the receiver general of quitrents to institute proceedings against the delinquent lots in the Supreme Court, he had acted to pass judgement against them only in the absence of any defence on the part of the proprietors, and that he could not have interfered in the judicial proceedings. (In 1783, however, he had acknowledged to Montgomery that he had viewed the foundations of those proceedings as legally dubious.) He maintained that, when the lots were eventually put up for sale in November 1781, he had bid, successfully, on half of Lot 18 only because, holding the other half of the township, he sought to prevent the part up for sale from getting into the hands of others. (Nevertheless, testimony from Callbeck in 1784 indicated that he had also bid heavily for Lot 35 and was unsuccessful in acquiring it only because he would not pay the price.) Stewart further claimed that, after landowners in Britain had persuaded the imperial authorities of the impropriety of the sales, he was one of four members out of ten at the Council meeting of 20 Mar 1784 who voted to obey the royal order to place legislation rescinding the sales before the assembly, but that his dissent from the majority had not been entered on the record.

Despite his later denials, Stewart had undoubtedly tacitly supported Patterson and his friends in the initial proceedings against the proprietors in 1780 and 1781. But by 1784 he had plainly broken with Patterson and was entitled to plead innocence in the governor's subsequent defiance of Whitehall. Two provocations by Patterson account

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for Stewart's shift. One dated back to the Charlottetown lot business. In early 1783 Patterson had read to the Council a letter from the lords of Trade (dated 20 Jun 1781) opining that the Charlottetown lot transactions were most improper, and sufficient to justify dismissal for Desbrisay and censure for the others involved, including Stewart. Patterson thereupon proceeded in a self-righteous manner to force return of the lots - although he himself was then holding eight and a half 20,000-acre lots, some of which had been purchased through dummies at the 1781 auction. The inconsistency of Patterson and the embarrassment of having abjectly to restore the lots might be enough for any "passionate man," but about the same time Patterson had "compromised" Stewart's wife, Sarah. Exactly what the governor and Mrs. Stewart had done was never made clear, but the chief justice banished her from his house and Patterson removed her to Quebec at his expense.

In any event, by early 1784 the "Stewart party" (led by Jack Stewart but including the Desbrisays and the Townshends) was in the field actively opposing Patterson. In the assembly elections of that spring the chief justice appeared publicly to corroborate his eldest son's insistence that vast new taxes were contemplated by the government, a spectre which led to an easy victory for the Stewart "list" of candidates. This assembly at its first meeting produced a laudatory resolution requesting a substantial salary increase for the chief justice, but Patterson soon dissolved it and planned another election for 1785. Not surprisingly, Stewart wrote to the Home secretary in June 1784, "I have every reason to believe an attempt is now to be made of depriving me of my place as Chief Justice, which I have held since 1775, and of turning me and my numerous family of eleven children out of our only subsistence." Indeed, soon after the 1785 election had destroyed the popular power of the Stewart party, Patterson suspended the chief justice for his political opposition to the government, and particularly "for divulging a secret of Council at the hustings during the time of polling, by saying the Governor intended laying a heavy tax upon the country." According to Solicitor General Joseph APLIN in 1788, the suspension was pro hac vice, not intended permanently to affect either Stewart's "Bread" or his dignity. Aplin observed at this time that Stewart was "A Gentleman well stocked with legal Information, and, I believe, possesses the Principles of a Man of . . . Honour."

As might have been expected, the Stewarts actively supported the new lieutenant governor, Edmund Fanning, in his year-long struggle to wrest control of the Island government from Patterson, and in 1789 Jack Stewart personally argued his father's case for restoration to office before the Privy Council. The subsequent decision in London to reinstate Stewart merely confirmed an action which Fanning had taken on his own initiative in June 1789. Soon afterwards, in a last gasp of the old factional warfare of the 1780's, a pro-Patterson group of merchant proprietors (led by John Cambridge, William Bowley, and John Hill), insisting they were being persecuted by the vengeful Stewart clan, brought a series of complaints against Fanning and his leading officers before the Privy Council in 1791. The charges against Stewart - of using his office for political purposes by perverting law in his judgements, of disregarding and refusing evidence, of condoning the malpractice of Aplin (now attorney general), of misdirecting and influencing juries - were not always well

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documented. But the complainants had a far better case against Stewart than against the other officers, and they might have had more success with the chief justice had they not alleged a conspiracy they could not prove. Thus, only three years after his reinstatement, Stewart was saved by the excesses of his opponents. With Fanning, Aplin, and son-in-law William Townshend, the chief justice was exonerated by the Privy Council in 1792. He had once again managed to survive.

Despite his exoneration and an increasingly close political alliance with Fanning in the 1790's, Stewart continued to come under considerable criticism for judicial partiality. The fact that one son (Charles) was clerk of the Supreme Court, and another (Jack) its most frequent customer either as a plaintiff or defendant, clearly made the chief justice vulnerable. What eventually brought his resignation, however, was a lengthy legal struggle with James William Montgomery. The issue was Stewart's lease of 1,000 acres on Lot 34, for which he had never paid any rental. James DOUGLAS, Montgomery's agent, took Stewart to court in 1797, but complained he could get no justice. Although Montgomery was prepared to compromise, he was enraged when Stewart sued him in the Court of Chancery in 1798 on the basis of uncorroborated statements and half-truths about the initial agreement and subsequent negotiations with Montgomery. The Montgomery - Stewart dispute got entangled with larger political issues on the Island, including the escheat movement (which the Stewarts, with an eye to personal gain, were supporting), the dismissal of Attorney General Aplin, the attacks on Captain John MACDONALD of Glenaladale, and the shuffling of Aplin's replacement John WENTWORTH out of his post after only a few months in office. Montgomery, who for some years had been Scotland's chief legal officer, was not to be out-manoeuvred by a colonial judge. In 1801, he wrote Fanning that the chief justice "most likely thinks his power and Influence will prevent any Decree being recovered against him, and that he will tire me out, and make me drop my Action." Insisting "this is not a good Idea in a Chief Justice," Montgomery threatened to bring the proceedings to England, where "they will exhibit a Picture, if the same System is continued, that never before Appeared in any English Judicature." But Stewart had been induced the previous year to step down as chief justice before his activities led to yet another Whitehall investigation of the Fanning administration. He remained a member of the Council until his death in Charlottetown in 1805. He was survived by a large family of sons and sons-in-law who continued to dominate Island politics for a generation. Whatever his achievements as a judge, Stewart founded a political dynasty."

The Last Will and Testament of Peter Stewart, 1725 - 10 Nov 1805.

In the Name of God Amen, I Peter Stewart of Prince Edward Island North America Esqr. being weak in Body, but of sound Mind Memory and understanding do Make and Publish this My last Will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say - First I give and devise to my oldest son John Stewart all my Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments situate and parcel of Lot or Township No 48 in the said Island, excepting such parts thereof as by this my last Will and Testament shall be otherwise disposed of, to hold to him the said John Stewart and the heirs male of his

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Body and Bodies of said and the several and respective heirs of the Body and Bodies of said Sons. Then I give and devise to my Daughter Annabella, the Lands and premises situate on Lot 18 now let to and in the possession of John Lawler, John Merchland, Peter Heron and Archibald McKay, to hold to her and the heirs of her Body lawfully to be begotten. Then I give and devise to my Daughter Mary the Lands and premises on Lot No. 18 now let and in the possession of Howlan, John and Angus MacLellan to hold to her and the heirs of her Body lawfully to be begotten - and in case both or other of my said Daughters Annabella and Mary shall die without having been married, then my Will is and I give and devise the Lands of such of them as shall die unmarried to my son John and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten and for want of such issue then I give and devise the same to my said Sons Charles Robert & James successively and in remainder the one after the other and the several and respective Heirs Male of their Bodies lawfully issuing. Then - I give and devise to my Daughter Penelope Wife of James McNutt all the Lands lying between Roderick Morrisons farm and the Lands formerly Conveyed by me to her use under the same limitations and trusts as are expressed and Contained in the Conveyance of the said Lands.

Then I give and devise to my son James Two Hundred Acres of Land part of Lot 48 and adjoining the Lands belonging to Collector Townshend - to hold to him and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully issuing, and in case he shall die without being married then, I give and devise the same to my Son John Stewart and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully issuing, and in default of such issue then to my Sons Charles and Robert in succession and remainder and the respective heirs of their Bodies lawfully issuing.

Then I give and devise to my son Robert the farm on Lot 48 of which he has been sometime in possession containing Two hundred Acres to hold to him and the heirs of his Body lawfully issuing and in default of such issue then to my Sons John, Charles, James in succession and remainder and the respective heirs of their Bodies lawfully issuing.

Then I give and devise to my Daughter Margaret wife to the Reverend Mr. DesBrisay all the Lands lying between Mr. Cambridges Lands on Lot 48 and the Lands devised to my son Robert to hold to her and to her heirs and assigns forever.

Then I give and devise to my sons John and Charles all the rest residues and remainder of my Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments on Lot No. 18 or wheresoever situated and not herein before devised, to the intend and purpose of providing a decent Maintenance and support for their Brother Peter my youngest son for and during his natural Life, and after his decease I give and devise the same to my said sons John and Charles and the Heirs of their Bodies to be equally divided among them. My Will nevertheless is and the foregoing several devises are upon the express condition, that my said Sons and Daughters who are Benefitted thereby shall and do according to and in proportion to the value of their several devises pay to my present wife Sarah the sum of Forty pounds Yearly and every Year for and during her Natural life to be taken and accepted by her for and in lieu of Dower in the Estates and premises, whereof I am possessed.

I hereby charge my personal Estate with the payment of a Debt due to David

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Simpson Merchant in Island and I appoint the Reverend Theophilus DesBrisay, my said sons John, Charles and Robert, Executors of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I the said Peter Stewart have to each Sheet of this my last Will and testament, contained in two sheets of paper set my hand to the last page thereof being the Sixth, my Seal also, this thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and three.

Sgd. Peter Stewart

Signed, Sealed and Published and Declared by the said Peter Stewart as and for his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us, who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed Our Names as Witnesses.

-
Sgd. Spencer Crane
Charles Stewart
Margaret DesBrisay
C. Stewart
Jno. Bovyer

No. 1

A Codicil to be added to the last Will and Testament of Peter Stewart before named. I the before named Peter Stewart having thought fit to make some alterations in the disposition of my Estate within mentioned do hereby declare my further Will is and I give and devise to my son in law the Reverend Mr. DesBrisay one of the Lots of marsh Land at Fullertons Marsh being the uppermost division and marked No. 1 together with three hundred and twenty acres of upland in the rear of the same to hold to him and his Heirs Male lawfully issuing. Then I give and devise to my son Robert another Lot of the said Marsh marked No. two together with three hundred and twenty acres of upland in the rear of the same to hold to him and his Heirs Male lawfully issuing, failing such issue then to my sons John Charles & James successively & in remainder & their respective heirs lawfully issuing. Then I give and devise to my daughter Penelope two hundred acres of woodland on Lot 18 in addition to what she is Otherwise entitled to, in such situation as she shall think fit to hold to her & heirs lawfully issuing. And My further Will is that instead of the devise within mentioned to be made to my sons John & Charles jointly for the purpose of providing a maintenance & support for my son Peter, I give and devise for that purpose the remainder of the Tract of land on Lot 18 which I got from my Brother undisposed of together Eight hundred Acres of the Allanby division of the said Lot near to the Beach Point - the remainder of my Lands on the said Lot I give and devise to my son Charles and his heirs lawfully issuing. And I do hereby declare that my said Will hereto annexed and this Codicil which I write shall be added thereto and deemed part thereof do contain my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have to this Codicil set my hand & Seal this thirteenth day of April 1804.

Signed Sealed & Published by the Sd. Peter Stewart as and for a Codicil to be added to & made part of his last Will & Testament in the presence of us who in his

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presence & that of each other have subscribed our names.

Sgd. Jno. Boyver, Ketty Stewart, Neil Beaton. Sgd. Peter Stewart. (Seal)

No. 2

A Codicil to be added to the Will of Peter Stewart of Prince Edward Island Esqr. Having considered that my son Robert has lived with me for so long a space of time during which he has been of great service to me. My Will is and I do hereby give and devise to my said son Robert the Mansion House and premises wherein I now reside together with three hundred and fifty Acres of Land which I Will make to be the cotent of the farm. To hold the said premises to my son Robert and his heirs lawfully to be begotten, and failing of such issue then I give and devise the same to my sons John Charles and James successively and in remainder the one after the Other and their respective heirs lawfully issuing.

And my Will is that this Codicil being the second be added to and made a part of My said last Will and Testament and together with the Codicil annexed thereto, do contain my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have to this Codicil Set my hand and Seal this thirteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and four.

Sgd. Peter Stewart (Seal)

Signed Sealed & Published by the said Peter Stewart as and for a Codicil to be added to and made a part of his last Will and testament in presence of us who in his presence and in presence of each other have subscribed our names as Witnesses.

Sgd. Jno. Boyver, Ketty Stewart, Neil Beaton.

No. 3

Whereas since the Execution of the foregoing Will & the two foregoing Codicils my son James hath lately died in the West Indies, My Will therefore is and I hereby give and devise the Tract of land formerly devised to my said son to my daughters Annabella and Mary to be equally divided between them to hold to them and their respective heirs lawfully issuing and failing of such issue then to my sons John Charles and Robert in succession and in remainder and their respective heirs Lawfully issuing. And my Will is that this be added to and with the two preceeding Codicils be made a part of my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have to this Codicil set my hand and seal this Sixteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and four. Sgd. Peter Stewart (Seal)

Peter married **Helen MACKINNON**, daughter of **John MACKINNON** and **Margaret MACLEOD**, on 10 Jan 1758. Helen died about 1770 in SCO, UK. They had seven children: **John, Charles, Margaret, Annabella, Penelope, Robert and Flora**.

Marriage Notes: From MacLeod: married Peter Stuart, Provost of Campbeltown, son of the Rev. Charles Stuart, minister of the First Charge, Campbeltown, and his wife Annabella, daughter of John Campbell of Kildalloig, Chamberlain of Kintyre, with issue.

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3-**John STEWART** was born about 1758 in Kintyre, Argyllshire, SCO, UK, died on 22 Jun 1834 in Mount Stewart, PE, CAN aged about 76, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Another name for John was Hellfire Jack.

Death Notes: Lot 37

From "Miscellany of PEI newspapers" on The Island Register website:

Died on the 22nd of June at his residence Mount Stewart in Prince Edward's Island, John Stewart Esq., late Deputy Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces and Marshall of the Court of Vice Admiralty in the Island of Newfoundland, and for many years Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Receiver General of His Majesty's Quit Rents in the former Island.

This Gentleman was the legal claimant to the ancient Title of the Earls of Orkney; he was closely allied to the Highland Chieftain George Ranald McDonald of the ancient and legitimate race of Clanranald, and was grandson of the late Highland Chieftain Mackinnon of Mackinnon who rallied and fought under the banners of Prince Charles Stewart on the plains of Preston Pans and Culloden in 1745.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground.

Tombstone Inscription:

"To the memory of John Stewart, of Mount Stewart, Esquire, Deputy Paymaster general of H.M. Forces, and collector General of Quit Rents in this Island, who departed this life the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1834, aged 76 years"

General Notes: From The Dictionary of Canadian Biography, by F.L. Pigot:

"STEWART, JOHN, army officer, politician, office holder, and author; b. c. 1758 in Kintyre, Scotland, eldest son of Peter Stewart and Helen MacKinnon; m. first 24 April 1780 Hannah Turner in Charlottetown; m. secondly 29 May 1817 Mary Ann James in St John's; m. thirdly 17 June 1832 Mary Rain; father of two sons and two daughters; d. 22 June 1834 at his estate, Mount Stewart, P.E.I.

John Stewart arrived on St John's (Prince Edward) Island in November 1775 with his father, recently appointed chief justice of the colony, his brother Charles, and several other family members. The American revolution had broken out, and he soon obtained a lieutenancy in the military corps raised by Administrator Phillips Callbeck for the defence of the Island. In the fall of 1779 a ship carrying part of a Hessian regiment was forced to land by a gale, and Stewart was appointed acting commissary to the troops.

He first came to political prominence as an opponent of Governor Walter Patterson, with whom the Stewart family had fallen out. As chief justice, Peter Stewart sat on the Council, and during the 1784 election campaign for the House of Assembly, the Stewarts used their knowledge of an impending, but as yet unannounced, tax with great effectiveness. Patterson reported that John Stewart,

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"a very intemperate young man ... by every artifice in his power infused into the people's minds the dread of a general tax. " Almost two-thirds of the members elected were of the anti-Patterson party, and when the assembly met on 6 March John Stewart was chosen speaker. This first taste of office was brief, for Patterson shortly dissolved the house and called another election which, with the aid of an influx of loyalist voters, he won. Stewart lost his seat. When the new assembly met in 1785, it was discovered that the journals of the previous session were but copies of the originals and that " matters of the highest tendency " had been either totally omitted or mutilated to such a degree that they could scarcely be understood. An investigation revealed that the journals had been recopied under Stewart's direction, apparently " to prejudice the Governor in the minds of His Majesty's ministers. "

In fact, Patterson was already in trouble with London for disobeying instructions and was doomed despite the discovery of Stewart's little conspiracy. He was dismissed in 1787 and replaced by Edmund Fanning, who allied himself with the Stewarts and their friends. With their help, in 1790 he finally secured the election of an assembly subservient to his wishes. John Stewart, who had been successful in 1787 and again in 1790, was chosen speaker of this house in 1795 and held the position until 1801. Even more important was his appointment to the influential post of receiver general of quitrents in 1790. When he had solicited this post originally, he had found himself in competition with Robert GRAY, Fanning's private secretary, but he had succeeded in obtaining it through the interest of Lord Frederick Campbell in Britain.

In 1789 Stewart had become the neighbour of another turbulent Islander, John MacDonald of Glenaladale, by purchasing part of Lot 37. There, on a rising stretch of ground overlooking the Hillsborough River, he built his country home, Mount Stewart. The formidable Glenaladale, no friend of the Stewarts, was the proprietor of Lot 36. In 1797, as the movement for escheat of the lands on which proprietors had not fulfilled the terms of their grant gained fresh momentum, Glenaladale complained of a " Levelling Party" whose object was to prevent the settlement of the lands and thereby make them liable for escheat. When pressed to reveal the names of the members of the supposed party, he obliquely mentioned Stewart, among others. Stewart disclaimed all knowledge of a levelling party; however, he declared that he had noticed a recent revival of the subject of escheat. This, he felt, was due to the machinations of Glenaladale himself, who was endeavouring to gain the confidence of the proprietors in Britain for the furtherance of his views against the local government- On one occasion in the winter of 1797-98, Stewart insulted Glenaladale in the streets of Charlottetown and Glenaladale attacked his tormentor with a small dirk. Bound up " in two heavy watch coats and loaded with other defenses from the cold, so as to be scarcely able to move," Glenaladale would have been unable to withstand the pressure from Stewart's "Prodigious long cut-and-thrust sword, " he later declared had his opponent's sword arm not trembled. As it was the combatants were parted before any injury was done. The feud, however, continued.

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In 1802 Glenaladale, in London at the time, horrified to learn that John Stewart, also in London was to return to the Island with powers to prosecute for arrears of quitrents. He predicted that his own wife and children would shortly be " without a house to shelter them or a bed to lie upon ... and without a bit of bread to eat. " Events did not move that swiftly. Upon his arrival Stewart did commence proceedings against a number of the defaulters and, having obtained the requisite court judgements, eventually made his report to the Colonial Office. In the mean time, however, a change of administration had taken place in London, and he received no directions to proceed further. A compromise in 1803 on the matter of quitrents owing satisfied the Stewarts and began their turn away from the escheat movement.

In 1804, the year Joseph Frederick Wallet DESBARRES was appointed to succeed Fanning, John Stewart left the Island to take up duties as paymaster general of the British forces in Newfoundland. He held this office until it was abolished in 1817. An important event of these years was the publication in 1806 of his book, *An account of Prince Edward Island*. This work won for its author the distinction of being the first Island historian. Its chief value today is the description it gives of the natural history of the colony at an early period. Of blueberries, Stewart notes: "A gallon of spirits resembling gin in flavour has been distilled from a bushel of them. In some districts they are in such plenty as to furnish the swine with their chief food for several weeks. " The work is intelligently written, gives evidence of keen powers of observation, and reveals genuine attachment to the Island and interest in its development.

Stewart earned a reputation for acquisitiveness regarding land. In 1795, alleging that the laying out of lots (done by Charles Morris) almost 30 years before was in error, he had had the boundary between Lot 37 and Lot 38 resurveyed. The new survey, conducted by his brother-in-law, had assigned much additional territory to Stewart. The matter, however, became the subject of interminable litigation. On a visit to the Island Stewart gained fresh hope of a determination when he found that a bill had been proposed that would take the final settlement of boundaries out of the lieutenant governor's hands. DesBarres felt insulted by the bill because of his past career as a surveyor, and he managed to have the measure rejected by the assembly.

As early as 1807 Stewart was intriguing for DesBarres's recall. He advised Colonial Secretary Lord Castlereagh that even a cursory consideration of the colony's affairs would lead his lordship to conclude that he ought "to provide the Island with a new Governor. " The Stewarts were no longer in favour of escheat, having by this time acquired an interest in the status quo, and they no doubt feared that under the influence of the Loyal Electors DesBarres would support land reform. The proprietors in Britain secured DesBarres's dismissal in 1812 and his successor, Charles Douglass Smith, arrived the following year.

At this period the Colonial Office was engaged in preparing a new scale of quitrents for the Island, and in 1816 Smith, under instructions from London, summoned John Stewart from Newfoundland to prepare an account of his

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receipts and expenditures as receiver general of quitrents. Although ill, Stewart did as he was bidden. He was also forced to resign the post; declaring that he was in great pain, he said he was going away, "most probably never to see the Island again. "

By 1823, however, Smith was advising the Colo-nial Office that "John Stewart, of political notoriety during the time of my two immediate predecessors, has chosen to resume his practice of agitating the public mind. " It could not be said that Stewart's behaviour was unprovoked. In 1822 Smith had renewed his efforts to have arrears of quitrents collected. When requests failed, John Edward CARMICHAEL, who was Smith's son-in-law and the acting receiver general of quitrents, took a distress on the estates of Donald McDonald, the son of Glenaladale, and John Stewart for non-payment. He then proceeded into the eastern district of Kings County, where the greatest number of small proprietors resided, with a demand for their respective arrears.

Stewart experienced no difficulty in obtaining signatures to a petition calling upon John MacGregor, the high sheriff, to convene meetings to consider the lieutenant governor's behaviour. Although he dismissed MacGregor, Smith permitted the gatherings, the most important of which was held in Queen's Square, Charlottetown, in March 1823. There, a series of resolutions covering "upwards of thirty pages of foolscap paper" was moved by Stewart and seconded by McDonald. Highly critical of Smith's administration, the resolutions had been framed at numerous meetings presided over by Stewart. Petitions were subsequently prepared asking for Smith's recall and were circulated across the Island. It was intended that Stewart should be sent to England to work for the removal of the lieutenant governor.

On the pretext that some of the charges in the complaints were libellous, Smith moved to apprehend Stewart. On the night of 14 Oct. 1823 a search was made of his haunts in Charlottetown, but to no avail. A trip to Mount Stewart proved equally futile. Stewart had effected his escape, having been shipped from the Island, according to tradition, in a cask as produce.

On 21 Oct. 1824 Stewart, his popularity at its height, returned to Charlottetown accompanied by the new lieutenant governor, John Ready. At a great victory celebration held at the Wellington Hotel, Stewart, who presided, spoke of "the general joy which His Excellency's arrival diffused throughout the Island. " His words were reinforced by the "joyous acclamations" of the crowds who surrounded the building until a late hour.

His return to the Island being permanent, Stewart began collecting offices. Elected in 1824, he became speaker of the assembly in 1825 and in 1828 was reappointed receiver general of quitrents. He was speaker until 1830 and receiver until his death. The post of collector of customs eluded him. After a bitter struggle for it with his nephew Theophilus DesBrisay Jr, which he seemed to have won, a ruling of the customs department precluded him from receiving it because of his age. It went instead to John Stewart, son of Charles. Stewart is associated with the founding of the Kirk of St. James, the first Presbyterian church in

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Charlottetown. In June 1825 a meeting was held at the court-house with Stewart as chairman and it was resolved that a clergyman should be obtained, a suitable building erected, and a subscription opened to obtain funds. Stewart headed the subscription committee, and a considerable sum was contributed on the spot. The church was opened for worship in 1828.

Stewart is sometimes taxed with religious bigotry for his stand on the enfranchisement of Roman Catholics. Although they made up about half of the Island's population, they did not have the vote. When a bill to remove this civil disability was brought before the assembly in 1827, members were equally divided on the issue and Stewart, as speaker, cast his vote in the negative. Thus, until 1829, when the Island was ordered by Britain to give full political rights to members of that religion, it remained the only British North American colony to have an assembly for which Catholics could not vote. It is not known whether Stewart genuinely believed that the enfranchisement of Catholics was beyond the assembly's power or whether he was motivated by a fear that Catholics would strengthen the forces of the escheat movement.

After 1830 Stewart took little part in public affairs but "lived retired at his beautiful residence of Mount Stewart, " according to Charlottetown's Royal Gazette. The house itself was destroyed by fire in the 19th century; however, the magnificent view of the Hillsborough and Pisquid rivers is probably not greatly altered. In the distance stood the Roman Catholic chapel at St. Andrews, the seat of Bishop Angus Bernard MACEACHERN. According to tradition, Stewart sometimes invited that prelate to accompany him to Charlottetown in his large boat, rowed by retainers in Highland costume with a piper in the bow.

On 3 May 1834 an inquisition de lunatico inquirendo was held at Mount Stewart to ascertain Stewart's mental state. The investigation was the result of struggle between two individuals for the role of Stewart's attorney. The jury's verdict was that "John Stewart now is, and hath been for the last eight months past, of unsound mind, and incapable of transacting, business, and ... during that time he did not enjoy lucid intervals. " Stewart died at his home on 22 June. reportedly of a surfeit of fat meat.

It is unfortunate that much of the surviving record pertaining to this remarkable man consists of the violent diatribes of his enemies. The record reveals him to have been one of the most tempestuous figures, ever to agitate the political life of Prince Edward Island. Yet, the same record, biased as it is, discloses one who had a genuine love for his adopted homeland and was prepared to go to extraordinary lengths to rid it of an unpopular administration. As he once said of himself, he was not a " good natured man by no means addicted to quarrelling. " Neither was he one whose sole mission in life was the execution of mischief."

Additional research by F.L. Pigot:

"On June 17, 1832, Stewart married Mary Rain, his second wife, Mary Ann, having died on May 10 of the same year. A daughter, Marguerite, later Mrs. John Stephens, was born the following year. Children of previous marriages were

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Magdalen, who became the wife of George Birnie, Stewart's London agent, and Captain Henry Stewart who predeceased his father. There was also a natural son, John, who died at Indian River on July 7, 1845. Shortly before his death an Inquisition de Lunatico Inquirendo declared Stewart to be of unsound mind. He died at Mount Stewart on June 22, 1834 and was buried in the old Elm Avenue Cemetery* in Charlottetown." (*now the Old Protestant Burying Ground)

John married **Hannah TURNER**, daughter of **Capt. George TURNER** and **Unknown**, on 24 Apr 1780 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Hannah died in 1816 in Antigonish, NS, CAN. They had three children: **Magdalen, Henry** and **John**.

Marriage Notes: They were married by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Death Notes: She was lost in a shipwreck in the Northumberland Strait.

General Notes: Hi Don

I have made a breakthrough in my Wright genealogy which will apply to your Stewarts.

The source of the Turner girls, Hannah and Susanna, wives of of Hellfire Jack and Thomas Wright has long been a mystery. I have now discovered that Susanna had a sister Margaret Turner, wife of Capt Thomas Thompson of Portsmouth New Hampshire. Thomas Wright worked out of Portsmouth, headquarters for Hollands Survey 1772-73. The Turner girls were daughters of Capt George Turner of Boston. I can only surmise that Susanna came to Portsmouth with her sister where she met Thomas Wright. Subsequently Hannah must have come to PEI with Susanna where she met Hellfire Jack. There are records of Hannah Turner in Charlottetown as late as 1778. This would agree with your marriage date to Jack Stewart of 1780. I still have research to do on Capt Turner of Boston. Do you have info on the descendants of John and Hannah beyond what is shown in the Island Register? Are you by any chance in this category? My book should be out soon, I have had soft ware problems getting it ready for the publisher, which has delayed it for a few months.

Best regards

George

4-**Magdalen STEWART** was born about 1788, died on 21 Aug 1865 aged about 77, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground.

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Magdalen married **George BIRNIE**, son of **Alexander BIRNIE** and **Anne BAYLEY**, in 1810. George was born in 1786, died on 30 Oct 1863 aged 77, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. They had six children: **Anne Bayley Stephen Stewart, Alexander, Helen Stewart, Elizabeth Magdalen, Martha "Matilda"** and **George**.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground.

General Notes: George Birnie (1786-1863) was part of the London mercantile firm of Alexander Birnie and Company which also operated the Waters & Birnie enterprise in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Birnie arrived on the Island in 1809 and the following year married Magdalen Stewart, daughter of John "Hellfire Jack" Stewart, owner of Mt. Stewart in Lot 37 for whom Birnie acted as London agent. In 1813 he returned to England where he remained until 1840 when he returned permanently to the Island. During those years there were a succession of agents who handled his business, land, and legal affairs.

Excerpt of letter from John Stewart to his son-in-law after the birth of their daughter Helen:

"return to you many thanks for thinking of my dear mother in giving her name to your daughter. She was one of the best human beings in her time in this world and all the misfortunes of her family may be justly attributed to her early separation from them."

This letter is in the possession of Thomas Woodman Stewart, the excerpt was hand-copied by Donald Lowe during a visit to Tom's home, Oct 2002.

4-Captain Henry STEWART 1st Ceylon Regt. died on 27 Mar 1814 in Ceylon, India.

General Notes: His father must have purchased a commission for him in the Ceylon Regiment. He was listed as First Lieutenant (29-12-1804) in the 2nd Ceylon Regt. He sailed from England on the ship "Windham" (later used to transport troops to Australia and back to India) arriving 13-7-1805 and being attached to the 2nd Ceylon Regt, Colombo. He was posted to Trincomalee as Fort Adjutant 1-2-1808. Henry was promoted to Captain 1-11-1810, and transferred to the 1st Ceylon Regt.

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Henry married **Louisa Ann COLEBROOKE**, daughter of **Col. George COLEBROOKE** and **Unknown**, in Dec 1807 in Colombo, India. Louisa was born about 1789, was baptized on 26 Jan 1790 in Vesperry, Madras, India, and died on 29 May 1867 in Horsham, West Sussex, ENG, UK aged about 78. They had one daughter: **Helen Olympia**.

Baptism Notes: Baptism record: (26/1/1790 ref. N/2/11/61) "Louisa Ann, in Vesperry, Madras, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colebrooke."

Death Notes: She died at age 78.

General Notes: The 1851 England Census for Tonbridge, Southborough shows James Bremridge, Barrister, as Head of Household. Dame Louisa A. Colebrooke is shown as his wife. John T. Ling, married and age 27 is a visitor. Other visitors are Diana Littler, unmarried born in East Indies, Delhi; Marion Ling, age 20 and married; Felicite Gordon age 14 adopted and unmarried. Also visiting is Louisa Walthew age 50, an unmarried schoolmistress, plus two servants.

4-**John STEWART Jr.** was born in 1803 and died on 7 Jul 1845 in Indian River, PE, CAN aged 42.

General Notes: "John and Barbara lived in Bedeque for a short time before moving in 1835 or 1836 to Oyster Cove where they settled on land owned or leased by Barbara's parents. John is believed to have been the first postmaster in the area of what is now Hamilton. John and Barbara Stewart both died at a relatively early age, leaving parentless a young family of five."

From the will of his father John "Hellfire Jack":

"Item. I give and bequeath a Tract of land in the said Island. Twelve Hundred Acres of Lot or Township Number Three Still unoccupied and unimproved to my natural Son John Stewart of Lot or Township number Twenty Six in fee simple and entirely at his own disposal."

John married **Barbara RAMSAY**, daughter of **Malcolm RAMSAY** and **Ann Agnes MACNEILL**. Barbara was born on 15 Aug 1804 in Indian River, PE, CAN and died in 1843 aged 39. They had five children: **John, William A., Charles H., Magdalene "Lena"** and **Mary Ann**.

John next married **Mary Ann JAMES** on 29 May 1817 in St. John's, NF, CAN. Mary was born about 1786, died on 10 May 1832 aged about 46, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground.

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John next married **Mary RAIN** on 10 Jun 1832 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Mary was born about 1814. They had one daughter: **Marguerite**.

Marriage Notes: Royal Gazette June 10, 1832.

Married at St. Paul's Church, Charlotte-Town on Sunday last, by the Reverend L.C. Jenkins, John Stewart of Mount Stewart, Esq., to Miss Mary Raine.

4-**Marguerite STEWART** was born on 20 Oct 1833 in Mount Stewart, PE, CAN.

Marguerite married **John STEPHENS**.

3-**Charles STEWART Attorney-General** was born about 1759 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK, died on 6 Jan 1813 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged about 54, and was buried on 10 Jan 1813 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Death Notes: Will: Probate granted, 10 Feb 1813, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.¹⁶ I Charles Stewart of Charlotte Town in Prince Edward Island considering the great uncertainty of Human Life do make and Publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following: First I will that my Son John do as soon as possible collect all debts due to me wheresoever or howsoever Situated and to Pay all my Just debts; and as to my Estate which shall Remain I give devise the same both real and Personal to my Dearly beloved wife, Mary Stewart giving her full power to dispose of the same from time to time as she may cause, for the purpose of Enabling her to maintain and bring up our Family Lamenting that her means are not more ample. I appoint my said wife Executrix considering that my Son John will take all trouble off her hands, and I request him to act in every respect according to the trust I repose in his affection and duty towards myself, his Mother ~ Sisters and Brothers - his brother Theophilus with whose conduct though so young I have reason to be much satisfied with, will find out almost all the accounts and papers - and I trust to the advice of their relations in any points which may be difficult for them to arrange. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal at Charlotte Town this Twenty fourth day of November in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight-hundred and Twelve. Signed sealed published and Declared by the Testator as his last Will and Testament in our presence who have herunto subscribed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other

M Debrisay
M De St Croix
Magdalen Stewart

C. Stewart LS
Compared with the original - Probate granted to the Executrix the 10th February

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1813 on the Oath of Margaret De St. Croix a Subscribing Witness - Robert Gray, Judge of Probate.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground, Elm Avenue.

General Notes: From The Dictionary of Canadian Biography:

"STEWART, CHARLES, office holder, lawyer, politician, army officer, and land agent; b. c.1759 in Campbelltown, Scotland, second son of Peter STEWART and Helen MacKinnon; d. 6 Jan 1813 in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

In 1775 Charles Stewart accompanied his family to St. John's (Prince Edward Island), where his father had been appointed chief justice. A collector of offices - frequently as a deputy doing the work of others - he received his first appointments in 1784, as deputy surveyor of pines for the Island and deputy mustermaster of the disbanded troops and loyalists both on the Island and Nova Scotia. That same year he assisted his father and his elder brother, John, in their successful opposition to Lieutenant Governor Walter Patterson in the House of assembly elections, and was admitted an attorney before his father's Supreme Court. About this time as well he married Mary, daughter of Thomas DESBRISAY, thus cementing an alliance (initiated by his sister Margaret and Theophilus DesBrisay) between the Island's two most extensive families; the couple were to have 13 children.

Charles' career received a considerable boost during the administration of Lieutenant Governor Edmund FANNING, a 17-year period in the course of which the Stewart clan became closely associated with the executive. First elected to the assembly in 1790 from Prince County, he served in 1797 on the committee which reported on Island settlement and recommended that the proprietors either be compelled to fulfil the terms of their grants or have their lots escheated and regranted to residents. This stand assured him easy re-election in 1803 and 1806.

Although in 1800 Attorney General John WENTWORTH dismissed Stewart as deputy clerk of the Supreme Court for neglect of duty, he was still a principal office holder, having obtained posts as acting clerk of the Council (where he deputized for his father-in-law), coroner of the crown, clerk of the errors, registrar in Chancery, receiver of inland duties, overseer of working parties for the engineering department, assistant acting engineer, and lieutenant (later captain) in one of the Island's fencible companies. According to one hostile observer, John Hill, Stewart "had a share" in "all the disputes in the Island," generally as "the Governor's Agent and Messenger, when any particular plan was to be set on foot, in which the Governor did not care to appear himself." The loss of his Supreme Court appointment proved to be a blessing in disguise: by 1802 Stewart was again practising before the courts as an attorney, and he ultimately made a reputation as

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one of the most able lawyers on the Island.

When in 1804 John Stewart left to become paymaster general to the forces in Newfoundland, Charles became his brother's deputy as receiver of quitrents. Moreover, absentee landowners increasingly turned to him as their local agent, since by this time the Stewarts had made peace with the proprietors in Britain and had become the backbone of their opposition to the administration of Lieutenant Governor Joseph Frederick Wallet DesBarres. The Stewart faction and the proprietors feared that DesBarres would reopen the land question on the Island, which had been solved to their satisfaction in 1803 with a compromise on the issue of quitrents in arrears. In 1807 Charles was appointed solicitor general, and the success of his career was assured that same year when the Island's principal absentee landholder, the Earl of Selkirk [DOUGLAS], began to put his business into Stewart's hands. On his visits to the Island in 1803 and 1804 Selkirk had been impressed with Stewart's efficiency and knowledge, and by 1810 he was prepared to turn management of his extensive estates over to the Charlottetown attorney. Added to Stewart's other agencies - which included work for the Dundas, Ellice, and Montgomery family interests - the Selkirk connection made him, as he was described in 1810, the "first employed man of business on the Island."

When Attorney General Peter MAGOWAN died in 1810, Stewart was an obvious candidate to replace him. DesBarres opposed Stewart on the grounds that he had only a local education, which afforded "but little knowledge in theory and still less in practice." But the British proprietors were frightened by James Bardin Palmer, the lieutenant governor's candidate, and, led by Selkirk, succeeded in gaining Stewart the appointment and forcing an investigation of the Loyal Electors, a society that Palmer had helped to organize. This group had entered the political fray in the elections of 1806 in opposition to the official clique, known by its enemies as the "cabal," which had long dominated Island politics and of which Stewart was now the acknowledged leader. Soon after Stewart became Attorney General, a packet containing protested bills of exchange drawn by Palmer was placed on the doorstep of his house with the message "Now have at him, Amen - Peter M'Auslane Esq." M'Auslane denied vehemently any involvement in the incident, which nevertheless contributed to a rapidly escalating political crisis. In a hotly contested election in 1812 Stewart was defeated as a candidate for the House of Assembly. Though the Loyal Electors managed to increase their representation, they could not counteract the influence of the proprietors in Britain: DesBarres was recalled in August 1812 and Palmer was stripped of all his public offices. While these events were taking place Stewart was ordered to attend the September session of the House of Assembly to answer questions about his conduct. He refused, according to one witness replying he would be "damned if he would attend the House." In ill health, he died soon afterwards.

Charles Stewart and his brother John had been an effective partnership for many

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years in furthering the family's economic and political interests. Unlike John, whose personal notoriety and hot temper had brought him the sobriquet "Hellfire Jack," Charles was a man who preferred to work quietly behind the scenes rather than in the public eye. His epitaph was pronounced by his close friend Caesar Colclough, who described him as a man "intimately acquainted with the Private Thoughts of any individual on the Island as well as his circumstances." In contrast to most Island politicians, Stewart was a political manager and did not profit personally from his activities; he died in penury, leaving a large family who lived in poverty for many years."

Charles married **Mary DESBRISAY**, daughter of **Lt. Gov. Thomas de la Cour DESBRISAY** and **Ellen LANDERS**, in Chester, ENG, UK. Mary was born about 1764 in Thurles, Tipperary, IRE, UK, died on 16 Mar 1847 in Charlottetown, Queens, PE, CAN aged about 83, and was buried on 21 Mar 1847 in Charlottetown, Queens, PE, CAN. They had 15 children: **Thomas W., Charles, John, Peter DesBrisay, Ellen, Frederick Augustus Bowes, Mary, Magdalen, Elizabeth, Theophilus, Robert, George, Edmund Fanning, William** and **Margaret**.

Birth Notes: She died at age 83.

Death Notes: From The Islander, 18 Mar 1847, page 3:

Died

In Charlottetown, on Tuesday last, the 16th inst., in the 84th year of her age, **MARY**, relict of the late **CHARLES STEWART**, Esq., Attorney General, and second daughter of the late Colonel Desbrisay, formerly Lieutenant Governor of this Island.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground. By Rev. L.C. Jenkins. The entry in the parish register says:

Mary, relict of the late Charles Stewart, Esqr., Attorney Gen'l, died March 16th 1847 aged 83 years and was buried on the 21st.

4-Captain Thomas W. STEWART died on 13 Jun 1837 in Dublin, IRE.

Death Notes: No age given at death. Late of 46th Regiment and one of the Captains of the Royal Hospital in Dublin. He had entered the army at the age of 14 years. He was the third son of the late Charles Stewart.

General Notes: He had been a Captain in the 46th Regiment from which he retired a short time before on his appointment as one of the Captains of the Royal Hospital in Dublin.

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4-**Charles STEWART Jr.** He never married and had no children.

General Notes: At the time of his father's death he was a lieutenant on half pay from the Nova Scotia Fencibles in which he had served during the American Revolution. He resided in Rose Bank.

4-**John STEWART** died on 2 Apr 1841 in London, ENG, UK. He never married and had no children.

Death Notes: In Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, London, after a long illness, John Stewart, Esq., formerly Collector of her Majesty's Customs in this Isle.

4-**Lieut. Col. Peter DesBrisay STEWART** was born in 1785 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 1 Nov 1867 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 82, and was buried on 4 Nov 1867 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Death Notes: Death of Lieut. Col. Peter Desbrisay Stewart, from Pollard's Historical Sketches, p. 197 - 198.

The next death to record is that of the late Adjutant General Lieut. Colonel Peter D. Stewart, which sad event took place on November 1st, 1867, at his residence, Spring Park. Colonel Stewart was born in Charlottetown in 1785, where his days ended at the age of eighty-two years. At the age of fourteen he obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery, and as an officer of that regiment first performed garrison duty in the fortification of his native town. England being at war, young Stewart was present with the armament against Copenhagen in 1807. After a long service he retired from the army and returned to the land of his birth. Here on the retirement of Colonel Swabey, as the Adjutant General of Militia in 1859, Colonel Stewart received that appointment, in which he served to the period of his death. In connection with the venerable gentleman's journey through this life, we shall mention a most melancholy accident which happened in the year 1829. During that period, Captain Stewart was on garrison duty with his battery at Halifax, N.S., while Mrs. Stewart and family were passing the winter and spring at Charlottetown. On the 15th May, the family at the usual hour having retired to rest in apparent security from trouble, were awakened from their repose by the loud barking of their dog; in ascertaining the cause of this, the house was discovered to be on fire. The alarm being given the inmates were instantly removed in safety, except a little girl aged nine. Thereupon a noble minded boy, aged twelve, under the impulse of affection rushed into the burning house in order to save his sister and bring her forth, but sad to relate - both were consumed in the devouring flames..

A memorial plaque displayed on the rear wall of St. Paul's Anglican Church in Charlottetown reads:

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

"In Memory of

LIEUT. COL. PETER DESBRISAY STEWART,

Who died Nov 1st, 1867. Aged 83 years. He entered the army at an early age in the Royal Artillery Woolwich, serving with distinction at Copenhagen, West Indies, North American Colonies, and Ireland, when having attained the rank of Lieut. Col. he retired from the service, and returned to this Island where he held the appointment of Adjutant General of the Militia & Volunteers, applying himself with zeal and ability to the reconstruction of the defensive forces of his native land. The deceased was eldest son of Attorney General Stewart, and grandson of Chief Justice Stewart of this Island. This record of departed worth is erected by his family as a tribute to the memory of an indulgent parent, an efficient and devoted officer, and a warm hearted generous citizen. He will ever be remembered with affectionate regard."

Will of Lt. Col. Peter DesBrisay Stewart (Transcription by Bruce Varcoe)

This is the last Will and Testament of me, Peter Desbrisay Stewart of Charlottetown Prince Edward Island British North America Esquire late a Lieutenant Colonel in her Majestys Royal Regiment of Artillery being of sound mind and manner following that is to say whereas I am possessed of or entitled to one twelfth part and one half twelfth or share of and in certain land and property known by the name or names of Kilcummer, Knocknenagh and La herne in the County of Cork in the Kingdom of Ireland, the same being held under lease for lives renewable for ever.

I give and devise, transfer, assign and make over all my Estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, therein and thereto to my Son in Law Theophilus Desbrisay of Charlottetown aforesaid Esquire and to Thomas Desbrisay also of Charlottetown Esquire Trustees their heirs, executors, and administrators to and for the uses, intents and purposes and under & subject to the powers, provisions, conditions and limitations, herein after expressed and declared of and concerning the same, that is to say. Upon Trust, that the rents issues and profits arising from and issuing out of my said part or share of and in the lands and property aforesaid be paid to my daughter Flora McDonald now the wife of Benjamin Desbrisay of Charlottetown aforesaid Esquire, for her sole use and benefit for and during the term of her natural life and at or upon her decease then, it is my further will that, the said rents, issues and benefits of the said lands and property as aforesaid be paid to my daughter Dorcas wife of the said Theophilus Desbrisay for and during the term of her natural life and that upon her decease then such rents issues and profits as aforesaid shall descend to the eldest or surviving daughter of the said Dorcas Desbrisay, as she by my will or other instrument in writing shall direct and appoint for that purpose for and during the term of her natural life and in succession to the next female heir of the said eldest daughter or other

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appointee of the said Dorcas Desbrisay in perpetuity failing of such heirs female of the said eldest daughter or other appointee of the said Dorcas Desbrisay then that the said rents and profits as aforesaid shall descend or revert to the next right female heir of my late wife Dorcas Stewart late Phipps* and to her heirs being female in perpetuity and I nominate and appoint the said Theophilus Desbrisay and Thomas Desbrisay, Trustees, as aforesaid, to be also executors of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Peter Desbrisay Stewart as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us who in his presence have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses. (the word next been previously interlined between the 31st & 32nd lines on the second page of this Sheet.

(signed) P.D. Stewart
(Witnesses Signatures)

This will was proved on the 25th September 1868, on the oath of Theophilus Stewart, a subscribing witness, and on the same day, probate was granted to the executors.

(signed) Charles Young (?)
Judge of Probate

*Note from Bruce Varcoe "In his old age I guess he got mixed up a little. His wife's maiden name was BAKER. Her mother's maiden name was PHIPPS."

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground. Church record for death and burial signed by D. Fitzgerald.

Peter married **Dorcas BAKER**, daughter of **Hugh Cossart BAKER** and **Dorcas PHIPPS**, on 19 Feb 1810 in London, ENG, UK. Dorcas died on 22 Sep 1841 in Demerara, West Indies. The cause of her death was Yellow Fever. They had ten children: **Charles, Hugh Cossart Baker, Peter DesBrisay, Edward Kent Stratheran, Dorcas Octavia Pedder, Lestock Wilson, Mary Magdalen, Duncan McLeod, Thomas William** and **Flora MacDonald**.

Death Notes: DEATH - WIFE OF MAJOR P.D. STEWART

Royal Gazette Tues. Feb. 8, 1842

At Demerara, of Yellow Fever, the beloved wife of Major P.D.Stewart, Royal

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Artillery, after an illness of 10 days, she departed this life on the 22d. September, 1841, leaving a large family to deplore her loss. She was a kind & affectionate mother, & a sincere friend to all who knew her. She is deeply lamented by her friends. - London Morning Herald, Dec.7th.

4-**Ellen STEWART** was born about 1787, died on 25 Feb 1868 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged about 81, and was buried on 29 Feb 1868. She never married and had no children.

Birth Notes: She died at age 81.

Death Notes: "died unmarried at an advanced age"

From The Islander, 28 February 1868, page 3

Died

On Tuesday morning, the 25th Inst., after a short illness, Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Charles Stewart, Esq., Attorney General of this Island, in the 81st year of her age.

Burial Notes: Church record for death and burial signed by D. Fitzgerald.

4-**Frederick Augustus Bowes STEWART R.N.** was born on 15 Feb 1793 and was baptized on 17 Mar 1793 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican Church by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

General Notes: He married and had a son Edward. At the time of his father's death he was on half pay from His Majesty's Ship, "Meander". He had served five years in India.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BOWES STEWART is brother of Capt. Chas. Stewart, late of the 24th Regt., whose heroism and presence of mind saved from destruction the passengers and crew of the Archduke Charles transport, when wrecked, near Halifax, in June, 1816 (see U.S. Journal for 1831, Pt. III., p.88); nephew of Major Geo. Desbrisay, of the 40th Regt.; and first-cousin of Lieut. Thos. Henry Wm. Desbrisay, R.M., who served in the boats under the present Sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby in a dashing attack upon the enemy's batteries and troops at Jacotel, in the Maritius, 1 May 1810.

This officer entered the Navy, 5 Nov. 1807, as Fst.-cl. Vol., on board the Mercury 28, Capt. Jas. Alex. Gordon, stationed at Newfoundland. From March, 1808, until March, 1812, he was employed in the East Indies, the greater part of the time in the capacity of Midshipman, in LA CHIFFONNE 36, Capt. John Wainwright, CEYLON 32 and DORIS 36, both commanded by Capt. Wm. Jones Lye (under whom he assisted at the reduction of the Isle of

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France and Java), and ILLUSTRIOUS 74, Capt. Wm. Robt. Broughton. He then returned home in the DORIS; and after serving for about two years on the Channel, Brazilian, and Halifax stations, in the RIPPON 74, Capt. Sir Christopher Cole, AKBAR 50, Capt. Sir. Arch. Collingwood Dickson, and TONNANT 80, flag-ship of Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, he was nominated, 1 Jan. 1815, Acting-Lieutenant of the NIEMEN 38, Capt. Sam. Pym. He was promoted officially 25 April following; and was subsequently appointed--in 1815-16, to the MADAGASCAR and MEANDER frigates, both commanded by Sir. Jas. Alex. Gordon on Home service--7 Dec. 1822, for three months, to the SAPPHO 18, Capt. Jenkin Jones, on the Cork station--and 8 July, 1836, of a station in the Coast Guard. He has not been since employed. AGENTS--Messrs. Stilwell.

4-**Mary STEWART** was born on 11 Jul 1794 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, was baptized on 27 Jul 1794 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 13 Aug 1858 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 64, and was buried on 15 Aug 1858 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. She never married and had no children.

Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican Church by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Death Notes: From The Islander 13 August 1858, page 3

Died

This morning, after a tedious and protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary resignation to the Divine Will, MARY, second daughter of the late Charles Stewart, Esq., Attorney General of this Island. Funeral from her late residence on Sunday next at 3 o'clock.

St. Paul's Church register says she died on the 12th

Burial Notes: Church record for death and burial signed by D. Fitzgerald.

4-**Magdalen STEWART** was born on 20 Apr 1796, was baptized on 3 May 1796 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, and died on 19 Apr 1827 in Woolwich, ENG, UK aged 30. She never married and had no children.

Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican Church by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Death Notes: "Magdalen Stewart died young at Woolwich"

4-**Elizabeth STEWART.**

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Elizabeth married **James WILLIAMS**. James was born in 1775 in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, UK and died in 1815 aged 40. They had two children: **Jane** and **Elizabeth**.

General Notes: **WILLIAMS, JAMES**, land agent and office holder; b. in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland; m. secondly Elizabeth Stewart on Prince Edward Island, and they had two sons and two daughters; fl. 1803– 15.

Although a detailed biographical background for James Williams survives on Prince Edward Island, little of it can be substantiated. According to this tradition – no doubt originally an oral one – Williams was a native of Kirkcudbright, apprenticed to a tailor, who ran away to serve with a Highland regiment, first in Ireland and then in Canada. According to Thomas Douglas, 5th Earl of Selkirk, however, Williams was a Kirkcudbrightshire man who had worked for his family for many years. Whatever the case, Williams had somehow acquired a knowledge of Gaelic and sufficient business experience to prompt Selkirk to employ him in 1802 as an agent for his projected settlements in North America. When early in 1803 Selkirk acquired lands on Prince Edward Island upon which to place 800 Highland emigrants, Williams was placed in charge of the operation. He was not initially expected to depart for North America with the settlers, his first wife being seriously ill with consumption, but he was nevertheless on board the *Oughton*, which reached the Island on 27 Aug. 1803 with a group of Roman Catholic passengers from North and South Uist. The *Polly* and Selkirk's ship, the *Dykes*, bringing Presbyterian settlers from the Isle of Skye, had arrived some weeks earlier.

Selkirk remained on the Island only long enough to see that his settlers were disembarked and that the process of land allocation had begun on his properties in the Orwell Bay – Pinette River region. Departing then for Upper Canada, he left detailed instructions for Williams to implement over the autumn and winter. Even before his departure, however, hostility between Williams and Dr Angus McAulay*, who with his son had recruited most of the emigrants, was evident, and several confrontations were to occur during Selkirk's absence. McAulay accused Williams of not working hard enough to build houses before winter or to obtain provisions. He also complained of unfairness in the allocation of land, and objected to the easy familiarity between Williams and the official class of the colony. Williams, he maintained, spent most of the winter in Charlottetown and left supervision of the settlement at Belfast to another Kirkcudbright man, who "behaved with insolence." Selkirk was forced to forbid Williams to involve himself in local politics by running for the House of Assembly, although after his return to the Island in September 1804 he was prepared to countenance an appointment to the Council (which, however, was never made). In October, having again left detailed instructions with his agent, Selkirk sailed for home. He would not return to his settlement.

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As was typically the case with his North American agents, Selkirk expected far too much from Williams. Accustomed to loyal and dependable Scottish estate managers who knew their place and remained in it, Selkirk was never able to adjust his thinking to conditions in North America, where – especially in his prolonged absence an ocean away – his agents were regarded as important men in their own right and came to behave accordingly. Almost inevitably they acquired their own interests and pretensions, and began to ignore the interests of the employer upon whom their position ultimately depended. The political ambitions of Williams were symptomatic of the problem, which Selkirk was unable to resolve at any of his settlements.

In the first years of his Island agency, Williams apparently was active on Selkirk's behalf. He sought a market for the settlement's anticipated produce in Newfoundland, even buying a schooner for the trade, and successfully established additional emigrants sent by his employer. He also began to build a sawmill at Pinette, intended to cut 600,000 board feet of timber per year. But despite continual drawing of cash upon Selkirk's account, he failed to report to his employer, who by July 1806 was understandably worried about the progress of his settlement. Writing that month to James Stewart, whom he had met in Halifax, N.S., in 1804, Selkirk was not certain Williams had turned "rogue," but he felt there was enough evidence to fit with numerous instances of the "malignant effect of the American climate on . . . honesty." At the same time he advised Williams to allow Stewart to examine the books in Halifax, to report to Stewart monthly, and to clear all bills of exchange with him. In the event, however, Williams managed to defer the ordered visit to Nova Scotia.

Selkirk was soon to be further alarmed by the report of a Nova Scotia attorney, John Fraser, whom Stewart sent to the Island to investigate in late October 1806. That Williams had supposedly received a good deal of money in cash and produce, and that the mill had plainly "turned out to good advantage," cast considerable suspicion on his continued failure to communicate with an employer who had thus far received no return from his lands. Selkirk was now convinced of the need to send a confidential agent to the Island, and the news that his sister Helen's young son Basil Hall had been stationed at Halifax under Sir George Cranfield Berkeley provided him with his man. Hall visited the Island late in 1807, his mother subsequently complaining to a friend that he was not suited to the business: "You see he has mismanaged matters in the first outset, for by blabbing his intentions all over Halifax, openly before he set out, he infallibly spread the report of himself. . . ." If young Hall's lack of circumspection helped prevent him from getting to the bottom of the affair, his visit nevertheless led Williams to send Selkirk a letter "written under . . . much emotion." Vigorously defending himself against the suspicion of fraud, Williams insisted that he had worked hard on Selkirk's behalf, and denied that the sawmill had been profitable,

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although much effort and money had been expended upon it. "Your Lordship must not expect every twenty shillings your Agent receives will produce the same to you." Williams here referred to the fact that payment was often in kind, and the produce hard to market, but his employer could have been pardoned for thinking in other terms.

Nevertheless, James Stewart was well pleased with the effect of Hall's visit and, as a result of his recommendation and a further letter from Williams, Selkirk accepted his agent's explanations. Williams was to return to Britain to justify his conduct in person – as he himself had insisted must be done – but not until he had accommodated another party of Highlanders coming to the Island in 1808. It soon became clear, however, that Williams was unwilling to return to Britain or to keep in touch. By the end of 1809 Selkirk was again in despair.

With Napoleon's blockade of the Baltic ports in 1807 the opening of the colonial timber trade had begun in earnest. Prince Edward Island was one of the first areas to be exploited, and the increased prices of lumber brought many adventurers to the colony. In January 1809 Williams informed Selkirk that he had leased the sawmill and the timber rights on lots 10, 58, 60, and 62 to a William Spraggon, whose references seemed adequate. James Stewart was not impressed with the lessee's line of credit, however, and when Selkirk checked with Spraggon's London bankers they refused to honour any bills of exchange. Moreover, the earl's lawyer informed him that, because of the manner of framing the contract, Spraggon fulfilled its terms by paying bills drawn in London, honoured or not. Whether Williams had been duped or was a party to the business was not at all clear.

Late in 1809 Selkirk wrote a lengthy letter to Captain John Macdonald of Glenaladale, rehearsing his dealings with Williams and requesting the old Highlander's assistance. There were large arrears of advances to settlers, as well as returns from sales of land, to be accounted for; although Selkirk was not certain that Williams was cheating him, he could no longer leave a man in charge who so neglected making reports and had disobeyed a positive order to present his accounts. By this point Selkirk had given up on the Island and was not prepared to replace Williams, preferring if possible to sell his holdings. A separate letter to Williams informed him that he was under MacDonald's supervision.

In the spring of 1810 Captain John wrote reassuringly to Selkirk of Williams's performance, but his assessment was likely based more on old acquaintance and approval of Williams's politics than on any investigation of the situation, for he was permanently confined to his house. By this time Williams had been absorbed into the "old party": he had married into the family of the former chief justice, Peter Stewart, had become friendly with Chief Justice Caesar Colclough*, and in 1810 was elected sheriff to the complaints of the Loyal Electors, among them Angus McAulay. MacDonald had long been an enemy of the Stewart clique, but his dislike of the Loyal

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Electors had apparently buried old antagonisms. Political overtones were endemic in all Island dealings and help explain why active proprietors such as Selkirk were seldom well served.

In June 1810 Williams indicated his intention of returning to Britain in six weeks (although "the extreme perturbation of mind I labour under rather retards my movements"); two months later he explained that a serious illness made it impossible for him to consider the trip. That illness did not, however, prevent him from becoming embroiled, early the following year, in a heated dispute with Angus McAulay over the building of a road through the Selkirk lands. While Williams and McAulay were publicly jousting, Selkirk was attempting to sort out the affairs of the Island, on both a public and a private level. The two, of course, were inextricably intertwined. In 1810 Selkirk had led the successful efforts of the Island's proprietors to have Charles Stewart appointed attorney general instead of James Bardin Palmer*, leader of the Loyal Electors, and he had temporarily turned his Island affairs over to Stewart until a permanent arrangement could be made. The immediate issues were recovering assets from Spraggon and getting an accounting from Williams. In August 1811 Stewart reported that he was taking legal action against Spraggon; but he complained that he could not hope to succeed against the timber merchant, who had initiated a counter suit in the Court of Chancery, as long as Joseph Frederick Wallet DesBarres*, who was closely allied with Palmer, remained lieutenant governor.

As for Williams, he had attempted in the summer of 1811 to sell nearly 500 tons of pine timber from Selkirk's lots, perhaps in anticipation of his return home. Yet his enemies charged that he was "notoriously known to be in embarrassed circumstances," and even Charles Stewart, who was a friend, had later to admit that Williams was anxious neither to leave the Island nor to turn over papers relating to the Selkirk estates. His failure to provide documentation made it difficult for Stewart to defend Selkirk in the Chancery suit, where Spraggon and his lawyer, William Roubel*, tried to sequester Selkirk's lands for failure to answer the plaintiff's charges. The legal issue, Palmer later insisted, was whether Williams could speak for Selkirk. The court decided that Selkirk must appear personally, a principle that penalized absentee proprietors, whose agents could dispose of their assets but not recover them.

Stewart's death in 1813 forced Selkirk to employ the new attorney general, William Johnston*, as his legal counsel in the maze of Island litigation. The sketchiness of the court records and the loss of many Selkirk papers make it impossible to follow all the litigation through to its conclusion. But late in 1813 Johnston was representing Selkirk before the Court of Chancery in an action to recover the estate papers from Williams (who was appointed inspector of emigrants that same year). This case dragged on through 1814 and 1815. Ultimately, on 22 May 1815, the court ordered an attachment on Williams. It was never served, probably because Williams had

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left the Island – according to local tradition for Louisiana.

Not only was Selkirk unable to recover his papers from Williams, but his agent had decamped owing him considerable money. It is not clear exactly when Williams had turned "rogue," but in the end he fulfilled his employer's worst suspicions and left the Selkirk property on the Island in complete disarray. Neither Selkirk nor his executors succeeded in sorting out the confusion.

J.M. Bumsted

4-Theophilus STEWART was born on 30 Apr 1798, was baptized on 27 May 1798 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 7 Feb 1892 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 93, and was buried in Brackley, PE, CAN. He never married and had no children.

Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican Church by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Death Notes: 10 Feb 1892, Moncton, The Times:

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Feb. 8 - Theophilus STEWART died last night age 95. He was the oldest lawyer in Canada. Admitted to the bar June 29, 1826, he practiced for some years in Nfld. and then returned to his native land in 1848. He was of a family of ten sons and four daughters, children of Chas. STEWART, fifth Attorney General, who was a son of Peter STEWART, deceased, Chief Justice of the Island. His mother was a sister of Rev. Theophilus DESBRISAY, first Rector of the the parish of Charlottetown and a d/o Thos. DESBRISAY, first colonial secretary of the Province and at one time Administrator of government. Deceased was for many years Indian commissioner, but since being injured in a railway accident here 12 years ago has been unable to perform his duties. He has led a secluded life, devoting himself to deeds of charity.

Burial Notes: Sherwood Cemetery.

General Notes: He was a lawyer and the Indian Commissioner for PEI along with Henry Palmer.

Excerpt from The Island Magazine, Number 28, Fall/Winter Issue 1990, page 4 & 5:

"The Indian Commissioners

The 1854 Journal of the Legislative Assembly records an allocation of £7 to three needy families, the money to be "granted and placed in the hands of the Indian Commissioners."

The brief notation is the first known mention of Indian Commissioners in government records. Not until the following year does the Journal identify the Commissioners as Theophilus Stewart and Henry Palmer. How long the two had been Commissioners is unknown, though their absence from earlier journals suggest their prior significance was negligible.

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It is appropriate that Theophilus Stewart would appear with such little fanfare in the role of Micmac spokesman, a position he would hold for the next 25 years. Little is known of Stewart and there is little mention of him in contemporary newspaper accounts - a surprising fact considering he was a member of the small island elite. His father was Charles Stewart, attorney general from 1810 to 1813 and a leading member of the local family compact. His mother, Mary Desbrisay, was the daughter of the former lieutenant governor. When Charles Stewart died in January 1813, leaving his wife and 12 children in a state of penury, Theophilus was not yet 15.

Like his father, the younger Stewart took up law. In 1826, he joined the Island bar. After a stint in Newfoundland, he opened a practice in Charlottetown, where he would spend the rest of his days. Like his father, Stewart shunned the limelight; unlike his sire, a consummate political string-puller, he appears to have avoided politics. He was a bachelor who lived a quiet life of which little today is known."

21 Oct 1887, Moncton, The Times:

Charlottetown 'Patriot' - the oldest lawyer in P.E.I. is Theophilus STEWART who was admitted to the bar 20th June 1827 and is within a trifle of 90 years of age. But for a severe shaking in the railway accident of 1880, he would be much more active.

Mr. Stewart is a native of the Island, a son of Hon. Charles STEWART, Attorney General and grandson of Hon. Peter STEWART, first Chief Justice of P.E.I.(sic)

4-**Robert STEWART** was born on 19 Aug 1800, was baptized on 18 Sep 1800 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, and died on 18 Jul 1881 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 80. He never married and had no children.

Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican Church by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Death Notes: "Robert Stewart, also in the Law, who died unmarried in 1881."

22 Jul 1881, Saint John, The Daily Telegraph:

d. Charlottetown, P.E.I., age 81, Robert STEWART, Esq., Attorney-at-law and s/o late Charles STEWART, Esq., formerly Attorney General of P.E.I.

General Notes: He was a lawyer.

4-**George STEWART** was born on 6 Jun 1802, was baptized on 14 Jul 1802 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, and died on 31 Mar 1824 in Woolwich, ENG, UK aged 21. He never married and had no children.

Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican Church by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Death Notes: "George Stewart in the Royal Artillery died at an early age"

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At the home of his brother, Captain Stewart, R.A. Woolwich, Mr. George Stewart, Gentleman Cadet of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, age 21 yrs. Was the 8th son and one of the most promising of late Charles Stewart.

4-**Edmund Fanning STEWART** was born on 5 Aug 1804, was baptized on 25 Sep 1804 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, and died in 1866 aged 62.

Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican Church by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Death Notes: "Edmund Stewart, of H. M's Customs married, died in 1866"

General Notes: He was with the Customs at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Edmund married **Catherine MORRIS** on 23 Oct 1838.

General Notes: She was the relict of the late Robert Morris of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

4-**William STEWART** was born on 1 Jul 1806 and was baptized on 22 Aug 1806 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican Church by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

General Notes: They lived at "Glen Stewart" in Lot 48, across the river from Charlottetown.

William married **Annie Eliza GREEN**, daughter of **Henry GREEN** and **Unknown**, on 4 May 1844 in Pavenham, Bedfordshire, ENG, UK. Annie died on 9 Mar 1871 in Cambridge, ENG, UK. They had two children: **Marian M.** and **Charles Henry Hylton**.

Marriage Notes: "William Stewart (from whom this information was obtained in 1885) married Annie Eliza Green of Bedfordshire by whom he had one Son."

4-**Margaret STEWART** was born on 22 Jun 1809, was baptized on 1 Aug 1809 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, and died after 1885. She never married and had no children.

Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican Church by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

General Notes: "Margaret Stewart unmarried, living in 1885 aged 75"

3-**Margaret STEWART** was born on 27 Jul 1762 in Campbeltown, Kintyre, SCO, UK, died on 2 Mar 1851 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 88, and was buried on 6 Mar 1851 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Birth Notes: Her obituary says she arrived in 1775 at age 15.

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Death Notes: Royal Guardian, 4 Mar 1851, p.2:

Mrs. Margaret DesBrisay

Died - On Sunday morning last, the 2nd inst., at the advanced age of 89 years and 10 months, Mrs. Margaret DesBrisay, relict of the late Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, formerly rector of this parish for nearly fifty years. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Chief Justice Peter Stewart who came to this Island at the early period of 1775, she being then in her 15th year.

Funeral from the family residence, Thurs. next at half past 1 o'clock.

From The Islander, 7 March 1851, page 3:

Died

On Sunday morning last, the 2nd inst., at the advanced age of 89 years, 10 months, Mrs. Margaret Desbrisay, Relict of the late Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, formerly Rector of this Parish for nearly fifty years. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Chief Justice Peter Stewart, who came to this Island at the early period of 1775, she being then in her fifteenth year.

"Mrs de Brisay died on Sunday the 2nd day of 18... in the 90th year of her age, at her residence in Fitzroy Street, Charlotte Town, most deeply loved and regretted. The deceased Lady was distinguished through life, for sincere piety, and every exemplary virtue.

(Extract from an Island

Newspaper)"

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

General Notes: With her father and step-mother and brothers and sisters, Margaret, at age thirteen, left Cork, Ireland aboard a small vessel, the "Elizabeth," for Prince Edward Island. The journey took two months and ended badly. The ship was wrecked in a storm and the party was washed ashore on the north side of Prince Edward Island. Most of the cargo was lost but the family survived the hardships. It was spring when they arrived in Charlottetown where they made their home. Margaret married the Reverend Theophilus DesBrisay on 12 August 1778, when she was sixteen years old.

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Margaret married **Reverend Theophilus DESBRISAY**, son of **Lt. Gov. Thomas de la Cour DESBRISAY** and **Ellen LANDERS**, on 12 Aug 1778 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Theophilus was born on 9 Oct 1754 in Thurles, Tipperary, IRE, UK, died on 14 Mar 1823 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 68, and was buried on 19 Mar 1823 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. They had 13 children: **Helen, Margaret, Thomas, Magdalen, Peter, Theophilus, Annabella, Mary, Albert, Solomon, Charles, Penelope Margaret** and **Flora**.

Marriage Notes: "In the year 1778 he married Margaret Stewart the eldest daughter of the Honorable Chief Justice Stewart, of a younger branch of the Ancient House of Blackhall and Ardgowan, who, from the flattering representations of the then State of the Colony, was induced to leave Scotland, at a great personal Sacrifice, to assume the Judicial office."

Death Notes: A report of his death and funeral in the Daily Examiner in April 1896 reads,

"With the death of the Rector many felt the church had died too for he had many friends and faithful followers".

"It was a cold winter that he died, the frost intense and the snow 4-6 feet deep. The whole town turned out to clear a path from his home to the church to the burial ground the day before the funeral. The Better class of people felt they should see the corpse to the grave in full dress. It was very cold but they attended in dress coats and black kid gloves. Most had their hands frozen and suffered from the frost. The act however shows how much he was respected."

31 May 1823, St. John, New Brunswick Courier:

d. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Rev. Theophilus DESBRISAY, 14th March, age 69, Chaplain to Garrison, 50th year of Ministry, eldest s/o Lt. Gov. DESBRISAY and nephew of Colonel DESBRISAY who was blown up in the Island of Guadaloupe when it surrendered to British, and son in law of late Chief Justice STEWART.

Will: Probate granted 23 Jun 1823 Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada:

In the Name of God Amen, I the Reverend Theophilus Desbrisay of Charlotte Town Prince Edward Island, Chaplain of the Garrison and Rector of Charlotte Parish in the Said Island, being weak in body, but of sound and disposing mind and memory /blessed be God for the same/ and recollecting the uncertainty of this mortal life, Do make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner following /that is to say/ I give devise and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Margaret, all my real and personal Estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, and I appoint my said Wife Sole Executrix of this my Will, and revoke all former Wills by me at any time heretofore made, and do declare this to be my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have herunto set my hand and seal this eighth day of March in the Year of my blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ One

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Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty three, and in the fourth year of the Reign of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth.

Theoph. Desbrisay L.S.

Signed, Sealed published and declared by the said Reverend Theophilus Desbrisay /the Testator/ as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us, who in his presence, at his request and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses thereto.

B. DeSt Croix

N. Davies

Christopher Cross

Probate granted to Wd Margaret Desbrisay the Executrix therein named, on the oath of Benjamin De St Croix one of the subscribing witnesses. Dated 23rd June 1823.

Robert Gray (?) Judge of Probate

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

His headstone reads:

In MEMORY OF THE REV. THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY Trinity College, Dublin; who for upwards of 47 years with great faithfulness and piety, discharged the duties of RECTOR of this Parish. Affectionately beloved by his Parishioners and esteemed by all who knew him, he DIED on the 14th March.A.D. 1823

General Notes: From The Dictionary of Canadian Biography, by Robert Critchlow Tuck:

"Theophilus Desbrisay's appointment as governor's chaplain for St John's (Prince Edward) Island was obtained for him in 1774 by his father, the lieutenant governor. A student at Trinity College, Dublin, Theophilus was already in deacon's orders. He was ordained to the priesthood by the bishop of Waterford on 3 July 1775, although he was not yet of canonical age, and he then set out for Charlottetown. In the Strait of Canso the vessel on which he was a passenger was captured by American privateers who had just plundered Charlottetown. Following his release, he arrived late in the year at the capital only to discover that there were no funds for his support and the £3000 allocated by the crown in 1772 for construction of a church, court-house, and jail had been appropriated by Governor Walter Patterson to pay government salaries.

Desbrisay found a berth on a man-of-war, which he served as chaplain for two years. In 1777 he was assured a stipend and he took up residence ashore. When the parish of Charlotte was created in 1781, Desbrisay became the first rector. Later he served as a justice of the peace and an overseer of roads. By 7 Oct. 1782 he had become a member of Council, but his resignation was accepted on 16 April 1784. Reappointed on 15 May 1787, he did not attend any meetings after 24 September, and it is possible that his disappearance from the record is connected

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with the reinstatement in October of Phillips Callbeck, Thomas Wright, and others, who had been suspended earlier in the year.

Desbrisay's ministry was complicated by his relationship through blood or marriage with many in his cure of souls. For example, he encountered both pastoral and familial difficulties when in the early 1780s Chief Justice Peter Stewart accused his wife, Mrs. Desbrisay's stepmother, of having been "compromised" by Governor Patterson and expelled her from his bed and board.

From 1780 to 1801 Desbrisay made his home at Covehead, a rural retreat on the Island's north shore, saying that he considered Charlottetown "a wicked place" and himself "more retired and happy in the country." He came to town on weekends to conduct divine service and devoted the remainder of his time to his family and the cultivation of his garden, in the manner of an English squire-parson. Services were held in private residences or more commonly in a house which also functioned as the Cross Keys Tavern. When the bishop of Nova Scotia, Charles Inglis, visited in 1789, he showed his disapproval of having worship conducted in "so very improper a place" by holding service in the house of former governor Patterson. He also upbraided the churchwardens and vestry for their failure to build a church; they in turn laid the blame on Patterson for his requisition of the moneys the crown had provided. However, Inglis was pleased with Desbrisay, whom he described as a "decent, sensible young man."

Following construction in 1800-1 of a church in Charlottetown, Desbrisay took up residence in town, where he remained until his death in 1823. He was reported to be "a man of liberal sentiments and of a benevolent disposition" who "faithfully reprov'd the prevailing sins in the highest as well as the lowest, even when his doing so gave great offence in high quarters, and among his own relatives." His theological position and understanding of his pastoral duties were said to be influenced by the Calvinist doctrines of his Scottish Presbyterian neighbours. If so, it was an influence reinforced by his own family history, for the Desbrisays were originally French Huguenots. In any case, he was irenic in his relationships with those whose religious loyalties differed from his own, particularly the Presbyterians, who shared the use of the church building. But the respect in which he was held was a minor factor in the fortunes of his church in the colony: the established church's identification with the absentee land proprietors, the Charlottetown elite, and the crown (which was expected to supply all its needs without effort on the part of its adherents), together with his own lack of enterprise in ministering to the religious needs of settlers in rural areas, meant a slow start for the Church of England in the colony. It did not begin to show signs of vigorous life until the 1840s."

From Jones/Stack Family History, "Because Theophilus thought that Charlottetown was characterized by "intemperance and licentiousness," he built a home at Covehead, at what is called "Parson's Creek", about fifteen miles from his Parish. He and his family lived here for twenty years during which time he maintained a large garden. To reach his parishioners, he rode a horse to the

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Hillsborough River and then paddled a canoe to Charlottetown.

He made this trip every weekend for parish work and religious services. In later years, he and Margaret lived at 120 Spring Park Road in the city. It is now called Duvar Court. It is said Theophilus dressed in knee breeches, silk stockings, shoes with silver buckles, a laced coat and a three-cornered clerical hat.' For many years he was the only Protestant minister on the Island and was frequently called to travel considerable distances to perform baptisms, marriages and officiate at funerals. The first St. Paul's Church was completed in 1802.

Theophilus was a member of the Legislative Council, a Justice of the Peace, Overseer of Roads, Chaplain of the Legislative Council and it is said he actually worked on the roads during, his ministry. He was generally in financial difficulty as the government reduced his salary, and there is no evidence that he was paid by his parishioners. He has been described as a man of "sterling character."

More than a year after his death, someone was still thinking about Theophilus and the following was written in the newspaper. On page 258 of the book Past and Present of Prince Edward Island there is a paragraph at the end of the page attributed to a "contemporaneous writer" and printed in the Prince Edward Island Register, October 12, 1824 and which goes as follows and is referring to Theophilus:

"Among his flock he lived as a father among his children, no unpleasing formality, no ridiculous pedantry, no affected importance disgraced his professional intercourse. Grave without austerity, good humoured without unbecoming familiarity, the welfare of his parishioners was his chief aim. The sanctity of his heart was visible in all his acts, he truly sought the interests of the truth. The increased duties which he performed latterly were too much for his enfeebled frame, but his end was the end of peace."

4-Helen DESBRISAY was born on 28 Nov 1779 in Covehead, Queens, PE, CAN, died on 30 Jan 1844 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 64, and was buried on 2 Feb 1844 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Another name for Helen was Ellen DESBRISAY.

Death Notes: From The Islander, 2 February 1844, page 3:

Died

On Tuesday morning, the 30th ult., in the 65th year of her age, Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, formerly Rector of this Parish for a period of forty-seven years.

Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:

d. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 30th ult., age 65, Ellen DESBRISAY eldest d/o Theophilus DESBRISAY, formerly Rector there for 47 years 1686d.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

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4-**Margaret DESBRISAY** was born on 27 Jul 1781 in Covehead, St. John's Island, CAN, died on 17 Feb 1870 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 88, and was buried on 19 Feb 1870 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Death Notes: From The Islander, 18 Feb 1870, page 3:

In this city, on Thursday, the 17th inst., after a few days illness, in the 89th year of her age, Margaret, relict of the late B.D. St. Croix, Esq. M.D., and daughter of the late Reverend Theophilus Desbrisay. [Funeral on Sunday next, at four o'clock.]

Margaret married **Dr. Benjamin DE ST. CROIX MD, DCL**, son of **Joseph Temple DE ST. CROIX** and **Leah GALLAUDET**, on 29 Sep 1804 in Annapolis Royal, Annapolis, NS, CAN. Benjamin was born on 10 Apr 1776 in New Rochelle, Westchester Co., NY, USA, died on 10 Sep 1848 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 72, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. They had one daughter: **Margaret Leah**.

Marriage Notes: They were married by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay, father of the bride.

Death Notes: The Islander 15 September 1848, page 3

Died

On Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at half-past two o'clock, in the 73rd year of his age, universally esteemed and regretted, **BENJAMIN DE SAINT CROIX, ESQ., M.D., and D.C.L.**, formerly Assistant Surgeon [sic] of the 24th Regt., and for a period of nearly Forty years attached to the Medical Staff of this island. He endured the brief but painful illness which terminated his life with christian [sic] patience and resignation to the Divine Will.

28 Sep 1848, Saint John Christian Visitor

d. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 10th inst., age 73, Benjamin De St.CROIX, Esq. M.D. and D.C.L., formerly Asst. Surgeon 24th Regt., nearly 40 years attached to Medical Staff on Island.

ST. CROIX - On Sunday morning last, at half-past two, in the 73d year of his age, universally esteemed and regretted, **Benjamin de St. Croix, Esq., M. D. and D. C. L.**, formerly Assistant-Surgeon of the 24th Regiment, and for a period of nearly Forty years attached to the Medical Staff of this Island. He endured the brief but painful illness which terminated his life with true Christian patience and resignation to the Divine Will. The Funeral will take place from his late residence on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground.

General Notes: Excerpt from Past and Present of PEI p.145

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Dr. Benjamin de St. Croix came to Charlottetown in the early part of the nineteenth century, and died on the 10th of September, 1848. He was commissioned to be surgeon general and medical superintendent to the militia forces of Prince Edward Island on the first day of November, 1812, in the fifty-third year of His Majesty's reign. The commission was signed by Thomas DesBrisay, Esq., secretary, and William Townsend, Esq., president and commander-in-chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the territories adjacent thereto. He held his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, London, 1801. He was an Englishman with a French name; probably a descendant of one of the numerous French families that came over to England after revocation of edict of Nantes. He practiced for many years in and around Charlottetown and was a maternal granduncle of the Hon. Frederick de St. Croix Brecken, late postmaster and assistant post office inspector at Charlottetown.

See Gallaudet family website here - <http://www.gallaudetfamily.com/>

4-Thomas DESBRISAY Esq. was born on 24 Aug 1783 in Covehead, St. John's Island, CAN, was baptized in Oct 1827 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 6 Mar 1857 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 73, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Birth Notes: He died in his 71st year.

Baptism Notes: From A Short History of the Baptist Church of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island:

"The Charlottetown Baptist Church came into being under the following circumstances. Thomas DesBrisay, being convinced that believers' immersion is the only scriptural mode of baptism, was baptized (October, 1827) by Rev. Charles Tupper, then on a mission to the Island. This baptism, being the first in Charlottetown, caused a great deal of enquiry on the subject. Others followed in the same steps; and in the spring of the year 1835 the brethren commenced holding prayer meetings... Rev. George McDonald, who was on the Island on a mission from the Nova Scotia Baptist Board of Missions, by request organized the church in August, 1836, with the following members: Thomas DesBrisay, John Ulman, William Bain, James Caffray, Isaac Jackson, Jane Lallow, Christina C. Bagnall, Nancy Reid, Isabella Mitchell. Thomas DesBrisay was appointed deacon...

"Early in the year 1857 Deacon Thomas DesBrisay died. He had been in several senses the first member of the church, the first deacon, and the principal support, and most active office-bearer in the early years of the organization."

Death Notes: The Islander newspaper on March 6, 1857 reported the death of

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Thomas Desbrisay:

DIED At Ch'town on Fri. morning, 6th inst. in the 74th yr. of his age Thos Desbrisay Esq. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, many years of this Parish and will be long remembered for his amiable and unassuming manners and the earnest simplicity which characterized his religious belief. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Funeral from the family residence at half past four o'clock, Sun. next.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground.

Memorial or headstone inscription: "Here rests in an assured hope of eternal life the mortal remains of the late Thomas Des Brisay Esq. eldest son of the first rector of this Parish and for many years a humble follower of his Lord & Master. He died universally loved and regretted in the 74th year of his age - Mar. 6 1857."

General Notes: He was an Apothecary. Newspaper article titled "Canada's Oldest Drug-Store" by Blodwen Davies.

A drugstore with nearly six score years of history is one at the corner of Queen and Grafton Street in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The building, still called Apothecaries Hall, stands on the site of where Thomas Desbrisay began business in 1810. He was a son of the celebrated Rev. Theopholius (sic) Desbrisay, of whose descendants there are still very many in the province in the gulf.

This curious announcement was distributed at the time the drugstore was opened:

(from the Weekly Recorder, Monday Dec. 24, 1810)

Thomas Desbrisay, Junior (sic),

informs the public that he has opened an Apothecary's Shop In Charlottetown and intends to supply the inhabitants in general, where he offers for sale a variety of genuine drugs and medicines.

He is sorry that from various and unexpected disappointments his supplies have not been so extensive as he had expected and that for the present the sale of some articles is unavoidably limited to small quantities than he intended. However, as he intends to conduct his establishment in future on a more general plan he will take care regularly to be sufficiently provided with everything required in his lien of business.

Families in the country remote from medical assistance may be supplied with medicines together with written directions as to their uses and applications.

N.B. -- Prescriptions made up with accuracy and despatch. Cow pox inoculation.

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Heads of families for their children, and all others desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of the Cow Pox inoculations are informed that the subscriber has lately received a supply of genuine matter.

Thomas Desbrisay, Junior. (sic)
N.B. -- The poor will be inoculated free of expense.
Dec. 24, 1810.

In July, 1823 the newly formed committee to manage the newly funded P.E.I. Religious Circulating Library chose Thomas Desbrisay as Librarian. In August 1824 there were about 400 volumes belonging to the Library ready for circulation in the store of Mr. Thomas Desbrisay, the librarian.

Thomas married **Helen M'NUTT**, daughter of **James "Jamey" M'NUTT** and **Penelope STEWART**, on 24 Aug 1810 in Charlottetown, Queens, PE, CAN. Helen was born on 7 May 1787 in Grande Rustico, PE, CAN, was baptized on 7 Aug 1787 in Charlottetown, St. John's Island, CAN, died on 14 Jan 1865 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 77, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Another name for Helen was Ellen. They had 12 children: **Peter Stewart, Thomas, Margaret, Theophilus, James, Penelope, Helen, Amelia Magdalene, Benjamin de St Croix, Mary Annabella, Caroline Louisa "Carrie"** and **Selina Adelaide**.

Birth Notes: Harris Bay, Lot 24

Death Notes: Death notice: On the 14th Inst, in the 78th year of her age Helen Relict of the late Thomas DesBrisay of this city. January 1865. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

4-Magdalen DESBRISAY was born on 5 Jul 1785 in Covehead, Queens, PE, CAN, died on 24 Nov 1804 aged 19, and was buried on 27 Nov 1804 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Death Notes: She died at age 19.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

Magdalen married **Lieutenant Peter R.N.**

4-Lt. Peter DESBRISAY was born on 31 Aug 1787 in Covehead, Queens, PE, CAN and died on 17 Sep 1811 in E. Indies aged 24.

Death Notes: Possibly died at St. Helena Island, according to Douglas L. Smith, "Fort Bourbon" according to story in General Notes.

General Notes: Peter Des Brisay entered the Royal Navy in 1806 as Lt.

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Marines. He was taken prisoner by the French and imprisoned at the Isle of France and on his being released he embarked at Cape of Good Hope on board His Majesty's Frigate "Neried" (Sp?) and proceeded on a cruise. Shortly after doing so he became unwell and was sent on shore to the Hospital at Fort Bourbon where the "Africaine" (Sp?) Frigate soon after arrived on her way to attack the Isle of France and he was appointed to her by Admiral Brutie (Sp?). Lt Des Brisay was entreated by the officers to remain on board during the attack but would not do so and he disembarked with a company of marines. They marched 40 miles in parching heat and one night up to their middles in swamp. On their return on board Lt D was taken ill with violent cramps and on the Africaine's (Sp?) return to Port he was sent on shore to the Hospital where he was attended with the best possible care. But it was in vain, and on the 9th of January 1811 he died and was interred with naval honors at Fort Bourbon.

(*Note - This was transcribed from an old family history paper in the possession of Tom Des Brisay. It is in very poor condition and transcribed to the best of Tom's and my ability)

4-Theophilus DESBRISAY Jr., RN was born on 12 Aug 1789 in Parson's Creek, St. John's Island, CAN and died on 1 Aug 1847 in Chatham, NB, CAN aged 57.

Death Notes: 7 Aug 1847, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:
d. Chatham (North. Co.) Sunday, Theophilus DESBRISAY, Esq., age 57.

From The Islander, 13 Aug 1847, Page 23, "Died, at Chatham, Miramichi, suddenly, on the 1st inst., THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Esq., in the 58th year of his age."

General Notes: "DESBRISAY, THEOPHILUS, naval officer in the customs service; b. Covehead, PEI, 12 Aug 1789, s/o the Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay and Margaret Stewart; brother of Albert Desbrisay; m. Lucy (Wright) Colledge, of Charlottetown; d. Chatham, 1 Aug 1847.

Theophilus Desbrisay was of Huguenot ancestry, being a great-grandson of Samuel-Théophile de La Cour de Brisay (later known as Theophilus Desbrisay) and Magdalen de Vergese d'Aubussargues, from whom the other persons bearing the Desbrisay surname in the Maritimes also trace their descent. He and his wife were both children of the ruling class of Prince Edward Island, he being a grandson of both Lieut. Gov. Thomas Desbrisay and Chief Justice Peter Stewart, and she one of ten children of Thomas Wright, the province's first surveyor general.

For fifteen years Desbrisay was a personal assistant to his grandfather, former Lieut. Gov. Thomas Desbrisay, while the latter was registrar and clerk of the Island Council. As his grandfather's death neared Desbrisay sought to be named to succeed him, but an attempt to have this arrangement made was

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rebuffed. His grandfather died in 1819, and a few years later he engaged in a bitter contest with an uncle, the Hon. John ("Hellfire Jack") Stewart, for the position of collector of customs at Charlottetown, only to be disappointed again when both he and his uncle were passed over for the post.

In 1824 it was decided to appoint a naval officer (so called), as a special assistant to the customs service at Chatham, in anticipation of Miramichi becoming a separate port of registry from Saint John. In spite of the objections of his enemies Desbrisay was given the position. He was based at Chatham, but during his relatively brief tenure the district for which he was responsible included the ports of Richibucto and Shediac as well. He was no longer in the service when his wife, Lucy (Wright) Colledge, died at Chatham in 1834, at age fifty-two. He had business interests in this period, including a store with a boom in front of it which he advertised for rent in 1832. He may have been the occupant of the site known as Desbrisay's Point, between Chatham and Chatham Head, where Lewis Henry's business had been conducted in the 1820's.

Because Desbrisay's death occurred when he was alone in his room, an inquest was held. Ten jurors impaneled by coroner Martin Cranney heard from a servant that the deceased had been "drinking regularly" for some time, and "quite heavily on wine, ale and beer" in the days preceding his death. This testimony, and six empty wine bottles on his night stand, account for the jury's verdict of "death by excessive drinking."

The children of the family included Margaret Desbrisay, the wife of Charles A. Harding, who was a law partner of John M. Johnson in the early 1840's; Lestock P.W. Desbrisay, a Richibucto businessman who represented Kent County in the provincial assembly in the 1850s and 60s; and Theophilus Desbrisay Jr., who studied law with John Ambrose Street and enjoyed a lengthy career as a barrister in Bathurst."

Theophilus married **Lucy WRIGHT**, daughter of **Hon. Thomas WRIGHT** and **Susanna TURNER**. Lucy was born on 3 May 1781 in Charlottetown, St. John's Island, CAN, was baptized in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, and died on 2 Apr 1834 in Miramichi, NB, CAN aged 52. Another name for Lucy was Lucy COLLEDGE. They had five children: **Margaret, Mary, Theophilus, Sarah** and **Lestock Peach Wilson**.

Death Notes: Chatham, The Gleaner and Northumberland Schediasma:

d. age 52, Lucy DESBRISAY w/o Theophilus DESBRISAY, Esq., late Naval Officer of this port and d/o Thomas WRIGHT, Esq. who was 40 years Surveyor General of P.E.I. and sister to Hon. George WRIGHT, President of H.M. Council.

General Notes: Lucy was previously married to James Colledge, Lieut., PEI Fencibles 18 Nov 1800

They had three daughters:

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Lucy b. 26 Jun 1802
Phoebe
Elizabeth b. 3 Mar 1804
Maria b. 24 Aug 1806

4-**Annabella DESBRISAY** was born on 17 Sep 1791 in Covehead, Queens, PE, CAN, was baptized on 19 Oct 1791, and died on 19 Oct 1791.

4-**Mary DESBRISAY** was born on 6 May 1793 in Covehead, Queens, PE, CAN, was baptized on 26 May 1793, died on 14 Nov 1858 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 65, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Death Notes: She died at age 65. The Islander, 19 Nov 1858 p.3:

Died on Sunday last, Mary, 5th daughter of Rev. Theophilus, Rector of Charlottetown. For 40 years a consistent member of the Wesleyan-Methodist in this city in the 65th year of her age.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

4-**Reverend Albert DES BRISAY** was born on 24 Jul 1795 in Covehead, PE, CAN, died on 24 May 1857 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 61, and was buried on 27 May 1857 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Another name for Albert was Albert Stewart DESBRISAY.

Death Notes: The Islander, page 2 Obituary 29 May 1857 Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada:

THE REV. ALBERT DESBRISAY.

The esteemed and honored Minister of the Wesleyan Church, -- fourth son of the late Rev. Theophilus Des Brisay, for many years Rector of this Parish, -- departed this life on Sabbath morning last. -- His numerous friends, not only of his own denomination, but also of other Protestant churches in this Island, and in the adjacent Provinces, will receive the intelligence with deep and unfeigned sorrow. For a period of thirty five years he has maintained the highest reputation, as a devoted Minister of Christ; and, wherever his lot has been cast during that time, has been extensively useful in his Master's service, and has won the esteem and affection of all classes by his amiable disposition, his unaffected piety and his unceasing efforts to do good. He occupied, with much acceptance and usefulness, various stations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until compelled by affliction to retire from more active labour in the Church. From the opening of the Academic Institution at Sackville, N.B., until 1854, he sustained therein the responsible office of Governor and Chaplain, the duties of which he discharged with kindness, prudence, fidelity and efficiency, as numerous youth educated in that Establishment and their parents can hear testimony. During his residence in

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this his native Island for two years past, although unable to minister frequently in the pulpit, he has been assiduously and cheerfully engaged in the discharge of spiritual duties, especially in visitations of the sick and the poor, and other pastoral work; and his pious and earnest labours in this department of ministerial service, in which, notwithstanding his enfeebled health, he took great delight, will be held in grateful remembrance. His last public engagement was on the evening of Monday the 18th instant, in attendance upon the Bible Class of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the prosperity of which he felt the greatest interest. Upon returning home that night he took a cold which induced inflammation of the lungs, -- from the effects of which his strength of constitution was insufficient to rally, -- and after this short illness, he peacefully departed to his heavenly rest, in the sixty-second year of his age. His memory is enshrined in many a heart, and will long be cherished with affection. The funeral will take place from his late residence this afternoon at four o'clock.

-- Pro.

The Islander, page 2, Death Notice 29 May 1857, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada:

On Sunday morning 24th inst., at his residence King__ [rest of word illegible], the REV. ALBERT DESBRISAY, Wesleyan Minister, Governor and Chaplain of the Mount Allison Institution, Sackville, N.B. His memory will always be fragrant in this and the neighbouring Provinces, held as he was in the [highest] and most deserved estimation for his most amiable spirit, ?? piety, and devoted and useful labour in his Great Master's service. After an illness of only five days, he peacefully departed this life in the 62nd year of his age, and the 35th of his [ministry]. The deceased was the fourth son of the Rev. Theophilus Des Brisay, many years Rector of this Parish.

From The Islander, page 2, 6 Jun 1857, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada: THE LATE REV. A. DESBRISAY - A discourse on the occasion of the lamented death of the Rev. A. Desbrisay, will be preached, (D.V.) in the Wesleyan Chapel of this City, on Sabbath evening next, at 6½ o'clock, by the Rev. J.B. Strong.

Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:

d. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sunday morn., 24th inst., at his residence King Square (St. John), Rev. Albert DESBRISAY, Wesleyan Minister and late Governor and Chaplain of Mount Allison, Sackville (West. Co.) N.B., age 62, in 35th of his ministry. The deceased was the fourth s/o late Rev. Theophilus DESBRISAY, many years Rector of that parish.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

General Notes: From website of Wesley Memorial United Church

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(www.wesleymemorialuc.ca/history1.htm) :

"In Moncton it is true to say that Methodism grew with the city. William Black made his first trip to the Upper Petitcodiac Valley in 1781, and the area was a part of the Cumberland Circuit in 1786 and continued as such until 1822. In that year Albert DesBrisay was settled on the newly established Petitcodiac Circuit. DesBrisay later became the first Governor and Chaplain of Mount Allison Academy."

DES BRISAY, ALBERT, Methodist minister and school administrator; b. 24 July 1795 in Stanhope, P.E.I., son of Theophilus Desbrisay* and Margaret Stewart; m. Margaret B. McLeod, and they had two sons and one daughter; d. 24 May 1857 in Charlottetown.

A member of a large and cultured family, Albert Des Brisay was converted in 1815 under the ministry of the Reverend John Hick, one of the Methodist missionaries sent from England to British North America after 1800 by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. In 1822 Des Brisay volunteered to become a candidate for the ministry and was received on trial by the Nova Scotia District. He was stationed initially in New Brunswick on the Petitcodiac section of the huge Cumberland circuit.

From the outset, and in contrast to some of the Wesleyan missionaries, Des Brisay appears to have been an intensely evangelical minister. He found his circuit, served earlier by William Black*, full of people ignorant of and opposed to Methodism. To overcome their hostility he travelled some 3,000 miles in his first year and preached so effectively that in the second year a revival occurred. Doubtless the fact that he was a native of the eastern colonies enabled him to reach his people more effectively than some of his English colleagues.

Having served the customary four years, Des Brisay was admitted to full connection in 1826 at the first meeting of the New Brunswick District. He was stationed on the Sheffield circuit, and subsequently on the Annapolis, the Miramichi, and other circuits. His assiduous "public preaching" frequently led to revivals. These efforts may well have been the cause of the poor health which began to plague him in the 1830s. He was alert, however, to the importance of strengthening Methodist institutions in the Maritimes, and as early as 1833 he joined two of his brethren in urging the establishment of a Methodist seminary, a matter which had been first raised by the Nova Scotia District in 1828.

In 1839 Charles Frederick Allison, a Sackville merchant and a fervent Methodist who believed firmly that great social benefit could be derived from the establishment of schools in which "Pure Religion is not only taught, but

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Constantly brought before the youthful mind," offered to establish one such institution for the eastern provinces. His proposal was accepted gratefully by the New Brunswick District and subsequently at a joint meeting that year of the Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and New Brunswick districts under the chairmanship of the Reverend Robert Alder*. The missionary secretaries, whose attitude toward such initiatives had hitherto been ambivalent, were distracted by the rising tide of dissension in the Wesleyan connection and failed at first either to help or to block the plan. The New Brunswick District decided that "we must now try and help ourselves." Humphrey Pickard* was appointed principal of Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy in Sackville, and Des Brisay became governor and chaplain in 1842.

The academy received its first students in January 1843. The early years of its growth were as difficult as those of similar institutions in British North America. Its survival owed much to Pickard, "a thorough gem" in his field. Des Brisay, however, was not a success. He was unable to manage the student residence and had no administrative skill. Indeed, Enoch Wood*, the key figure on the academy's board, remarked in a letter to Alder in 1846 that, in light of Des Brisay's background and mature years, he was "the smallest man we could have." In 1844 Des Brisay lost most of his administrative functions; according to Wood, he now had only "to attend to religious duties, with the exception of a General oversight of the Buildings and Grounds, an engagement most suitable to his habits and talents."

Doubtless to his surprise, in his role as chaplain Des Brisay initially involved the academy in controversy and embarrassment. A member of the New Brunswick Council, Amos Edwin Botsford*, made an accusation on 5 March 1845 that Des Brisay had instigated a revival among the students that winter in an attempt to convert them to Methodism. Some of the students, in the words of fellow councillor Edward Barron Chandler*, "would pray aloud in the lecture room at the close of the day when all the scholars as also Mr. DesBrisay were present. This led to further prayers and exhortations and an invitation by Mr. DesBrisay for all who wished to come forward to the Altar . . . many, in fact nearly all went forward and professed to be moved." Des Brisay reported in his defence to the district meeting in May that he wished "to record the loving-kindness of the Lord in visiting the Institution during the past winter with the awakening influences of the Holy Spirit arousing attention of many of the youth to serious concern for salvation." His brethren, of course, could not repudiate his action or his concern; they sought to maintain an evangelical atmosphere in the academy but were fearful that Des Brisay's efforts would enable its critics to describe it as a narrowly denominational institution. This charge was made, but there was no proof that he was attempting to recruit Methodists as opposed to converts to Christian teaching, and the academy continued to receive grants from the governments of New

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Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Moreover, Des Brisay along with Pickard ensured that the academy became a place in which the students were reminded continually of "the superior claims which Religion ought always to have upon their attention."

Albert Des Brisay, after being replaced by the Reverend Ephraim Evans*, retired from his chaplaincy in 1854 and returned the next year to Charlottetown where, despite ill health, he was "most industriously employed" and "his efforts in doing good closed only with his life." He was "a man of prayer. In imitation of the benevolence of his Divine Master, the law of kindness was upon his lips, while the spirit he breathed toward the suffering and the erring was that of tenderness and love." One of the earliest native-born Wesleyan Methodist ministers in the eastern provinces, Des Brisay in his zeal, simplicity, and evangelical spirit was reminiscent of an earlier Methodist generation; his tireless ministry helped to lay strong foundations for his church in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

G. S. French

From The Dictionary of Miramichi Biography:

"DESBRISAY, ALBERT, Methodist minister, Miramichi circuit, 1833-34; b. Covehead, PEI, 24 Jul 1795, s/o the Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay and Margaret Stewart; brother of Theophilus Desbrisay; m. 1827, Margaret B. McLeod (a d/o Alexander McLeod, publisher of the Saint John City Gazette); d. Charlottetown, 24 May 1857.

One of thirteen children of the first Anglican rector of Charlottetown, Albert DesBrisay was converted to Methodism at age twenty. After he had spent many years as a local preacher and probationer, he was ordained in 1826. A fervent evangelist, he struggled against harsh conditions on various Methodist circuits in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia until 1842. In that year he was appointed as the first chaplain of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, which would later be Mount Allison. He occupied this position until 1854 and then retired in Charlottetown.

While in charge of the Miramichi circuit in 1833-34, DesBrisay was based at Chatham, but the circuit embraced the entire Miramichi district, as well as the Bathurst and Richibucto areas. He had as an assistant Henry Daniel, a probationer from Penzance, England, who was later to be one of the leading Methodist ministers, and one daughter, who died at age nineteen."

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Albert married **Margaret Barker McLEOD**, daughter of **Alexander McLEOD** and **Elizabeth BARKER**, on 12 Jun 1827 in St. John, NB, CAN. Margaret died on 3 Sep 1862 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Another name for Margaret was Margaret B. McLEOD. They had four children: **Alexander McLeod**, **Albert Stewart**, **Margaret Elizabeth** and **Albert Stewart**.

Marriage Notes: 13 Jun 1827, Saint John City Gazette:
m. Yesterday morn., by Rev. I.W.D. Gray, Rev. Albert DESBRISAY,
Wesleyan Missionary at Sheffield (Sunbury Co.) / Margaret B. McLEOD third
d/o Alexander McLEOD, Esq. (St. John) city.

Death Notes: Death notice from "The Monitor", 10 Sep 1862: "Died -
DesBrisay. -- On the 3rd inst., in this City, after great suffering and illness
of many years, which she bore with the utmost Christian patience and
fortitude, Margaret B. DesBrisay, relict of the late Rev. Albert DesBrisay,
long a devoted Wesleyan Minister in these Provinces. The deceased leaves a
deeply sorrowing family to mourn their irreparable loss. "If we suffer, we
shall also reign with him."

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

General Notes: From The Chignecto Isthmus and Its First Settlers, by Howard
Trueman, June 1998 [Etext #1351], found on the Internet by Donald Lowe,
June 2000:

"Mr. McLeod settled on the Nashwaak.....married Elizabeth Barker
(listing his children) Margaret married Rev. Albert Desbrisay, who was for
some years chaplain of the old Sackville Academy; Wesley was twice married,
first in 1836....."

4-Solomon DESBRISAY Esq. was born on 13 May 1797 in Covehead,
Queens, PE, CAN, was baptized on 26 May 1797 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN,
died on 5 Apr 1844 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 46, and was buried on 12
Apr 1844 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican

Death Notes: Death Notes: The Islander, 12 April 1844, page 3:

Died

At Charlottetown on Friday evening, the 5th inst., suddenly, in the 47th
year of his age, Solomon Desbrisay, Esq., J.P. for Queen's County, fifth son of
the Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, late Rector of this Parish. His kindness of
heart, and numerous good qualities, endeared him to a numerous circle of
friends and acquaintances. In every relation of social life he acquired and
preserved the respect and esteem of all, and of him it may with truth be said
that few men have gone to the tomb more universally loved and regretted. He

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has left a wife and numerous family to deplore the loss of an attached and tender husband and father.

Estate Notice: Published in The Islander, 10 May 1844, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. All persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late SOLOMON DESBRISAY, ESQ. are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested, within Eighteen Calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

MARY DESBRISAY, Administratrix
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Administrator

Charlottetown, May 2d, 1844.

20 Apr 1844, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:

d. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 5th inst., age 47, Solomon DESBRISAY, Esq. J.P. for Queens Co. fifth s/o Rev. Theophilus DESBRISAY, Rector of Charlottetown.

Burial Notes: From St. Paul's Parish Register: Solomon DesBrisay, Esq., died at Charlottetown on Good Friday 1844 and was buried on the Friday following aged 47 years. L.C. Jenkins. Old Protestant Burying Ground.

Solomon married **Mary CAMPBELL**, daughter of **John Alexander CAMPBELL** and **Sarah URQUHART**, on 6 Mar 1821 in Bedeque, PE, CAN. Mary was born in 1806 in Bedeque, PE, CAN and died on 3 Mar 1875 in Woodstock, Carleton Co., NB, CAN aged 69. They had eight children: **Margaret, Theophilus, Alexander Campbell, Sarah Magdalen, Eliza, Aretas William Young, Anna Tremain** and **Julia Louisa**.

Death Notes: She was alive for her daughter Anna's wedding, which took place "at the residence of the bride's mother".

13 Mar 1875, Woodstock, Carleton Sentinel:

d. Woodstock, 3rd inst., Mrs. S. DesBRISAY widow of Solomon DesBRISAY of Charlottetown, P.E.I., age 69. (P.E.I. papers please copy)

General Notes: Ramsay family tree in the possession of Andrea McNeil, research by John Geddie Archibald, confirms Mary's parents were John Alexander Campbell and Sarah Urquhart.

4-**Charles DESBRISAY** was born on 5 Jul 1799 in Covehead, St. John's Island, CAN, died on 12 Dec 1875 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 76, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Birth Notes: IGI says birthdate of 3 Jul 1799.

Death Notes: From the Weekly Patriot, 17 Dec 1875, P.3:

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Died - Suddenly, on the 12th inst, Charles DesBrisay, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

Newspaper article from the Charlottetown Examiner, dated Dec. 17th, 1875:

Died in the Pulpit

Of late the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald has been so unwell that he has been unable to attend to his Pastoral duties. In his absence on Sunday evening, Charles Desbrisay, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council, undertook to officiate by reading a sermon. Shortly after beginning, his voice was observed to falter, his face to turn pale, and he leaned forward and fell. Several people rushed to the pulpit, but he was already in the arms of death. The text of the discourse he was reading when he fell in the harness, is one of those strange coincidences which sometimes border on the wonderful. It is from the third chapter of Malachi(?) and runs thus; -- "that who may abide the day of His coming? and who shall stand when He appeareth?" Mr. Desbrisay was the only remaining son of the Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay -- the first Episcopal clergyman who came to the Island. He was born in the year 1799 and was admitted to the Bar in 1836. For very many years he was Clerk of the Executive Council and he attended to the duties of his office till the day previous to his death. He was not possessed of brilliant abilities, but was a good officer throughtout his career; he commanded the respect and confidence of each succeeding government. No man in the city had a larger kinder heart; no man was more sincerely beloved. Many poor persons will embalm his memory with their gratitude; many afflicted and sorrowing ones will cherish the remembrance of his kindly, comforting words.

Burial Notes: St. Peter's Cathedral Anglican Church Cemetery, Section F.

General Notes: He became Clerk of the Executive Council. He lived to an advanced age and died suddenly while performing lay duty in the pulpit of St. Paul's, Charlottetown during the illness of the Rector, Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald.

Charles married **Elizabeth "Eliza" McKIE**, daughter of **William McKIE** and **Mary CLARK**, on 15 Feb 1849 in Elliot River, PE, CAN. Eliza was born on 10 Jan 1810 in West River, PE, CAN, was baptized on 4 Jul 1810 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 2 Aug 1878 aged 68, and was buried on 4 Aug 1878 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. She was usually called Eliza. They had one son: **William Charles**.

Marriage Notes: They were married by Rev. Dr. Jenkins, ECC, Comm.

Baptism Notes: by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay

Death Notes: Funeral conducted by Rev. George W. Hodgson.

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Burial Notes: St. Peter's Cathedral Anglican Church Cemetery, Section F.

4-**Penelope Margaret DESBRISAY** was born on 27 Jan 1802 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 14 Mar 1859 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 57, and was buried on 17 Mar 1859 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. The cause of her death was Pulmonary hemorrhage.

Birth Notes: IGI says birthdate of 27 Jan 1802, in Covehead.

Death Notes: She died at age 57.

Death Notes: From The Islander 18 March 1859, page 3
Yesterday, the 17th inst., were interred the mortal remains of the wife of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, many years the respected pastor of the Episcopal congregation in this city. This excellent and lamented lady was followed to her last home by numerous sorrowing relations and family connections, and by a large number of persons of all classes and denominations, anxious to testify their grateful recollections of one who, for many years had been the conspicuous, yet humble, distributor of Christian benevolence and charity, to the sick and necessitous (?) of all classes of our population. Mrs. Jenkins died on the 14th inst., aged 57. Her disease, which terminated her useful career, was Pulmonary Hemmorage [sic].

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

General Notes: Text taken from a plaque hanging on the rear wall of St. Paul's Anglican Church in Charlottetown. Photograph of the plaque taken by Donald Lowe:

ERECTED
By the ladies of this Congregation
In Memory of
PENELOPE

Wife of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins for many years Rector of this Parish, and daughter of the late Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay. Her many amiable qualities, humble piety, deeds of benevolence, and active sympathy for the sufferings of others have endeared her to many hearts, who are enabled to say of her, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." REV. XIV. 13.
She departed this life March 14th 1859.
Aged 57 years.

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Penelope married **Reverend Louis Charles JENKINS**, son of **Dr. John JENKINS Jr.** and **Sarah Camper HASELDEN**, on 29 Jan 1821 in Charlottetown, St. John's Island, CAN. Louis was born on 12 Apr 1797 in Hereford, ENG, UK, died on 14 Nov 1884 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 87, and was buried on 18 Nov 1884 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. They had nine children: **Sara Magdalen, Margaret Ellen Stewart, Penelope, John Theophilus, Mary Elizabeth, Eliza Katherine "Bunce," Frances Herberta, Louisa Caroline "Winks" and Henry Charles.**

Marriage Notes: They were married by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay, the bride's father.

Death Notes: In his obituary he was described as "a gentleman of pleasing and unassuming manners, but of firm convictions. Possessed of a clear intellect, high culture, and broad sympathies he was in advance of most of his contemporaries in regard to all that tended to elevate society and extend the privileges of the people. In religion he belonged to the evangelical school, and though a strict churchman he recognised the good and the true in whatever denominational fold it might be found."

19 Nov 1884, Saint John, The Daily Telegraph:
d. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 14th inst., Rev. Charles Louis JENKINS, D.C.L.,
former rector of Charlottetown, 88th year.

Burial Notes: Section F, St. Peter's Cathedral Anglican Cemetery, St. Peter's Road.

General Notes: "The other problem child was Louis Charles, then aged 18, and this nearly ended in tragedy. On Christmas Eve 1815 Brother John Jenkins received a letter from Ockbrook saying that his second son was very dangerously ill and was not expected to survive. He handed over his duties at Haverfordwest and dashed off by mail coach to Ockbrook, 250 miles away. Louis, who was apprenticed to a doctor at Kegworth, had become entangled with a young lady. Something went disastrously wrong and according to the Moravians at Ockbrook, Louis had shot himself in the chest. Dr John Jenkins must have used his medical knowledge most effectively because three weeks later, on 13th January 1816, he was able to return to Haverfordwest with Louis. What really happened in the shooting incident will probably never be known. If he really did have a bullet lodged in his chest, his father's treatment of it was truly remarkable, bearing in mind the state of medicine at that time. Louis obviously continued to recover well because on 8th February he was fit enough to accompany his father on horseback on a 48 hour pastoral visit in bad weather over the hills to Fishguard and back. During this trip he must have given much thought to his future because shortly afterwards his father was able write in the Diary that Louis had decided to give up a career

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in medicine and to devote his life instead to the service of God.

The fact that there is no mention of this incident in subsequent records is perhaps not surprising. In 1820, four years after the accident, Louis went to Prince Edward Island and stayed there for the rest of his life, working as an Anglican clergyman and bringing up his family. He had no need to mention this sad story from his youth. But he knew that it was almost certainly due to the skill of his father that he survived. None of his brothers and sisters need have known the precise details of what had happened to Louis. It could well be that in later years on Prince Edward Island when talking to his own children about their grandfather Louis referred to his medical skills in glowing but general terms. Thus the fully justified report that John Jenkins was a brilliant surgeon, and a distinguished member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, probably originated in Canada from Louis himself."

"By July 1816 John was unhappy about the lack of employment for Louis who had been there for over six months. He had made friends with the young men at the Revd Thomas' residence. It seems that Mr Thomas ran a school at which he prepared men for ordination in the Established Church. Louis told his parents that he would like a place there with a view to ordination, a plan to which his parents under prevailing circumstances could have no objection. So this was arranged. Clearly this was most successful because four years later Louis was ordained."

"It was their second son, Louis Charles, who after a worrying start in life, made a career as an Anglican priest in the New World and who through his successful marriage to Penelope Desbrisay, was able to produce children four of whom also produced children. Hence the large number of people today who are descendants of John and Sarah Jenkins."

From the book, *The Parish of New London, A History* by Thomas Reagh Millman 1959; Page 60-61, *Biographical Sketches of Clergy*:

"Louis Charles Jenkins was born in England, of Welsh parentage, April 12, 1797. Nothing is known at present about his early life and education but he was accepted in 1820 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as a missionary. After ordination to the diaconate, possibly by the Bishop of St. David's, he sailed for Quebec where he had received the appointment of assistant to the Rector, G.J. Mountain. Because of bad weather he was unable to reach Quebec and wintered instead on Prince Edward Island. Here he made himself useful to the Church and visited to the westward. His first entry in the register of the Parish of Richmond and St. David, in which St. Eleanor's was situated, was the record of a baptism on January 14, 1821. Later in the year he married a daughter of the Rector of Charlotte, Theophilus Desbrisay. He eventually succeeded in reaching Quebec where he was ordained priest by Bishop Jacob Mountain in March, 1822. On his return to the Island in 1823 he served temporarily in Charlottetown and gave occasional services to St. Davids.

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In the late summer of 1824 he moved to St. Eleanors where he remained for four years. From 1828 to 1854 he was Rector of St. Paul's, Charlottetown. After his resignation he continued to live in Charlottetown for a generation. He was appointed Commissioner of the Peace in St. Eleanor's in 1825; Conservator of the Glebe and School lands in Prince County in 1827; was chaplain to the House of Assembly and to the Executive Council for many years; served as chaplain of the garrison; was a founding member of a Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society; was one of Canada's leading poets and wrote many hymns; was an adept artist making pen and ink sketches of old Charlotte Town buildings. He died in November, 1884.

During his connection with St. Eleanor's Mr. Jenkins ministered to the spiritual needs of the people of the later formed Parish of New London. On two occasions during his ministry in Charlottetown he entertained the idea of leaving the Capital to become missionary at New London but practical considerations prevented him from doing so. He occasionally wrote poetry. Descendants of Louis Charles Jenkins live in Charlottetown today."

Excerpts from Past and Present of PEI: Jenkins, L. C., Rev. p.259

"In the fall of 1820, the Rev. L.C. Jenkins, then in deacon's orders, was bound for Quebec. The vessel he was on was driven by contrary winds to take refuge in Charlottetown, and was forced to winter there. He proceeded on his journey next spring but carried with him as his wife a daughter of the Rector. This incident led to his return some years later to assume the rectorship of St. Paul's"

Jenkins, Louis Charles, Rev. p.274

"During the last four years we missed the genial face of Louis Charles Jenkins, D D.. so well known for half a century on our streets. For sixty-four years he was a priest of the Church of England, twenty eight of which he officiated as pastor of St. Paul's Congregation in this city. He was a gentleman of pleasing and unassuming manners but of firm conviction. Possessed of a clear intellect, high culture and broad sympathies, he was in advance of most of his contemporaries in regard to all that tended to elevate society and extend the privileges of the people. In religion he belonged to the Evangelical school and though a strict churchman he recognized the good and true in whatever denominational fold it might be found. As a preacher he was noted for the purity and eloquence of his diction and the impressiveness of his manner of reading. His literary talents were of a high order and he excelled not only in prose but in poetry. At one time he took a great interest in politics, and he was invariably on the side of the people contending for wider liberty and better laws"

"Louis Charles Jenkins was born in 1797 and ordained as a deacon in the Church of England in 1820 soon after setting out for Canada to be under Bishop Mountain in Quebec. During a storm at sea his vessel had to put in to

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Charlottetown where he was forced to stay for the winter season. He was not idle during this time and under the Reverend Theophilus DesBrisay, then rector of St. Paul's, he undertook many duties. He travelled throughout the northern and western parts of the Island, visiting Malpeque, Bedeque and other settlements, preaching, and baptising adults as well as children. He was instrumental in founding the parish of New London.

L.C. Jenkins married Penelope DesBrisay, daughter of the Reverend DesBrisay and in the spring "unwillingly" went to Quebec where he received his final orders and remained a year. He returned to the Island about the time of his father-in-law's death. To his disappointment the vacancy at St. Paul's had been filled and it was suggested that he go to Bedeque. In the fall and winter he did go to Bedeque and lived there for some months in 1823 but, as he could not obtain suitable lodgings, he returned to Charlottetown, giving services occasionally to his mission as well as to Lot 49. In the autumn of 1824 he went to live at St. Eleanor's where in the following year he was able to have erected the first exclusively Anglican church on the Island. He returned to Charlottetown in 1828 and became rector of St. Paul's. He was active in public affairs and held the post of Secretary of Education. He also took a great interest in politics and was invariably found on the side of the people, contending boldly for wider liberties and better laws, in consequence of which he was dismissed as rector of St. Paul's. After his dismissal he became Librarian of the Legislative Library. He often took services and preached at St. Paul's as well as through the countryside. L. C. Jenkins wrote many hymns and verses many of which were published. He also did some pen and ink sketches of old Charlottetown buildings. He kept a diary from 1841 until his death in 1884. All but three of these diaries were burned when a fire destroyed Brighton Villa, the home of his grandson, in 1944. This was truly a great loss as, in addition to personal items, they contained a record of many events of historical interest and social conditions of the time."

(St. Eleanor's, 1824-1828)

Louis Charles Jenkins (b.1797-d.1884) was born in England. In 1820, he became an S.P.G. as a missionary, and planned to work in Quebec. Bad weather forced him to spend the winter on the Island where he worked at St. Eleanor's located in the Parish of Richmond and St. David. His first register entry, a baptism, was made on January 14, 1821, the same year as he married the daughter of the Rector of Charlotte, Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay. While here Rev. Jenkins also served local communities such as Malpeque, New London, Bedeque, and Bideford (Millman, 1959, p. 4).

When weather conditions improved the next spring he continued on to Quebec where he was ordained priest by Bishop Jacob Mountain in 1822. He returned to the Island in 1823. The same year the inhabitants of the local Parishes of Richmond and St. David appealed to the S.P.G. for Jenkins to be their missionary. Their request was granted, but due to lack of lodging, he had

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to move from Bedeque to Charlottetown from where he conducted services for his mission (plus Lot 49 located ten miles east of Charlottetown).

In Fall, 1824 Rev. Jenkins moved to St. Eleanor's. By May, 1825 he was able to erect the frame of the first exclusively Anglican church structure on the Island, St. John's Church, St. Eleanors. In Fall, 1826 Bishop John Inglis visited the Island and drove 42 miles to St. Eleanors to see the new yet incomplete church. Church extension was on his mind.

During his four-year tenure at St. Eleanor's from 1824 and 1828 Mr. Jenkins ministered to what would become the Parish of New London. In fact, Rev. Jenkins was instrumental in founding the Parish of New London. At first he held occasional services for the New London people in a log schoolhouse which was located near the shore. In the summer of 1826 the people built the first St. Thomas Church on the site of the present building. Although the frame blew down after only a few weeks the church was rebuilt by 1827 by which time New London had erected an excellent frame with a gallery and a small chancel extending from the eastern end.

Congregation size measured in heads of families was about 20 at Princetown and 30 at New London plus many persons of other denominations who were reached by the service. The congregations were willing and ready to have the services of a clergyman having been exposed to services on an occasional basis. Bishop Inglis wrote to the S.P.G. supporting the request and saying that Rev. Jenkins had "laboured with zeal and success". The settlers were of Scottish, English, and Irish origin. New London was prosperous. Shipbuilding continued. By 1824 a post office provided mail service. Lives were lost due to gales, harbour condition, and disease.

In 1828 Rev. Jenkins left St. Eleanor's and hence New London. Until 1854 he was Rector of St. Paul's having been preceded by Thomas Adin and William Walker. Rev. Jenkins retired to Charlottetown where some descendants can be found even today.

Jenkins, Louis C., Rev.

(History of St. Eleanor's, pp. 9-11; Roads to Summerside, p. 102; The Island Magazine, No. 11, pp. 9-15 and No. 18, pp.3-10)

Anglican clergyman. (1797-1884) Son of Dr. John Jenkins, Hereford, England;

m. Penelope Desbrisay, daughter of Rev. Theophilus and Margaret (Stewart) Desbrisay. Ordained Deacon, 1820.

While en route from England to Quebec on the vessel, Lord Exmouth, for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, his vessel was forced to make port at Charlottetown, P.E.I. when a storm prevented it from entering the mouth of the

St. Lawrence. He spent the winter of 1820-1821 on P.E.I. and while on the Island he married the daughter of Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Parish of Charlotte, garrison chaplain at Charlottetown, and

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the only Anglican priest residing in the colony at the time. In January 1821 he travelled west and baptized twenty-one children at St. Eleanor's, Lot 17 and New London, Lots 20/21.

He was instrumental in motivating the inhabitants of St. Eleanor's to establish an Anglican church in their midst. Rev. Jenkins returned to P.E.I. in 1823 hoping to succeed his father-in-law as Rector of St. Paul's. However, the position was filled by Rev. Thomas Adin prior to his arrival and he consequently settled at St. Eleanor's in 1824 where there was as yet no church, services being held at "The Pavilion," the residence of Col. Harry Compton. Rev. and Mrs. Jenkins lived at the home of George Tanton until the new rectory was built in 1826.

The new St. John's Church at St. Eleanor's was opened to worship c.1828 (only to be destroyed by fire in 1835). He remained as Anglican rector in St. Eleanor's until c.1828 when he was appointed Rector of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown. In 1854 his involvement in contentious political issues brought about his dismissal. He also served at one time as Secretary of Education and Librarian of the Legislative Library.

Rev. Jenkins was succeeded at St. Eleanor's by Rev. R.W. Walker and afterwards

Rev. Abram VanGeldert Wiggins who remained as priest from 1830-1851, having been resident priest during the official opening of the new church in 1842.

4-Flora DESBRISAY was born on 5 Feb 1804 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, was baptized on 21 Mar 1808 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 27 Mar 1808 aged 4, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

3-Annabella STEWART was born about 1763 in SCO, UK and died on 3 Feb 1844 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged about 81.

Death Notes: 24 Feb 1844, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:

d. Dalhousie (Rest. Co.), 3rd Feb., age 81, Annabella STEWART widow of Charles STEWART, Esq. of Prince Town, P.E.I., second d/o late Chief Justice STEWART of P.E.I., native of Campbellton, Argylshire, Scotland.

Annabella married **Colonel Charles STEWART**, son of **Colonel Robert STEWART** and **Annabella STEWART**. Charles was born in 1757 in SCO, UK, died on 2 Nov 1838 in Dalhousie, NB. CAN aged 81, and was buried in Dalhousie, NB. CAN.

Death Notes: 20 Nov 1838, Chatham, The Gleaner and Northumberland

Schediasma:

d. Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) 2nd inst., age 81, Charles STEWART, Esq., P.E.I., Senior Magistrate, Col. 1st Batt. of Militia, native of Campbellton, Argylshire, Scotland

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from whence he emigrated with his father and family in 1771.

General Notes: He settled in Malpeque, Prince Edward Island. He built the Stone House in Lower Malpeque in 1820. He moved to Dalhousie when he was 76 and took some furnishings with him.

3-**Penelope STEWART** was born in 1764 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK, died in 1846 in Darnley, Lot 18, PE, CAN aged 82, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Peoples Cemetery.

Penelope married **James "Jamey" M'NUTT** about 1783 in PE, CAN. Jamey was born in 1760 in IRE, UK, died on 3 Feb 1835 in Darnley, Lot 18, PE, CAN aged 75, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. He was usually called Jamey. They had 11 children: **Thomas, James, Helen, Amelia, Annabella, Peter Stewart, Charles Augustus, Anne, Margaret, Penelope** and **Robert M.**

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

General Notes: He arrived in PEI in 1781 as private secretary to Governor Walter Patterson.

P.E.I. Royal Gazette: James first worked for Gov. Walter Patterson during the land auction scandal and was the middleman in many of the transactions; however, it seems he was not prosecuted with the others - having married Chief Justice Stewart's daughter before the trial may have had some bearing in this.

His next venture was a marine supplies store, backed by his father in law, and with a partner Walter Berry, at Grande Rustico, PEI. It was here that his first four children were born, the store failed and court records show that Peter Stewart bore much of the loss.

In 1789 Jamie and Penelope built a large new home (with attached Customs Office) in Lower Darnley, Lot 18, on a parcel of land that was gifted to Penelope by her father, this was land that had been seized from Col. Allanby, (the area was known as Allanby Point at the time) and resold in the land sale, and it was many years before James earned legal title thereto.

It is interesting to note that this huge house was well enough built to survive the elements for over 200 years - the last section finally collapsed in 1996. Could this home have been legally owned by the customs outright? Why was it later sold to an Anglican Bishop from St. Eleanors? This office building may have been a registering and monitoring center for some of the convicts at the time shipped out to the Colonies, to work out their sentences (3-7 yrs.) it is recorded that many

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remained when their sentences expired, and became model citizens.

Penelope came to Canada at age 11 with her Father and his new bride on the ship "Elizabeth". As they neared their destination, Malpeque Bay, P.E.I. in a fall storm, the ship went aground and broke up - all aboard were able to swim to shore tied to a line from the wrecked ship and no lives were lost. They spent 16 days thereafter on a small sandbar with little protection before being rescued.

4-**Thomas M'NUTT** was born on 11 Jun 1784 in Harris Bay, Grande Rustico, Lot 24, PE, CAN, was baptized on 19 Aug 1784 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 18 Apr 1861 in Darnley, PE, CAN aged 76, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

General Notes: Their house, named Athlone Cottage was on the property owned in 1998 by Alfred and Phyllis Wall.

Thomas married **Annabella STEWART**, daughter of **Colonel Charles STEWART** and **Barbara STEWART**. Annabella was born on 9 Oct 1792 in Lower Malpeque, PE, CAN, died on 1 Jan 1887 in Malpeque, PE, CAN aged 94, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had 12 children: **John S., Charles, Mary S., Henry S., Penelope, James Maxwell, Dugald Stewart, Barbara, Bella-Amelia, T. Preston, Leslie Stewart** and **Annabella Stewart "Anna"**.

Death Notes: 22 Jan 1887, Saint John, The Daily Telegraph:
Mrs. Annabella MacNUTT relict of Thomas MacNUTT died at her home in Malpeque, P.E.I. on New Years Day, 95th year. She was a daughter of the late Col. Charles STEWART of Ross, Isle of Bute, Scotland and granddaughter of Lt. Col. Robert STEWART, one of the original grantees in the distribution of the island townships. She was born 9th Oct. 1792 and nurtured amid the earliest scenes of Island history. She was married in 1811 and had 12 children, one of whom was the late Mrs. McMILLAN w/o late Hon. John McMILLAN of Saint John city.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

4-**James M'NUTT** was born about 1784. He never married and had no children.

4-**Helen M'NUTT** was born on 7 May 1787 in Grande Rustico, PE, CAN, was baptized on 7 Aug 1787 in Charlottetown, St. John's Island, CAN, died on 14 Jan 1865 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 77, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Another name for Helen was Ellen.

Birth Notes: Harris Bay, Lot 24

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Death Notes: Death notice: On the 14th Inst, in the 78th year of her age Helen Relict of the late Thomas DesBrisay of this city. January 1865. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

Helen married **Thomas DESBRISAY Esq.**, son of **Reverend Theophilus DESBRISAY** and **Margaret STEWART**, on 24 Aug 1810 in Charlottetown, Queens, PE, CAN. Thomas was born on 24 Aug 1783 in Covehead, St. John's Island, CAN, was baptized in Oct 1827 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 6 Mar 1857 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 73, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. They had 12 children: **Peter Stewart, Thomas, Margaret, Theophilus, James, Penelope, Helen, Amelia Magdalene, Benjamin de St Croix, Mary Annabella, Caroline Louisa "Carrie" and Selina Adelaide.**

Birth Notes: He died in his 71st year.

Baptism Notes: From A Short History of the Baptist Church of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island:

"The Charlottetown Baptist Church came into being under the following circumstances. Thomas DesBrisay, being convinced that believers' immersion is the only scriptural mode of baptism, was baptized (October, 1827) by Rev. Charles Tupper, then on a mission to the Island. This baptism, being the first in Charlottetown, caused a great deal of enquiry on the subject. Others followed in the same steps; and in the spring of the year 1835 the brethren commenced holding prayer meetings... Rev. George McDonald, who was on the Island on a mission from the Nova Scotia Baptist Board of Missions, by request organized the church in August, 1836, with the following members: Thomas DesBrisay, John Ulman, William Bain, James Caffray, Isaac Jackson, Jane Lallow, Christina C. Bagnall, Nancy Reid, Isabella Mitchell. Thomas DesBrisay was appointed deacon...

"Early in the year 1857 Deacon Thomas DesBrisay died. He had been in several senses the first member of the church, the first deacon, and the principal support, and most active office-bearer in the early years of the organization."

Death Notes: The Islander newspaper on March 6, 1857 reported the death of Thomas Desbrisay:

DIED At Ch'town on Fri. morning, 6th inst. in the 74th yr. of his age Thos Desbrisay Esq. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, many years of this Parish and will be long remembered for his amiable and unassuming manners and the earnest simplicity which characterized his religious belief. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and

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let my last end be like his."

Funeral from the family residence at half past four o'clock, Sun. next.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground.

Memorial or headstone inscription: "Here rests in an assured hope of eternal life the mortal remains of the late Thomas Des Brisay Esq. eldest son of the first rector of this Parish and for many years a humble follower of his Lord & Master. He died universally loved and regretted in the 74th year of his age - Mar. 6 1857."

General Notes: He was an Apothecary. Newspaper article titled "Canada's Oldest Drug-Store" by Blodwen Davies.

A drugstore with nearly six score years of history is one at the corner of Queen and Grafton Street in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The building, still called Apothecaries Hall, stands on the site of where Thomas Desbrisay began business in 1810. He was a son of the celebrated Rev. Theopholius (sic) Desbrisay, of whose descendants there are still very many in the province in the gulf.

This curious announcement was distributed at the time the drugstore was opened:

(from the Weekly Recorder, Monday Dec. 24, 1810)

Thomas Desbrisay, Junior (sic),

informs the public that he has opened an Apothecary's Shop In Charlottetown and intends to supply the inhabitants in general, where he offers for sale a variety of genuine drugs and medicines.

He is sorry that from various and unexpected disappointments his supplies have not been so extensive as he had expected and that for the present the sale of some articles is unavoidably limited to small quantities than he intended. However, as he intends to conduct his establishment in future on a more general plan he will take care regularly to be sufficiently provided with everything required in his line of business.

Families in the country remote from medical assistance may be supplied with medicines together with written directions as to their uses and applications.

N.B. -- Prescriptions made up with accuracy and despatch. Cow pox inoculation.

Heads of families for their children, and all others desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of the Cow Pox inoculations are informed that the subscriber has lately received a supply of genuine matter.

Thomas Desbrisay, Junior. (sic)

N.B. -- The poor will be inoculated free of expense.

Dec. 24, 1810.

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In July, 1823 the newly formed committee to manage the newly funded P.E.I. Religious Circulating Library chose Thomas Desbrisay as Librarian. In August 1824 there were about 400 volumes belonging to the Library ready for circulation in the store of Mr. Thomas Desbrisay, the librarian.

4-**Amelia M'NUTT** was born on 17 Feb 1790 in Grande Rustico, PE, CAN, was baptized on 21 Jul 1790 in Grande Rustico, PE, CAN, died on 30 May 1863 aged 73, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

Amelia married **Nathan DAVIES** in 1809 in PE, CAN. Nathan was born about 1781 in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, UK and died on 21 Oct 1837 aged about 56. They had 11 children: **Amelia, Benjamin, Sarah, Penelope, Mary Helen, Jane, Nathan, Eliza, Daniel, Annabella** and **Simon**.

Death Notes: Colonial Herald, Oct 21, 1832 (or 37)

DIED

On Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine will, Mr. Nathan Davies, Merchant of this town in the 56th year of his age. During a period of twenty-nine years residence in this Island, Mr. Davies had deservedly obtained the respect & esteem of all who knew him. He was an honest man - a faithful friend - a kind husband & a tender parent.

General Notes: Nathan Davies was the first member of the family to settle in Prince Edward Island. He was born in Pembrokeshire, South Wales in the early 1780's. He was educated at home by his father but, when young, went to London to his uncle George and commenced in his office as a lawyer. Not liking it, he was transferred to a merchant's firm and was subsequently sent to America in charge of merchandise. He was still living in 1829 when he was left a shilling in his father's will.

4-**Annabella M'NUTT** was born in 1793.

Annabella married **John MORRIS**.

4-**First Honorable Peter Stewart M'NUTT** was born in 1796 in Darnley, PE, CAN, died on 15 Jan 1846 aged 50, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

General Notes: Farmer/Merchant

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Member of the Legislative Council
Member of the Executive Council

Peter married **Mary LONGWORTH**, daughter of **Francis LONGWORTH** and **Agnes "Annie" AULD**, on 29 Mar 1821. Mary was born on 5 Feb 1798 in Charlottetown, St. John's Island, CAN, was baptized on 7 Apr 1798 in Charlottetown, St. John's Island, CAN, died on 6 Sep 1875 aged 77, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had nine children: **Penelope, Anne, Margaret, Amelia Emma, Jane, Francis L., James F., Peter Stewart** and **Mary Eliza**.

4-**Charles Augustus M'NUTT** was born in 1800 in Darnley, PE, CAN and died on 23 Jul 1860 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 60.

Death Notes: 18 Aug 1860, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:
d. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Monday 23rd ult., of congestion of the brain, Charles MacNUTT, Esq., Merchant, age 60.

Charles married **Eliza COLLEDGE** on 5 Jan 1831. Eliza was born about 1812, died on 7 Sep 1894 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged about 82, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. They had two children: **Lucy Margaret** and **George**.

Death Notes: September 12 1894, Saint John, The Daily Telegraph
d. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sept. 7th, Eliza Colledge McNUTT relict of Charles McNUTT, 92nd year.

Burial Notes: People's Cemetery

4-**Anne M'NUTT** was born in 1800 in Darnley, PE, CAN, died on 10 May 1891 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 91, and was buried in Brackley, PE, CAN.

Death Notes: Headstone says death day of 30 May at age 87.

Date : May 13, 1891

County : Westmorland

Place : Moncton

Newspaper : The Times

Charlottetown, P.E.I. 'Chronicle' - We regret to record the death of Mrs. HYNDMAN which took place yesterday morn. at her residence, Prince street. Mrs. Hyndman was the youngest d/o James MacNUTT of Darnley, who came to this Island in 1781 with Gov. Patterson as private secretary, and grand daughter of Chief Justice Peter STEWART. She survived all her brothers and sisters and lived to the ripe age of 87.

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Burial Notes: Sherwood Cemetery.

Anne married **Robert HYNDMAN**, son of **Thomas HYNDMAN** and **Elizabeth**, in 1826. Robert was born in 1806 in St. John's, Antigua, British West Indies and died on 25 Apr 1868 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 62. They had 11 children: **Elizabeth Penelope, Annabelle, James McNutt, Thomas H., Peter Warwick, Mary Ann, Louisa E., Charles Augustus, Frederick William, Barbara Edythe** and **Albert B.**

Marriage Notes: 13 May 1891, Moncton, The Times:
Charlottetown, P.E.I. 'Chronicle' - We regret to record the death of Mrs. HYNDMAN which took place yesterday morn. at her residence, Prince street. Mrs. Hyndman was the youngest d/o James MacNUT of Darnley, who came to this Island in 1781 with Gov. Patterson as private secretary, and grand daughter of Chief Justice Peter STEWART. She survived all her brothers and sisters and lived to the ripe age of 87.

General Notes: He was a Mariner and Shipbuilder, member of the Legislative Assembly in 1832 and later High Sheriff of Prince County.

4-**Margaret M'NUTT** was born in 1802 in Darnley, PE, CAN and died on 27 Sep 1872 aged 70.

Margaret married **Richard YATES**.

4-**Penelope M'NUTT** was born in 1802 in Darnley, PE, CAN, died on 11 Jul 1836 in Malpeque, PE, CAN aged 34, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

Penelope married **Hon. Donald RAMSAY** on 22 Feb 1826. Donald was born in 1798, died on 20 Apr 1879 aged 81, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had five children: **Archibald, James, Harriet, Helen** and **Penelope**.

Marriage Notes: They were married by Rev. L.C. Jenkins.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

General Notes: He was a farmer, lumberman, and politician. The family resided in Hamilton, PE.

4-**Robert M. M'NUTT** was born in 1808 in Darnley, PE, CAN and died in 1861 aged 53.

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Robert married **Eliza BEAIRSTO**, daughter of **George E. BEAIRSTO** and **Margaret RILEY**, on 2 May 1839 in Princetown Royalty, PE, CAN. Eliza was born in 1817 in Malpeque, PE, CAN, died on 25 Oct 1873 aged 56, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had ten children: **George L., Penelope, James, Margaret, Elizabeth, Peter, Martha, Charles A., Amelia** and **Helen**.

Marriage Notes: **MACNUTT-BEARISTO** - On the 2d inst., at Princetown Royalty, by the Reverend John Keir, **Mr. Robert M'Nutt, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. George Bearisto**, of that place.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

3-Robert STEWART was born about 1768 in SCO, UK, died on 26 Nov 1816 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged about 48, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground

General Notes: His family were known as the "Rosebanks Stewarts".

Robert married **Margaret Penelope MACDONALD**, daughter of **Captain Robert MACDONALD** and **Elizabeth HENRY**. Margaret was born about 1790 and died on 5 Oct 1859 in Rosebank, PE, CAN aged about 69. They had four children: **Elizabeth, Charles, Helen** and **Robert MacDonald**.

Death Notes: She died at age 69.

4-Elizabeth STEWART.

4-Charles STEWART was born on 5 Mar 1813, was baptized on 5 Mar 1813, died on 24 Jul 1858 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 45, and was buried on 27 Jul 1858 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Baptism Notes: By Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Death Notes: From The Islander, 30 Jul 1858, page 3:

Died

On Saturday last, the 24th inst., at his residence, Rose Bank, after a tedious illness, **CHARLES STEWART, ESQ.**, in the 45th year of his age.

General Notes: They had two sons and two daughters.

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Charles married **Amelia DAVIES**, daughter of **Nathan DAVIES** and **Amelia M'NUTT**, on 12 Nov 1849 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Amelia was born on 15 Apr 1812 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 16 Oct 1904 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 92, and was buried in Brackley, PE, CAN. They had four children: **Ellen, William Henry, Charles Albert** and **Amelia "Jane"**.

Marriage Notes: Married by licence. Service performed by L.C. Jenkins.
Witnesses: Daniel Davies, Thomas Desbrisay, William Pope

From The Islander, 16 Nov 1849, page 3:

Married

At Charlottetown, on Monday evening, the 12th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Ecclesiastical Commissary, CHARLES STEWART, Esq., of Rosebank, to AMELIA, eldest daughter of the late Nathan Davies, Esq., Merchant, Charlottetown.

Death Notes: According to the inscription on her headstone, she died in her 90th year.

Newspaper clippings:

"Many of the old residents of the city read with great regret the announcement in the Guardian yesterday of Mrs. George Davies, Brighton, in her ninetieth year. Mrs. Davies, was the eldest daughter of Nathan Davies, Esquire, of whom the late Hon. Benjamin Davies was the eldest son and the Hon. D. Davies, a younger son. She was married in her early life to the late Charles Stewart, Esquire of Rosebank, and subsequently to George Davies, Esquire, who was for many years at the head of the London House in this city. W.H. Stewart, of Brighton road and Charles Stewart now in Honolulu are her sons. Mrs. Carman of California, and Mrs. Peters, wife of the Hon. Arthur Peters, Premier and Attorney General are her daughters. She had been in failing health for many months and passed away at a ripe old age, after a noble Christian life well spent in the Master's service. The funeral was from St. Paul's."

"The funeral of the late Mrs. Davies took place yesterday afternoon leaving her residence at 2:45 o'clock. There was a large attendance. Rev. James Simpson, M.A., conducted the services in St. Paul's church and at the grave. The pall bearers were: W.A.O. Morson, Edward Bayfield, Artemas Lord, W.A. Weeks, James Lewis, W.L. Cotton"

Burial Notes: Sherwood Cemetery.

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4-**Helen STEWART** was born on 16 Mar 1815 in Rosebank, PE, CAN, was baptized on 20 Jul 1815, died on 15 Sep 1848 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 33, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Baptism Notes: By Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Death Notes: Death Notice 15 Sep 1848 Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada:

Early this morning, Friday, the 15th inst., in the 34th year of her age, having given birth on Sunday to a daughter, stillborn, HELEN STEWART, the beloved wife of THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, ESQ., and the youngest daughter of the late Robert Stewart, Esq., of Rose Bank.

She evinced during her suffering the utmost fortitude and resignation, and her hopes were rested on the only sure foundation. The funeral will take place on Sunday next, at Two o'clock.

27 Sep 1848, Saint John Christian Visitor. "d. Same place, 15th inst., age 34, Helen Stewart DESBRISAY w/o Theophilus DESBRISAY and youngest d/o late Robert STEWART, Esq. of Rose Bank.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground - Her headstone reads, "In Memory of Helen Stewart the beloved wife of Theophilus DesBrisay Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Robert Stewart of Rose Bank who departed this life Sept 15th 1848 in her 34th year after having given birth to an Infant which lies interred in the same grave. She was united by faith to her Saviour in life and in death. She is not divided."

Helen married **Theophilus DESBRISAY Esq.**, son of **Thomas DESBRISAY Esq.** and **Helen M'NUTT**, on 16 Sep 1847 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Theophilus was born on 24 Aug 1816 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, was baptized on 24 Sep 1848, died on 30 Mar 1884 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged 67, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. They had one daughter: **Infant**.

Marriage Notes: By L.C. Jenkins; witnesses Peter DesBrisay, Albert Eales, Charles Stewart

From The Islander, 17 Sep 1847, page 3:

Married

On the 16th inst., at Christ Church, Cherry Valley, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Ecclesiastical Commissary, THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, ESQR., of this town, to HELEN, youngest daughter of the late Robert Stewart Esq., of Rosebank.

Birth Notes: He was born on the Feast of St. Bartholomew.

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Baptism Notes: By Rev. L. C. Jenkins.

Death Notes: From the Daily Examiner 31 Mar 1884 p.3:

DIED - Entered into rest at Spring Park on Sunday 30th inst. Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., aged 67 years. Funeral at St. Paul's, Burial St. Peters.

Last Will and Testament of Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., b. 1816 d. 30 Mar 1884 in Charlottetown:

This is the last Will and Testament of Me Theophilus DesBrisay of Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island formerly carrying on Business as an Apothecary and Druggist at my old corner known as Apothecaries Hall corner on the corner of Grafton and Queens Streets.

First from my increasing weekness and infirmities and knowing it is appointed unto all men once to die: I commend my spirit unto the Great God who gave it. Secondly having by Deed of Trust made some time since conveyed all or nearly all the Freehold I then possessed to Louis Davies Henry Jones Cundall and William Dodd all of Charlotte Town as Trustees for my Dear Wife and our Children. I do if necessary confirm that Deed. Thirdly having some other tracts of land not included in that Deed and Household effect Stock and Farming implements, the Whole of Which I Will to my Dear Wife to be at her own disposal absolutely the freehold to her and her heirs in freehold, the first is some four hundred acres of Land of Lot number Three purchased at a Sheriffs Sale on said Lot by the late Hon. ble James Yeo for me. Another small Tract on Township number Thirty nine in Kings County purchased from one Thomas Murphy which is duly recorded, the former is not I imagine recorded but the Deed was handed by me to Alexander Anderson Esquire of Bedeque for the purpose of being sold by him for my benefit but as I believe no part has been sold. Should any tracts be found standing my name I Will to my Dear Wife in fee(?) simple to be at her own disposal and her heirs. Fourthly some years since I took out a Policy of Insurance on my own life in an English Company called the International for some £ 500 Sterling and regularly paid the Premium of Insurance but the Company getting into difficulties arranged with another Company called the Prudential arranging with that company to pay for a time only One half or fifty per cent but eventually arranging that the whole amount the full premium up to this year was paid on this Policy no further arrangement has been carried out. And I trust my Executors will look into this Matter for no greater fraud was committed if this one is not compelled to pay over and the other to pay over to my heirs the whole money to be derived from this Policy to be the property of my Wife subject to the payment of my just debts but as I have kept close up to the Mark I do not expect to leave any debts to pay and trust that none will be paid without being fully looked into. Fifthly, By the Will of my Father in

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Law the Late Colonel P.D. Stewart I in conjunction with my Brother Thomas since deceased I was appointed Executor and Trustee for some property in the County of Cork in Ireland the Rents issues and profits have ever since been paid to me by Mefs. Hussey and Townshend. Of(?) Mr. Townshend this same Will makes my Executors the Executors in case of my decease, the Rents are paid up to Mechelmas(?) last and paid over to me as directed by said Will at present to Flora my Wifes Sister and after decease the said Rents are payable to my Wife Dorcas and her heirs. (?????) to this Will the last accounts of said property The Whole Rents heretofore have been about Twenty pounds Sterling. I wish this matter to be enquired into by my Executors as well as all other matters coming to their notice and I hereby appoint my Wife Dorcas and our son in Law Robert F. Deblois Executive and Executor of this my last Will.

(Signed) Theoph DesBrisay (Seal stamped T.D.(?))

Signed Sealed published and declared by the said Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence and that of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses this 30th day of May 1882

(Signed) James Curtis
Geo. E. Hughes

This will was proved on the 10th April 1884, on the oath of George E. Hughes a subscribing witness, and on the same day, Probate was granted to both Executors and which I certify

(signed) Charles Young
Judge of Probate

Burial Notes: Section F, St. Peter's Cathedral Anglican Cemetery, St. Peter's Road, funeral conducted by Rev. George W. Hodgson.

General Notes: He was mayor of Charlottetown and a Pharmacist.

4-Robert MacDonald STEWART was born about 1817 and died on 29 Nov 1829 in Cheswardine, Shropshire, ENG, UK aged about 12.

3-Flora STEWART was born about 1768 in SCO, UK, died on 1 Nov 1843 in Amherst, NS, CAN aged about 75, and was buried in Amherst, NS, CAN.

Death Notes: She died at the home of her son, Rev. George.

From The Islander 17 Nov 1843, page 3:

Died

At Amherst, Nova Scotia, on the 1st inst., in the 76th year of her age, Flora, relict

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of the late Hon. William Townshend, formerly Collector of H. M. Customs of this Island.

Burial Notes: Church of Christ Cemetery.

Flora married **William TOWNSHEND**, son of **Richard TOWNSHEND** and **Sarah WALMESLEY**, about 1790. William was born about 1745 in Wrexham, WAL, UK and died on 5 Dec 1816 in Plymouth, ENG, UK aged about 71. They had nine children: **Cecil Wray, William James, Peter Stewart, Eliza, John Dalton, Esther Wray, Charles James, Helen Diana** and **George**.

Death Notes: The will of Hon William Townshend:

In the name of God Amen! This is the last will and testament of me, William Townshend of Prince Edward Island, Esquire. I give and devise to beloved wife, Flora Townshend all my estate situate on Lot or township number thirty-seven at Savage Harbour, to hold to her for and during her natural life, and I further give and devise to my said wife all my lands situate on Lot or township number forty-three to hold to her during her natural life. And I further give and devise to my said wife, the premises I now live on at Charlottetown to hold to her and during her natural life, my wish and desire being that she should be able to bring up my children. My further will is that after the devise of my said wife the same premises be disposed of thus - and I do hereby devise the same after her decease between my daughters, Hester and Helen in manor following - That is to say Lot of township thirty-seven or such a portion on the same as will bring in unto them, my said daughters, the yearly income of one hundred pounds. That is to say, fifty pounds yearly to each of them and their children forever, and in the case of death of either of them not leaving children before they arrive the age of twenty-one years, I give and devise the same lot or township number thirty-seven to my sons, John Dalton, Charles James, and George, all of them minors and unable to make any provision for themselves at present or to such of them as maybe them living. In respect to the remainder of my property and real estate including my lands on Elliot or North River, Lot thirty-two, or where ever else situate, I give and devise the same subject to the payment of my just debts to my said wife, to be held by her during her natural life. And after her devise the same to be divided by my three sons, John Dalton, Charles James, and George. Share and share alike forever, not omitting in this my last will and testament my three sons, Cecil Wray, William, and Peter, from want of affection but because they have arrived at an age to push themselves into lively hood and in situation in which they may shortly be able to provide for themselves they may improve the prospects in life at present before them. And I do hereby constitute and a point my said wife Flora to be the sole Executrix of this my last will and testament. Desiring her to take the most prudent and effectual steps in her power towards satisfying all my just creditors and with as little prejudice as possible to the desires herein before mentioned.

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In witness whereof the said William Townshend have here into set my hand and seal at Charlottetown in said Island Prince Edward this thirty first day of May in the year of Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and fourteen. Signed Sealed Published Pronounced and Declared by the said William Townshend as his last will and testament in the presence of us who in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereto subscribed our names Amelia Davies Theoph Desbrisay Tho. Desbrisay Jun [both were sons of Thomas Desbrisay, the Lieutenant Governor, and also William's brother-in-laws].

Be it known to all men by these presents that I, William Townshend have made, and declared my last will and testament in writing the 31st day of May, 1814. I, the said, William Townshend by this present codicil do ratify and confirm my last will and testament, and do further give and bequeath unto my three sons, John Dalton, Charles James, and George what ever may be coming to me as heir of Mrs. Diana White in consequence of a certain will done and executed by her and now in my possession over and above the thousand pounds herein bequeath to my daughter Hester and my will and meaning is that this codicil be adjudged to be a part and parcel and my last will and testament, and that all things here in mentioned and contained be faithfully and truly preformed, and as fully and amply in every respects, as if the same were declared and set down in my said last will and testament. Witness my hand this 31st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. Signed in the presence and us _____ William Townshend.

Compared with the original. Probate granted to Mrs. Flora Townshend the Executrices therein named on the oath of the Reverend Theophilus Desbrisay and Thomas Desbrisay Junior, dated the 22nd May 1817. Judge of Probate

General Notes: "Little is known of William Townshend's life before became collector of customs and naval officer for St. John's (Prince Edward) Island. He may have obtained the appointments because of a family connection with George, Viscount TOWNSHEND. His enemies later asserted that he had powerful friends in England, although Sir Cecil Wray, an absentee proprietor for whom he acted as agent, is the only one noted as a patron. The office of collector had been given to William Allanby in 1765, but it appears that he had little interest in the colony for Governor Walter Patterson noted in 1783 that Allanby had been absent for nine years and was not likely to return. During his absence no shipping or customs records had been kept.

Townshend came to the Island in 1784 and that December he was appointed to the Council, Patterson noting that, as he had been "so unexceptionable since his arrival," he could not be refused a seat. The appointment placed him firmly within the colony's little establishment and he was quickly involved in Patterson's lengthy efforts to seize land from absentee Proprietors. A member of Council in April

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1786 when legislation relating to the seizure was passed, Townshend was named in the charges later made against officers of the government. He had, however, objected to the measures because of irregularities in their passage and resigned as a result of their adoption. The Complainants noted in their summary of evidence in 1789 that Townshend, who had resumed his seat in April 1787, had temporarily "admitted the advances of his brother officers." When the Privy Council brought down its report in 1789 it concluded that he had innocently been drawn into the affair, and he was one of the few officers in the colony who was able to avoid dismissal and disgrace.

On the arrival of Lieutenant Governor Edmund FANNING in November 1786 Townshend had promptly aligned himself with the anti-Patterson faction. Fanning responded by writing in November 1787 to the Home secretary praising Townshend as a "zealous advocate in support of the measures of His Majesty's Government." No doubt some of Fanning's enthusiasm stemmed from the part Townshend had taken in the elections of July and August 1787 by which Fanning hoped to end the hold Patterson's group had on the House of Assembly. Charges were made to Council on 20 August that Townshend had campaigned vigorously in the election and although he denied the accusation it is clear he was an active Fanning supporter.

Townshend's zeal extended beyond political action. From the time of his arrival on the Island he was energetic in administering customs legislation, and after the ease of the Allanby period his enforcement soon created difficulty in the colony. He crossed Patterson in 1786 by seizing the property of merchants who had imported goods from the United States with Patterson's consent. Townshend's action was precipitated by a complaint made that year by another merchant, John Cambridge, but Townshend delayed acting until he had checked at Halifax, N.S., to obtain "more qualified and discriminating ideas of the Powers of a Governor & Council." This delay, and allegations from Cambridge that Townshend had been allowing smuggling from the Iles de la Madeleine, led to an investigation by the commissioners of customs. When the case was settled early in 1788 Townshend was cleared and the report concluded that Patterson and Attorney General Phillips Callbeck had "very improperly interfered in the Business of the Customs."

In June 1788 Townshend tried to seize goods that had been brought ashore at Patterson's farm. He landed there with a party of soldiers but was repelled by 25 men, most of whom were Patterson's servants. He was later successful: the goods and the schooner from which they had been landed were seized and sold by order of the Vice-Admiralty Court sitting in Charlottetown. Over the next two years he made several seizures, including vessels belonging to John Cambridge and his fellow merchants William Bowley and John Hill. Whether these were legitimate seizures is difficult to determine because Townshend was over strict in

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his application of the customs laws, making no allowance for the conditions existing in the colony. By challenging the leading merchants he involved himself in protracted litigation.

The result was that in 1791 Townshend was named by Cambridge, Bowley, Hill, and several leading absentee proprietors as one of those forming an illegal combination to rule the Island. Besides reviving charges of exorbitant and illegal fees which had been made against Townshend to the commissioners of customs, Cambridge and the others accused him of such offences as connivance in the smuggling of tobacco, disposing of blank registration forms, and oppressive seizures. Several of the accusations grew out of an incident in which Townshend had charged Hill with illegal acts in relation to the registration of a new vessel; in fact, these were merely technical irregularities which could have been overlooked. The general tenor of the 1791 action was that Townshend, in league with Chief Justice Stewart, Lieutenant Governor Fanning, and Attorney General Joseph APLIN, had planned to oppress Hill and Cambridge. Townshend, the deponents alleged, had told Hill that the government officials were preparing to "carry things with an high hand against those who had opposed them." When the accusations were heard in London that year Townshend presented a detailed defence but it does not appear to have impressed the investigating committee. However, the following year the committee concluded that the claims could not be considered proved because they were "as fully and positively denied, as they are charged."

Whether it was Townshend or the merchants who had been chastened by their experience the number of smuggling cases heard before the Island courts dropped considerably. The only one to attract attention after 1792 was that brought against James DOUGLAS, agent to James William Montgomery, in 1797. Douglas complained that it had been initiated in retaliation for his having brought a suit against Chief Justice Stewart. Three years were to pass before Douglas was acquitted.

Although Townshend was reported to be seeking a post in a more eligible spot at this time, whatever efforts he made were not successful. His health declined after 1800 but in spite of continuing illness it was Townshend rather than senior councillor Thomas DESBRISAY who was named "Temporary Commander in Chief" of the Island in October 1812 following the removal of Lieutenant Governor Joseph Frederick Wallet DesBarres. As administrator, Townshend seems to have done little more than follow the instructions of the Colonial Office during his tenure of less than a year. His most significant act was the removal of James Bardin Palmer from the posts he had held under DesBarres, but the move had been requested by officials in London. This did not prevent Townshend from boasting that rather than a "turbulent divided and ... Anarchial Colony" the new lieutenant governor, Charles Douglass Smith, would find a "peaceable regular and

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. . . a well satisfied People."

The remainder of Townshend's life appears to have been uneventful. His health continued to decline and he died on a visit to England in 1816. Although linked to the Island establishment by marriage and by virtue of his post, he seems to have been able to avoid becoming embroiled in the politics of the colony. The increase in trade and shipbuilding in the latter years of his service was easily handled without incident by the office he supervised. Despite a stormy beginning he had become by the end of his career what Patterson had first suggested in 1784 - an unexceptionable man."

4-Hon. Sir Cecil Wray TOWNSHEND was born on 3 Jun 1791 in Charlottetown, St. John's Island, CAN, was baptized on 15 Jun 1791 in Charlottetown, St. John's Island, CAN, and died on 12 Dec 1870 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, ENG, UK aged 79.

Baptism Notes: He was baptized by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Death Notes: He died at Beaufort House.

General Notes: He was a Barrister. In his in his early years, Cecil Wray Townshend was raised by Sir Cecil Wray (13 bt.) and at one time stood to inherit Fillingham Castle. However, an argument between William and Lady Wray ended this fortune. The frequency and use of the name "Cecil Wray Townshend" even in other branches of the family suggests that Sir Cecil Wray's influence was more than just raising this Cecil Wray Townshend. It is speculated that Sir Cecil Wray was also involved with the raising of Hon William Townshend possibly because William's father, Richard might have died young.

Hon Cecil Wray Townshend achieved a considerable reputation throughout his life.

In Prince Edward Island he was a Searcher and Waiter in the Customs Department from 1814 to 1819.

He was Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff of the Island for several years beginning in 1818.

He was the Naval Officer of the Island in 1820.

He was a merchant in Charlottetown, PEI in partnership with John Boyer (John Boyer was a witness in the will of Chief Justice Peter Stewart, Cecil Wray Townshend's maternal grandfather).

He owned three merchant vessels during his life:

CHERUB, an 80 ton schooner, registered in 1821, built at PEI.

JOHN LLOYD, a 115 ton brigantine, registered in 1838, built at Quaco.

CHIRK CASTLE, a 700 ton ship, registered in 1840, built at Saint John

Was living in Liverpool in 1843 but lived at Beaufort Terrace/House, Pilgrim Str., Birkenhead from 1859 until his death in 1870.

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Cecil married **Sarah COADY**. Sarah was born about 1792, died on 31 May 1819 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN aged about 27, and was buried on 3 Jun 1819 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. They had two children: **Sibella** and **William**.

Burial Notes: Old Anglican Cemetery, Elm Avenue.

General Notes: She was previously married to a Mr. Coady, her maiden name is unknown.

Cecil next married **Eliza LEA**, daughter of **Richard Charles LEA** and **Mary BOURNE**. Eliza was born in 1799 in Lancashire, ENG, UK, died in Mar 1825 aged 26, and was buried in Tryon, PE, CAN. They had three children: **Cecil Wray**, **Ann** and **Elizabeth Frances**.

Burial Notes: Tryon People's Cemetery.

Cecil next married **Catherine KILLEY** in ENG, UK. Catherine died in ENG, UK. They had five children: **Flora**, **Charles**, **Catherine**, **John** and **Samuel Rounthwaite**.

4-Lt. William James TOWNSHEND was born on 11 Mar 1796, was baptized on 27 Mar 1796 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, and died on 13 Feb 1859 in Melbourne, AUS aged 62.

Death Notes: 25 Jun 1859, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:

d. Melbourne, Australia, 13th Feb., Capt. Wm. TOWNSEND, R.N. s/o late Hon. Wm. TOWNSEND formerly Collector of H.M. Customs, P.E.I. and brother to Rev. Geo. TOWNSEND of Amherst N.S.

General Notes: He was a Captain in the Royal Navy. WILLIAM JAMES TOWNSHEND entered the Navy, in July, 1807. as Fst.-cl. Vol., on board the HALIFAX sloop, Capt. Lord James Townshend; with whom he continued to serve, on the coast of North America and in the West Indies, in the SQUIRREL 24, and, as Midshipman and Master's Mate, in the Æolus 32, until received as a Supernumerary Midshipman, 7 July, 1813, on board the SAN DOMINGO 74, flagship of Sir John Borlase Warren. He was made Lieutenant, 15 Aug. following. into the SHANNON 38, Capt. Philip Bowes Vere Broke; and was afterwards until May, 1814, employed latterly in the North Sea and Channel, in the MARINER, Capt. Robt. Russell, and DIOMEDE 50, Capt. Chas. Montagu Fabian. Has since been on half-pay. AGENT - J Hinxman.

Apparently Lt. William James Townshend he set up a store (possibly a naval store) on Abell's Cape on Lot 43 after retiring from the Navy. Abell's Cape was a small property on Hon William Townshend's land (Lot 43) where the Agent/rent-collector of Captain Lord James Townshend of Lot 56 lived.

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William married **Sarah POWE**.

4-**Peter Stewart TOWNSHEND** was born on 29 Jan 1798 and was baptized on 29 Apr 1798.

Baptism Notes: He was baptized by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

4-**Eliza TOWNSHEND** was born on 29 Jan 1798, was baptized on 29 Apr 1798 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 10 Jun 1824 aged 26, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Old Protestant Burying Ground.

4-**John Dalton TOWNSHEND** was born on 4 Mar 1800 in Sherwood, PE, CAN, was baptized on 8 Apr 1800 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died about 1873 in Rollo Bay West, PE, CAN aged about 73, and was buried in Bay Fortune, PE, CAN.

Baptism Notes: He was baptized by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

Burial Notes: United Church Cemetery.

General Notes: They had two more children, both of whom died before 1889.

John married **Agnes Talford BELL**, daughter of **John BELL** and **Mary JOHNSON**. Agnes was born on 20 May 1800 in Dumfries, SCO, UK, died on 20 Mar 1889 in Rollo, PE, CAN aged 88, and was buried in Bay Fortune, PE, CAN. They had eight children: **Mary, William, Flora Stewart Bell, Charles Worrell, Helen Wiggins, John M., Jane Coffin** and **Elizabeth Cowan**.

Birth Notes: White Hill Farm.

Burial Notes: United Church Cemetery.

4-**Esther Wray TOWNSHEND** was born on 17 Jan 1802 in Summerside, PE, CAN and was baptized on 24 Feb 1802 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN. Another name for Esther was Hester TOWNSHEND.

Baptism Notes: She was baptized by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

4-**Charles James TOWNSHEND** was born on 13 Jul 1804 and was baptized on 25 Sep 1804.

Baptism Notes: He was baptized by Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay.

4-**Helen Diana TOWNSHEND** was born on 19 Jan 1806, was baptized on 3 Jun 1806 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 3 Oct 1881 aged 75, and was buried in Charlottetown, PE, CAN.

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Baptism Notes: St. Paul's Anglican Church.

Death Notes: She died at age 75.

Burial Notes: St. Peter's Cathedral Anglican Cemetery

General Notes: 14 Jun 1878, Saint John Daily Telegraph

A piece of wedding cake made by Mrs. WIGGINS of P.E.I., sister of Rev. Canon TOWNSEND on occasion of a friend's marriage 35 years ago has been sent to the office of the 'Amherst Sentinel'.

Helen married **Rev. Abraham Van Guelder WIGGINS** on 2 Nov 1831 in PE, CAN. Abraham was born on 13 Aug 1804 in Grand Lake, Jemseg, NB, CAN, was baptized on 8 Mar 1806 in Grand Lake, Jemseg, NB, CAN, and died on 26 May 1865 in St. Eleanor's, PE, CAN aged 60. They had eight children: **William George, Caroline Maria, Esther Flora Elizabeth, Susan, George William Jacob, Cecil Frederick, Gilbert Charles and Flora Townshend.**

Birth Notes: Waterborough, Queens

Death Notes: From "100th Anniversary Program, Old St. John's and the Village of St. Eleanor's" on May 27, 1865, "On the return trip to Charlottetown, the Bishop's party suffered a Highway accident. The Rev. Mr. Wiggins was overturned, and Mr. Townsend was thrown from his rig in consequence of running against trees".

General Notes: From the 100th Anniversary Program of "Old St. John's and the Village of St. Eleanor's", Rev. Abram V. Wiggins was the third Rector of St. John's Church in St. Eleanor's, PEI, Canada. His first sermon took place on January 9, 1831, in the still unfinished church. A year later, he reported, "The Church in St. Eleanor's is in almost the same uncomfortable state in which I found it on my arrival. No exertion on my part has been spared to stimulate the people to finish it; but all I have been able to affect is the assertion of a pulpit and the glassing of four windows which were boarded up when I came. The walls are still unplastered and the pews unfinished". On November 22, 1835, St. John's Church was destroyed by fire. Rebuilding began in 1838, but it was four years before Rev. Wiggins officiated at the first service in the new Church in November of 1842. Like the first St. John's Church it was built by master carpenter and craftsman, George Tanton, son of the original settler of that name.

Rev, Abram Wiggins left St. Eleanor's, PEI, Canada in 1851 and was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Read.

4-Reverend Canon George TOWNSHEND M.A. was born on 9 May 1810 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, was baptized in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on

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20 Oct 1895 in Amherst, NS, CAN aged 85, and was buried in Amherst, NS, CAN.

Death Notes: 21 Oct 1895, Saint John Daily Sun:

Amherst, Oct. 20 - Rev. George TOWNSHEND, M.A., honorary canon of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, and for over 61 years rector of Christ Church, Amherst, died this morn. 10:15 o'clock at his old home, the residence of his son, J. Medley TOWNSEND, Q.C., 86th year. He was a s/o Wm TOWNSHEND, who for a brief period was administrator of the government in Charlottetown, P.E.I. where the late Canon Townshend was born May 9th, 1810. For a time he was a medical student at Edinburgh, but having decided to offer himself as a candidate for the ministry he shortly afterwards entered Kings College, Windsor. He matriculated in 1830 and had his degree of B.A. conferred upon him in 1834 and an M.A. in 1856. He was made a deacon in 1834 by Rt. Rev. John Inglis, D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia and on Aug. 15th of that year came to Amherst. (see original for career and family)

24 Oct 1895, Sackville, Chignecto Post:

On Sunday morn, Rev. George TOWNSHEND died at the residence of his son, Medley TOWNSHEND, Esq., Amherst, N.S., age 86 years. He was rector of Amherst for 61 years, being ordained in 1835 and while since 1883 he has not been actively employed in the parish, he remained in touch with the people. Canon Townshend was a son of Wm TOWNSHEND, at one time administrator of the government of P.E.I. He was married twice, the first time to Miss KINNEAR of Halifax by whom he had one daughter, Mrs. J.W.K. JOHNSON, deceased; the second time to Miss STEWART by whom he had Dr. TOWNSHEND, Parrsboro; Medley TOWNSHEND, barrister, Amherst; Judge TOWNSHEND, Halifax and Capt. Wm TOWNSHEND, Philadelphia and Mrs. ST.GEORGE, Montreal. Two sons preceded him to the grave, Cecil Wray TOWNSHEND and George TOWNSHEND. The latter was a successful business man in Philadelphia.

Burial Notes: Church of Christ Cemetery.

General Notes: He lived in Amherst, NS, and was a minister of the Church of England. He was from Bushey in Hertfordshire, England. He earned his B.A. in 1843 and an M.A. in 1846. He was Rector of the Diocese of Amherst and was named Rural Dean in 1835. He was named Honourary Canon of St. Luke's Cathedral in Halifax in 1889 and was Canon from 1874 to 1889.

1 Nov 1883, Sackville, Chignecto Post:

Rev. George TOWNSHEND, Rector of Amherst, N.S. preached on Sunday his farewell sermon. Soon after his ordination (1834) to the united Parishes of Amherst and Westmorland, succeeding Rev. Richard WIGGINS,

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who was preceded by Rev. Dr. GRAY, Rector for many years of Trinity, Saint John. From 1834 to 1845, his duties as Rector of Westmorland also extended to Baie Verte where he built a church and to Cape Tormentine and Shemogue where he baptized many. As rector of Amherst he served out-stations such as Head of Amherst, Maccan, Minudie, Joggins Coal Mines, River Philip and Pugwash. In 1845, New Brunswick was erected into a separate diocese under Episcopal care of the Metropolitan of Canada and Westmorland was placed in the care of Rev. Charles LEE. At Pugwash, Canon Townshend built a church under many difficulties, the church people being neither numerous nor rich. In 1846 he took down, with the consent of the Bishop, the old brick Church at Amherst which was then located at the church graveyard, a mile from town and removed the materials to the vicinity of the Court House Square and held service there on Christmas Day, the same year. In 1853 he built a church at Maccan. Rev. Townshend is also Canon of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax. (see original)

George married **Mary Ann KINNEAR**, daughter of **Thomas KINNEAR** and **Mary Ann DORIS**, on 20 Jun 1836 in Amherst, Cumberland Co., NS, CAN. Mary died on 23 Sep 1837 in Amherst, NS, CAN. They had one daughter: **Mary**.

Death Notes: 14 Oct 1837, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:
d. Amherst, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, 23rd ult., Mary Ann TOWNSEND w/o Rev. George TOWNSEND, Rector of that place.

George next married **Elizabeth Lucy STEWART**, daughter of **Hon. Judge Alexander STEWART** and **Unknown**, on 22 Sep 1838 in Halifax, NS, CAN. Elizabeth was born about 1817 and died on 24 Apr 1881 in Amherst, NS, CAN aged about 64. They had seven children: **George Stewart, Alexander Stewart, Charles James, William Hill, Flora Stewart, John "Medley" and Cecil Wray**.

Marriage Notes: 29 Sep 1838, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:
m. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Monday eve. last, by Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Rev. George TOWNSHEND, Rector Christ Church, Cumberland / Elizabeth Lucy STEWART eldest d/o Hon. Alexander STEWART.

Death Notes: 28 Apr 1881, Sackville, Chignecto Post:
d. Rectory, Amherst, N.S., Sunday 24th April, Elizabeth TOWNSHEND, age 64, w/o Rev. Canon TOWNSHEND.

Burial Notes: 28 Apr 1881, Sackville, Chignecto Post:
The death of Mrs. TOWNSHEND took place yesterday at Amherst, N.S. The procession left the Rectory at 3 p.m. and proceeded to the Parish Church where funeral services were performed and from thence the body was taken to the Church of England Cemetery and buried near the grave of her father, the late Hon. Judge STEWART.

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General Notes: She was a daughter of Hon. Alexander Stewart, Master of the Rolls and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty of Nova Scotia.

26 Sep 1860, Saint John Morning News

m. Halifax, N.S., St. Luke's Church, by Lord Bishop, assisted by Rev. Geo. TOWNSHEND, Rector of Christ Church, Amherst and brother-in-law of the bride, Holt Waring CLERKE, Esq., Capt. H.M. 62nd Regt. eldest s/o Lt. General St. John CLERKE, K.H. Colonel 75th Regt. / Frances Wentworth Taylor STEWART youngest d/o Hon. Alexander STEWART, C.B., Judge of H.M. Vice Admiralty Court at Halifax.

18 Feb 1892, Sackville, Chignecto Post:

Mrs. Alexander STEWART, the oldest resident of Amherst, N.S. died there Wednesday 10th inst. at the residence of her son-in-law Hon. Senator DICKEY. Mrs. Stewart was born June 10, 1792 and was therefore nearly a century year old. She married 76 years ago, Alexander STEWART, afterward Hon. Alex. Stewart, Master of the Rolls for Nova Scotia, who died 27 years ago. The funeral took place Saturday. Among the surviving descendants are: Col. C.J. STEWART and Mrs. CLERKE, Halifax; Mrs. Senator DICKEY, Amherst; Mrs. Rev. D.M. BLISS, Westmorland. The late Mrs. Rev. Canon TOWNSHEND was her eldest daughter.

2 May 1895, Saint John Daily Sun

Amherst, May 1 - Amherst has been called upon to mourn the loss of Mrs. R.B. DICKEY wife of Hon. Senator DICKEY. After months of suffering from tumor she passed quietly away at 8:15 last night, her children, with the exception of Mrs. H. Miller, who lives in Sydenham, England, being at her bedside. The deceased was a Miss Mary Blair STEWART second d/o Hon. Alexander STEWART, Judge of the court of Admiralty, Halifax and representative from Cumberland Co. from 1826 to 1846 in the assembly and legislative council. Her husband and four children survive her; Mary DICKEY wife of H. MILNER, C.E., Sydenham, England; Ellen DICKEY wife of M.W. MAYNARD, C.E., Ottawa; Arthur R. DICKEY, Minister of Militia and James A. DICKEY. One sister and one brother survive her. Mrs. Bliss wife of Rev. Donald BLISS of Westmorland and Col. C.J. STEWART of Halifax. The deceased was in her 70th year. On Oct. 10th, 1894 Senatr and Mrs. Dickey celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding day. They were married in the old church which stood in the Church of England Cemetery, Col. Stewart (brother of Mrs. Dickey) and Lady TUPPER, (Then Miss Frances MORSE) were the first goomsman and maid respectively. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Dickey drove to the residence of Canon TOWNSHEND, brother-in-law of the bride. The remains will be interred tomorrow afternoon 2:30 in the Highland cemetery.

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

Peter next married **Sarah HAMILTON**, daughter of **Captain James HAMILTON** and **Unknown**, about 1770 in SCO, UK. Sarah was born in 1746, died on 11 Jul 1829 aged 83, and was buried in PE, CAN. Another name for Sarah was Sarah CAMPBELL. They had four children: **James, Ralph, Mary Dundas Bishop** and **Peter**.

Marriage Notes: Their marriage record has not been found.

Death Notes: SUMMERSIDE JOURNAL July 12, 1888.

July 11, 1829: Death of Sarah Hamilton, relict of late Chief Justice Stewart.

Burial Notes: Catholic Pioneer Cemetery at St. Andrews.

General Notes: Excerpt from Lecture delivered by the Very Reverend Dr. Daniel MacDonald in the Market Hall on Thursday, January 27, 1881.

"I am indebted to the late Mrs. Irving, daughter of Chief Justice Stewart, for some few scraps of correspondence between Father MacDonald and her mother, Sarah Hamilton Stewart, on the subject of immigration to this Island while Father MacDonald was doing missionary work in Drummond, before coming out here. Mrs. Stewart, who was a pious and exemplary lady, was among the circle of his acquaintances.

When her husband received the appointment of judge for this little colony, she very naturally wrote to Father MacDonald for information respecting the state of the colony. Although we may well suppose that the devoted priest would like to have a few persons of Mrs. Stewart's high accomplishments and well-known piety added to his little community, yet he honestly and sincerely advised her by all means not to come and if possible, to prevail upon her husband to decline the appointment.

Notwithstanding this advice Chief Justice Stewart came to the Island shortly after, and for many years he and his son, the late Captain Stewart of Mount Stewart, called after him, exercised considerable influence in the Colony.

Sarah Hamilton Stewart was born of non-Catholic parents. Her father, Captain Hamilton, was killed in the Battle of Fontenoy the 30th of April, 1745, and his wife, who happened to be on the continent at the time with her two daughters, mere children, formed the acquaintance of a community of nuns, through whose influence she became a Catholic, and to whom she entrusted the education of her two daughters. Some time after her return to Scotland, Sarah was married to Stewart, who had a family by a previous marriage. Mrs. Stewart did not receive the kindest treatment from her husband and step-children out here, but she persevered to the last, and died as she had lived, a good exemplary Catholic and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at St. Andrew's."

3-James STEWART was born about 1776 and died in 1803 in West Indies aged about 27. The cause of his death was Snake bite.

Death Notes: Halifax, Nova Scotia 6th February 1804
Sir

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

As I presume you cannot be altogether unacquainted with the sincere regard I have had for your sons Ralph & James, from my first knowledge of them some years since - and that a mutual Correspondence (since they were dispersed to various parts of the world) has been kept up between us - Therefore you have no doubt, expected that if any Occurrence should take place, concerning their welfare; that I would communicate it to their family. - Your Son Ralph, and my dear friend - it pleased the Almighty Ruler of Heaven & Earth to deprive us us, some time since - but it was then a Consolation to us, that his brother James was spared ---- and we flatter'd our selves - that after some few years spent in the Service of his King and Country; he would return and be the Joy and Comfort of his relatives; and pleasure to those who regarded him - But the ways of Providence, are not as Man's ! - His ways are immutable and Past finding out ! And though we are poor weak Mortals, can have no Conception with regard to his Decrees - Yet we must submit to it - and say in the Language of True Piety - " Thy Will be done !" - It is with grief of heart that I have to communicate to you a most unpleasing - and certainly must be a most Sorrowful piece of News to you. ---- That of the your worthy son James - My Pen seems reluctant to perform its Office in the disclosure of the sad Tale - but as the Colonel of the Regiment, has laid upon me this melancholy Task - I could not, however painful, I am sure, it must be to your feelings - with hold the Knowledge of it from you - Poor Young Man ! he was taken off in the Prime of Life. - and it must be said suddenly, and by an Unforeseen Accident - but I will transcribe the Colonel's letter to me - which is as follows. - vis..

St. Lucia, August 25th. 1803 -

Sir

Having been, as I am informed, the friend and acquaintance of him, who is the subject of this Letter; I have taken to request of you to communicate the death of

Lt. James C. Stewart to his Parents. -

His death was caused by a most uncommon Accident. He was at an Out Post near the Morne; and was out Fowling; and happened in pursuing his game to tread upon a Serpent, which instantly bit him in the Calf of his Leg; and tho' every Physical Precaution was taken by the Surgeon of the Regiment he died in Six hours. - The Surgeon is very skilful in his Profession; having studied in Edinburg for many years.

You will be better able to give Consolation to the Parents than I possibly can - And you will please to let them know, that his Effects did little more than pay all demands.

I am Sir

(Died 12th Inst.)

Jn Fr. Farley

Lt. Col. 68 th Reg.

Your very humble Serv.t

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

The melancholy Fate which has attended your Son - when considered as relating to this Life only; is certainly deplorable. - but if we carry our views beyond the Grave - it must afford you a great relief in your distress for though, in the Prospect of his Advancement, and future happiness in this life - both himself, and those who regarded him, have been disappointed - Yet, we have every reason to believe that the exchange in his favor, has been great and glorious - for happiness here, in its best estate, is Transitory - in that which is to come, - everlasting.

- He had no doubt, according to the unerring Rule of Omnipotence finished the work allotted him to do - And what satisfaction you must feel upon Reflexion - That from the first dawn of his Life to the last - no stain upon his Character could ever be charged against him - That his filial duty to his Parents, ever appeared Conspicuous - And in his Public Character as an Officer in the Army - so far as he had advanced in that Line - was Unblemished - Studious, in doing his duty and serving his King and Country with Honor and true Courage - and when called away - it was at a time when he was only innocently taking that relaxation which the strictness of his Regimental Duty required him to do - but it is needless for me to enlarge upon his Virtues - when I am writing to a Parent who has so much more knowledge and experience of them, than I can possibly be acquainted with - That I shall conclude, with only Observing - That, though his gain is lasting - even to Eternity ! Yet, to his relatives and friends who regarded him, and knew his Virtues - his Loss must be felt with a deep and lasting Regret - and of which number, I am happy to say that I am one and that the memory of both the Brothers will be dear to me as long as I shall be permitted to remain in this Vale of Misery. - With due respect I am Truly

Sir

Your most Obed Ser

John Selby

P.S. You will Observe the date of the Colonel's Letter to me, to be so long since as the 25th August last, but it did not reach my hands until this day, having been sent home to England, and came back again by the November Pacquet via New York.

The Honorable Peter Stewart

General Notes: Note By TWS there is the following in blue ink. probably written by Emily Davies nee Stewart.

Ralph & James Stewart were youngest sons of Chief Justice Stewart of Rosebank P.E. Island. Their Mother was an R.C. a widow. She had one daughter also Mary Stewart. She married Mr. Philip Irving but had no children

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3-**Ralph STEWART** was born about 1777 and died before 1804. He never married and had no children.

Death Notes: He was killed in the war before his brother.

3-**Mary Dundas Bishop STEWART** was born in 1779, died on 14 Jan 1872 aged 93, and was buried in PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: St. Andrews Pioneer Cemetery in her mother's grave.

General Notes: Paper sent to H.R S. by T. E. MacNutt (Oct. 27, 1866 --- copied from Notre Dame Annals).

Mrs. Irving, 86 years of age, the only Catholic of a large Protestant family, a person of fine noble qualities has been asking of us for a long time the favor to end her days at Notre Dame. On account of lack of space we regretted not to be able to grant her request but promised her room in the new building when it was finished. However, as she feared, on account of her advanced age, that her days were few we ceded to her wish and placed our Community Room at her disposal.

Her Autobiography:

I have been requested to give statement of my family connection but I know very little about them and regret that I did not obtain more information from my mother which she could have given clearly and distinctly from proceeding generations. All I recollect is that my mother was a lineal descendant of Robert Bruce, the celebrated king of Scotland, who having no son, married his daughter to the Lord --- Steward of Scots from whom descended the kings of Scotland and England of the name of Steward; from this family my father was lineal descendant. It was so well understood that when his father was at College he met a friend one morning who wished to console with him on the death of his cousin: My grandfather said he had not heard of any deaths in the family; his friend replied: Have you not heard that the Queen's dead? Queen Ann of Scotland and England. Sir Walter Scott says in his writings that the Black Hall family of Steward, which was my father's were the nearest to the throne. Thus both these royal families meet in me and die in me, as I have no child. My mother was first cousin to the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie who was killed in Egypt. Their mothers were sisters, daughters of Dundas of Mannor, and nearly related, being first cousin to the Earl of Elgin whose name was Bruce, descendant of King Robert Bruce above named. My father was nearly 30 years Chief Justice of P.E.I. but from old age resigned and retired on a pension. My father's name was Steward,

Mary Dundas Bishop Irving,

Widow.

(Jan, 1872 --- copied from Notre Dame Annals). Mrs. Irving, aged 93 years, died

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on 14th January in the old convent. She edified us all by her strong spirit of faith and great simplicity. Her remains were taken to St. Andrews, near Mt. Stewart. The pupils of Notre Dame sang at the High Mass which was celebrated in the Cathedral and received Holy Communion for the repose of her soul.

Mary married **George IRVING** on 2 Jul 1838 in PE, CAN. George was born in Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, SCO, UK.

Marriage Notes: They were married by Rev. L.C. Jenkins.

General Notes: George was a Mariner and later, in Cape Traverse and Charlottetown, a Merchant.

3-**Peter STEWART** was born in 1790 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died in 1887 in Harborville, NS, CAN aged 97, and was buried in NS, CAN.

Birth Notes: Rosebank

Burial Notes: He was buried along the driveway of his own property on the Bay of Fundy, but the stone is no longer there.

General Notes: He was a career soldier and resided in Gaspé and Nova Scotia. He served in the Militia and left many descendants.

Peter was born in 1790 in Charlottetown at Rosebank. He died in 1887 at 97 in Harborville, Nova Scotia. He is buried along the driveway of his own property on the Bay of Fundy but the stone is no longer there.

We have no record of Peter as a young man. The next record we have is his commission as Captain in the Gaspé militia where he served from at least 1821-1825. His Stewart and O'Hara cousins served with him. [They were grandsons of Annabella, sister of the Chief Justice, and Robert Stewart.] In 1825 Peter bought 100 acres on lot 18 near Darnley Basin in Malpeque from his cousin, Dugald Stewart Esquire of the Shipyard and his wife Elisabeth Craig and also land on Indian River. On many papers he lists himself as mariner so we believe he worked for a while with Dugald learning the shipbuilding trade. In 1829 the bans for his marriage with Dorothy Brundage were listed in New Brunswick. We believe Dorothy was the daughter of Ann Thompson and Joshua Brundage. She was born in 1809 and died at age 96 in 1905. She ultimately returned to Tidnish and is buried there.

Peter and Dorothy lived on the Indian River property. In 1830 their son, James was born. Three years after their marriage while he was away at sea, Dorothy abandoned him and their child maintaining an adulterous relationship with John Graham from another province. Peter was given the first divorce on PEI.

He sold the Indian River property back to Dugald Stewart in 1833 and the other property in 1835 to Christopher Coutthard. We have no record of him again until his marriage to Elizabeth Rhodes of Belltown, NB, Canada in about 1848. They lived in Givan Wharf (Harborville), West Cornwallis, NS, right on the Bay

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of Fundy. There are baptismal records for their four children in which Peter is again listed as mariner...

Family remembrances say that he was a devout Christian who did no work on Sunday, didn't even read the newspaper, and spent the day dressed in his kilt.

Peter married **Dorothy BRUNDAGE** about 1829. Dorothy was born in 1809 and died in 1905 aged 96. They had one son: **James**.

Marriage Notes: Banns were listed for their marriage in 1829 in New Brunswick.

Birth Notes: It is believed she was the daughter of Joshua Brundage and Ann Thompson.

4-**James STEWART** was born in 1830, died in 1897 aged 67, and was buried in Brooklyn, NY, USA.

Death Notes: In the Depression of 1889 his building business failed. He left his wife (Delaphine) with whom he was unhappy and went into the framing business with a friend in Syracuse. In 1897 he returned to Brooklyn to meet with a friend to go back in the building business. He spent the night in a Brooklyn hotel where the gas failed and he and others were asphyxiated. He was 67 when he died.

Burial Notes: He and Louisa are buried in the same grave in Evergreen Cemetery in Brooklyn, NY.

General Notes: James Stewart was the son of Peter (Stewart) and Dorothy Brundage. We have found no record of James between 1830 and 1860. Family talk says he was married to either a sister or a daughter of Sir Charles Tupper, Prime Minister of Canada. Perhaps he went back to the east coast of Nova Scotia since he talked about Tidnish all the time as Grandma Moore sat on his lap and braided his beard. [She was eleven when he died]

He came to New York with his bride Louisa Beebe in 1860 and became a prolific builder. There is a building named the Stewart Building which he built in Brooklyn as well as a street named Stewart. They lived in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn which was lovely then. His granddaughter remembered his being baptized in the East River in New York.

Louisa, daughter of Joshua and Sarah Beebe was born in 1839 in Wentworth, NS. Her great-grandfather, Secord Beebe was a member of the Butler's Rangers [spies] and a Tory during the American Revolution. He died of small pox during one of his spying missions. His wife and children fled to Quebec. Secord, son of above Secord and Louisa's grandfather was given land on Nova Scotia causing him to leave Quebec. His wife was probably Anne Hughes, the mother of Louisa's father, Joshua. Louisa died in 1866 at age 27.

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James married **Louisa BEEBE**, daughter of **Joshua BEEBE** and **Sarah**. Louisa was born in 1839 in Wentworth, NS, CAN, died in 1866 aged 27, and was buried in Brooklyn, NY, USA. They had three children: **Norwood, Alvah** and **Louisa**.

Burial Notes: Evergreen Cemetery

James next married **Delaphine McPEEK** after 1901. They had one son: **Frank**.

Peter next married **Elizabeth RHODES** in 1848. Elizabeth was born in 1815 and died in 1899 aged 84. They had four children: **Hensley, Peter, Sarah Annabella** and **Mary Ann**.

General Notes: She was from Belltown, NS.

4-**Hensley STEWART** was born on 2 Mar 1850.

Death Notes: He drowned at sea.

4-**Peter STEWART** was born on 14 Oct 1852.

General Notes: He went to America and lived in Plainfield, N.J. He was a sea captain. His son, Kenneth, had a daughter, Sandy, who was in school with Sarah Pfohl.

4-**Sarah Annabella STEWART** was born in 1854.

General Notes: No further record found.

4-**Mary Ann STEWART** was born on 13 Feb 1857 and died on 9 Nov 1915 aged 58.

General Notes: After several years of marriage they went to America. Mary Ann was pregnant so her mother, Elizabeth went with them to help Mary Ann. Peter stayed because of his age and bad weather. Elizabeth intended to go back for him but he died before she returned. Therefore, Elizabeth stayed in America with the Johnstons until she died at 84 years in 1899.

Mary married **Charles JOHNSTON**.

2-**Charles STEWART** was born on 28 Mar 1728.

General Notes: No further record of Charles has been found, other than his birth.

2-**Lieut. Col. Robert STEWART** was born in 1729 in Kintyre, SCO, UK and died in 1809 in Hamstead, Middlesex, ENG, UK aged 80.

Birth Notes: He was a younger brother of Peter.

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Death Notes: Robert Stewart never married and his will made in 1806 is a sensitive and benevolent document and as such it is presented here in its entirety:

Hampstead, Middlesex,
12 Augt. 1806.

In the name of God, Amen. I Robert Stewart, now residing in Well Walk Hampstead. Middlesex, Lieut. Colonel upon half pay-being in sound state of Mind & Memory; altho much ailing in constitution Doth make and declare this my last will and Testament in Manner and form following - I leave and bequeath to my sister Annabella Stewart, four hundred pounds and in case of her death before she may receive this Legacy, it is to be divided equally amongst her daughters-I leave and bequeath to my Brother in law, Doctor George Robertson, two hundred pounds and one hundred pounds more to be by him laid out in the Manner he may think most advantageous for the use of his unfortunate daughter Annabella --

I leave and bequeath to my Niece Jennet Russel, wife to John Russel, Master in the Royal Navy, three hundred pounds, also my repeating watch, all my laced Ruffles, Cambrick Hankerchiefs and silk Night Gown, --. I leave and bequeath to the said John Russel and to son Robert Russel each one hundred pounds.

I leave and bequeath to my Nephew John Stewart, son of my brother Peter Stewart, three hundred pounds. I leave and bequeath to Henry Stewart, son of the said John Stewart, one hundred pounds.

I leave and bequeath to my Grand Nephew Peter Stewart, Lieut. in the Royal Artillery Fifty pounds. I leave and bequeath to Docter G. G. Browne Mill of Bath two hundred pounds for a piece of plate as a small Mark of my Great Regard and High esteem for him, from whose Valuable friendship and Eminent Medical abilities, I have often derived essential benifit. I also leave him a Gold snuff box & a diamond Ring with hair on which I place a great value. I leave to his house keeper twenty Guineas for her great attention to me when sick. I leave and bequeath to Capt. George Riddel of Beauchamp in Devonshire my dress sword & pistols also the cane that formerly belonged to his father and I leave to his much esteemed sister Mrs. Eliza Spicer, twenty Guineas for a Ring, and would have given them much more solid mark of my esteem and sincere regard if their fortune did not render it unnecessary. I leave and bequeath to Thos. Porteus Esq. secretary to the Bishop of London Thirty pounds. I leave and bequeath to Mr. Colin McKenzie of Bishop Street and to Mr. Alan McKenzie of Portchester each twenty Guineas for Rings. I leave to my worthy friend Mr. John McKenzie of Bishop Gate Street twenty Guineas for a Ring.

I leave and bequeath to Mary Freeman of this place twenty pounds and a suit of Mourning also Five pounds to be by her given when and in what manner she may think proper to the poor old woman Mrs. Bond. I hereby direct and request that all my papers except accounts and Letters of Recommendation from the Generals under whose orders I had honor to serve may be burn't at my death.-After paying my debts & Expenses of my funeral which I desire may be decent but not expensive and the above mentioned legacies I leave and bequeath to My Nephew Robert Stewart son of my Brother Peter Stewart, the residue of my Fortune including my Gold watch chain

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and seals etc.-and lastly I do hereby Nominate, Constitute & appoint the aforesaid John Russel, Doctor G. G. Browne Mill, and my said Nephew John Stewart (in case of his being in Britain at the time of my death), Executors of this my last will and Testament. And I hereby Revoke & make void all former and other wills, by me at any time heretofore made and do declare this my last will and testament as witness my hand and seal, this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and six

ROBERT STEWART

Hampstead Codicil

Middlesex

13 Augt.1806.

I leave and bequeath to my niece Annabella Stewart daughter of my Brother Peter Stewart one hundred pounds, on account of her very dutiful attention to and tender & unremitting care of her father particularly during his last Illness.

ROBERT STEWART.

I leave and bequeath to my niece Mary Stewart, daughter of My beloved sister Annabella Stewart one hundred pounds Sterling on account of her great and uncommon care of and attention to her worthy Mother. Witness my hand dated as above-

ROBERT STEWART.

Early in 1809 Colonel Robert Stewart died. His executor, John Russel, sent the following letter to the Colonel's grand nephew, Robert Stewart of Charlotte Town, who was the youngest son of John Stewart and grandson of Peter Stewart, the Colonel's brother.

Portsea,

March 23, 1809

My Dear Sir

I wrote you by the last Halifax Packet giving you the painful account of your uncle Colonel Stewart's death which was on the 11th of Jany last after suffering great Pain particularly for the last Eighteen days of his life. In my last I sent you the contents of his will acquainting you that he had left you his Heir by which I think you will come in for above Two [one?] Thousand pounds after all his debts and Legacies is paid as he left by his will me and Doctr G.G. Browne Mill of Bath his Excutors. We lost no time in getting his will proved, and as his property was mostly in the Bank stocks sold out what was wanting to pay his Funeral and debts and what legacies he left to those that was in England which is all paid as far as we have heard of Doct Browne came up to his Funeral and stayed with us a fortnight when he was obliged to go to Bath which left me with the whole of the affairs to transact which I have got all finished till (?) the legacies that is left to his friends in America is claimed and a proper power given to some one to secure them and sign the stamp office receipts which with 100 pounds left Henry Stewart (John's son) who is in the East Indies amounts to one thousand pounds. I have left at Mr.Stewart' s Stationer (?) in Picadelly his trunks with his clothes, Books and other articles, the disposal of which (I) shall explain to you when I have the pleasure of seeing you which I flatter myself will be early in the summer. Should you write me be so good as Direct for me to the son of Thomas Hands Esqr Navy agent Great George Street, Westminster who will forward My letters and should you come

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to London he will inform you of my address. Mrs. Russel Joins with me in every wish for your health and prosperity, that all happiness may attend you is the sincere wish of My Dear Sir, Yours very truly

JOHN RUSSEL

P.S. As the Colonel's property was mostly in the Bank Stocks have only sold what was wanting for the present demands. Have opened an Acct. with the late Coln's Bankers Messers Gosling and Sharp who by the Executors orders will sell out what is wanted. The remainder will lye in the Bank Stocks till the Heir takes possession. J.R.

General Notes: He saw service in America with the British Army during the Seven Years War (1755-1763) and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1767, when grants of Townships and parts of Townships in St. John's Island were made by the British Government, Lt. Col. Stewart was granted one-half of Township No. 18. He may have visited the Island but did not live there. In 1774 he learned that John Duport, the first Chief Justice of St. John's Island, had died in January of that year, leaving vacant the office of Chief Justice. In December of the same year, through the Earl of Warwick, Lt. Col. Stewart petitioned the British Government to appoint his brother, Peter Stewart of Campbelltown, to the vacant office. This request was granted and early in 1775, Peter was appointed second Chief Justice of St. John's Island. On 21 Apr 1775, Robert conveyed one-third of his half Township 18 to his brother Peter. This was the only land held by Peter on the Island when he arrived. He was not an original grantee of any land on the Island.

From T.W. Stewart's file notes: He was said to have been a storekeeper in Virginia. He fought in the French and Indian War and was a friend of George Washington.

From Tom Stewart's "Our Stewart Family History" Chapter 3

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT STEWART FRIEND OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stewart was the third son of the Reverend Charles. He was born in the 1720's in Campbeltown, Argyleshire, on the west coast of Scotland and he died in Hampstead, near London in 1809. Robert never married. He went out to the Colonies and served under Colonel George Washington during the French and Indian War. He has been described as being Washington's closest friend during this time. In 1755 he fought in the battle of the Monongahela and he tended the fatally injured General Braddock.

In 1767 he received half of a lot in the land lottery of the Island of Saint John (Prince Edward Island) and this initiated the Stewart family's involvement with the Island. Shortly after he received his land it is believed he gave the property to his sister

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Annabella & her husband, Robert Stewart of Bute and to his elder brother Peter. Robert emigrated to the American Colonies in the late 1740's .In 1746 he was said to be a shopkeeper in Virginia.He probably went to North Carolina.

THE BATTLE OF THE MONONGAHELA AND THE DEATH OF GENERAL BRADDOCK

In the early 1750's Britain and the American colonies were engaged in the French and Indian War. Robert soon joined the Virginia Light Horse commanded by Colonel George Washington and by 1755 he was a captain in the regiment. On July 9 of that year he fought in the Battle of the Monongahela near the present day city of Pittsburgh. Francis Parkman in his book BRADDOCK, Viking Press, 1984, relates that once fired upon by the French and Indians, the British broke ranks but: The Virginians alone were equal to the situation. Fighting from behind trees like the Indians, they might have held the enemy in check till order could be restored, had not Braddock, furious at a proceeding that shocked all his ideas of courage and discipline, ordered them with oaths to fall into line. A few of the regulars also tried to fight from behind trees but Braddock beat them with his sword and compelled them to stand with the rest. ... Braddock had four horses shot from under him and Washington had two horses killed under him and four bullets tore his clothes. During the battle a bullet passed through General Braddock's right arm and lodged in his lung. Captain Stewart and another provincial bore him between them to the rear. Braddock lived for four days and on the evening of the fourth he opened his eyes and for a long time looked at the officers around him and he muttered "we shall know better how to deal with them another time." A short time later he died. The next day before daylight, the retreating survivors dug a grave in the middle of the road and there they buried their commander. A prayer was said and the remnants of the defeated army marched over the grave so that any of the Indians following would not be able to discover and mutilate the body.

A week after the defeat Robert Stewart described the battle in a letter to a friend in Williamsburg. The letter was later published in the South Carolina Gazette in August, 1755. He wrote in part:

I have scarce time to inform you of my having escaped the dreadful havoc on the 9th July within six miles of the French fort when General Braddock with 1300 chosen men and officers were attacked by the French and Indians and after over three hours of a sharp and bloody engagement our troops gave ground chiefly because of the consternation (caused by) the Indian mode of fighting and by the loss of leadership because of the death or wounding of most of their officers...We lost all our artillery, stores, provisions and baggage, the greater number of our officers and at least half of our men...Very soon after our troops gave way, the panic became so general that they turned their backs and abandoned the Colors and their general. Our General died on July 13. In the battle he had been wounded in his arm and body and I believe his misfortune wounded his very soul. I had the honour of being close by him during the action, and I lost everything I had but my blood, of which not a drop was spilt, tho' I

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had two horses shot under me, one ball grazed my right brow, another my forehead, and a third shot away my sword and scabbard from my side. I had only a detachment of my troops with me of 29 horses of which 25 were killed.

"I cannot describe the horrors of that scene," one of Braddock's officers wrote three weeks after the battle, "no pen could do it. The yell of the Indians is fresh on my ear, and the terrific sound will haunt me till the hour of my dissolution."

Washington described the battle in a letter to Governor Dinwoodie written on July 18. He wrote that he had marched with thirteen hundred men, mostly regulars, from Fort Cumberland to Frazer's which was about seven miles from Fort Duquene without any untoward happening. Shortly after they were attacked unexpectedly by about three hundred French and Indians. The regular British soldiers panicked and fled. The Virginians he reported "behaved like men and died like soldiers." He went on to say that of the three Virginia companies only thirty were left alive.

A session of the Virginia Assembly held in Williamsburg in August rewarded some of the officers and men of the Virginia Light Horse in the following words:

Be it enacted ... that the treasurer be impowered and required, out of the money raised or to be raised, for the protection of his Majesty,s subjects in the frontiers of this colony, to pay Colonel Washington, the sum of three hundred pounds, to Adam Stephen, Thomas Waggoner, and Robert Stewart, captains, seventy five pounds each; to William Bronaugh, Walter Stewart, Hector MacNeal, and Henry Woodward, lieutenants, and to James Craig, surgeon, thirty pounds each; and to each of the private men, who were in the same engagement and survived, and continue in the service, five pounds over and above their wages, as a reward and compensation, for their gallant behaviour and losses.

FRIENDS

Captain Robert Stewart and Colonel George Washington during this time became close friends. George Flexner in his book "George Washington in the American Revolution" states that Robert Stewart was Washington's most intimate friend during the French and Indian Wars.

Washington throughout his life suffered from periodic break downs in his health and he suffered one just after Braddock's defeat. Robert described the symptoms in November 1755 to Governor Dinwoodie of Virginia in terms of frank alarm:

For upwards of three Months past Col. Washington has laboured under a Bloody Flux, about a week ago his disorder greatly increased attended with bad Fevers, the day before yesterday he was seized with Stitches and violent Pleuretick Pains upon which the Doctr.Bled him and yesterday he twice repeated the same operation.

Stewart went on to say that the doctor was baffled by the case but was confident that quiet and a change of air would bring relief. Washington did not convalesce for very long. Early in February 1756, he, with his aide-de-camp, Captain George Mercer and Captain Robert Stewart and two servants, set out for Boston to see General William Shirley about a possible colonency for Washington in the British Army. Washington had heard rumours that Shirley, who was also governor of Massachusetts,

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could also grant the Virginia regiment royal status.

J. T. Flexnor in his history of Washington's life prior to the American Revolution provides a colourful picture of the party. The servants, one tall and one short, were in livery coloured to go with the Washington coat of arms which had a white field. The officers wore the uniform George had himself designed for the Virginia Regiment: blue regimentals "the coat to be faced and cuffed with scarlet and trimmed with silver, a scarlet waistcoat with silver lace, blue breeches and a silver laced hat". Swords hung from knots ornamented in gold and scarlet, or silver and blue. Bravely arrayed for their own honour and the honour of Virginia, they clattered along the wintery roads they would traverse for 1100 miles.

The party spent a few days in Philadelphia, which at that time was the largest city in America. They then proceeded to Manhattan which they reached on February 15. Here they remained for a few days and then proceeded by sea & land to Boston. The Boston Gazette noted the arrival of "the Hon. Col. Washington, a gentleman who had deservedly a high reputation for military skill and valour, though success has not always attended his undertakings."

Governor Shirley had not received any authorization from London to do anything for the visiting officers from Virginia and they headed back to Virginia with nothing to show for their trip. The journey was delayed in Philadelphia for a few days because of a flare up of Washington's enteritis, but by March 23 they reached Annapolis and proceeded on to Williamsburg.

In January 1759 Washington wrote a farewell to "Captain Robert Stewart and Officers of the Virginia Regiment" saying "I always thought it the greatest honor of my life to command Gentlemen who made me happy in their company" ... he went on to tell about:

The pangs I have felt at parting with a Regiment, that has shared my toils, and experienced every hardship and danger I have encountered. But this brings on reflections that fill me with grief and I must strive to forget them; in thanking you, Gentlemen, with uncommon sincerity and true affection for the honor you have done me - for if I have acquired any reputation, it is from you I derive it. I thank you also for the love and regard you have all shown me. It is this I am rewarded.

In the same month Robert wrote to Washington:

I ... beg leave to present my hearty Congratulations on your happy union with the Lady that all agree has long been the just object of your affections - may you long enjoy all the Felicity you propos'd by it, or that Matrimony can possibly afford - Be so good as to offer my Compliments in the most respectful and obliging Terms to Your Lady (a new Stile indeed) and tho' she has rob'd me and many others of the greatest satisfaction we ever had or can enjoy in this Service yet none can be more sollicitous for her happiness.

The regret, dejection and grief your Resignation has occasion'd in the whole Corps is too melancholy a Subject to enter on at this Juncture will therefore wave it. I am at a loss for words to express the grateful sense I have for the particular manner in which you have been Pleas'd to Interest yourself in my welfare and your constant attention to it's promotion. I know it to be entirely the pure dictates of sincere

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Friendship, that acknowledgements are not only unnecessary but troublesome But how can I silence Gratitude?

Robert is referring to Washington's interest in furthering Robert's army career. Washington had written to Governor Dinwoodie recommending Robert for a commission in a British regiment rather than his remaining in a Colonial one. The request was not granted.

In 1760, Robert Stewart, now a major in the regiment the Royal Americans, was building Fort Venango near the present day city of Pittsburgh. On a letter he wrote to General Moncton there is the following penciled notation:

A very worthy man and a good officer whom my father esteemed. When I was a child I used to fancy he was a Frenchman - he certainly looked like one and was always bien poudre, not a hair out of place, his frills, his ruffles so nice and stiff that he seemed as if he had been taken out of a band box. At my father's door he spoke very slow and measured. His words had rather a French accent. He was the ablest and most respectful man I ever met.

This note was no doubt written by one of Moncton's children. The reference to the French accent might be due to the fact that Robert had spoken Gaelic as a child in Scotland. In another letter a few days later Robert wrote: "This will be delivered by the Savage Monarch of this part of the Country who...when Drunk was verbally incensed at our taking possession of his Country (as he calls it) without asking his leave". This could well be the earliest recorded critical observation by a member of the "First Nation".

In Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin edited by Reuben Gold Thaites in 1908 (page 225) there is a footnote which reads as follows: Robert Stewart was captain of the Virginia regiment and for gallant conduct at Braddock's defeat (1755) was granted a gratuity and the thanks of the assembly. In 1758 he was made major of his regiment, and the next year was second in command. Desiring to enter the regular army, he secured a commission in the Royal Americans, and rebuilt Fort Venango (1760). The following year he was on the Cherokee campaign. At the close of the war, he went to London to better his fortunes, and in 1768 secured the appointment of comptroller of customs in Jamaica. His health failed, and after two years he was again in London. ... He was a special friend of Washington and corresponded with him at length.

Robert Stewart in April 1763 asked Washington for a loan of 400 pounds. This amount was beyond Washington's resources at the time as he declared "on my honour as a Christian". He did forward Robert 300 pounds at no interest. The loan was "to be returned or not as it suited Stewart's convenience". Yet Washington did not comply with Stewart's request that the transaction be omitted from his books, so that if he died Washington's heirs could not collect. The loan was repaid several years later.

Robert wrote to Washington in August 1765 mentioning that he planned to visit the Island of St. John (Prince Edward Island). Several years later he wrote Washington saying that he had been disappointed in his expedition to the Island. This is the only record that Robert had ever visited the Island. In 1768 Robert was appointed comptroller of customs in Jamaica. Here his health failed and two years later he was

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back in London.

In January 1769 Robert in a reminiscent mood wrote to Washington about "that agreeable part of my life in which I had the honor and great satisfaction to serve under your orders" and when he found Washington's opinion: supported by those powerful reasons that are the certain marks of real Genius ... I often think of that Corps who owed its distinguished Character to your Military talents...I think without vanity we can assert that there never was and very probably never will be such another provincial Regime.

Washington wrote to an acquaintance in 1774:
I am very glad to hear that my friend Stewart was well when you left London. I have not had a letter from him these five years, nor heard of him I think for two. I wish you had mentioned his employment.

After the American Revolution Robert wrote in 1783 asking if Washington could obtain for him a "a genteel appointment in either England or in France". Robert even suggested that he could be appointed as a military purchasing agent or possibly a Consul in one of the small European countries! Washington replied that he had never interfered in such appointments and that they were granted only to those who had "served with halters about their necks" during the revolution. He went on to say that he would always be happy to see his friend at Mount Vernon and that "Mrs. Washington who enjoys but a very moderate share of health unites in best wishes for your health and prosperity".

Here the correspondence with Washington ends. It is to be noted that there are 121 items concerning the two men preserved in the Library of Congress. In Vol 1 of The Papers of George Washington a footnote gives a brief summary of Stewart's career: Robert Stewart was Washington's old comrade in arms from the French and Indian War. He served as a captain with Washington in the Fort Necessity and Braddock campaigns, and remained in the Virginia Regiment until at least until 1760, and ended the war as a lieutenant colonel. He later served in the British Civil Service in Jamaica until compelled by an "inveterate bilious disorder, contracted during the preceding war in America" to return to England. His constitution, he wrote in 1785 in an appeal for compensation, ... (that he) had received so much injury, in the course of his former services, "that all the art of medicine, and the air of Europe, has not been able to restore it.". Forced to choose between resigning or returning immediately to his post in Jamaica, he remained in England". (The Case of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stewart, Broadside).

A letter to Washington from a John Polson in 1789 says in part: "Your old Acquaintance Colo Robert Stewart is at Bath. He has been much of an Invalid for years past, but has had very bad health since last October".

FINAL YEARS

In spite of Robert's ill health he lived for another seventeen years. In the family papers there is a letter he wrote in 1803 from Hampstead to his nephew John Stewart who was then in England.

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I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken about my little affairs ... Am much disappointed at your not coming today ... I need not say how glad I shall be to be seeing you as often as your convenience will admit of your coming up. It is highly improbable that I shall have the happiness of seeing you after you leave this country. I have suffered much in my health since I saw you ... Do not forget to bring up that paper which you omitted the last two times you came up...

My Dear Jack,
Your truly affect. Uncle,
ROBERT STEWART

Thus ends the story of Robert Stewart whose older brother Peter emigrated to the Island of Saint John and who contributed along with his son John to the early history of the Island.

2-Captain Dugald STEWART was born on 29 Oct 1730 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK, was baptized on 29 Oct 1730 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK, and died in 1791 in London, ENG, UK aged 61. The cause of his death was Stroke.

General Notes: He Captained the ship "Annabella" which carried his sister Annabella and her husband Robert Stewart from Campbeltown to Prince Edward Island, leaving on 27 Jul 1770. The ship was wrecked entering Malpeque Bay, but no lives were lost.

Dugald settled in Malpeque but continued seafaring. He was a member of the first Legislative Assembly in 1773 on St. John's Island. He died of a stroke in London sustained shortly after his arrival aboard his ship "Endeavour" from Leghorn. The ship was owned by John Cambridge of the Island.

Dugald married **Miss STEWART**. Miss was born in 1740, died on 28 May 1824 in Princetown, PE, CAN aged 84, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had one daughter: **Barbara**.

Burial Notes: Pioneer Cemetery next to the park.

3-Barbara STEWART was born in SCO, UK and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Pioneer Cemetery

Barbara married **Colonel Charles STEWART**, son of **Colonel Robert STEWART** and **Annabella STEWART**. Charles was born in 1757 in SCO, UK, died on 2 Nov 1838 in Dalhousie, NB. CAN aged 81, and was buried in Dalhousie, NB. CAN. They had seven children: **Robert, Mary, Annabella, Dugald, Janet, Alexander** and **Helen**.

Death Notes: 20 Nov 1838, Chatham, The Gleaner and Northumberland
Schediasma:

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d. Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) 2nd inst., age 81, Charles STEWART, Esq., P.E.I., Senior Magistrate, Col. 1st Batt. of Militia, native of Campbleton, Argylshire, Scotland from whence he emigrated with his father and family in 1771.

General Notes: He settled in Malpeque, Prince Edward Island. He built the Stone House in Lower Malpeque in 1820. He moved to Dalhousie when he was 76 and took some furnishings with him.

4-**Robert STEWART** was born on 20 Oct 1787 in Malpeque, PE, CAN, died on 30 May 1862 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged 74, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Death Notes: 14 Jun 1862, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:
d. 30th ult., at residence of his brother, Dugald STEWART, Esq., of Dalhousie (Rest. Co.), / Robert STEWART, Esq., of P.E.I., age 75.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

General Notes: He resided in Hamilton, PEI.

Robert married **Penelope RAMSAY**, daughter of **Malcolm RAMSAY** and **Ann Agnes MACNEILL**. Penelope was born on 7 Aug 1793 in Hamilton, PE, CAN, died on 4 Jul 1857 in Hamilton, PE, CAN aged 63, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had no children.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

4-**Mary STEWART** was born about 1790 and died on 17 Feb 1846 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged about 56.

Death Notes: 21 Feb 1846, Chatham, The Gleaner and Northumberland Schediasma:

d. Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) 17th inst., Mary DUMARESQUE widow of Perry DUMARESQUE, Esq., age 56.

Mary married **Lt. Perry DUMARESQ R.N.** on 6 Aug 1813 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN. Perry was born on 19 Sep 1788 and died on 15 Mar 1839 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged 50. They had three children: **Caroline R.**, **Mary Jane** and **Phillip**.

Marriage Notes: 20 Aug 1833, Saint John, The Weekly Observer:
m. Dalhousie, 6th inst., by Rev. A. Somerville, Perry DUMARESQUE, Esq.

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Lt., R.N. and sub-collector of H.M. Customs / Mary STEWART eldest d/o Charles STEWART, Esq, of Prince Town,P.E.I.

Death Notes: 26 Mar 1839, Chatham, The Gleaner and Northumberland Schediasma:

d. Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) 13th inst., P. DUMERESQUE, Esq., Lt. in the Navy, officer on the Halifax Station during the last American War and was Sub Collector at the Port of Dalhousie.

General Notes: He was sub-collector of Her Majesty's Customs.

4-**Annabella STEWART** was born on 9 Oct 1792 in Lower Malpeque, PE, CAN, died on 1 Jan 1887 in Malpeque, PE, CAN aged 94, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Death Notes: 22 Jan 1887, Saint John, The Daily Telegraph:
Mrs. Annabella MacNUTT relict of Thomas MacNUTT died at her home in Malpeque, P.E.I. on New Years Day, 95th year. She was a daughter of the late Col. Charles STEWART of Ross, Isle of Bute, Scotland and granddaughter of Lt. Col. Robert STEWART, one of the original grantees in the distribution of the island townships. She was born 9th Oct. 1792 and nurtured amid the earliest scenes of Island history. She was married in 1811 and had 12 children, one of whom was the late Mrs. McMILLAN w/o late Hon. John McMILLAN of Saint John city.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

Annabella married **Thomas M'NUTT**, son of **James "Jamey" M'NUTT** and **Penelope STEWART**. Thomas was born on 11 Jun 1784 in Harris Bay, Grande Rustico, Lot 24, PE, CAN, was baptized on 19 Aug 1784 in Charlottetown, PE, CAN, died on 18 Apr 1861 in Darnley, PE, CAN aged 76, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had 12 children: **John S., Charles, Mary S., Henry S., Penelope, James Maxwell, Dugald Stewart, Barbara, Bella-Amelia, T. Preston, Leslie Stewart** and **Annabella Stewart "Anna"**.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

General Notes: Their house, named Athlone Cottage was on the property owned in 1998 by Alfred and Phyllis Wall.

4-**Dugald STEWART** was born on 26 Aug 1794 in Malpeque, PE, CAN, died on 25 Dec 1874 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged 80, and was buried in Dalhousie, NB, CAN. Another name for Dugald was Donald STEWART.

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Death Notes: 6 Jan 1875, Newcastle Union Advocate:

Dugald STEWART, Esq. for many years Collector of Customs for the port of Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) breathed his last while sitting in his chair Christmas morn. Soon after Confederation, Mr. S., having become enfeebled by increasing age, was superannuated and allowed to retire with a yearly allowance. W. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late M.P.P. was appointed in his stead. The remains of this aged citizen were interred in the Presbyterian Burying Ground, Dalhousie on Saturday last.

Burial Notes: Presbyterian Burying Ground

General Notes: He lived in Dalhousie, NB.

Dugald married **Hannah GOOD** on 12 Feb 1844 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN. Hannah was born in 1815 in Cork, IRE, UK and died on 2 Jan 1867 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged 52. Another name for Hannah was Hannah GOODE. They had 14 children: **Elizabeth, Robert, Penelope, Margaret Ann, Anne, Charles, Barbara, Dugald, Matthew, Mary, James, William, Alexander** and **Albert**.

Marriage Notes: 2 Mar 1844, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:
m. 12th Feb., Dalhousie (Rest. Co.), by Rev. Steven, Dugald STEWART, Esq.
/ Miss Hannah GOOD, both of Dalhousie.

4-**Janet STEWART** was born on 11 Aug 1796 in Princetown, St. John's Island, CAN, died on 29 Nov 1863 in Summerside, PE, CAN aged 67, and was buried in Summerside, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: St. John's Anglican Church Cemetery.

General Notes: They lived in St. Eleanor's.

Janet married **Thomas HUNT**. Thomas was born about 1790 in Friarstown, County Limerick, IRE, died on 5 Sep 1878 aged about 88, and was buried in Summerside, PE, CAN. They had five children: **Charles, Richard Alexander, William Thomas Devere, Jane** and **Dugald Stewart**.

Burial Notes: St. John's Anglican Church Cemetery.

Headstone reads: Thomas Hunt, 1790-1878, born at Friarstown, Limerick, Ireland. His wife, Janet Stewart, 1796-1863, born at Princetown, PEI.

4-**Alexander STEWART** was born in 1798 in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Alexander married **Mary MORSON** in 1827. Mary was born in ENG, UK. They had four children: **Catherine Ormsby, Mary, Charles** and **Barbara**.

General Notes: She was previously married to a Richard Willock Morson, Sr. He died as a young man leaving a young son. Mary and her son came to PEI

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in 1825. Her maiden name was Ormsby.

4-**Helen STEWART** was born in 1800, died on 16 Oct 1889 aged 89, and was buried in Alberton, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Old Dock Cemetery

Helen married **Archibald RAMSAY**, son of **Malcolm "Moccasin" RAMSAY** and **Margaret MURPHY**. Archibald was born about 1804, died on 26 Oct 1886 aged about 82, and was buried in Alberton, PE, CAN. They had 12 children: **Malcolm, Charles, Mary, Barbara, Ellen, June, Nellie, John, Donald, Margaret, Charles** and **James**.

Burial Notes: Old Dock Cemetery

2-**Annabella STEWART** was born on 11 May 1732 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK, was baptized on 11 Jun 1732 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK, died in Jan 1818 aged 85, and was buried in St. Omer, PQ, CAN.

Burial Notes: Stewart Brook Cemetery

General Notes: Petition of Annabella Stewart, 1789:

To His Excellency Edmund Fanning L L D Lt Governor and commander in Chief
In and Over His Majesty's Island Saint John and the Territories Thereunto Adjacent
Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c, &c, &c – In Council

The Memorial and Representation of Annabella Stewart Relict of Robert Stewart
Esqr. late of Prince Town.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

That the Memorialist's Husband having been one of the first Settlers in Prince Town within this Your Excellency's Government in the year 1770, and having Expended considerable Sums of Money in Building Houses, Fishing Vessels &c, cleared and cultivated the Pasture Lotts granted him and Family in the Royalty of Prince Town, but finding them not sufficiently extensive to Raise Stock & Bread for his large Family, purchased several other Lotts from the original Grantees, Viz., Numbers 131, 132 and 140 – That he also cleared these Lots at a considerable expense, and for years past some part of them has been cultivated and now produce large Crops of Hay

That a Proclamation from Your Excellency and the Council having some time ago been published requiring all Grantees to Record their Grants, in order, as Memorialist has been informed, that it might be known with certainty by Your Excellency what were really Granted and were then to Grant, Memorialist satisfied that all the Grants, to which She and her Family had right, were recorded from her being in Possession of an Account from the late Deputy Secretary and Register, which is herewith produced

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and referred to, in which the Fees of all the Grants she had any Connection with that were not formerly recorded, were Charged, could not suppose herself concerned with said Proclamation.

Your Memorialist is now informed that her Neighbor James Woodside, having last Fall come to Charlotte Town and privately examined the Register, in which the above Grant were not Recorded, has most ungenerously and unjustly taken advantage of the Neglect of the late Deputy Register in order to deprive Your Memorialist of the above Three Lots, of which She has been so long in Possession and Cultivated at so great an Expense—

Your Memorialist flatters herself it will appear to Your Excellency, and the Honourable Board that there was no Neglect on her part or that of her Husband And She most cheerfully Submits to the Consideration of Your Excellency and the council whether the Neglect of the Deputy Register ought to be imputed to her, or that She and her Fatherless Children should, in consequence of it, be deprived of so valuable a part of their Small Property.

Memorialist begs leave further to remark that Mr. Woodside has plenty of ungranted Land to pitch upon, but Willing to step into Land made fit to Yield large Crops at Memorialist Expense, he chose the above Lots rather than Wilderness Land. But Memorialist trusting to the justice of her Cause, the great injustice of that of her Opponents, and the universally known Candor and Justice of Your Excellency and the Council, hopes she will be considered as Intitled to Continue in the Possession of the above Lots No. 131, 132 & 140, which there is now an Attempt so unjustly to Wrest from her

And as in Duty Bound Will Ever pray

Charlotte Town
6th April 1789

(unsigned)

(Read in Council 6 Apr. 1789. Petition #16, P.E.I. Archives, Ch'town)

Note. Annabella Stewart was born 11 June 1732, younger daughter of Rev. Charles Stewart, minister of Campbelltown, Argylshire, by his wife Annabella, daughter of John Campbell of Kiladloig, Chamberlain of Kintyre. She was a sister of Peter Stewart, 2nd Chief Justice, and wife of Robert Stewart, Speaker of the first House of Assembly, who died at Princetown, 13 Feb 1787, aged 56 years.

On 18 Sept. 1804 Dugald Stewart of Nouvelle in the Bay of Chaleur, as "attorney to my mother Annabelle Stewart of the same place, " sold to John Ramsay of Oyster Cove, Lot 18, 100 acres "bounded on the South and East by Edward Ramsay and North and West by land of Charles Stewart, Esq., likewise son of the said Annabelle," witnesses being John MacGougan, Jr., and William Craig. (Reg. of Deeds, Archives)

Annabella Stewart died – Jan. 1818, aged 85 years, and was buried in the

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Stewart Brook Cemetery, St. Omer {New Brunswick?}. This graveyard is on high ground overlooking the Bay of Chaleur. The stone reads, in part,

SACRED
To the Memory
Of
Mrs. Annabella Stewart
Widow of Robert Stewart
Who.....

.....
(Died – or Departed this Life – January 1818 Aged 85 Years)

Annabella married **Colonel Robert STEWART**, son of **James STEWART** and **Janet M'DONALD**, on 24 Aug 1754 in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, SCO, UK. Robert was born in 1731 in Isle of Bute, SCO, UK, died on 13 Feb 1787 in Princetown, PE, CAN aged 56, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had seven children: **Mary, Annabella, Charles, Jennet, Dugald, James** and **Matthew**.

Burial Notes: Malpeque Pioneer Cemetery - a headstone has been erected in Malpeque People's Cemetery.

General Notes: He was a cousin of Annabella and they came to Malpeque about 1770. He was Speaker of the first House of Assembly.

"Squire"

Leader of the initial British settlement in the Princetown area
Member of the Legislative Assembly
Speaker of the House of Assembly

3-**Mary STEWART** died in 1852. She never married and had no children.

3-**Annabella STEWART** died on 8 Sep 1847 in Gaspé, PQ, CAN and was buried on 10 Sep 1847 in New Carlisle, PQ, CAN.

General Notes: They resided in Gaspé, PQ.

Annabella married **Oliver O'HARA**. Oliver died in 1809. They had four children: **Felix, Annabella, Martha Sophia** and **Mary**.

General Notes: He was the Collector of Customs for Carleton.

4-**Felix O'HARA**.

4-**Annabella O'HARA**.

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Annabella married **Arthur RITCHIE** on 9 Apr 1840 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN.

Marriage Notes: 9 May 1840, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:
m. Belle Vue House, Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) 21st ult., by Rev. James Steven,
Arthur RITCHIE, Esq., merchant / Annabella O'HARA third d/o late Oliver
O'HARA, Esq., Collector of H.M. Customs, Gaspé, Quebec.

4-**Martha Sophia O'HARA** was born in 1808 and died in 1879 aged 71.

Martha married **John WILKIE Esq.** on 22 Feb 1844 in Campbellton, NB,
CAN.

Marriage Notes: 24 Feb 1844, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier:
m. 22nd ult., Campbellton (Rest. Co.), at residence of A. RITCHIE, Esq.,
by Rev. Stevens, John WILKIE, Esq. Prothonotary, New Carlisle / Martha
Sophia O'HARA youngest d/o late Oliver O'HARA, Esq.

4-**Mary O'HARA.**

3-**Colonel Charles STEWART** was born in 1757 in SCO, UK, died on 2 Nov
1838 in Dalhousie, NB. CAN aged 81, and was buried in Dalhousie, NB. CAN.

Death Notes: 20 Nov 1838, Chatham, The Gleaner and Northumberland
Schediasma:

d. Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) 2nd inst., age 81, Charles STEWART, Esq., P.E.I., Senior
Magistrate, Col. 1st Batt. of Militia, native of Campbleton, Argyshire, Scotland
from whence he emigrated with his father and family in 1771.

General Notes: He settled in Malpeque, Prince Edward Island. He built the Stone
House in Lower Malpeque in 1820. He moved to Dalhousie when he was 76 and
took some furnishings with him.

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

Charles married **Barbara STEWART**, daughter of **Captain Dugald STEWART** and **Miss STEWART**. Barbara was born in SCO, UK and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had seven children: **Robert, Mary, Annabella, Dugald, Janet, Alexander** and **Helen**.

Burial Notes: Pioneer Cemetery

(Duplicate line. See page 111)

Charles next married **Annabella STEWART**, daughter of **Chief Justice Peter STEWART** and **Helen MACKINNON**. Annabella was born about 1763 in SCO, UK and died on 3 Feb 1844 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged about 81.

Death Notes: 24 Feb 1844, Saint John, New Brunswick Courier: d. Dalhousie (Rest. Co.), 3rd Feb., age 81, Anabella STEWART widow of Charles STEWART, Esq. of Prince Town, P.E.I., second d/o late Chief Justice STEWART of P.E.I., native of Campbellton, Argyllshire, Scotland.

(Duplicate line. See page 72)

3-Jennet STEWART was born about 1758 and died on 10 Dec 1838 in Netherstory, ENG, UK aged about 80. Another name for Jennet was Janet.

Death Notes: Royal Gazette March 12, 1839.

RUSSEL, MRS. JANET

DIED

At Netherstory, near Bridgewater, England, on the 10th December last, Mrs. Janet Russel, relict of Capt. Russel, R.N. and sister of the late Dugald Stewart, Esq., Shipyard, Lot 18, in this province.

NOTE by TWS: This lady was a niece of Peter Stewart and cousin of John Stewart. Her mother Annabella Stewart married Robert Stewart and they came out to Malpeque in 1770. Annabella (her mother) was born on June 11, 1732 and Janet herself would be born about 1757.

Jennet married **Captain John RUSSELL R.N.** Another name for John is Lord John RUSSELL. They had one son: **Robert**.

4-Robert RUSSELL.

3-Dugald STEWART Esq. was born in 1759 in SCO, UK, died on 5 Aug 1842 aged 83, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: He is buried in Malpeque Peoples Cemetery.

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

General Notes: They resided on Shipyard Road.

"STEWART, DUGALD "ESQUIRE"

Stewart is a surname which is synonymous with the origins of Hamilton. Not only were the Stewarts among the early settlers of the community, but as close relatives to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stewart, one of the original proprietors of Lot 18, the family gained title to all of the land which is encompassed by Hamilton.

Dugald Stewart (1759-1842) was the third son of Robert and Annabella Stewart, the latter being a sister of the aforementioned Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart and also of Peter Stewart, the second Chief Justice of PEI. Dugald immigrated to the Island with his parents in 1770 from Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, on the barque Annabella. Dugald's mother, Annabella, was given one-sixth of Lot 18 by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert, and Dugald, in turn, in 1811 received some 2511 acres in Hamilton from Annabella. From this large estate Dugald sold land to others in the community.

Dugald Stewart, who in 1797 married Elizabeth Craig (1779-1851), daughter of William and Kennedy (Copeland) Craig of Princetown, was known as Dugald "Esquire." This appellation was to differentiate him from two other Dugald Stewarts, none of which are known to have been related. The three Dugalds were the heads of families living a short distance from each other on the Shipyard Road. Dugald farmed but also had business interests, as a partner of his brothers, Matthew and James, in the Gaspé area and for a time was resident there. Dugald and Elizabeth had twelve children."

Dugald married **Elizabeth CRAIG**, daughter of **William CRAIG** and **Kennedy COPELAND**, on 21 Dec 1797. Elizabeth was born in 1779 in Princetown, St. John's Island, CAN, died on 9 Nov 1851 aged 72, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. They had 11 children: **Annabella, Matthew, William, Mary, Robert, Charles, Alexander, John Russell, Dugald, Jane** and **Elizabeth**.

Burial Notes: Malpeque Peoples Cemetery.

4-**Annabella STEWART** was born in 1798 and died in 1865 aged 67.

General Notes: They lived in Kildare, PEI.

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

Annabella married **Patrick CODY**, son of **John CODY** and **Unknown**, in 1824. Patrick was born in 1798 in Rathangan, County Wexford, IRE, UK and died in 1838 aged 40. They had eight children: **Infant, Elizabeth, John, Ellen, Mary, Anna, Dugald Stewart** and **Maria Jane**.

General Notes: He was a Justice of the Peace and Member of the Legislative Assembly for Prince County from 1831-1838. During this time he also held various government jobs, including customs collector, commissioner of roads, and collector of lighthouse dues.

4-**Matthew STEWART** was born in 1800 and died in 1843 aged 43.

General Notes: He was a Shipowner and lived in St. John's, NF. He was a principal in the firm of Stewart and Cheetham.

Matthew married **Maria ELLIOTT** in 1836. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

General Notes: She was a daughter of George Elliott, a Merchant in St. John's, NF.

4-**William STEWART** was born in 1802, died on 15 Nov 1843 in Lot 18, PE, CAN aged 41, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Death Notes: The Islander:

At the Shipyard, Lot 18, on Wednesday the 15th inst, after a long and protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, William, second son of the late Dugald Stewart Esq., of that place, in the forty-second year of his age, leaving a widow and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

General Notes: He was a Farmer.

William married **Margaret MACGOUGAN**. Margaret was born in 1809 and died in 1851 aged 42. They had four children: **Louisa A., John, John "Russell"** and **(No Given Name)**.

General Notes: She lived in Hamilton, PE.

4-**Mary STEWART** was born on 9 Apr 1805 in Shipyard, Princetown, PE, CAN and died on 20 Dec 1877 in Searletown, PE, CAN aged 72.

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

Mary married **Hon. John M. WRIGHT** on 16 Nov 1831 in Princetown, PE, CAN. John was born in 1789 in Tryon, St. John's Island, CAN and died on 2 Dec 1875 in Searletown, PE, CAN aged 86. They had two children: **Elizabeth Ann** and **Dugald Stewart**.

Marriage Notes: They were married by Charles Stewart.

General Notes: When first married they lived in the Central Bedeque area, then became some of the first settlers in the Searletown district, establishing Birch Grove Farm.

John was a Justice of the Peace, a High Sheriff for Prince County, a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion of the Prince Edward Island Militia. In 1871 he was listed as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Second Prince County Regiment. He became a member of the Legislative Council, resigning in 1860.

4-**Robert STEWART** was born in 1807 and died in 1876 aged 69.

Robert married **Jane MACGOUGAN**, daughter of **John MACGOUGAN** and **Jane CRAIG**. Jane was born in 1818 in Malpeque, PE, CAN and died in 1860 aged 42. They had five children: **Annie, Annabella Maria "Belle," Elizabeth J., Jane Hamilton** and **William James**.

General Notes:

4-**Charles STEWART** was born in 1809 in Hamilton, PE, CAN and died in 1877 aged 68.

General Notes: He was a merchant and resided in Cascumpec.

4-**Alexander STEWART** was born in 1812 in Hamilton, PE, CAN, died on 20 Apr 1872 aged 60, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

Alexander married **Ann RAMSAY**, daughter of **John RAMSAY** and **Martha OWEN**, 6 or 13 Mar 1849. Ann was born on 14 Feb 1818 in Port Hill, PE, CAN and died in Jul 1877 aged 59. They had seven children: **Henry Albert, Annie E., Martha Sophia, Margaret F., John Arthur, Dugald Matthew** and **Mary**.

4-**John Russell STEWART** was born in 1815 in Hamilton, PE, CAN and died in Chicago, IL, USA.

General Notes: They lived in the USA.

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

John married **Mary Jane HOWE**, daughter of **David HOWE** and **Unknown**. Mary was born in 1819 and died in 1857 in Pecatonica, IL, USA aged 38. They had seven children: **William, Henry, Dugald, Mary, Jessie, Stella** and **Fannie**.

General Notes: She was a niece of Sir Joseph Howe.

4-**Dugald STEWART** was born in 1819 in Hamilton, PE, CAN and died in 1893 in Chicago, IL, USA aged 74.

General Notes: He was a Deep Sea Mariner, and lived in the USA.

Dugald married **Elizabeth**. Elizabeth was born in USA and died in 1894. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

4-**Jane STEWART** was born in 1822 in Hamilton, PE, CAN, died in 1863 in Hamilton, PE, CAN aged 41, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN. The cause of her death was Diphtheria.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

4-**Elizabeth STEWART** was born in 1824 in Hamilton, PE, CAN and died in 1867 aged 43.

General Notes: They lived in Dalhousie, NB.

Elizabeth married **Edmund J. STEWART**, son of **Captain Matthew STEWART** and **Sophia PRUST**. Edmund was born in 1812 in Bonaventure, PQ, CAN and died on 6 Jan 1893 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged 81. They had seven children: **Alexander, Elizabeth Sophia, Annabel, Jane Millicent, Edmund Thornton, Matthew Prust** and **Lestock**.

Death Notes: His death was registered 29 Dec 1893, by George Fisher, Presbyterian Minister. No cause of death or duration of illness are recorded.

General Notes: He was Presbyterian and living in Dalhousie, NB, at the time of his death.

3-**James STEWART** was born in 1768 and died in 1840 aged 72.

General Notes: He resided in PEI and Gaspé.

3-**Captain Matthew STEWART** was born in 1769 in Kintyre, Argyllshire, SCO, UK, died on 7 Feb 1844 aged 75, and was buried in Malpeque, PE, CAN.

Burial Notes: Malpeque People's Cemetery.

General Notes: He settled in Nouvelle, Quebec. He came to St. John's Island in 1792. In 1813 he was Master of the ship "Mary" which was built in Darnley and

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

was raided and captured by American Privateers. He and Sophia had 5 other children besides Edmund.

Matthew married **Sophia PRUST**. Sophia was born in ENG, UK. They had eight children: **Mary Sophia, Jane Millicent, Stephen Prust, Elizabeth Louisa, Robert, Edmund J., Annabella** and **Charles D.**

4-Mary Sophia STEWART.

Death Notes: Enregistered at full length, in the Second Registration Division of the County of Bonaventure, at the hour of Ten in the afternoon the Third day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. In the Register-C. vol:1.page-195. under the Number -1300 James Verge Registrar

1. This is the last Will and Testament of me, Mary Sophia Stewart, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Stewart.

I Mary Sophia Stewart bequeath the whole Canadian property belonging to me in my name left by my late Father, Matthew Stewart to the surviving Children of my sister Annabella Campbell to be equally divided between them.

To Alexander Stewart Campbell I leave the sum of one hundred dollars, to Ida Alice Campbell I leave two hundred dollars for her brother John Colin Campbell's board to be managed by her. To Sarah Eliza Fuller I leave fifty dollars and my gold brooch, To Mary Elizabeth Lousia Robertson I leave fifty dollars.

To Margret Emily Doherty I leave one hundred dollars, also my bed, bedding, and bedroom furniture to Annabella Doherty and to Laura Ida Doherty I leave one hundred dollars each. To Clemmie ? Doherty I leave twenty dollars.

To Mary Donaldson daughter of my late sister Elizabeth-Lousia I leave two hundred dollars \$200, and to Annabella Morse? I leave my gold eyeglasses. To Martha Donaldson I leave fifty dollars.

I also leave to the children of my brother Edmond J. Stewart the following sums of money, to Elizabeth-Sophia I leave one hundred dollars to Jane Millicent one hundred dollars, to Annabella Norosse? fifty dollars & to Matthew Prust thirty dollars, to Elizabeth I leave my travel trunk & to Edmond Thornton Stewart I leave twenty dollars.

Any money I dispossessed of after all my just debts & funeral expenses are paid I leave to Ida Alice Campbell to dispose of as she thinks best.

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

And now I nominate and appoint Alexander Stewart Campbell and Ida Alice Campbell to be my Executors of my last will and Testimony made by me Mary Sophia Stewart this third day December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight

(sig) Signed in the presence

Of W.S. Smith

(sig) Mary Sophia Stewart

This is a Codicil to be added and taken as part of the Last Will and Testament of me, Mary

I Mary Sophia Stewart leave the Nouvelle property to Sophia Stewart Charlotte Disbrow?, Mary Annabella Stewart & Lucilla MacAlister to be divided among them in equal proportion

(sig) Mary Sophia Stewart

4-Jane Millicent STEWART.

4-**Stephen Prust STEWART** was born about 1806, died on 12 Dec 1881 in Nouvelle, PQ, CAN aged about 75, and was buried on 14 Dec 1881 in Nouvelle, PQ, CAN.

Death Notes: Carleton, Bonaventure.

Burial Notes: Carleton County, family burial ground.

4-**Elizabeth Louisa STEWART** was born on 14 Sep 1808 in Nouvelle, PQ, CAN.

Death Notes: She predeceased her sister Mary Sophia.

Elizabeth married **DONALDSON**. They had three children: **Martha, Mary and Annabella**.

4-**Robert STEWART** was born on 5 Apr 1810.

4-**Edmund J. STEWART** was born in 1812 in Bonaventure, PQ, CAN and died on 6 Jan 1893 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged 81.

Death Notes: His death was registered 29 Dec 1893, by George Fisher, Presbyterian Minister. No cause of death or duration of illness are recorded.

General Notes: He was Presbyterian and living in Dalhousie, NB, at the time of his death.

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

Edmund married **Elizabeth STEWART**, daughter of **Dugald STEWART Esq.** and **Elizabeth CRAIG**. Elizabeth was born in 1824 in Hamilton, PE, CAN and died in 1867 aged 43. They had seven children: **Alexander, Elizabeth Sophia, Annabel, Jane Millicent, Edmund Thornton, Matthew Prust** and **Lestock**.

General Notes: They lived in Dalhousie, NB.

4-**Annabella STEWART** was born about 1812 in Fleurant Point, PQ, CAN and died on 14 Mar 1895 in Newquay, Cornwall, ENG, UK aged about 83.

Birth Notes: Bonaventure County

Death Notes: 29 Mar 1895, Saint John Globe:

d. 14th inst., Newquay, Cornwall, England, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W.H. FULLER, Annabella Stewart CAMPBELL widow of John W. CAMPBELL of Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) N.B. and mother of A.S. CAMPBELL of Montreal, age 83 years. (cross reference: Annabella STEWART)

Annabella married **John Urquhart CAMPBELL**, son of **John Alexander CAMPBELL** and **Sarah URQUHART**, on 31 Jan 1839. John was born about 1809 in PEI, CAN and died on 18 Jul 1878 in Dalhousie, NB, CAN aged about 69. They had ten children: **Alexander Stewart, Sophia, Stephen Prust, James, Sarah Elizabeth, Mary Louise, Emily Anne, Ida, Alexander Stewart** and **John Colin**.

Death Notes: 31 Jul 1878, Saint John, The Daily Telegraph:

d. Dalhousie (Rest. Co.) 18th inst., John U. CAMPBELL, Esq., late High Sheriff for Rest. Co., age 68.

4-**Charles D. STEWART** was born in 1816 in PQ, CAN and died on 11 Feb 1884 in Carleton, PQ, CAN aged 68.

Death Notes: Date February 15 1884

County Saint John

Place Saint John

Newspaper The Daily Telegraph

d. Carleton, Bonaventure Co., P.Q., 11th inst., Charles D. STEWART s/o late Matthew STEWART, age 68 (P.E.I. papers please copy)

The Descendants of Captain Theophile de la Cour DesBrisay and Madeleine Boisrond de St. Leger

Charles married **Louisa QUESSE**, daughter of **Joseph CAISSY** and **Iréné BURKE**, on 22 Feb 1842 in Nouvelle, PQ, CAN. Louisa was born in 1813 in PQ, CAN. They had 11 children: **Sophia, Charlotte, Lydia, Robert, Edmund J., Mansfield, Elizabeth, Matthew, Eliza, Mary** and **Lucille**.

Marriage Notes: Carleton Twp., Bonaventure Co., Gaspé, Province of Canada East; married by Banns by John M. Brooks of New Richmond.