

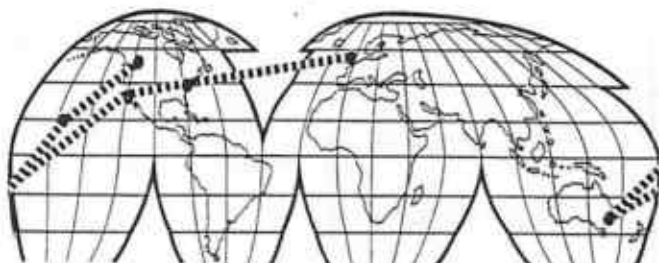
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THE STEWARD FAMILY

by Kaye Gares Iseke (A.G.S. #858)

This article is based on a presentation given in April 1981 to the Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society--- the story of the Steward family's journey from the United Kingdom to Hawaii, land of sea, sails and beautiful sunsets, and finally to Alberta, land of skiing, skating and beautiful sub-zero snowfalls.

Until research takes me farther back, my story begins in Bristol, England in 1822 with the birth of my great, great grandfather, James Steward. That is the only simple statement I will be able to make about him. We have reason to believe that the name may have been STEWART with a "T" not STEWARD with a "D" - he appears to have used either one at his convenience during his colorful life. Or perhaps the variance is merely a series of confusing spelling errors.



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Before we go any further, let's pick up the thread of my great, great grandmother's story for a moment. Red-haired Ellen Catherine Hinchey was born in 1823 to the Hinchey family of Limerick, Ireland whose celebrated lace manufactories were chosen to make the coronation robe of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the baptismal robe of the Princess Royal of England. She came to California with 2 or 3 chums to work as a housemaid in the homes of the newly rich, as did many young Irish girls in the wake of the potato famine. There it was decided that Australia was a better place to be, largely because wages were higher. It is unclear whether her path crossed that of the adventuring James Steward in San Francisco or whether they met "down under", where they married.

It is at this point in their journey that I hear the first faint rattling of skeletons in the closet. I'm not at all sure how to validate the whispers of scandal that have persisted through the years ..was it a bank robbery? ...did he murder someone in cold blood? .. did he jump a gold claim? ... did he cheat at cards?... In the scanty records that have survived that wild and reckless time (and the San Francisco earthquake and fire) we may never find the answer.

However, from this point on, we have records and documents which have enabled us to bring to life the story of their remarkable history. From the Immigration Records, in the State Archives in Honolulu, we learn that James Steward, his wife Catherine, and two sons arrived in Honolulu on the ship 'Harmony' on June 6, 1850 from New South Wales, Australia.

This part of the story, told to me by my own grandmother, tells us that the family was on their way to California to the Gold Rush excitement. When they went ashore in Honolulu, where the ship was scheduled to dock, they heard many wild stories about the lawlessness in California. Also, there were posters around town saying that one James Steward was "WANTED" in California... but, of course, that wasn't our James Steward! (Can you hear those skeletons rattling again?) Fearing for her husband's life should he be mistaken for the 'other' James Steward in California, my great, great-grandmother refused to go on. Besides, they had fallen in love with the beautiful Hawaiian Islands, and really wanted to stay.

Let us pause for a moment to place them in the context of Hawaiian history. They arrived in June 1850 ... just 30 years after the arrival of the first missionaries to Maui. Those

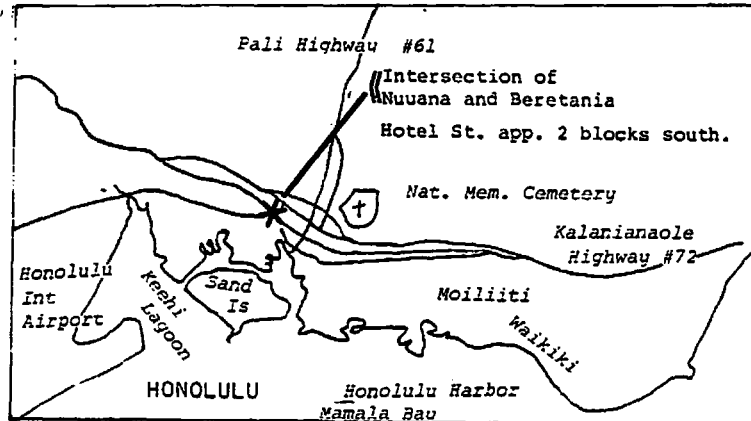
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of you who have read James Michener's novel Hawaii will understand the primitive conditions and uncertain times which faced them. Honolulu's first streets had been laid out just 15 years before. Kamehameha III was King, and had recently established a written constitution which abolished the absolute monarchy. The postal system came into being the year they arrived, and the first division of land had taken place two years before. The first legislature was convened at that time, and two famous schools, The Royal School and Punahou, were just being established. Whaling and the provisioning of the whaling fleet were still big business, and the first sugar cane stands were barely 15 years old. Now, back to the Stewards.

Their first venture in Honolulu appears to have been the operation of a grocery store on Hotel Street. In subsequent years, this area became the central business section of Honolulu, though now is quite run down. One of the distinct advantages of having a rather colorful ancestor is the possible existence of court records which can reveal an amazing amount and an infinite variety of information, to the genealogist. I have a copy of a micro-filmed circuit court action, dated 1855 (5 years after their arrival in Honolulu) which not only

verifies James Steward's occupation as a grocery merchant, but identifies the location of the shop on Hotel Street, details a picture of daily life at that time, and gives us a closer look at the type of character he was.



This particular document is the record of a lawsuit for defamation of character. Apparently one Mr. William Matthews had publicly accused James Steward of being in the habit of keeping light weights and giving short measure... a charge arising out of an incident in which Mr. Matthews' Chinese servant purchased a package of cornmeal which, according to Mr. Matthews, was not full measure for the price ... pound light to be exact. This charge was not to be taken lightly! A man's reputation as a merchant, not to mention his feelings and character as a man, were at stake! A 12-man jury was struck, and various witnesses called to speak to the matter at hand, and of course, to the character of old James Steward. His wife gets into the act, too -- one of the witnesses called indicates that Mr. Matthews had also said that "if Mr. Steward's wife had weighed it, it would have been right". (This tells us she not only worked in the store, but had a reputation for honesty as well!) Another witness describes the two parties to the disagreement as "growling at each other like a couple of bulldogs" - no meek and mild man this ancestor of mine! In the end, because no one witness could testify to the exact wording or sequence of the defamation, and because no special damages could be proven, the case was dismissed. Likely no one benefitted from the exercise, except the lawyers then, and me - some 125 years later!

In spite of this rather clouded beginning, the Steward fortunes on the Islands must have fared wellcopies of old wills and land transactions indicate a steady growth in the family's holdings. A store on Nuuanu Street was either added to the 'chain' or acquired after the sale of the first store. Over the years, they bought some town lots, some houses, and acquired some buildings with 99-year leases in Honolulu which contributed to the size of the considerable estate finally left by James Steward's widow when she died in 1906.

The English background of James Steward, and naturally the attitude of his family, was clearly evident in their relationship with and respect for royalty. The Stewards were soon on friendly terms with the Hawaiian Royal Family, and the archival copies of the Islands' newspapers of the day, the Polynesian, and the P.C. Advertiser, yielded evidence of their social interaction. One of the more interesting items, from my point of view, was one verified by the Curator of the Queen Emma Museum. The Museum, a former summer palace owned by the widow of King Kamehameha IV, is now maintained by the daughters of Hawaii.

The Museum displays, in an ornate koa wood and glass case, Emma's wedding dress and a beautiful christening robe given to her young son, Prince Albert, by James Steward in the name of the lady members of his family. The newspaper clippings in the curator's files, dated June 26, 1858, verify that the splendidly worked robe, which had appropriate royal symbols, including the coat of arms worked in lace on the bodice, was the work of Mrs. Steward's sister, Miss Margaret Hinchey. This confirmed for us the spelling of the name Hinchey, and another one of my grandmother's stories -- that her grandmother's sisters were famous lacemakers who not only had been chosen to make special garments for the English Royal Family, but that they had known Queen Victoria, the Princess Royal, and members of their court.

One of the most exciting finds I have made in my research concerns a major event which we now have documented. As a child I had been told that the family had acquired their land "up island" through a royal grant from King Kamehameha, and my vivid imagination had concocted all sorts of possibilities which could be responsible for the bequeathing of such an honor on an otherwise ordinary family of English shopkeepers. While I was hoping for some great deed publicly recognized, or some loyal service rewarded, the branch of the family still living in Honolulu feared some scandalous trickery of unsophisticated native royalty by a crafty English businessman. (You should know that the native land ownership situation there is much like our own -- native Hawaiians often find themselves in a state comparable to our North American Indians -- without skills and without land, and seemingly without hope of improvement. It is a "hot potato" politically, and one which many old families fear confronting because of the possibility of suspect actions on the part of their ancestors.) The truth about our family's land acquisition was obtained on my visit there a few years ago - a thorough search of a court record pertaining to an action to establish a native fishing right by our family against the Territory of Hawaii in 1906 yielded proof of legal purchase and ownership, and traced the succession of the land in question. The property is the Ahupuaa of Kahaluu, in the district of Koolaupoko, on the Island of Oahu. The tourists know it as the region along the coast between Waikiki and the Polynesian Culture Centre -- roughly the coast area from which Mokoii Islet, or "Chinaman's Hat Rock" is most clearly visible.

The Islands were divided into unadministered geographical districts called MOKUS which were divided for landholding purposes into smaller divisions called Ahupuaas varying in size and shape. The typical form was a strip running from the sea to the mountains and containing a sea fishery and sea beach, a stretch of kula (open cultivated land) and, higher up, its forest. All Ahupuaas had definite boundaries, usually of natural features such as gulches, ridges, and streams, and each had a specific name.

A chief held it, not owned it, for he owed allegiance to a higher chief or to the sovereign. This land structure dates back to the Great Mahele of 1848, the land act by which Kamehameha III made it possible for common people to own property - he divided the land giving 1/3 to Royalty, 1/3 to the Chiefs, and 1/3 to the people.

The documents which indicate how the Steward family acquired the Ahupuaa of Kahaluu are among my treasures ... again, from old Court records. Alexander Liholiho, who became King Kamehameha IV, received the property under Royal Patent Grant #1375 - also named in that original document are his brother Kamehameha V and Lunalilo, who was elected King in 1873 - a whole collection of royal signatures! James Steward bought Kahaluu on June 23, 1864 at Public Auction for \$4600 from the estate of King Kamehameha IV who had died the year before. The sale is signed by J.O. Dominis, executor of the estate (and a member of Queen Liliuokalani's family) and Kamehameha's widow, Queen Emma.

86½ acres were involved in that sale - \$53.17 per acre for land of astronomical value now. In fact, shortly after Catherine Steward's death in 1906, 4 or 5 members of the Steward family sold their shares of Kahaluu for \$75,000 each - surely a lot of money at that time. James used the land as a cattle ranch originally, and the business seems to have prospered. An American ship's captain brought the horses to the Islands as a gift for Kamehameha, and Spanish cowhands from Mexico were imported to teach the natives horsemanship and ranching. From all accounts, at least two of James Steward's sons and some of his grandsons were rip-roaring paniolos - the Hawaiian term for cowboy, derived from the word "Espagnola". Later the land was used for sugar cane, and parts of it were subsequently leased to the Chinese for taro patches and rice. Libby, McNeill and Libby rather unsuccessfully attempted to raise pineapples on it at some point in time (and I remember my grandmother referring to correspondence the family had with Sanford Dole of the Dole Pineapple empire) but the land seemed most suited to ranching and sugar cane.

Throughout James Steward's year-long illness until his death at age 45. Catherine

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had managed the family business, an estate which had grown to include Kahaluu (now expanded to 1850 acres), a large house and outbuildings there, a store in Honolulu, a sugar mill near Kahaluu, 50 more acres of sugar cane, 50 head of cattle, furniture and agricultural equipment -- and a bank account of nearly \$3000. Quite a management task for a woman who couldn't write her name, and used an "X" in her business dealings all her life!

In 1881, Catherine's business acumen is tested legally. Chinese neighbors who have a rice mill complain to the Courts that the Stewards have dug new ditches that change the course of the Kahaluu stream and that their land now suffers from lack of water. Testimony given by elderly natives describes the ancient water rights, telling how Kamehameha IV dug the first ditches when he lived at Kahaluu on the Waihu side of the stream in 1853 before the Stewards bought the land, and recording for us the sequence of land owners and agricultural development.

There were many hardships for James and Catherine - three infant children died in 1853 (the year of a smallpox epidemic there) according to James' headstone in the King Street Cemetery in Honolulu. A daughter, a twin to Catherine, who was born in 1854, died at 7 months. Of the four surviving children, James, the second eldest, married a native Hawaiian lady and they had 10 children, eight of whom married and had families. The Stewards still listed in the Honolulu telephone directory are most likely their descendants. The circumstances surrounding the death of this James, at age 58, caused by strychnine poisoning according to the death certificate, are lost to us -- another thread in the story that is knotted.

David Lawrence Steward, the third son, was a bit of a bounder. He had a reputation within the family for "liking to bend the elbow" and one of his favorite sports was teaching the sons of his brother James and sister Catherine to swear -which he referred to as "talking American". By the time he had reached age 40, things were not going at all well,

and his mother Catherine was in court, petitioning for guardianship of David's affairs, declaring that he was an insane person and a spendthrift and incapable of taking care of himself and his estate. His behaviour, of course, affected the way Catherine was administering the entire Steward family estate. Four days after the hearing, David died, and action in the case was thereby rendered void. Catherine was named in his will as Executrix, but the bulk of his estate he left to his nephew, Thomas Alfred Lloyd, the only nephew young enough to have been really influenced by David and to have excelled at the swearing lessonsmuch to the chagrin of the entire family.

He worked in a butcher shop for awhile, and spent his spare time looking for a good piece of land on which to start a new life. In the spring of 1907, my grandmother and the four children, including my Dad, came from Honolulu to Vancouver on the steamship S.S. Manuka, and then travelled by train to Strathcona. Also making the journey were my grandmother's sister, Alice Ratcliffe, her husband Charles, and daughter Louise.

The day before their arrival there had been a heavy wet snowstorm, and the streets of Edmonton were a sea of mud. They crossed over to Edmonton on the stagecoach and were scared silly when the coach had to climb McDougall Hill. They came up near where the MacDonald Hotel now stands, and went to the Queen's Hotel on Jasper Avenue. What a time my grandmother had managing the children and the mud - they had been travelling for fourteen days or so, and they just wanted to tear around!

To make matters worse, there was some confusion regarding the arrival dates, and my grandfather was not there to meet them. When she finally got in touch with him, I believe the message was to the effect that, "if you ever want to see your children again, you had better hurry ...I'm taking the first train out in the morning!" She vowed she wasn't staying in this mudhole - but, of course, she did.

One can only imagine the climate and culture shock she must have experienced - a rather isolated farmhouse near Namao compared to city living, a small cramped home compared to a large sprawling house in Honolulu ... not to mention the mosquitos, the dust, the mud ... and the winters! By 1910, however, they seem to have settled in; the family had bought a larger farm near Viking, Alberta where they lived until retirement and where I was born and raised.

From this point on, their lives were little different from those of other typical western Canadian farming pioneers - except for the liberal sprinkling of Hawaiian words (I knew what a "kapu" or taboo was when I was first getting into things at home as a toddler!), the fondness for ginger root and ginger candy, the circular driveway, and the stories of the past which differed so much from those told by my friends' grandparents. I

distinctly remember my Grade 1 teacher verbally doubting the information I had to provide for the school records: Father's birthplace - Honolulu, Hawaii.

I hope you have been able to follow this rambling tale - a tale which I regard as a beginning, rather than a complete story. I continue to work at filling in the gaps, as well as recording the present, and researching the past. And, somewhere out there, I always hope that someone else is working on the same "tree", and that we'll eventually get together!

Part of this nephew's share of the estate included a little summer cottage on some swampy property down at the beach ... a piece of property considered to be next to worthless. Mind you, some years later, the land was drained by the newly constructed Ali Wai Canal, a little sand was hauled in from California and the most famous beach in the world, Waikiki, was created out of the swamp. The worthless piece of land is now the corner lot on Lewers and Kalakaua, still held by the nephew's descendants and leased to the First Hawaiian Bank for an undisclosed amount per year by the family.

I have not included this perhaps controversial (and in some family histories, suppressed) personal information regarding personalities or estates to impress you or shock you -- merely to indicate the human interest and personal insight that can be derived from old documents -- from courts, from personal letters, from a variety of sources. When Ailsa Walker, former president of the Edmonton Branch of the AGS, spoke to my young Grade 7 students in St. Albert, she tried to impress upon them the importance of recording such personal information. How much more alive these ancestors are to me now than if they had remained names and dates on a chart. How I wish I knew more!

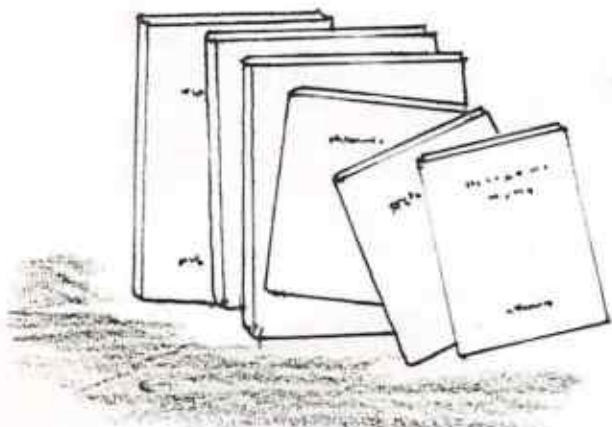
The only surviving daughter, Catherine, married Thomas Lloyd, and among their 7 children were five sons - soon there were more Lloyds in Honolulu than Stewards! It is her great-granddaughter with whom I correspond in Honolulu. Alnetta and I share an interest in genealogy and she and her family have been gracious and helpful. We share information - I provide the frozen facts on her Canadian cousins, and she had done hours of research in the archives there that made my searching so much more productive. Her father interpreted the details of the very different land system that I was having trouble understanding, and I am grateful for their help.

The eldest son, my own great-grandfather, appears to have been quite different from his rather robust brothers. Richard Cullen Steward was only three when the family arrived in Honolulu so his formative years were spent on the volatile Islands - but his actions recorded in old documents reflect a mature, serious and scholarly individual. He went to San Francisco in 1869 where he met and married Alice Trahey. My grandmother, named Ellen Catherine after her grandmother, was born in San Francisco in 1872. The lure of the Islands brought them back in 1875, where twins (a boy and a girl) were born in 1880.

My grandmother had vivid memories of two rather spectacular incidents which took place in Honolulu. When she was about 7 years old, there was a celebration of some kind on the palace grounds and the school children and teachers were presented to King Kamehameha V. When her turn came, the King held out his hand but she insisted, "I'm not going to kiss that black hand". The King laughed and said, "That's alright, little girl", but her father was terribly upset and made sure that she remembered her manners from then on. When the United States annexed Hawaii in 1898, it was the resolution of a long and bitter debate over the future of the Islands. My grandmother was in the crowd that August 12 when the Hawaiian flag was lowered, and later, at noon, when the Stars and Stripes was raised. There wasn't a dry eye in the crowd, and the Hawaiians wept openly. She often said it was the saddest thing she ever witnessed.

We now must return to the mainland to inset my grandfather into the story. Born of hardy farming stock in Ohio, Herbert Gares exercised the right of stubborn eldest sons who refuse to follow in their father's footsteps. He left the farm early in the 1890s and ventured west, working mostly on farms or as a butcher, into the Western States and California before signing on a ship's crew. Debarking in Honolulu, he found a job in a butcher shop, and met and married "Nellie" (Ellen Catherine Hinchey). He established himself in business as a partner with a man named Westbrook in the Central Market. Doing well, and with four young children (my Dad being the youngest) - he was stubborn enough to refuse to return to Ohio when his father died and willed the farming operation there to him. He chose to stay in Honolulu, and wrote to have the real estate people sell the property for him. No sooner was this completed than he realized he longed to go farming again. Over the objections of his wife, who maintained that "all men have itchy feet at 40 and should be locked up for awhile", he left for Edmonton in 1905 or 1906.

Big News in the A.G.S. Library



A.G.S. Library materials are now available to members by mail!

Refer to Library lists published in Volume 9, #3, and in successive issues when ordering your choice of publications. Your order will be forwarded to you, with instructions regarding date of return and how you may reimburse the library for postal expenses.

This is an 'honor' system. The success of this venture will depend on the cooperation of our members!

KILFSKOMITEE DER GALIZIENDEUTSCHEN

THEODOR VEIHELSTRASSE 55
7000 STUTTGART 50
WEST GERMANY, EUROPE

An organization of people whose German ancestors lived in Galicia. It's purpose is to assist in the research and recording of the culture and genealogy of German Galicians. It publishes an annual "Der Zeitweiser", and a monthly newsletter "Das Leilige Band". Both contain articles submitted by members about the histories and traditions of their families.

The archives for the group are in Kaiserlautern:

Galiziendeutsches Heimat-Archiv
Benzinoring 6, 6750 Kaiserlautern
Heimalstelle Pfalz, West Germany

Inquiries to the archives can be in English, and replies will be in English. The collection includes books, documents, maps, and lists of the original settlers, circa 1782, and a short census of heads of families -- village by village (1820). Unfortunately the lists for all villages are not available.

"This organization has been very helpful to me in locating others who are researching the same family names. Although my German is not good enough to get the full meaning of the literature, I have gained some insight into how and why my ancestors moved to Galicia and then to Canada. If anyone (fluent in German) is interested in the history of these people, I would be glad to share the material I have." Phone Bernice Ward at 455-1943 or write in care of the Alberta Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 12015, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3L2

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BETHEL GEO F, Palmyra
 Cowherd T E & Bro, Columbia
 Cram O P, Columbia
 Foster W M & Co, Columbia
 Hayden C J, Palmyra
 Haden W H, Palmyra
 Hodgson Geo P, Columbia
 Howard R J, (saloon) Palmyra
 Jenkins P P, Columbia
 Kent J F, Antioch
 Kent R H & Co, Kent's Store
 Kimbrough N E, Brems Bluff
 Kirtly R M & Co, Columbia
 McDonald W J, Union Mills
 Martin J Haden, Palmyra
 Pace S W, Seven Islands
 Parrish William S, Kent's Store
 Payne J S, Columbia
 Payne W J, Hunters Lodge
 Phillips V W, Antioch
 Saddler Wm H, Fork Union
 Seay J M, Columbia
 Shepperd C S, Columbia
 Shepherd John F, Columbia
 Smith R S, Columbia
 Smother Robert H, Columbia
 SNODDY M J, Central Plains
 Taylor J R, Brems Bluff
 Weaver W J, Fork Union
 White R S & Co, Hunters Lodge
 WHITE R S, Bybee
 Winn E A, Fork Union

Hotels.

Cowherd Elizabeth Mrs, Columbia
 Palmyra Hotel, E L King propr, Palmyra
 Pettit S, Columbia
 Scruggs C L Mrs, Shores
 Snoddy House, P Snoddy, Columbia

Insurance Agents.

Jones W C, Fork Union
 POWELL J J A, Columbia
 RICHARDSON A J, Columbia

Insurance Companies—Fire.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, J J A Powell agt
 Columbia
 VIRGINIA FIRE & MARINE, S B & W C Jones agts Fork Union
 VIRGINIA STATE, A J Richardson agt Columbia

Iron Founders & Machinists

Bowers, J W, Columbia

Land Agents.

Burgess D M, Central Plains
 Price H M, Central Plains
 Richardson A J, Columbia

Millinery.

Burgess M A, Central Plains

Mills—Corn and Flour.

Boston D R, Union Mills
 Bragg G W, Union Mills
 Haden L D, Bybee
 Haden L D, Hunters Lodge
 Kidd J B, Vallena
 McDonald W I, Union Mills
 Middleton Mills, Shores
 Seay A J, Palmyra
 Smith W N, Columbia
 Tutwiler M L, Palmyra
 White R S, Hunter's Lodge
 White R S & Co, Bybee
 White & Wright, Bybee

Mills—Saw.

Anderson D W, Central Plains

Bragg G W, Union Mills
 Cocke Bros, Union Mills
 Morris H W, Central Plains
 Omohundro John F, Hunter's Lodge
 Payne Henry, Union Mills
 Stanton John S & Co, Shores
 Seay A J, Palmyra
 Taylor Jack, Hunter's Lodge
 Willis W W, Palmyra

Mills—Sumac and Bark.

Smith W N, Columbia

Mines—Gold.

Tagus Milling & Mining Co, Columbia

Millwrights.

Browne J D, Hunter's Lodge
 Butler S S, Vallena
 Duncan William, Shores
 Morris Samuel A, Hunter's Lodge
 Walker John A, Union Mills
 Walker W T, Union Mills

Newspapers.

Columbia Bulletin, J H W Peplow
 Columbia
 Independent (Friday), Columbia

Physicians.

Cleveland J H, Central Plains
 Lambert Wm Sr, Central Plains
 Mayo E C, Columbia
 Nelson J J, Columbia
 Nelson R E, Columbia
 Richardson J W, Columbia
 Snead Geo H, Fork Union
 Walton L J, Palmyra
 Winn J F, Fork Union

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.

King Joab, Palmyra
 Weaver W T, Fork Union

Schools.

Palmyra Graded High School, Palmyra
 Shepherd R C & L V Misses, Palmyra

There are 35 white and 21 colored public schools in this county Superintendent, Jas O Shepherd, Palmyra.

Tailors.

Wakeham W & Co, Columbia

Tanners.

McDonald W J, Union Mills

Tobacco Manufacturers.

Bell & Ellett, Wilmington
 Norvell, Gates & Snead, Fork Union

Undertakers.

Cleveland Thomas, Palmyra
 Davis Thomas A, Columbia
 Kent Jas A, Kent's Store
 Walker J A, Union Mills
 White Elias, Kent's Store

Principal Farmers.

ANTIOCH.—Sam'l C Tilman, John-
 son McCary, G Smith Thomas, Thos
 I Clarke, V W Phillips, J J Black, B
 Kent, J R Hader.

BREMS BLUFF.—Dr Cary C Cocke,
 B H Bragg, Wm H Holman, Wm L
 Anderson, Riley C Toney.

BYBEE.—Jos White, D W Wilson,
 R S White, J F Parham, B F Hudson,
 I S Farrar, Minor L Humphrey, J M

Smith, Wm H Bybee, L C White, R
 E Loving.

CENTRAL PLAINS.—C Houchins, T
 F Noel, C T Kidd, James T Massie,
 L A Lucado, E B Kidd, S B Thomas,
 W C Thomas, H C Spangler, A Win-
 ston, E L Lucado, M M Tilman, C S
 Irving, H C Burgess, P W Fitch,
 Howell L Herndon, Henry W Morris,
 R N Johnson, I T Kidd, A S Burgess,
 G L Johnson.

COLUMBIA.—Joseph S Payne, Thos
 C Galt, Jefferson P Fleumming, Sam'l
 J Seay, Robt J Layne, John H Clem-
 ents, J Allen Galt, J M Thomas, C S
 Thomas, J R Shepherd, B W Sey, J
 R Bruce, B L Davis, B R Cowherd,
 W J Pettit.

FORK UNION.—John N Perkins,
 Isaac O Perkins, Walker G Snead,
 Wesley W Hughes, Benj H Snead,
 Robt B Hughes, Chas G Snead, Robt
 P Snead, C J Perkins.

HUNTER'S LODGE.—John F Omo-
 hundro, David J King, J O King, W
 G Haden, A D Haden, D W Wilson,
 A C Stegar, James L Loving, W J
 Pace, Jas J Flannagan, W D Richar-
 dson, D J Irving, Richard Williams,
 Jacob R Bourne, L D Haden, James
 King Sr, J S Farrar, John E Allegree,
 A G Allegree.

KENT'S STORE.—David Baker, Jno
 J White, R C Kent, James Haley, Dr
 Wm A Gray, G H Kent, Elias White,
 C W Kent, John A Hughes.

PALMYRA.—W H Goodman, L R
 Shillett, T W Shillett, W P Haden, B
 A Haden, J Haden Martin, O B
 Thomas, E F Haden, Benj C Ander-
 John O Haden, M R Haden, John O
 Adams, J O Shepherd, R A Noel, Mrs
 Martha Wills, Wm H Talley, W Gor-
 don Payne, W Black, A A Gray, G
 A Hudgins, J E Thomas, B Bowles,
 C W Bethel.

SEVEN ISLANDS.—R B Seay, Aaron
 Bledsoe, J F Stratton, S W Pace, C M
 Pace, J N Sowell, James W Gentry, J
 T Dunkum, G B Cleveland, B A
 Sowell, H P Tutwiler, A P Seay, W
 P Jennings, P S Jennings, C L Bugg,
 Henry Shores, James D Thomas, Jos
 M Seay.

SHORES.—C L Scruggs, A J Seay,
 Jesse Woodriddle, George Ware, Jno
 A Stanton, Wm McCoy, S W Pace,
 Wm Duncan, M M Seay, Eli J Seay,
 H F Seay, Jno H Seay, R S Nixon,
 Reuben Matthews, Jno Scott, J J
 Johnson, J W Minter.

UNION MILLS.—Jno Marshall, Jas
 Munday, E S Payne, Henry Payne, J
 D Oliver, H D Porter, L W Robin-
 son, T Ryalls, G M Sclater, Wm Steg-
 er, Lewis Shipp, W Spindle, Wm
 Walker, J A Walker, Thos Wright,
 S B Arbogast, D R Boston, James
 Black, G M Bragg, D S Burch, W T
 Brown, C Black, W H Cheurning, Jas
 Creasy, Thos Dudley, W P Douglass,
 W Dudley, N Garland, Wm Gilles-
 pie, Jas Harlow, B J Haden, R Hou-
 chins, J B Hardin, Frank Jones, H
 Marshall Lewis, J Larry, W J McDon-
 ald, Webb Marshall, J P Snead, C
 Robinson, Isaac Thomas, Geo M
 Webb, W R Cocke & Bro, R Fitch,

*Steward
Family*

Low Harlow, J W Thomas, J Ware, M Carr, W Goodman, J Goodson, W M Jones, E King, R Woodson, R Nelson, D Magruder.

V ALLENA—Walter Chambers, Earnest Chambers, Cary Cobbs, B P Guerant, E T Guerant, Henry St G Harris, R B Seay, R H Seay, Jeter G Seay, Geo Seay, Adam Seay, Aaron Bledsoe, W D Paynes, Major Anderson, Edward Moon, Wm P Adams, Nimrod Sowell, Jos M Seay.

WILMINGTON.—Wm J Hughes, Junius H Wood, Hezekiah R Holland, Jno W Sadler, Richard Omohundro, Silas M Seay, Jno S Bowles, C O Perkins, Jno Sadler, H W Sadler, Mrs Jno C Holland, Mrs T J Shepherd, I B White, Jos Argyle, T C Leigh, J W Adams, Pleasant White, M H Parrish.

"NO NEW GIRLS"

"There are no new girls, no new women. Your greatgrandmother was a devil of a clip half a century before you were born. You knew her only when she was wrinkled and old and saying she didn't know what the world was coming to. The young have always been young, and the old always old; men and women don't change. The changes you think you see lie just on the surface. You could wash them away with soap and hot water.

Will Book #1 - 1745 to 1761 - Louisa Co. Va.

I, Catherine Steward, of Louisa County, do make this my last will and testamentto my son, Owen Ahern, 4 pounds 10 shillings, owed to me by my son, William Ahern, for (too faint) To my daughters, Susanna Grubbs and Ann Pierson, 13 pounds and 9 shillings, which my son-in-law, Thomas Grubbs, owes me, to be equally divided between them. I give all my wearing clothing to be equally divided between my daughters, Susannah Grubbs, Ann Pierson and Mary Hix, to them and their heirs forever. My son, Owen Ahern, my sole executor. Dated 4 Mar. 1750 (or 1758).

Witness: Thomas Perkins signed - Catherine Steward (by mark)

Probated ca July 25 1761 ? - At a court held for Louisa County on (torn) of 17__ (illegible), this will was proved by the oath of Thomas Perkins, a witness.

James Littlepage, Clerk of Court (Clerk 1742-1760)

Does anyone have any information about any of the people named in the above will? Especially about Catherine Steward? Who were her husbands, Ahern and Steward? Were Susanna and Thomas Grubbs the parents of Higgason Grubbs and his 9 sisters? Higgason Grubbs married (1) Lucy Harris, daughter of James and Mary Harris. Mary Harris was the daughter of Major Robert Harris and Mourning Glenn.

Submitted by: Harriett Mead
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