

the
ROBLES
and
HOYT

FAMILY
HISTORIES

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and
HOYT
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The Robles & The Hoyt Family Histories

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by Joelle Steele and Joelle Steele Enterprises

Richard Remembers His Life written
by Richard Dennis Robles

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Cover photo: The merger of the Robles and Hoyt families. Husband and wife Fernando Alejandro "Fred A." Robles, Jr. and Jean Margaret "Maggie" Hoyt in costume.

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CHAPTER 1

DESCENDANTS OF ROBLES

A Brief History of California

This short history is included to provide a better understanding of the world in which our Robles ancestors lived.

Before Europeans settled in Alta California in the San Antonio River Valley of the southern inland area of what is now Monterey County, California, it was home to the Salinan nation of Indigenous Californians. The Hispanic Californians had been there since 1683. They were known as the Californios, and they were descended from Spanish and Mexican settlers, and included early Mestizo and indigenous natives.

As European settlers came to Alta California, they married into the Californio population and were also considered Californios due to their adherence to the language and culture of their new Hispanic families. The early Californios are the ones who established the presidios, began the founding of the missions, and created the “rancho” or “hacienda” system.

The Californio families were characteristically patriarchal, with sons deferring to their fathers. Families who could afford it paid to have their children educated. The earliest Californios were largely illiterate.

Californio women played an important role in society, as well as in business and politics, as the social life of Californios helped facilitate a man’s positive advancement in society. Non-Spanish-speaking men sought to marry Californio women with these social skills who could influence their social dealings.

In 1769, the Portolá Expedition, named for its leader, Gaspar de Portolá, later to become the first governor of Las Californias province, crossed the Santa Lucia Range from the coast and camped on the banks of the San Antonio River near what would one day become the town of Jolon.



Mission San Antonio de Padua, etching, by Edward Borein.

In 1771, Father Junipero Serra and the Catholic Church built the third mission in a chain of 21 California missions: Mission San Antonio de Padua. The indigenous peoples were both potential converts to Catholicism and a labor force that worked for food, clothing, and shelter.

In 1821, after an 11-year war with Spain, Mexico gained independence, and liberal Mexican reformers began voicing their concerns about the mission system. One concern in particular was what some still refer to today as enslavement of the “Indians” by the missions. This concern was that the missions prevented these indigenous peoples from advancing their civilizations. Other issues were the mortality rates due to disease, which were higher than birth rates, and the use of corporal punishment to control the workers.

Before Mexican independence in 1821, Spanish land grants had been issued to friends and family of Alta California’s governors. In 1824, the Mexican General Colonization Law provided rules for petitioning for land grants, and four years later these rules became the Mexican Regulation. This was designed to encourage increased Mexican settlements in Alta California.

There was also an anti-Spanish sentiment in newly independent Mexico at the time. This eventually led to the Mexican Secularization Act of 1833, followed by other secularization

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laws that resulted in the closure of the missions. The mission population at San Antonio de Padua dropped from 1,300 in 1805 to under 150 in 1834. This left the community almost deserted, and Mission San Antonio de Padua became the only mission that did not grow into a town.

When the missions were closed, their property and livestock were supposed to be allocated to the missions' Indian populations. But the majority of the rancho grants went instead to retired non-commissioned soldiers, and many Californios-by-marriage were also able to become rancho owners because their Californio wives could independently hold title to property.

Almost all of the mission property in California, consisting of more than 8 million acres, became 455 large ranchos granted by the Californio authorities. The mission Indians were left to fend for themselves and survive in whatever way they could, some working as laborers in the area and others returning to the remnants of their tribes.

In 1845, the Californio population was around 10,000, and Governor Pío Pico put all the mission buildings in Alta California — many of which were already in a state of disrepair and partial ruin — up for sale. Mission San Antonio had been built, rebuilt, partially rebuilt, and rebuilt repeatedly due to additions, replacements, and improvements as well as repairs following



Mission San Antonio de Padua in ruins, 1883.



Mission San Antonio de Padua, in 1956, newly restored.

storm damage, earthquake damage, and various other forms of deterioration. There were no bids made for Mission San Antonio. However, in 1903, the mission was selected for restoration by the California Historical Landmarks League, and the reconstruction by the Franciscans was completed in 1952.

In 1846, a small group of settlers in Sonoma Valley captured the Californio garrison of Sonoma and raised a homemade flag with a bear and a star (the “Bear Flag”) to proclaim the formation of the California Republic. This became known as the “Bear Flag Revolt.” A few days later, John C. Frémont arrived and took command of this new “Republic” in the name of the United States. A few weeks later, Commodore Sloat arrived and captured Monterey, the capital of California. Not long after, the Bear Flag was replaced by the U.S. flag.

In 1848, gold was discovered in California. Only nine days later, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, turning California over to the U.S. as a result of the Mexican-American War. California’s population more than doubled as a result of the Gold Rush.

Californios — many of them skilled miners from Sonora, Mexico — and other Hispanic people became minorities. Their claims to land protected under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

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were ignored. White miners squatted on their land and their mines, and eventually used violence to force the Mexican workers out. Similar systematic discrimination and racial violence — including lynchings — by Americans on Californios created dangerous working conditions for Californios.

By 1850, the town of Jolon was founded by Antonio Ramírez in the San Antonio River Valley in the southern inland area of Monterey County, west of the Salinas Valley. It was situated on the site of an old Native American Salinan village along El Camino Real. It was about six miles from the San Antonio de Padua mission, and its name, Jolon (Spanish, Jolón; Salinan, Xolon), means “Place of Meeting” and “Place of Dead Oaks” in the Salinan language.

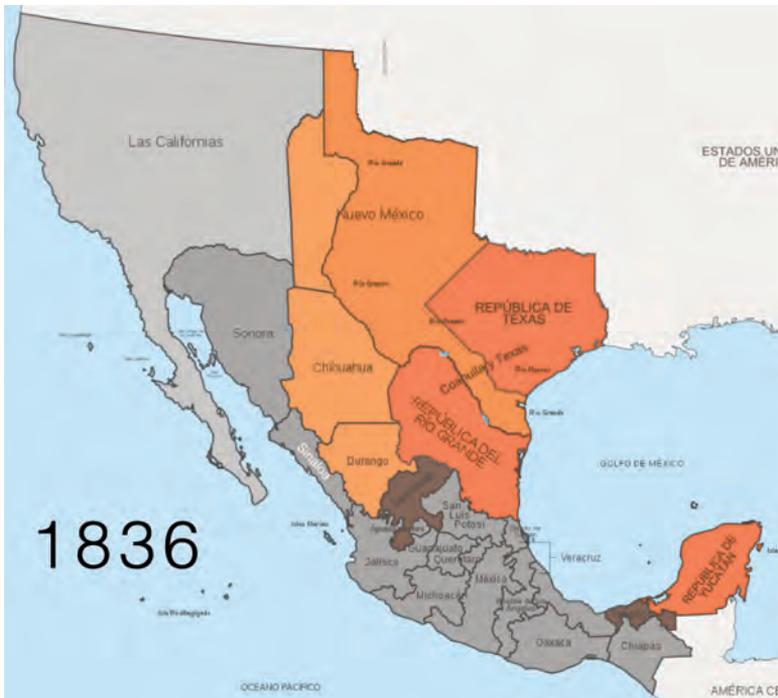
Ramírez built an inn there in 1849 on Jolon Road in Jolon. It became a major Stagecoach Station on El Camino Real for travelers between San Francisco and Los Angeles in the late 1880s. The inn changed owners in 1876 when George Dutton purchased it, along with the 100 acres it sat on, for \$1,000. It then became known as the Dutton Hotel. Dutton added a second adobe story and wood-frame structures on each end.



Stagecoach Station and Dutton Hotel, ca. 1900.

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Before 1844, when California still belonged to Mexico, our Robles ancestors came from what is now modern-day Mexico and settled in Jolon. By 1860, Jolon was a gold-mining town and was meeting the needs of gold miners traveling to the Los Burros Mining District in the Santa Lucia Mountains, about 80 miles south of the city of Monterey and four miles east of Cape San Martin on the coast. Manchester was the capital of the Los Burros Mining District. It was south of The Last Chance Mine, 22 miles southwest of Jolon and three miles from the ocean. As of 2022, Jolon is a part of the 165,000-acre Fort Hunter Liggett, the largest U.S. Army Reserve Command post.



Map of Mexico and Las Californias in 1836.

Tracing Lineage

Finding ancestors who came from countries that were under the rule of another nation at the time can make for some confusion. In an early census, Fred Robles Sr. said that his parents came from Spain. But while today's Mexico was a part of "New Spain" at one time, it was already independent from Spain when Fred Sr.'s parents were born in Sonora. However, his grandparents were born when Mexico was still New Spain.

Finding people with variant name spellings can also make tracing lineage a challenge. With "Robles" (pronounced Ro-blace or Ro-blays), the spelling hasn't changed over the generations, and means "oaks" in Spanish. But the spellings of Fred Robles, Sr., his siblings, and his son Fred Jr. varied. This was partly in an effort to Americanize them: Fernando Alejandro, Fernando Alexandro, Frederico Alejandro, Fred Alexander, etc.

The missions kept records of christenings, marriages, and deaths. But there were no birth certificates available for Fred Sr. or Fred Jr. under any spelling. However, they each had draft registration cards that indicated their dates and places of birth.

Family Lore

In Robles family lore, a story was told that Fred Sr. (Fernando A. Robles) was born into a family of 15 children and lived in an adobe in Paso Robles, California. But no one in this branch of the Robles family comes from or ever lived in Paso Robles. They all lived in Jolon and parts north. Fred Sr. was one of nine children, although it's possible that there were children who died young or that 15 people were living in an adobe in Jolon, possibly other adults such as grandparents, an aunt or uncle, or cousins.

Another bit of lore is that the Robles family was descended from Hernán Cortés, the man who conquered Mexico. But Cortés left only two known descendents who are not related to any Robles family members.

Generation 1

Jose Antonio Atondo married Maria Rosalia Tapia in abt. 1805 at San Miguel Arcángel in Ures, Hermosillo, a city in the western part of the state of Sonora, before Mexico became independent from Spain (in 1821). Jose Antonio and Maria Rosalia are the earliest ancestors in the Robles family so far. Jose and Maria were the parents of Josef Antonio, born 1809; Maria Gertrudis, born 1814; and **Maria Romualda Francisca Antonia de Jesus Atondo**.

Generation 2

Maria Romualda Francisca Antonia de Jesus Atondo was born in 1815 and died in 1882. She married Rafael Robles on May 21, 1832. Rafael was born in 1807 in Ures, and died in 1903 in Jolon, Monterey County, California, and is buried in Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, California, cemetery unknown. They were married at San Miguel Arcángel in Ures.

According to census records, in 1860, Rafael was living in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. In 1870, he was living in San Antonio, Monterey County, California. In the 1880 census, Rafael was 73 years old, a laborer, and living on a farm in San Antonio, Monterey County, California with his son Edward, age 42. The farm was next to that of his son A.J. and his family.

Maria and Rafael were the parents of Jose Dolores Refugio born 1833; Ramon born 1835; Teodoro “Theodore” born March 1836; Eduardo “Edward” Trinidad born 1838; and **Angel Jose “A.J.” Robles**.

Generation 3

Angel Jose “A.J.” Robles (a.k.a. Jose Angelo Robles) was born in 1842 in Ures, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, and died in 1905 in Jolon, Monterey County, California. He is buried at the San Ardo Cemetery in San Ardo (formerly San Bernardo), 18 miles southeast of King City.

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According to census records, in 1860 A.J. was living in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. On July 6, 1864, in Santa Clara, California, when he was 22 years old, he married his first wife, Maria Guadalupe Moreno, who was probably pregnant with their first son who was born seven months later.

Maria was born in 1846 and was said to have died in 1908. But she didn't die then. So, the couple either divorced and/or she left A.J., probably for the Stockton area where their two sons lived and died. A.J. and Maria were the parents of:

1) Gabriel Gonzales, born January 10, 1865 in New Almaden, Santa Clara County, died September 22, 1960 in French Camp, San Joaquin County, and is buried in Stockton Rural Cemetery, Stockton. Gabriel married Sarah Etta Scott, born 1868 and died 1960. They were the parents of Lila Mary born 1889; Estella Mae born 1891; Hazel Juanita born 1893; Fred F. born 1895; Ada F. born 1898; and George Gonzales born 1903.

2) Teaso Samuel, born July 1868 in San Jose, Santa Clara County, and died June 3, 1912 in Stockton. He married Margaret Marie Charlotte, born 1877 and died 1940. They were the



Gabriel Gonzales Robles and wife Sarah Etta Scott, ca. 1950s

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parents of: Ralph Robles, born 1892; Mabel b. 1894 and d. 1903; and Ivia Florence born 1897 and died 1987.

In 1870, A.J. was living in Almaden, Santa Clara County, California. In 1872, at age 30, he married Guadalupe Alvarez Albrus/Albros, in Almaden. Guadalupe was born on November 19 1848, or December 15, 1849, in Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave, Mexico, the city founded by Hernán Cortés in 1519 as Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz, as a base for Spain's conquest of the Aztec Empire.



Guadalupe
Alvarez Albrus

In 1877, A.J., Guadalupe, and their first five of nine children were living in San Antonio, Monterey County, California. A.J. and Guadalupe were the parents of:



Sarah Blaza ca.
1956

1) Josefa Josephine Marie born January 2, 1872 in Almaden, Santa Clara County, California and died August 28, 1903 in Fresno, California. Josefa married William H.G. Barrington born in 1851 in Ireland, and they had four children: Louise born 1890; William Edward born 1892; Charles Henry born 1893; and Sarah born 1896.

2) Sarah Blaza born February 3, 1875 in New Almaden, Santa Clara County, California and died September 12, 1962. She married Abimael Richard Garcia, who was born in 1869 in California to Petatio Francisco Garcia born 1840 and Lorentia born 1842. They had three children: Henrietta Juanita born 1895 and died 1962; Ernest Alfred born 1899; and Pauline born 1915.



Henrietta Juanita
Garcia, Sarah
Blaza's daughter,
ca. 1920s/30s

3) Albert Lazarus born December 17, 1876 in Jolon, Monterey County, California and

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Abimael Garcia

died January 25, 1946 in King City, California. He did not attend school, could read and write, and spoke Spanish and English.

4 & 5) Twins Guadalupe Maria and Mary Angela born 1878 in Jolon, Monterey County, California.

6) Charles Anthony (Sr.) born June 13, 1880 in Jolon, Monterey County, California and died February 24, 1943 in Monterey, Monterey County, California.



Adolph Joseph

7) Adolph Joseph born October 27, 1884 in Jolon, Monterey County, California and died March 27, 1964 in Salinas, Monterey County, California.

8) William Henry Robles born August 8, 1890 in Jolon, Monterey County, California and died November 1966 in Truckee, Nevada County, California.



William Henry,
ca. 1915.

9) Fernando Alejandro Robles (Fred A. Sr.) born January 4, 1888 in Jolon, California, died January 24, 1985 in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, and buried in Shiloh District Cemetery, Windsor, Sonoma County, California.

According to the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management for Monterey County, on June 13 and 30, 1891, A.J. purchased 159.10 acres of farm land in the Jolon area, consisting of Lots 1 and 2 and the E 1/2 NW 1/4 of the SW quarter of Section 31 in Township 22 South of Range 8 East of Mount Diablo Meridian.



Harvesting crew with the "Hook," which was pulled to the fields by a 32-horse team, always driven by A.J. (center). Also in this photo, but not identified, are A.J.'s son Albert Lazarus Robles, and his grandson William Edward Barrington.

The State Volume Patent document #16129 and a map showing the location of the land, are on the following two pages. That land, along with all of Jolon, is now a part of Fort Hunter Liggett (established in 1940).

Generation 4

Fred A. Robles, Sr. (Fernando Alejandro Robles, Fernando Alexander Robles) was born on January 4, 1888 (not 1887 as stated on his grave marker) in Jolon, California. He was christened on July 29, 1888 at Mission San Antonio de Padua in Jolon. In 1900, Fred was 12 years old and living with his parents in Lemoore, Kings County, California. Lemoore was originally known as La Tachi/La Tache, and also as Lee Moore's. Lemoore is located WSW of Hanford.

According to Fred's grandson, Richard, Fred Sr. drove a Packard Touring car for philanthropist, feminist, and suffragist Phoebe Apperson Hearst, the mother of William Randolph Hearst, builder of Hearst Castle in San Simeon, California. Fred Sr. would have had to work for her sometime between about 1907 and 1915 or ages 19 and 27. Those years are an estimate



Map of the Jolon area and the location of A.J. Robles 159.10-acre farm (red box).

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting,

CERTIFICATE

No. 16129

Whereas Angel Robles of Monterey County, California,

has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at San Francisco, California, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Angel Robles

according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," and the acts supplemental thereto, for the lots numbered one and two and the East half of the North West quarter of Section thirty one in Township twenty two South of Range eight East of Mount Diablo Meridian in California containing one hundred and fifty nine acres and ten hundredths of an acre

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said Tract has been purchased by the said Angel Robles.

Now know ye, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Angel Robles

and to his heirs, the said Tract also devised: To have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said Angel Robles

and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law. And there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

In testimony whereof J. Seymour Harrison,

President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fiftieth.



By the President: Benjamin Harrison

By Ellen MacFarlane, A. S. Sec'y.

J. M. Townsend, Recorder of the General Land Office.

1891 Land Patent of Angel Robles.

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based on Fred's age, where Mrs. Hearst was, and where Fred was prior to his move to Los Angeles, some time just before or during 1916.

On September 11 or 15, 1913 in San Francisco, Fred Sr. married Katherine "Kitty" Churchill Lyons. Kitty was born October 10, 1882 in San Francisco, and died December 24, 1965 in Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, California.



Fred Sr. (seated) with his older brothers Charles (left) and Albert (right) ca. 1910.

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Kitty was the widow of Thomas Henry Kane born in 1879, married to Kitty around 1902, and died of tuberculosis in 1906. Kitty and Thomas were the parents of 1) Mary Agnes Kane born abt. 1903, who married a man named Rolling; and 2) Margaret Elizabeth Kane born May 14, 1906 and died June 17, 2000 in Galt, Sacramento County, California, who married Leonard Johnson, a cable splicer for the Power District who was born in New Whatcom, Whatcom County, Washington state, and they had a son, Thomas Leonard Johnson.

According to his 1917 voter registration card, Fred Sr. was living at 631 Austin Street in Los Angeles, California (now with a different name in an area called Historic South Central). He was listed in the LA City Directory in 1917 as living at that same address, and his occupation was "service manager." His draft registration card in 1917 when he was 28 years old says he was an automobile engineer with Eugene Schuler Co. at 1065 S. Figueroa, Los Angeles, that he was born in King City (Jolon is correct), and that he lived at 631 Austin with his wife and three children. The draft registration card is signed "Fernando A. Robles."

In the 1920 census, Fred Sr. was living in a rental at 642 E. 36th Place in Los Angeles, with his wife Kitty, his son Fred Jr., and his two step-daughters.

In the 1930 census, Fred Sr. was living on Middle Road in Belmont. It was a rental and he paid \$30/mo. His son Fred Jr. (Fernando) was 13 at the time. Fred Sr. was also listed on the census as a veteran of WWI, but there is no record of a draft card or service during any war.

His WWII draft registration card says he is Fernando Alexander Robles, living at 811 F Street, Antioch, California, has no phone, is 54 years old, and that his step-daughter, Mary Elizabeth Kane Rolling, is the person who will always know where he lives. At that time, Mary was living at 18th and D Streets in Antioch. Fred Sr. states that his employer is Fibreboard Products, Inc. on Second and L Streets in Antioch, California. He signed the card F.A. Robles.

Fred Sr. and Kitty were divorced prior to 1950. She died on December 24, 1965 in Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, Califor-

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nia and was buried at Memory Gardens, Pittsburg, California.

On March 9, 1950 in Sonoma, California, Fred Sr. married Ola Esther Powell, born 1889 in Kansas, died 1976 in Sonoma, California, and buried at Santa Rosa Memorial Park, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. Esther was a widow who was first

Form 1 28 REGISTRATION CARD 890 No. 28

1 Name Germando A. Robles Age in yrs. 28

2 Home address 631 Alcatraz St. Los Angeles Cal.

3 Date of birth Jan 4 1888

4 Are you (1) natural born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? Natural born

5 Where were you born? King City Monterey Ca

6 Do you own a vehicle, of what make and year are you a citizen or subject?

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or profession? Automobile Engineer Eugene Schuler Co

8 By whom employed? 1065 S. Figueroa St. Los Angeles

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or sister or brother under 17, wholly dependent on you for support (specify which)? wife & 3 children

10 Married or single (specify which)? married Race (specify which)? Caucasian

11 What military service have you had? Rank _____ Branch _____

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? No

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Germando A. Robles

4-4-7. A REGISTRAR'S REPORT

1 Tall, medium or short (specify which)? Med Shoulder, medium or stout or thin? Medium

2 Color of eyes Brown Color of hair? Black Build? No

3 Has he or she any, by, hand, foot or limb eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? No

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Thomas C. Baker
DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

Precinct 217
City or County Los Angeles
State Cal. San Francisco, California

JUN 1 - 1977
(Date of registration)

Fred Sr.'s Voter Registration Card.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

SERIAL NUMBER 2174 1. NAME (Print) Fernando Alexander Robles ORDER NUMBER _____

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 811 F Street Antioch Contra Costa California

(THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL)

3. MAILING ADDRESS Same

4. TELEPHONE None 5. AGE IN YEARS 54 6. PLACE OF BIRTH King City

DATE OF BIRTH Jan 4 1888 California

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mrs. Mary Rollins 18th and D Sts. Antioch, California

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Fiberboard Products

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Second and L Streets Antioch Contra Costa California

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

D. S. S. FORTY I F. A. Robles
(1 of 2) (1 of 2) (over) 16-21630-7 (Signature)

Fred Sr.'s Draft Registration Card.

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married at the age of 19 on April 21, 1908 to Alley Wesley Headley who was born in 1884 and died in 1962. Ola and Alley had four children: Joseph Harold, Leana Ruth, Dorothy A., and Ella Elizabeth. Fred Sr. was Ola's second marriage, but it did not last long. They divorced, after which she married Wilhelm Henry Nebbe (born 1893 and died 1991), on June 5, 1955 in Sonoma.

According to Fred Sr.'s grandson Richard: "Sundays were trash days, and the dump was where Foster City, California is today. Once when my grandfather was visiting us and we went to the dump, he found a tricycle and an old electric motor. He made them into a 3-way belt sander by turning the tricycle upside down and attaching the motor. He used belts that he knew would fit and he cut them into strips so that he would have more than one of them.

"Whenever he showed me how to do things he would always ask 'Do you get the idea?' And if I didn't, he would repeat it until I did. He always had a good story to tell and he could always entertain a crowd. At my sister Rickie's wedding he said, 'Everyone should wish her well and those that don't can go to hell.'"

Fred Sr. died at age 97 on January 24, 1985 in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. He was buried on February 1, 1985 at Shiloh District Cemetery/Shiloh Road Addition, Santa Rosa Memorial Park, Windsor, Sonoma County, California, plot OLD 17-37.

The house where Fred Sr. and Kitty lived with her two daughters and their son Fred Jr., at 642 E. 36th in Los Angeles. It is in the same area where 631 Austin was located.



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Fred Sr.'s home at age 54. 811 F Street, Antioch, California.



Fred Sr.'s employer at age 54. Fibreboard Products on Second & L Streets in Antioch, California.



Ola Esther
Powell ca.
1955.



Fred Sr.'s grave marker at Shiloh
District Cemetery, Windsor,
Sonoma County, California.

Kitty's daughters were 8 and 10 years old when Kitty married Fred Sr. in 1913. She and Fred Sr. were the parents of **Fernando Alejandro Robles, Jr. (Fred A. Jr.)**.

Generation 5

Fernando Alejandro Robles, Jr. (Fred A. Jr.) was born on September 25, 1916, in San Francisco, California, shortly before his parents relocated to Los Angeles. He died on January 28, 1984 at Kaiser Hospital in Redwood City, California, and was cremated.

In the 1940 census, Fred Jr. was 24 years old, had been living in Antioch since 1935, and had completed 3 years of college. He was a student and was living with his step-sister, Margaret Elizabeth Kane Johnson, her husband, and their 7-year-old son. They lived at 72 Ramona Avenue in San Francisco.

Fred Jr.'s draft registration card for WWII confirms that he was living at 72 Ramona Avenue with his step-sister, Mrs. Leonard Johnson, who is listed as the person who will always know where he is. It also states that he is self-employed. His phone number was Underhill 5318. But at the top of the card is written the address he moved to at 2364 Pacific Avenue (building gone), San Francisco on June 24, 1942. He signed the card Fred A. Robles, Jr.

Fred Jr. graduated with a BA from the California College of Arts & Crafts, 5212 Broadway, Oakland, California 94628. He also attended the University of California. He was known for his scenic paintings. In 1949, he opened Poor Richard's Gallery on the second floor of 500 Ben Franklin Court in San Mateo. In 1945, his art was exhibited at "Society for Sanity in Art" at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor (now simply the Legion of Honor), 100 34th Avenue, San Francisco. Fred Jr. was a member of the Society for Sanity in Art, whose members were traditional representationalists, opposing all forms of modern art such as cubism, surrealism, and abstract expressionism.

Fred Jr. gave private art instruction at his gallery and took students on field trips to paint "en plein air." He was also an art instructor

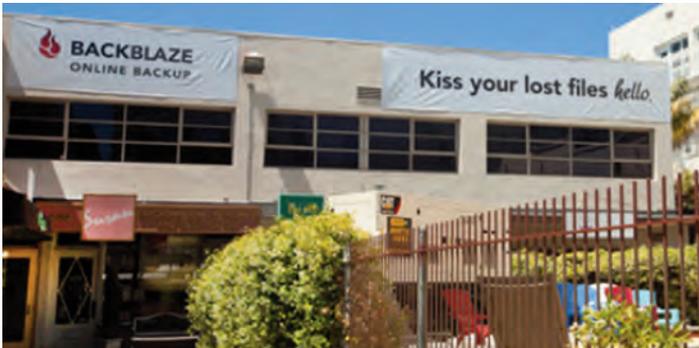
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California College of Arts & Crafts, ca. 1940s.



California Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco.



500 Ben Franklin Court, former site of Poor Richard's Gallery, which was the three large windows across the top floor.

Students To Fete San Mateo Artist

The students of Fred A. Robles will honor his twentieth anniversary at the Poor Richard's Gallery in San Mateo and his twentieth year as a teacher with an open house and art exhibit November 9 at the gallery.

The public is invited to attend from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m., and refreshments will be served.

Robles attended the California College of Arts and Crafts, where he won his bachelor's degree, and the University of California. He has owned the gallery for 20 years, and his career as an art teacher has included classes at the gallery, the College of San Mateo, El Camino High School and Westmoor High Adult School.

A charter member of the Peninsula Art Association, Thirty and One Artists and the Society of Western Artists, he has studied with several well-known artists including Hamilton Wolf, Xavier Martinez, Maurice Logan, Diego Rivera, Larry Renag, David F. Schwartz and Glenn Wessels.

Other roles Robles has fulfilled include frame maker, art and color consultant, restorer of art works and custodian of some of the most outstanding collections on the Peninsula.

He has been married 28 years and is the father of three. He has a daughter who attended CSM, another daughter now at the University of California and a son who is a freshman at San Mateo High School.

San Mateo Times, October 30, 1969, page 14. Fred Jr.'s students to honor the 20th anniversary of Poor Richard's Gallery.

The Robles & Hoyt Family Histories

at College of San Mateo, El Camino High School, and Westmoor High Adult School. He was a charter member of the Peninsula Art Association, Thirty and One Artists, and the Society of Western Artists. He also studied with several well-known artists. In addition, Fred Jr. was a frame maker, art and color consultant, restorer of art works, and custodian of local art collections.

Fred Jr.'s son Richard remembers his father as “a quiet man who could be very charming, was friendly and approachable, and very smart. He had struggled during his childhood because he burned his right hand and had a hamburger-shaped area on his palm from where a skin graft was done. He was permitted to drive at the age of 14 to get to school. He liked to collect rocks at the beach and we had rocks all over the house and garden. He also liked owls and he had them all over the place – paper-weights, sculptures, figurines.

“My father would take his art students and art enthusiasts out on plein air painting expeditions a couple times a month. One time our family went to Half Moon Bay where my father painted that day. He parked in a big turnout, and when he pulled the car forward he misjudged the distance. The right front



wheel dropped right off the edge and my mother and one of my sisters were looking down at a big rock that we would have crashed onto if he hadn't been able to pull us out of it.

“I think my father inherited his sense of humor from his father. He had a sign in his gallery that said: ‘Our credit manager is Miss Helen Wait, so if you want credit go to Hell and Wait.’

72 Ramona Avenue, San Francisco.

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2364 Pacific Ave 6/29/42 2213

SERIAL NUMBER 409	1. NAME (Print) FRED ALEXANDER ROBLES-JR.		ORDER NUMBER 2213
2. ADDRESS (Print) 72 RAMONA ST. S.F. S.F. CALIF.			
3. TELEPHONE Underhill 5318	4. AGE IN YEARS 24	5. PLACE OF BIRTH Los Angeles Calif.	6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP U.S.A.
7. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mrs. Leonard Johnson			8. RELATIONSHIP OF THAT PERSON Sister
9. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON 72 Ramona St. S.F. S.F. Calif.			
10. EMPLOYER'S NAME Self.			
11. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS 72 Ramona Street S.F. S.F. Calif.			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.			
REGISTRATION CARD D. S. S. FORM 1 (over) 16-17105			Fred A. Robles Jr. (Registrant's signature)

Fred Jr.'s World War II Draft Registration Card.

“My father was raised a Catholic and he made sure that all of us kids were confirmed in the church. But on the last day when I was confirmed, he said to me, ‘Well, we don’t have to do this anymore.’ And we never went to church again.”

At Mission Dolores in San Francisco, on June 20, 1942, Fred Jr. married Jean Margaret “Maggie” Hoyt. She was 21, he was 26 [See Chapter 2, Generation 5].



Fred Jr.'s drawing of San Francisco during the 1950s.

San Mateo Times, Saturday, April 17, 1976

Unique Crucifixion Art
(writer unidentified)

This dramatic and unique painting of the Crucifixion by artist Fred A. Robles depicts the moment when the centurion Longinus delivered the coup de grâce and found himself confronting the reality of Christ and of his own life.

A powerful painting, the Crucifixion of Christ, has attracted widespread attention among religious and art circles and may well be the painting that makes the painter Fred A. Robles of San Mateo famous. It came to him in a dream 25 years ago. It took years of research to reassure himself that it was not something he had seen and forgotten long ago.

The scene as depicted is believed to be unique in the hundreds of years in which artists have painted Christ upon the cross. There is only the shadow of the crucified Christ as it falls across the centurion Longinus who, overwhelmed by the tragedy and in admiration of Christ's endurance of the agony, delivered the coup de grâce. He thrust the spear into the side of the crucified Christ to end the torment.

In his symbolism, Robles has the shadow of the cross fall upon half of the face of the Roman soldier. The artist's research came upon a little-known fact that Longinus had developed cataracts. They are evident in his face, which is shocked into wonder. Robles' painting shows the centurion, bloodied spear in hand, the moment after he delivered the blow. Robles explains, "In the days of the great Roman Empire, after a battle, soldiers mortally wounded were delivered the death blow as an act of mercy and honor for their bravery. This is what Longinus did for Christ, and to my mind, at the moment he did it, he a pagan, realized what he was facing.

"As you look at the painting, the viewer is actually in the position of the Christ figure. In other words, that's why I call it

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‘introspection.’ Its impact is intended to be one of realization, what we as humanity have done, our transgressions against ourselves and others, and get with that the knowledge that there is salvation and mercy awaiting us. If we seek it.”

Robles says, “I believe that as he performed his act of mercy, Longinus was not only made aware of Christ as the son of God, but he was cured of his cataracts, symbolically, man being blind to much of the spirit sees Christ, and through him, himself.”

The painting is copyrighted and will be reproduced in prints. Robles, to his own amazement, has \$4,000 in orders already. He says that priests, rabbis, and ministers have been fascinated by it.

Some of the things that have happened around the painting are “extraordinary, almost spooky,” he adds. He recalls one afternoon when about six tall youths came into the gallery. One engaged him in conversation while the others wandered around. “I know they intended either to rob me or steal something,” he recalls. “Then I heard one of them yell out, ‘Hey man come here and take a look at this.’ The sextet stood transfixed before the painting, and the next day came back with their minister to ask if they could buy it for \$150. “It is not for sale,” Robles adds.

He points out that careful inspection of the centurion's face shows the shadowed part to have a slackened jaw, disillusionment, and a hint of evil in the eye. The side of the face in the light shows the impact of a spiritual conversion. It’s time for us to think about where we are heading on this earth of ours,” comments Robles. Maybe it's time we remembered some of the things Christ tried to teach us.”

Well-known in art circles, Robles taught art at the College of San Mateo for 16 years, has Poor Richard's Gallery in the Benjamin Franklin Court in downtown San Mateo, and besides having private art classes, also teaches art in adult school at Westmoor High School in Daly City.



Fred Jr. & Maggie in costume.

Maggie and Fred were the parents of:

1) Frederica “Rickie” Jean Robles was born December 25, 1945 in San Francisco, and lived in Redwood City until about a year before her death in 1992, at age 47, in San Bruno. Rickie married Ken Marks and had one child, Sarah Catherine, who married Nathan Cox. They had a daughter, Nadine, born ca. 2014 and lived in Burien, Washington as of 2024.

2) Leslie Katherine Robles was born February 24, 1949 in San Francisco and died in early

2024. She married Allan Leigh Aldrich, and had one child, April, born April 19, year unknown. As of 2024, they were living in Menlo Park, California.

3) **Richard Dennis Robles.**

Generation 6

Richard Dennis Robles was born on November 26, 1954 in San Mateo, California. He first married Lisa Gayle Russell in 1984. They divorced in early 1993. They had a daughter, **Alexandra “Allie” Jean Robles [Generation 7-A]**.

Richard then married Polly Jeanette Earl on August 31, 1993. They divorced in 2012. They had two sons: **Arthur Whitmore Robles [Generation 7B]** and **Griffin Earl Robles [Generation 7B]**.

Generation 7-A

Alexandra “Allie” Jean Robles was born March 31, 1987 in San Francisco, California. Allie married David Boyer and they had

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Family photo taken prior to 1992.

Front: Lisa Russell, Sarah Marks,
and Richard.

Middle: Fred Sr. and Maggie.

Back: Alan Aldrich, Ken Marks,
Frederica, Fred Jr., and Leslie.



Leslie arranging flowers for
Richard's 1984 wedding in
Yosemite.

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Frederica



Richard, Leslie, and Frederica.



Leslie, Frederica, and Richard.

three children: **Josephine “Josie” Boyer, Miles James Boyer,** and **Silas Jude Boyer.**

Generation 7-B

Arthur Whitmore Robles was born August 10, 1994 in Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Griffin Earl Robles was born March 27, 1997 in Presque Isle, Aroostook County, Maine.

Generation 8

Josephine “Josie” Boyer was born January 16, 2018 in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Miles James Boyer was born April 9, 2021.

Silas Jude Boyer was born May 22, 2025.

Richard Robles Remembers His Life

One Christmas when the family was living on Bayshore, my dear sisters were wearing their Brownie outfits and they tried to get me to climb up the Christmas tree. I was little, probably only about 3 or 4 years old.

At Bayshore, Leslie was just learning how to tie bows and so she would spend hours tying ribbons into bows and attaching them to my crib. One of our Siamese cats, Ti, flicked all the bows off the crib. Ti lived to be 17 years old, and the night he died he was crying in the hallway at night and everyone got up to see what happened, and he just died right then and there.

My mother took me to Brooks Camera in downtown San Mateo and she bought me my first camera on credit, which I paid for. It was a Canon SLR that had a film advance on the bottom of the camera which made it very easy to use one hand to advance the film while the other flipped the shutter. This made taking a lot of pictures one right after the other very fast.

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In 1982, I met Lisa Russell in San Francisco. I went into a restaurant to get out of the rain. She was there at the bar rolling a cigarette. I said, "Oh, you roll your own cigarettes," and she said "Yeah." We talked for a long time and we began seeing each other. She lived in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and was attending Antioch University there, but was on a work program in San Francisco.

On June 6, 1982, I was in Yellow Springs for Lisa's graduation from Antioch University, where Antioch alumni Coretta Scott King spoke at commencement. I met Lisa's parents, and then we left Ohio and drove across the Canadian Highway to Montana and then to Seattle where we lived for a year before moving to San Francisco.

In June of 1983 we were in San Francisco, and I signed on for an 8-month job as a stage manager for the Royal Viking Star line. I made four trips from San Francisco to Alaska, and then several trips to Malaysia, Bali, and other ports in that area.

We were dry-docked in Singapore for two weeks, and Lisa flew out and met me there. We went to Thailand where we met a couple, and the woman, Nan O'Byrne, was a songwriter who had written the song "Your Sweet and Shiny Eyes," which Bonnie Raitt recorded back in 1975.

Lisa flew back to San Francisco and I signed off the cruise line in Singapore and went back to San Francisco. My father died shortly after that in January 1984.

Lisa and I lived in San Francisco for awhile before moving to Fresno that same year, when I got a job at PBS station KMTF-TV (channel 18) as an assistant director and cameraman/editor for a weekly public affairs show. That show broke the



Richard and Lisa, Yosemite Valley Chapel, summer wedding, 1984. Flower girls are Richard's nieces, April (left) and Sarah (right).



Richard and Lisa, 1984.

Lisa Gayle Russell was an intelligent, well-educated, and accomplished woman.

She attended the Université de Paris III (now Université de La Sorbonne Nouvelle) 1977-79. She received a BA in French in 1982 from Antioch University; an MBA in Financial & Human Resources Information Systems; International Business in 1991 from Wright State University; and a Mas-

ter's Certificate in Project Management in 1995 from George Washington University.

Lisa worked as the director for Council Travel in San Francisco 1980-1989; as a professor of Business Ethics and Entrepreneurship at Antioch University 1992-1995; as senior information products developer at Professional Services 1995-1996; as a pricing consultant for Worldwide Customer Services 1996-2001; as manager of project audit and analysis for WCS Global Operations 2001-2001; as director of NCR Corporation 2003-2010; as principal consultant at CSC Consulting 2010-2012; and as Project Manager in Customer Services at Teradata 2012-2022, after which she retired. She lives in Yellow Springs, Ohio. Lisa is Allie's mother.



Mother's Day 2020:
Lisa holding Josephine,
Allie, and Lisa's mother.



Polly Earl, ca. 2016.

Polly Jeanette Earl received a BS in Speech Pathology and Audiology from Idaho State University 1977; an MA in Education/Teaching of Individuals who are Deaf/Hard of Hearing from Texas Woman's University 1985; and an Ed.D in Special Educa-

tion and Deaf Education from University of Cincinnati 1996. She is a Consulting Teacher of the Deaf and Certified Cued Speech Instructor. She was the chair of the Academic Advisory Council, the director of outreach, and the president of the



Arthur, Polly, and Griffin.



Polly's house in Winter Harbor, pre-renovation.

National Cued Speech Association from 2012-present (2022). She is the vice-president of Education and Communication for Polyscience Consulting since 2021. As of 2022 she resides in the house she renovated in Winter Harbor, Maine.

Polly is the mother of Arthur and Griffin.

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Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge story. It demonstrated the errors and flaws in the California system in which the overflow from agriculture was supposed to flow back to the San Francisco Bay, but instead flowed into the Kesterson Wildlife Reserve. It brought selenium and heavy metals into the animal populations which resulted in death and deformities to birds and other creatures.

Lisa and I had eloped in 1984 and were married by a justice of the peace at City Hall in Carson City, Nevada. In the summer of 1984, we got married again with our families at the Yosemite Valley Chapel in Yosemite National Park. We honeymooned at the Las Brisas Hotel in Acapulco, Mexico.

We returned to the San Francisco Bay Area in 1985. We lived in Oakland in an artist colony I had discovered while I was working on a CBS Movie of the Week called Johnny Gibson FBI.

Our daughter Alexandra “Allie” Jean Robles was born at UCSF on March 31, 1987. At the time, I was building theatrical sets for Marine’s Memorial Theater on Sutter Street in San Francisco. I built the sets for the Steven Banks Live Show and Food Show. I was also working for Western Scenic Studios in Oakland where there were still backdrops in the paint barn that had been painted in the 1920s.



Richard and Allie, ca. 1988.

On October 17, 1989, while working for Western Scenic at Candlestick Park, I had to leave early to pick up Allie from Day Care in Alameda. As I picked her up, the Loma Prieta Earthquake hit at 5:04 p.m.

I was also working for IATSE Local 16 in San Francisco. After that, we moved to Yellow Springs, Ohio. For a year, I was adjunct faculty at Antioch University, which closed and then reopened a couple years later as Antioch College. I taught tech-

nical theater (woodshop, scenic, staging, etc.) to a group of about 15 students.

Lisa and I were together for eleven years, and married for nine of those years before we divorced in 1993. To stay close to Allie, I moved to Cincinnati where I worked on three films, including *Lost in Yonkers* and *Public Eye*. I also worked for a video production company.

I was enjoying being a bachelor, and I moved to a nice apartment in an old building in Over the Rhine, a district of Cincinnati that was becoming gentrified after thirty years of Section 8 housing. There were four-story brick apartment buildings with storefronts on their ground floors, most built in the later 1800s or early 1900s.

Cincinnati was able to generate a lot of film money for that district by re-dressing the area to replicate Little Italy in New York, like it was done in *Public Eye*.

In July of 1993, I was in Neons bar on 12th Street in Cincinnati when I came across Polly Jeanette Earl. I walked in to grab a beer before going to a movie. The place was packed. I scanned the room and locked eyes with her. She was with one of her girlfriends, and she made a gesture of a drink. I ordered a Rolling Rock beer, walked over, and presented it to her with a post-it with my name and number on it, and left.



Richard, 2007.

Polly called me and we dated for awhile. It was then that I was informed that this was the first night that she had been out since arriving in Cincinnati where she was wrapping up the last of her pre-doctoral dissertation. She told me that she had turned to her friend and said, "That's the man I'm going to marry." A month later, I moved in with

her in Covington, Kentucky. One thing led to another and we were married on August 31, 1993 in Winter Harbor, Maine, at her mother's ancestral home. We returned to Covington, where Arthur was born August 10, 1994 at Children's Hospital in Cincinnati.

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After Polly defended her dissertation, she was offered a job with a former employer, Governor Baxter's School for the Deaf in Portland, Maine. They offered her a position as an outreach coordinator in Fort Fairfield, Maine, just three miles from the Canadian border, on the Aroostook River, and home to U.S. Senator Susan Collins. So we packed up and moved to Maine, where Griffin was born in Presque Isle on March 27, 1997.



334 Center Limestone Road.
The garage addition (above left)
was built by Richard.

Polly and I lived in a few places before we bought the farmhouse at 334 Center Limestone Road in Fort Fairfield.

Unlike Cincinnati's ongoing development and boom, Fort Fairfield was in deep decline. Historically, it was the



place where the U.S. had a war with Canada – a land grab dispute – in which not a shot was fired. From about 1900 through the 1960s or so, Fort Fairfield thrived as an agricultural center. Potatoes, grain, and maple sugar were shipped throughout the country by rail. All this despite the fact that the town had burned down three times. Fortunately, the river was right next to downtown.

To this day, Fort Fairfield is still a one stoplight town with one grocery store, one gas station, a post office, one bank, police station, city hall, and an elementary and high school. But, in the olden days, there were more than five repair shops, stables, har-

ness and tack shops, tailors, carpenters, and everything you would need in an agricultural town that was still relying on manual labor and horses. As more and more machines did the work of men and the horses fell by the wayside, the town slowly began to contract to the size it is today. However, up until 1960, there were 165 small farms that were growing potatoes and winter wheat; harvesting wood; and paying workers a fair salary. And, they could still afford to put their kids through college. The average farm size was about 100 to 250 acres. Today, Fort Fairfield proper has roughly six farms, most of which are 4,000+ acres, and can be run by a single family with some workers and seasonal pickers.

Mainers are an unusual group of people. They tend to look at outsiders with skepticism, as strangers and not one of them. Fortunately for us, my second son, Griffin, was born in Presque Isle, which elevated our profile due to the fact that this made him an official Mainer. You can live there all your life and if you're from somewhere else, they'll always say "He's from away."

While Polly was working, I raised my two boys and did whatever work I could find. I worked in production for Time-Warner directing a cooking show and local high school basketball games. I did carpentry and construction, built cedar bentwood chairs for L.L. Bean, and worked for a telemarketing company that was contracted by Countrywide Mortgage to sell people on refinancing their mortgages, which ultimately led to the market's and Countrywide's collapse in 2008.

I was also a member of the Planning Commission and volunteered in several Democratic election campaigns. In order to keep the home fires burning, I had to cut, chop, and split ten cords of wood each winter. Winters there can easily fall to minus 40 degrees – which by the way is the only place where Celsius and Fahrenheit agree. The boys got older, making it easier to harvest all that wood.

Our house on Center Limestone Road had a large garden and a sweeping view of the east 2,000 acres or so. The house was built in 1896. It had been completely modernized and was very comfortable. It had a wood stove in the kitchen and an outdoor

wood boiler – endless hot water. Allie would come and visit me and the boys. In the summer, we would charter a sailboat and sail around to different islands and harbors on the Acadian coast of Maine.

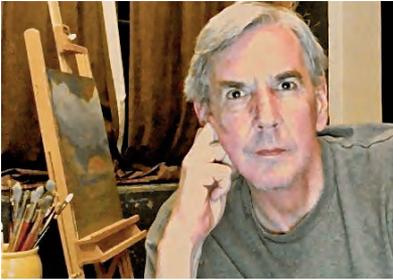
Around 2009, when Griffin was about 12, I moved out and lived in Presque Isle where I filed for divorce. I left Maine for good in 2010. However, I must say, it is one of the most gorgeous states I've ever seen through all seasons. And, there are two Mainer sayings that always stick with me. "You can't get there from here," and "You can't eat the view" – the latter being the most important one. But I took a lot of the scenery with me in the form of many beautiful photographs.

At the end of September 2010, I visited a friend in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for about a month, sold my Ford F-350, and flew to San Mateo, California to take care of my mother. My sister Leslie had been handling that responsibility for quite some time. On June 15, my mother passed away. I stayed in San Mateo for almost a year afterwards to help take care of her estate matters. During that time, I was driving town cars in the Bay Area.

In about mid-2011, I moved to Columbus, Ohio for several months. Then in 2012, I met Krisha Fairchild online and visited her in Hawaii for a week. I returned to Ohio, packed my bags, drove to California, and shipped myself and my car to Oahu, Hawaii.

Krisha was a wonderful, caring woman, and founder and designer of a bag line known as Kita Bags. I worked as her art director and photographer. Krisha was also a talented and accomplished actress. One of the films she starred in, *Krisha* (2015), was written and directed by her nephew Trey Edward Shults. It was nominated for 16 awards and won 10. Krisha has also won two awards in her own right.

Krisha and I lived for about two years in a second floor apartment of a house on the beach in Kahuku on Oahu. I went from living in Fort Fairfield where it took hours to get anywhere. In Hawaii, I could get in my car and go anywhere on the island and be back within an hour and fifteen minutes.



Richard in his studio, Ohio, 2011.

After living with four distinct seasons in Maine, living in Hawaii was like the movie *Groundhog Day*. The same weather day after day. And I couldn't find stagehand work in Hawaii. It was 2014, and Krisha was preparing to leave to work on *Krishna*. After the movie was completed, she moved to Mexico and I had moved to New Mexico.



Krisha, at screening of "Krisha."

For about six months in 2015, I lived in San Jose, New Mexico, a very small town surrounded by scrub brush and sage, and a view to the southeast of Starvation Peak. In Hawaii, I had endeavored to paint clouds and water in oils. In New Mexico, I endeavored to learn how to capture the magical light of that state in oils.

From New Mexico, I again moved to Columbus, Ohio in 2015, at which time I had signed up with local unions IATSE 12 and 209, and was living with my daughter Allie and her boyfriend (later husband) David Boyer.



Richard, San Jose, New Mexico, 2014.

In April 2016, I was back in the Bay Area where I lived in San Rafael at 32 Dockside. Shortly after, I entered into a Domestic

Partnership with Charlene Brushaber and moved to 111 Fleming Ave in Vallejo. Our relationship was over by 2018, and I finally had the Domestic Partnership legally dissolved. in early 2020.

In July of 2019, I was recovering from an 18-month long infection following knee replacement surgery. I had not been able to work

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steady pre-surgery for about a year due to the condition of my knee. Afterwards, aside from two projects, I was unable to work at all due to a severe post-surgical infection. I had been living on my savings and they had run out. I was locked into a lease on the house I had been renting in Vallejo.

So, I contacted my writer/artist friend Joelle Steele, a woman I had dated briefly in 1975-76, hadn't seen since August 1978, and had been friends with on Facebook for about ten years. I asked her to help me write a letter to my landlord to get me out of my lease since I could no longer pay it. She wrote the letter, but the landlord still wouldn't release me. Joelle then invited me to stay with her at her house in Lacey, Washington while I recovered my health. So I made two visits to



Krishna's Kita Bags.



The upstairs apartment at Kahuku beach on Oahu.



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Lacey in October and November, and moved in with Joelle in December 2019. We entered into a relationship, got married on December 8, 2023, and enjoy traveling around and exploring this beautiful part of the world.

I have a fair-sized garage workshop here in the house in Lacey. I do a lot of work and improvements around the house, but unfortunately, my knee has prevented me from continuing in my work as a stagehand, a profession that I love and miss very much. Every project was different, every day within a project was different, and you learned something new every day. I never got bored. I was content to work in five different kinds of stagehand work: film, television, theater production, large corporate shows, and concerts. The other aspect of all this work is the camaraderie among union members working together, and ensuring that the job will always be done safely, professionally performed, and on time — someone's always got your back.

I still pursue my photography and painting, and I won an Honorable Mention at the 2024 Thurston County Fair for photos of homeless, street people, and people on the bus. I'm hoping to enter photos in the Washington State Fair next year.



Richard at Tolmie Park beach, 2020.



Richard leaving for bike ride (2021).

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Richard taking photos at Deception Pass in the San Juan Islands, 2022.



Richard before sailing on the Lady Washington, Olympia., 2022.



Richard by the Deschutes River in Pioneer Park, 2022.

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Richard at Squaxin Park, 2023.



Wedding, 12/08/2023,
Olympia Courthouse.

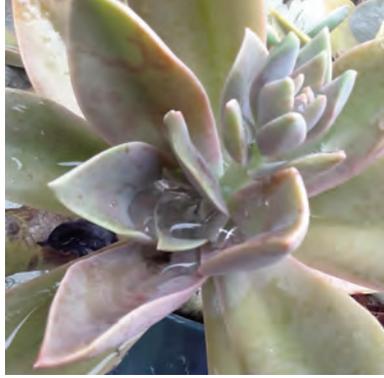


The house and the new greenhouse, 2024.



Richard and Joelle on a visit to Pacific Grove (next to
Monterey), in California, March 2024.

Richard's Photos & Paintings



Richard's Paintings



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Two of Richard's paintings of Hawaii.



Two of the group of six street photos that for which Richard won the Honorable Mention at the Thurston County Fair in 2024.

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Arthur and Griffin visiting San Francisco.



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David and Allie with Josie.



David and Allie with
Josie and Miles.



Arthur and wife Renee.



Arthur and wife Renee with
niece Josie Boyer, 2022.

CHAPTER 2

DESCENDANTS OF TOBINS

The earliest Tobin ancestors came to Ireland from Aubigny, Calvados, Normandy, France during the Norman invasion of the British isles. The name was originally “d’Aubign” (“d’Aubin”), meaning “from Aubigny.” It was pronounced “doe-bahn,” which became Tobin/Toban. Linguistically, a “t” and a “d” are the same sound, except that the “d” is voiced, while the “t” is not. The name was eventually anglicized to Tóibín (Gaelic), pronounced “toe-ee-bean.”

The Tobins arrived in Ireland and settled in counties Tipperary and Kilkenny, from which they spread to the neighboring counties of Cork and Waterford. By the 1440s, there were three major Tobin clans in southeast Tipperary and Kilkenny. They were an eminent family in Tipperary in the medieval era. The 14th century *Annals of Ireland*, by John Clyn, described them as “a turbulent sect more dreaded by the English than the native Irish.” Ballytobin (Tobin’s town) in Kilkenny is named for them.

Generation 1

William Tobin was born in abt. 1785 in Tipperary, Ireland. He married Judith “Jude” Purcell. She was born in abt. 1785. William and Jude were the parents of **Patrick John Tobin**.

Generation 2

Patrick John Tobin was born in abt. 1810 in Tipperary, Ireland, and died September 26, 1896 in Springfield, Kentucky at St. Rose Priory, possibly during the cholera pandemic (1881-1896) since the priory was used as a makeshift hospital. In Ireland, Patrick married Johanna Shenny (1813-?) from County Cork, and they had ten children born in Ireland between 1826 and 1844, including **Nicholas Tobin**. Patrick then married Mary Mahon (or Mann) (1820-1896), born in Tipperary and died in Kentucky, again, probably of cholera in 1896. They had seven children born in Kentucky between 1854 and 1868.

Generation 3

Nicholas Tobin was born February 2, 1844 in Tipperary, Ireland and died November 4, 1913 in Timmer, North Dakota. Nicholas married Bridget Ellen Dillon, who was born in 1844 in Brooklyn, New York, and died in 1914. Nicholas and Bridget were the parents of Julia Mary born 1881; James Patrick born 1884; Maggie Una born 1889; John Francis born 1891; and **Nora Katherine “Kate” Tobin**.

Generation 4

Nora Katherine “Kate” Tobin was born on September 11, 1887 in Yale, Guthrie County, Iowa, and died in 1981 in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. In the 1900 and 1910 census records, and on her birth certificate, the name was spelled “Toban.” Kate was living with her parents in Red Lake Falls, Minnesota. In 1910, she was 23, single, unemployed, and had five years of school. She worked as a nurse in Montana as a young woman. Her younger sister Maggie Una was a nurse in private homes.

In San Francisco on November 29, 1920, Kate married a carpenter, Hugh Myron Hoyt, Sr. [See Chapter 4. Generation 15]. He was born February 17, 1887 in Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and died April 16, 1980 in Los Angeles, California. They lived at 555 N. Wilson Street in Pasadena, California. Kate and Hugh were the parents of Hugh Myron Hoyt, Jr., born 1923; and **Jean Margaret “Maggie” Hoyt**.

Generation 5

Jean Margaret “Maggie” Hoyt was born on November 25, 1921 in Pasadena, California, and died June 15, 2010 in San Mateo, California. She was cremated.

In the late 1920s, Maggie and her mother, Kate Tobin, moved to Nevada where Kate obtained a divorce from Hugh Hoyt Sr. Then they moved to San Francisco and



757 Waller Street.

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H-300 DIST. No. *1904* California State Board of Health *21-064757J-150*
 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
 City of PASADENA STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH *1328* Registered No. *818*

PL. OF BIRTH (If to be recorded by Registrar) (If to be recorded by Registrar)
 (No. *Paradise Hospital, St. 1328*) (If to be recorded by Registrar, give hospital or institution, city or village, and number)

FULL NAME OF CHILD *Jean Margaret Hoyt* (If child is not yet named, state supplemental report as directed.)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

SEX OF CHILD <i>Female</i>	YOUNG MARRIAGE or other (To be answered only in case of illegit. births)	Number in Order of BIRTH	DATE OF BIRTH <i>Nov 25 1921</i>
FATHER NAME <i>Hugh Myron Hoyt</i>	MOTHER NAME <i>Katherine Noah Toban</i>		
RESIDENCE <i>655 N. Wilson</i>	RESIDENCE <i>555 N. Wilson</i>		
CITY <i>Pasadena</i>	CITY <i>Pasadena</i>		
STATE <i>Cal</i>	STATE <i>Cal</i>		
COLOR OR RACE <i>White</i>	COLOR OR RACE <i>White</i>	AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <i>34</i>	AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <i>34</i>
BIRTHPLACE <i>Schoolcraft (State of Michigan)</i>	BIRTHPLACE <i>Yolo (State of Iowa)</i>		
OCCUPATION (1) Trade, profession or particular kind of work <i>Carpenter</i>	OCCUPATION (2) Trade, profession or particular kind of work <i>Housewife, Travel Nurse</i>		
(3) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)	(4) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)		
Was a proxy birth for California Registrar's use? <i>Yes</i>	Number of children born to this mother, including present birth <i>one</i>		
If so, what? <i>Ag 20-21</i>	Number of children of this mother now living <i>one</i>		

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was *11/25/21* on the date above stated.

(Signature) *Harvey J. Franklin M.D.*
 Date *Nov 25, 1921*

Given name added from a supplemental report _____ 19____

Address *Paradise Cal.*
NOV 28 1921 F. W. Hodgdon Jr. M.D.
 Registrar of Deeds

Maggie's birth certificate.

lived for a time at 757 Waller Street. Hugh Jr. remained in Los Angeles with Hugh Sr.

During the Great Depression, Maggie sold her mother's home-baked cookies or candy to crews of the tramp steamers docked in the vicinity of Pier 19 on the San Francisco docks.



San Francisco docks, piers 11-19, in 1934.

Maggie's schooling is a little confusing based on her online obituary which states:

She attended Polytechnic High School ... and graduated in 1938. She then attended Everett Junior College, graduating in 1940.

There is no Everett Junior College anywhere other than Everett College in Everett, Washington. But, there is an Everett Junior High School, now Everett Middle School, at 450 Church Street in San Francisco's Mission District.

As for San Francisco Polytechnic, if Jean graduated there in 1938, she would have been 17 years old. So she probably attended there after Everett Junior High.

Poly High was located at 701 Frederick Street in San Francisco, near the southeast corner of Golden Gate Park. The school closed in 1973. It was an occupational training school. It offered arts and academics, but also emphasized shops, including auto, wood, machine, foundry, and print shops.

In high school, Maggie was known as "Toby" (from her mother's maiden name, Tobin). There is no record of her attending or graduating from Poly Tech, and she is not in any of their yearbooks by any name or spelling of a name.

On June 20, 1942, Maggie married Fred Robles, Jr. [**See Chapter 1, Generation 6**] at Mission Dolores in San Francisco. In the 1950s, Maggie and Fred moved to San Mateo. In the 1960s-70s, Maggie co-owned The Independent Eureka Mine Antique Store in San Mateo. She also worked for the Emporium and for San Mateo County, attaining Librarian II status before retiring in 1984. She was very active in her local No. 715 union. After retiring, she volunteered at the county courthouse information desk. According to her online obituary, Maggie enjoyed family, friends, cats, reading, antiques, art, and travel.

The Robles & Hoyt Family Histories



Maggie's mother, Kate Tobin, with her first grandchild, Frederica Robles, and cat Tai Ng (1946).



Everett Junior High, now Everett Middle School.



San Francisco Polytechnic High School, view from Carl near Hillway, ca. 1935-45.

CHAPTER 3

DESCENDANTS OF HOWLANDS

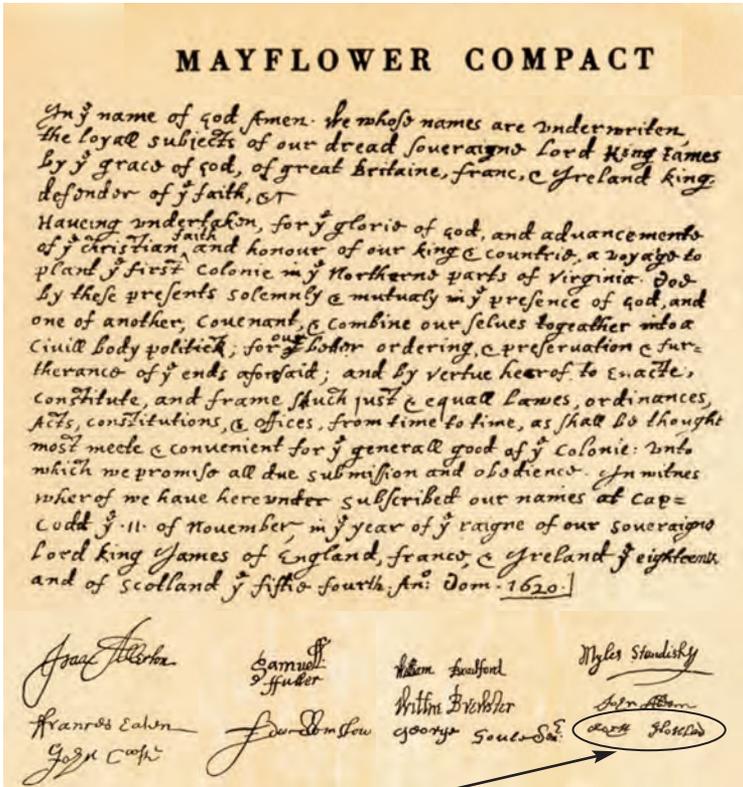
Family lore is generally composed of stories about people in the family. Some of the stories are probably true, some partially true, some complete fiction, and some have simply degraded after being passed down again and again with something left out or with a slight error here and there added in. Therefore, family stories have to be investigated, verified, or corrected.

Richard Dennis Robles, son of Jean Margaret “Maggie” Hoyt Robles (1921-2010), believed that his mother was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), or the Mayflower Society, or the Pilgrim John Howland Society. He had heard that he was descended from Mayflower passenger John Howland. But after all of those associations were contacted to verify Maggie’s membership and find out who the ancestor was that led to the membership, she was not found in their past or current membership registers.

Did Maggie lie? Highly unlikely. The more probable reason for this was not that she said she *was* a member, but that she perhaps thought she *qualified* for membership and/or *wanted* to be a member. Over the years, Richard came to believe she *was* a member. This is a common example of the origin of family lore. But Maggie *was* indeed qualified for membership in all three societies.

Maggie qualified for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). She has a few Hoyt family Revolutionary War veterans in her tree, but only one is her direct ancestor: Jedediah Hoyt, her 3rd great-grandfather.

Maggie also qualified for membership in the Mayflower Society and John Howland Society due to her direct descentance from John Howland, a signer of the Mayflower Compact, through her paternal grandmother, Anjanett "Nettie" Smeed. This is why it is important to trace female lineage.



John Howland's signature.

Generation 1

Henry Howland was a Quaker, born in abt. 1565 in Fenstanton (a.k.a. Fennystanton), Huntingdonshire in Cambridgeshire, England, and died and was buried there on 17 May 1635. He married Margaret in abt. 1590. She was born in 1567 in Essex, England, and died and was buried on 30 Jul 1629 in Fenstanton. Henry and Margaret were the parents of eight children, including **John Howland**.

Generation 2

John Howland was born in abt. 1592 in Fenstanton (a.k.a. Fen-nystanton), Huntingdonshire in Cambridgeshire, England, and died on 23 Feb 1672/73 in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts. He boarded the Mayflower as an indentured servant to passenger and future governor John Carver, who was the deacon of the Separatist church in Leiden, Holland (Netherlands). Howland became Carver's executive assistant.

On the Mayflower during a violent storm at sea, Howland fell overboard and managed to hold onto the mast until he was pulled from the water.

Also a passenger on the Mayflower was Myles Standish (1584-1656), an English military officer and colonist. He was hired as military adviser for Plymouth Colony by the Pilgrims, and he provided the administration and defense of Plymouth Colony. On February 17, 1621, the Plymouth Colony militia elected him as its first commander and continued to re-elect him to that position for the remainder of his life.

Howland lived with Carver's family, which consisted of John Carver and his wife Kathrine, Desire Minter, man servant Roger Wilder, two boys named Jasper More and William Latham, and an unnamed maid. And, after Elizabeth Tilley's parents and her uncle died the first winter, she joined the Carver household.

By the end of 1621, only four members of the household were still alive: Howland, who became head of the household; Elizabeth Tilley; William Latham; and Desire Minter (who returned to England and for whom Howland and Elizabeth named their first daughter). By 1627 less than half of the original Mayflower Pilgrims were still alive.



John Howland commemorative grave marker.

Howland married fellow passenger Elizabeth Tilley on 25 Mar 1623. She was baptized on 30 Aug 1607 in Henlow, Bedford, England, and died and was buried on 21 Dec 1687 in Swansea, Bristol County, Massachusetts. Elizabeth was the daughter of silk weaver John Tilley and his wife, widow Joan (Hurst) Rogers (Joan's first husband was Thomas Rogers, but not the man of the same name who was a Mayflower Pilgrim). Joan and John Tilley were both on the Mayflower, but died during the first winter in Plymouth.

In 1623 in the land division, Howland received four acres on the "south side of the brook to the woodward" (although later, he also acquired land in Marchfield as a result of a land dispute). He was serving as an assistant to the Governor that year. He also served many times as deputy, surveyor of highways and land, grand juror, and selectman.

John and Elizabeth were the parents of ten children, including **Ruth Howland**.

Generation 3

Ruth Howland was born in abt. 1646 in Rocky Nook, Massachusetts, and died bef. 16 Oct 1679 in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. She married Thomas Cushman on 17 Nov 1664 in Plymouth. Ruth and Thomas were the parents of **Desire Cushman**.

Generation 4

Desire Cushman was born in 1668 in Plympton, Plymouth Colony. She died on 8 Feb 1762 in Barrington, Bristol County, Rhode Island, and was buried there in Tyler Point Cemetery. She married Ens. Samuel Kent, the son of Joseph Kent and Susanna George. Samuel was born 23 Mar 1668 in Swansea, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and died on 15 May 1757 in Barrington, Bristol County, Rhode Island, and was buried there in Tyler Point Cemetery. Desire and Samuel were the parents of **Josiah Kent**.

Generation 5

Josiah Kent was born in 1705 and died bef. 1748. On 4 Sep 1730 in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, Josiah married Alethea Mary Bullock, the daughter of Samuel Bullock, Jr. and Anna Salisbury. Alethea was born on 14 Apr 1712 in Rehoboth, and died there aft. 28 Mar 1769. Josiah and Alethea were the parents of **Hannah Kent**.

Generation 6

Hannah Kent was born on 13 Mar 1737 in Barrington, Bristol, Rhode Island, and died on 5 Oct 1799 in Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York. She married Daniel Kinnicutt, who was born on 14 Jul 1735 in Bristol, Bristol, Rhode Island, and died on 12 Apr 1817 in New York. Daniel was the son of John Kinnicutt and Anna Eddy. Hannah and John were the parents of **John Kinnicutt**.

Generation 7

John Kinnicutt (a.k.a Kennicott) was born on 8 Mar 1712 in Warren, Bristol, Rhode Island, and died on 6 Mar 1826 in Avon, Livingston, New York. He married Elizabeth Reynolds, who was born on 5 Dec 1779 in Batavia, Genesee, New York, and died on 18 Sep 1838 in Oakfield, Genesee, New York. John and Elizabeth were the parents of **Albert Kinnicutt**.

Generation 8

Albert Kennicott was born in 1817 in New York and died on 30 Mar 1858 in Cass, Michigan. He married Louisa Daniels, who was born on 9 Mar 1816 in New York, and died on 17 Jan 1855 in Wayne, Cass, Michigan. Albert married Louisa Daniels. They were the parents of **Adelia Kinnicutt**.

Generation 9

Adelia Kennicott was born 22 Jan 1838 in Cass, Michigan and died on 28 Oct 1921 in Three Rivers, St. Joseph, Michigan. In 1856, in Mattawan, Michigan, Adelia married Thomas D. Smeed

(a.k.a. Smead), who was born on 6 May 1834 in Kent County, England, and died on 14 Jan 1895 in Constantine, St. Joseph County, Michigan, and is buried in the Schoolcraft Township Cemetery in Kalamazoo County, Michigan.



Thomas was the son of William Smeed (1800-1878) and Margaret Ann (1810-1880). He was a railroad worker who enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was anti-slavery, probably because England had abolished slavery in 1833. He was later an elder in a Presbyterian church in Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County.

On July 16 1862, Thomas enlisted for three years as a corporal in the Michigan Volunteers, 4th Michigan Cavalry, Co. C. He was in a unit led by Lt. Col. (later General) Benjamin D. Pritchard of the 4th Michigan Cavalry. On May 10, 1865, Thomas was in a cavalry patrol that located and captured Jefferson Davis and his entourage near Irwinville, Georgia. Thomas received a reward of \$208.45 from the government for his role in the capture. He was mustered out in Nashville, Tennessee as a sargent on July 1, 1865, at which time the entire regiment was mustered out of existence.

Adelia and Thomas were the parents of **Annjanett “Nettie” Smeed** [See Chapter 4, Generation 15]. She was the 9th great-granddaughter of John Howland, and all of her descendants share that Howland ancestry with many other very distant cousins, including the following list of famous politicians, actors, and writers:

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (5th great-grandson)
Joseph Smith (founder of Mormon Church) (5th great-grandson)
Ralph Waldo Emerson (5th great-grandson)
Mark Hopkins, Jr. (co-founder Central Pacific Railroad) (5th great-grandson)

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Jane G. Austen (author) (5th great-granddaughter)
Franklin D. Roosevelt (6th great-grandson)
O. Henry (writer) (6th great-grandson)
Humphrey Bogart (actor) (7th great-grandson)
Edith Roosevelt (First Lady of U.S. President Teddy Roosevelt)
(7th great-granddaughter)
Christopher Lloyd (actor), (8th great-grandson)
Cecil B. DeMille (film director) (8th great-grandson)
Ezra Pound (poet and critic) (8th great-grandson)
Dr. Benjamin Spock (pediatrician/author) (9th great-grandson)
Chevy Chase (actor, comedian, writer) (9th great-grandson)
John Ritter (actor) (9th great-grandson)
John Lithgow (actor) (9th great-grandson)
Harry Chapin (singer/songwriter) (9th great-grandson)
William H. Macy (actor) (9th great-grandson)
Tuesday Weld (actress) (9th great-granddaughter)
David Hartman (actor and TV host) (9th great-grandson)
Glenn Close (actress) (10th great-granddaughter)
Alec Baldwin and his brothers (actors) (10th great-grandsons)
Ted Danson (actor) (10th great-grandson)
James Taylor (singer/songwriter) (10th great-grandson)
George H.W. Bush (41st U.S. President) (11th great-grandson)
John Stamos (actor) (11th great-grandson)
George W. Bush (43rd U.S. President) (12th great-grandson)

CHAPTER 4

DESCENDANTS OF HOYTS

Unlike the Robles and Tobin ancestries which only date back to the early 1800s, the Hoyts' earliest known ancestor was Walter Hoyte, born in England in 1490. So this family history is much longer and more difficult to trace simply because there are hundreds, if not thousands, of Hoyts, and hundreds of genealogy websites. However, in working out the Hoyt lineage in this history, an 1871 book by David Webster Hoyt, *A Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight, and Hight Families* was consulted to double-check the lineage and obtain anecdotal material about some of our ancestors. But that book was written in 1871. An online history, *The Hoyt-Haight Genealogy* by Jared L. Olar, written in 2008 and updated in 2019, was also consulted.

Errors & Issues

Online ancestry research can result in inaccuracies that have to be sorted out. This came up in different ways on searches of six different website databases. One was that of Stephen(s) Hoyt. There were two different Stephen and Stephens Hoyts who came from Connecticut to Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Michigan Territory. On three websites, they were listed as married to the same woman, Mary "Polly" Carter. But their birthdates and lineages were all mixed up. In the end, it was only one who was married to Polly, and that was our ancestor, Stephens Hoyt.

It was easy to determine who was who by simply looking at the names of the descendants of each man. For our Stephens Hoyt, the names "Ransford" and "Carter" kept occurring for four generations in a row: Anna Ransford, Ransford Carter Hoyt, Carter B. Hoyt, Lovell Ransford Hoyt, and Jonathan Carter Hoyt. The name Carter came from Mary "Polly" Carter, and Ransford came from Stephens Hoyt's mother, Anna Ransford (Raynsford). And Ransford Carter Hoyt was the father of Deyo Manchester Hoyt, Jean Margaret "Maggie" Hoyt's grandfather.

Names & Spellings

Another issue with tracing names is that of variant spellings, especially in the oldest lines of ancestry. The name Hoyt is very old. Over the centuries, the name has been spelled Hoyte, Hoit, Hayte, Hait, Haite, Heyt, Hite, Haight, Hite, Huyet, and Hyatt, all almost universally pronounced in some way close to Hoyt.

The origin of the name Hoyt varies, with some saying it comes from the word "hoit," meaning "long stick," and used to describe a tall or skinny man. But it is also attributed to a word from the Middle Ages, "hiehthu" which came from an even older word "heah" meaning high, and it would have been given to a person who lived at the top of a hill or rise. But other possible origins are in a family that lived in the village of Ayott in Hertfordshire, England, where the name became translated as "at the high-gate" and eventually came to be spelled Hyett. The first recorded spelling of the name was in 1275, for Henry de la Heyt of Derbyshire, England, but a link to him and this family was not found.

Generation 1

Richard Hoyte was born in 1360 and died in 1450. He married Agnes of Leicestershire, born 1358. They were the parents of **John Hoyte**.

Generation 2

Sgt. John Hoyte was born in 1380 and died in 1420. In 1400, in Somerset, he married Elizabeth, born in 1382. They were the parents of **Thomas Hoyte**.

Generation 3

Thomas Hoyte was born in 1405 and died in 1462. In 1485, in Shelvingborne, Kent, England, he married Lady Isabel Frowicke, who was born in 1464 and died in 1516. They were the parents of **Walter Hoyt (Hoyte)**.

Generation 4

Walter Hoyt (Hoyte) was born in 1490 in Seavington St. Mary, South Petherton, West Hatch, Somerset, England. He died there in 1569. Seavington St. Mary is about nine miles from West Hatch and about two and a half miles from South Petherton. In 1520, Walter married Mary Lindhall, who was born in 1502 and died in 1534. They were the parents of **Thomas Hoyte**.

Generation 5

Lord Thomas Hoyte (Hoite, Hoyett) is believed to be the son of Walter Hoyt. He was born in 1520 in Seavington St. Mary, Somerset, England, and died there on November 10, 1576. In abt. 1540 in West Hatch, Somerset, England, he married Isabell/Isabelle Wilson of Sevington St. Mary, who was born in 1522 and died in 1587. Thomas and Isabell were the parents of eleven children:

- 1) Robert Hoyte, born about 1542, died 1606, and married Elizabeth.
- 2) John Hoyte, born about 1545, died 1604.
- 3) Thomas Hoyte, born about 1552, married Agnes King.
- 4) Thomas Hoyte, born about 1554.
- 5) Roger Hoyte, born about 1556, married Elizabeth.
- 6) Mary Hoyte, born about 1558.
- 7) **Michael Hoyte**.
- 8) Christian Hoyte, born about 1563.
- 9) Richard Hoyte, born about 1565.
- 10) Rachel Hoyte, born about 1565, died 1620.
- 11) Anne Hoyte, born about 1570, married John Clark.

There are two copies of Thomas Hoyett's Will dated November 10, 1576, stating that he is of "Sevington Marye," county of Somerset (now Seavington St. Mary). He mentions his wife, Isabell,

and his children, John, Robert(e), Thomas (the elder and younger one), Roger, Michael, Mary, and Christian. He also mentions his grandchildren by name. He gives ground in Kayles (?) to his son Roger. He also gives livestock, and after that leaves silver spoons to most of the sons, to go to their children as named. Lastly, he makes a bequest to the poor and the church. Thomas Hoyett/Hoite (the elder of two sons named Thomas) was one of two witnesses, and Isabelle Hoite is the appointed executrix.

In the April 1587 Will of Thomas' widow, Isabell Hoyett of "Sevington Mary," she mentions nearly the same children as in her late husband's Will, along with her son John, the children of both Thomas Hoett (the elder) and Thomas Hoyett (the younger), the children of Roger Hoyett, the children of Michael Hoett, and others.

Generation 6

Michael Hoyt (Hoyte, Hoett) is believed to be the son of Thomas Hoyt (Hoyte). He was born on November 18, 1560 in West Hatch, Somerset, England, and died there on January 29, 1623.

Michael was a tenant on a manor in West Hatch. It is believed that Agnes Hite, born ca. 1550 and died in 1628 (possibly a cousin with a variable spelling of Hoyt), was the mother of most or all of Michael's children. However there is no record of their marriage. While the children are spaced far apart at one point, Agnes would probably only have been in her mid-thirties by the time that John was born. Further, the West Hatch Manor Court refers to her as a widow who was holding a tenement of the same description as Michael's, and she was ordered to pay a fee to the lords in 1628 with Richard Hoyt serving as one of her pledges. Sons Simon and Richard both had daughters named Agnes, probably named after their mother.

Michael and Agnes were the parents of six children:

- 1) Anne Hoyt, born abt. 1570.
- 2) Thomasine/Thamazine Hoyt, baptized 1581/82.

3) Elizabeth Hoyt, born abt. 1580.

4) **Simon Hoyt, born abt. 1593.**

5) Richard Hoyt, born abt. 1603.

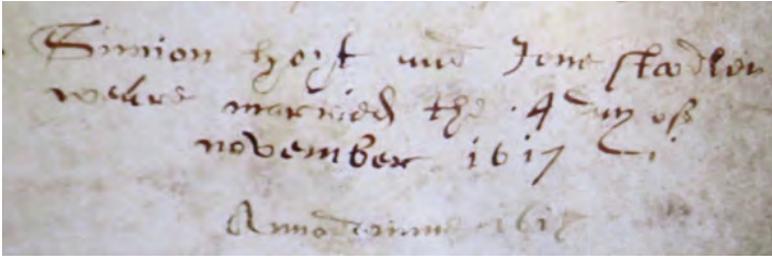
6) John Hoyt, born abt. 1608, who was mentioned in a Hundred Court record dated 1620, which says the court ordered his brother Richard to bring him to be sworn to assize, usually done when a boy reaches the age of 12.

Michael first appears in a Manor Court record July 18, 1599. It pertains to his occupation of rented land, in West Hatch, Somersetshire, and refers to his "customary rent and services and works of scouring and ditching the lords' rivers." Michael later occupied other properties and also served town offices, such as a juryman and often a foreman of the homage jury in the Hallimote Court and Manor Court. Hallimote Court records state that in 1612/13, Michael was a keeper of animals on behalf of the town, and in 1613 he had five stray sheep in his custody. He was also elected a "tythingman" or tax collector at West Hatch in 1614, the same year still a keeper of animals and holding a horse to be given to the lords as a fee for someone's tenancy. In the same court records for 1617, it states that he surrendered his 1599 rental lands to the use of his son Simon. The Manor Court records state that he and Simon both served on the homage jury in 1619.

Generation 7

Simon Hoyt (Symon Hoyte, Haite) is believed to be the son of Michael Hoyt (Hoyte). He was born in abt. 1593 in West Hatch, Somersetshire, England, and died on September 1, 1657 in Stamford, Fairfield, Connecticut.

On November 4, 1617, Simon married Jane (Joan) Stoodlie (Stoodley, Stoodleigh) in Marshwood, Dorsetshire, England. She was born in 1593 and baptized February 8, 1596 in Broadwindsor Parish, Dorsetshire. She died in 1627 in England. She was the daughter of John Stoodlie (Stoodley, Stoodleigh) of Broadwindsor, born 1553 and died 1637 and Agnes Hillire (Hillary), born 1570 and died 1594 in England.



The Marshwood baptismal register showing the November 4, 1617 marriage of Simon Hoyt and Jane Stoodlie.

Simon and Jane were the parents of seven children:

- 1) Christopher Hoyt, born before November 1517, died on August 22, 1618.
- 2) **Walter Hoyt.**
- 3) Nicholas Hoyt, born or baptized May 7, 1620, and was a member of the Connecticut General Assembly in 1673. He married Susanna Joyce, July 12, 1646, who died in 1655, and they had four children: Samuel, Jonathan, David, and Daniel.
- 4) Alexander Hoyt, born or baptized December 28, 1623.
- 5) Ann/Agnes Hoyt, born or baptized October 18, 1626.
- 6) John Hoyt.
- 7) Sarah Hoyt.

In about 1630, after Jane's death (probably in childbirth), Simon married Susannah, maiden name unknown, either in England or in Charlestown, Massachusetts. She was born January 20, 1589/90 in West Hatch, Somerset, England, and died before 1674, probably in Connecticut.

Simon and Susannah were the parents of seven children:

- 1) Mary Hoyt, born abt. 1632, m. ca. Thomas Lyon.
- 2) Moses Hoyt, born abt. 1634, m. by 1659 to Elizabeth.
- 3) Joshua Hoyt, born abt. 1639, m. by 1664 Mary Bell.

The Robles & Hoyt Family Histories

4) Miriam Hoyt, born abt. 1641, m. Samuel Firman (Forman) 25 March 1662, Fairfield, Connecticut, USA.

5) Samuel Hoyt, born abt. 1643, first married Hannah Holly on November 16, 1670 in Stamford, Connecticut, USA; second married Rebecca between 1671-1673; third married Hannah (widow of John Gold) September 20, 1714 in Stamford, Connecticut, USA.

6) Benjamin Hoyt, born in Windsor, Connecticut, USA, on February 2, 1645, married Hannah Weed, Stamford, Connecticut, USA, January 5, 1670/1.

7) Sarah Hoyt, born abt. 1647, married Samuel Finch abt. 1663.

While Simon was still in England, West Hatch court records and other documents mention the following:

In 1619, Simon acknowledged to his fellow jurymen and the court that he cut down six oak trees on his land and sold them outside the manor, which was against custom. On his father's pledge Simon paid a 20 shilling fine at the next meeting of the court. Also, a view was taken between the land of Alexander Hearne called Barleidge and Simon's land called Long Medow. It was found that the boundary was "an old ditch." Simon was ordered to make a sufficient fence between Long Medow and the land of Walter Curry before 28 Oct. "on pain of 5s."

Simon and his sons Walter, Nicholas, and John came to Massachusetts from Somersetshire in about 1629. How they arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony is uncertain, largely because not all passenger lists during that time have survived. It is said that his family came to Massachusetts on the ship "Abigail" in 1628, but there is no proof of this. It has also been stated that he and his sons arrived in Salem, Massachusetts on April 25, 1629 on the "Lyon's Whelp" out of Graveshead, England. Simon's name is on the first list of the names of freemen of Massachusetts Bay Colony as of May 18, 1631. But this may not be the same Simon Hoyt. However, Simon and his second wife, Susannah, joined the church in Scituate, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1635.

The Robles & Hoyt Family Histories

In about 1639, Simon and his family left Massachusetts and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. On May 7, 1640, the Particular Court of Connecticut ordered that "Simon Hoyette and his family are to be freed fro watch & ward until there be further Order taken by the Courte." In Windsor, Simon was granted 80 acres of upland and meadow and the same amount on the north side of the "rivulet" (probably the Farmington River), with 30 of those acres on the north side designated for his son Walter. Simon's land became known as "Hoyt's Meadow," and it was far enough away from the main settlement - called "the Palisado" - that Simon and Walter were excused from guard duty ("watch and ward"). A record of Jan. 1659/60 says Simon, by then deceased, had a "long seat" in the Windsor Church for which he had paid a pew rental of 6 shillings.

After living at Windsor for a few years, Simon and his family moved to Fairfield, Connecticut. It is supposed that Simon sold his homestead lot in 'Hoyt's Meadow' in 1646. An inventory for the town of Fairfield dated March 6, 1648/9 states that Simon owned a house lot and two and half acres bordering the common in Fairfield; 5 acres at Sascoe Neck on "Hoit's Island," and land purchased from John Green.

Simon's final move was to Stamford, Connecticut, where his death is recorded as having occurred on "the first day of the seventh month in 1657," (July 1, 1657). His widow Susannah later remarried to Robert Bates of Stamford. Susannah died sometime before February 1, 1674, on which date her children came to an agreement regarding the distribution of her estate, and in that agreement she is referred to as "our deceased mother Susanna Bates."

There is information online that says Simon married Deborah Stowers (1593-1634). However, the birth years of Deborah's children overlap those of both Jane Stoodley's and Susannah's children. Since the Hoyt family being traced in this book dates back to Walter and his two brothers Nicholas and John, all sons of Jane Stoodley, this Simon could not have been married to Deborah Stowers.

Generation 8

Walter Hoyt (Hoit, Hayt, Haight, Haite, Hayte) was the son of Simon Hoyt (Haite) and Jane Stoodley. He was born in West Hatch, Somerset in 1618, and baptized on November 28, 1618. He died January 10, 1698.

Walter came to America in 1628 with his brothers Nicholas (1620-1655) and John, and their father Simon. By 1640, Walter owned about 64 acres of land in Windsor, Connecticut Colony. In 1653, he came to Norwalk where he was one of the founding settlers.



The Founders Stone in East Norwalk Historical Cemetery commemorating the Norwalk founding settlers, with Walter Haite (Hoyt) listed in the left column, fifth from the bottom.

Walter later served as a deputy of the General Court of Connecticut Colony from Norwalk (1658 to 1661) and as a deputy of the newly named Connecticut General Assembly (1662-1681). In 1672 he was a Norwalk selectman, and in 1659 he was confirmed as a sergeant in the local militia by the General Court of Election at Hartford. Also in 1672, Walter was among the names given to the General Court “for the beginning of a plantation near the backside of Norwalke.” He and Ralph Keeler were contracted by the

settlement to cut the timber and build a house for Reverend Thomas Hanford. Walter voted in the town meetings in Norwalk, and he was confirmed by the General Court as one of the proprietors of Norwalk in 1685. Hoyt’s Hill, a historical name for the hill in the Green at the northeast corner of East Avenue and Willow Street in Norwalk, is named for him and dates back

to 1679. He is listed on the Founders Stone in the East Norwalk Historical Cemetery.

Walter Hoyt's Will of February 11, 1695/6 reads:

The last will and testiment of Walter Hayt aged aboute 78 yearse, I the said Walter Hayte being ill and weacke apprending I shall not long continow in the land of the living – I will and bequeth my body unto the dust and Deseanst buuriall and my Soull to god that gave it to me -- and for that lettell estat that god hath given me be disposed of as folloeth unto my tow Sons namely John hayt of Danbury and my son Zaraball Hayt that whatt land and medo and comonoges I have within the towne bounds of Norwalk be divided equally to ech of them a like and also whatt other movbabl estat that I shall leav or may be left after my decesce – and that it be to them and there hers and asines adminitur to have and of to hold for ever – and this to be my last will and to conttermany any former and to stand good unto them – after my just detts be discharged – my desiare that my tow sons be eecators unto this my will – and this for to be my last will as witton my hand this day and yeare above Dated & it muste be under stood whatt lands I have not dissposed of before by gifte or Deed. — Wallter Hayte, Syined in the presence of us willingly, John Platt Sr, Joseph Sension.

Walter's first wife is unknown. They had four children:

1) John Hoyt, Sr.

2) Elizabeth Hoyt, who married Samuel Sension in 1663, son of Walter's sister-in-law, Mary Tinker Sension and brother-in-law Mathias Sension (St. John, Senchon).

3) Hannah Hoyt, who married Judah Gregory, October 20, 1664, in Norwalk.

4) Thomas Hoyt, born in 1647, died before February 11, 1695.

In 1646, Walter married a twice-widowed woman, Rhoda Tinker, born June 16, 1611 in Windsor, Berkshire, England and died August 6, 1694, Norwalk. They were the parents of Zerubbabel (Zaraball), born 1652, died August 6, 1694.

Generation 9

John Hoyt, Sr. was the son of Walter Hoyt. He was born on July 13, 1644 and died 1711. In 1666, he married Mary Lindall, the daughter of Henry Lindall. They were the parents of John Hoyt, Jr. (1567-1657), married to Ruth Smith (1571-1657); and **Thomas Hoyt, Sr.**

Generation 10

Thomas Hoyt, Sr. was born in 1674 and died in 1749. He married a woman named Anna (Hannah) Judd (1684-1723). They were the parents of **Thomas Hoyt, Jr.**

Generation 11

Thomas Hoyt, Jr. was born in 1705 and died in 1753. He married Anna, who was born in 1704/1706, and died in 1753. They were the parents of Thomas Hoyt III (1742-1817) and **Jedediah Hoyt.**

Generation 12

Jedediah Hoyt was born in 1741 or 1744 in New Marlborough, Massachusetts, and died in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania in 1792. He married Anna Ransford (Raynsford) (1741-abt. 1778) [See Chapter 5, Generation 20], who died in Lanesboro (Lanesborough), Massachusetts. Anna was the sister of Thankful Ransford, who married Jedediah after Anna died. Anna and Thankful are buried in Lanesboro.

Jedediah was a New Hampshire soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving under General Stark from late July through September of 1777. Jedediah and Anna were the parents of Ransford Hoyt (born in 1775 and died in a fire in New York) and **Stephens Hoyt.**

Generation 13

Stephens Hoyt (Captain) was born on March 25, 1770 in Stamford, Fairfield, Connecticut, and died on December 29, 1832 in

Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. He is buried at Harrison Cemetery in Schoolcraft. It is unknown of what he was a “captain,” but there are no known military records for him. Stephens’ first name has an “s” at the end of it, and all of his land records indicate this.

Schoolcraft was the first town in Kalamazoo, Michigan. It was the home of Dr. Nathan Thomas, who was a dedicated Quaker abolitionist. He was the first physician in Schoolcraft and he built his house there in 1835. That home became an underground railroad station for more than 1,000 slaves escaping from the south to cross from Michigan into Canada.

Stephens married Mary Margaret “Polly” Carter on May 20, 1794 in Ontario County, New York. Polly was the daughter of William Carter (1760-1818) and Lydia Allen. She was born in 1783 in Manchester, Ontario County, New York, and died in 1874 in Schoolcraft. She is buried at Harrison Cemetery.



Polly Carter

Stephens and Polly moved to Champaign Co., Ohio in 1808 with Stephens' brother Ransford and then moved from there to Michigan by 1829. Stephens and Polly were the parents of twelve children:

- 1) Anna Hoyt, born 1802.
- 2) Sylvia Hoyt, born 1804.
- 3) Mary Hoyt, born 1806.
- 4) **Ransford Carter Hoyt.**
- 5) John S. Hoyt, born 1810.
- 6) Jane Hoyt, born 1812.
- 7) Annie Hoyt, born 1814.
- 8) John S. Hoyt, born 1815.
- 9) Jerome Hoyt, born 1816.
- 10) Thomas F. Hoyt, born 1817.
- 11) Elizabeth “Betsy” Hoyt, born 1818.
- 12) Hiram Calvin Hoyt, born 1819.

Generation 14

Ransford Carter Hoyt was born May 8, 1808 in Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, and died September 13, 1874 in Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. He was named for his grandmother, Anna Ransford and his mother Polly Carter. He came to Prairie Ronde from Ohio on foot and horseback. He is buried in Harrison Cemetery, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County.



Grave of Ransford
Carter Hoyt

On May 10, 1832, Ransford married his first wife, Mary Hanson, in Schoolcraft. Mary was born July 23, 1811 and died on December 7, 1837, probably during or after the birth of their second child, Hiram, that same year. Ransford and Mary were the parents of Helen Mary Hoyt, born 1835, and Hiram C. Hoyt, born 1837.

On April 22, 1838, Ransford married Harriet Baum Bair in Schoolcraft. Harriet was born September 15, 1820 in Bucyrus, Ohio and died February 4, 1892 in Schoolcraft. She is also buried in Harrison Cemetery. Ransford and Harriet were the parents of 16 children:



Grave of Harriet
Baum Bier Hoyt

- 1) Harriet C. Hoyt, born 1838.
- 2) Sary Jane Hoyt, born 1839.
- 3) Daniel Hoyt, born 1840.
- 4) Carter B. Hoyt, born 1841.
- 5) Lovell Ransford Hoyt, born 1843.
- 6) Thomas Edwin Hoyt, born 1845.
- 7) William L. Hoyt, born 1847.
- 8) Jonathan Carter Hoyt, born 1848.
- 9) Mary Celeste Lavinia Hoyt, born 1850 and died 1928, buried in Harrison Cemetery in Schoolcraft. She married William Davis.

10) Franklin Pierce Hoyt, born 1853.

11) Jesse Manchester Hoyt, born 1854, was an officer in the Ambulance Company of the Medical Reserve Corps during World War I. Under the service of 1st Lieutenant Lewis Dell Mills, the Ambulance Company 333, Base Hospital 71, Army Medical Corps, AEF., was ordered to report for active duty at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia on June 26, 1918.

12) Deyo Manchester Hoyt, born February 22, 1856.

13) Owen LeRoy Hoyt was born 1858, and married Mollie Bell from Van Buren.

14) Ida Estella Hoyt, born 1860.

15) George C. Hoyt, born 1862 (possibly a twin of Lawrence).

16) Lawrence C. Hoyt, born and died in 1862.

Generation 15

Deyo Manchester Hoyt was born on February 22, 1856 in Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and died on March 16, 1907, in Cashion, Kingfisher County, Oklahoma. He is buried at Cashion Cemetery in Cashion.

The name Deyo was originally a surname that comes from the French Huguenot name d'Oiau. This may have come from somewhere in his mother Harriet's family, as she had some Swiss ancestry. Deyo's middle name is from his grandmother Polly Carter's birthplace of Manchester, New York.

Five of Deyo's eleven brothers died before he was born, and Lawrence, following him, born in 1862, died as a baby, in the year of birth. Many children died young at this time in history, as families settled in areas with larger



Deyo Manchester Hoyt's grave stone.

populations. The most common causes of death were malaria and tuberculosis. Other common causes included diphtheria and whooping cough.

On July 12, 1881, Deyo married Annjanett “Nettie” Smeed [**See Chapter 3, Generation 9**] in Schoolcraft, on her birthday. Nettie was born on July 12, 1862 in Mattawan, Michigan, and died on February 2, 1941 in Los Angeles, California. She is buried at Mountain View Cemetery in Pasadena.

Deyo and Nettie traveled to Oklahoma Territory where they married again on March 5, 1891, so that the marriage would help her gain title to any of Deyo’s land claims if he should predecease her. Nettie was a native of Michigan, born before the Civil War began. Her mother was Adelia Kennicott (Smeed), a direct descendant of Mayflower passenger and signer of the Mayflower Compact, John Howland.



Nettie, probably at Deyo’s funeral (1907).

The Hoyts and the Kennicotts arrived in Michigan on foot, horseback, and wagons. The Smeeds arrived in Cass County after the railroad was built, settled in Van Buren, Prairie Ronde, then St. Joseph County where Nettie’s father, Thomas D. Smeed, died in 1895/6 [**Chapter 3, Generation 9**].

Deyo and Nettie were the parents of:

- 1) Katie Lou Hoyt, born 1883(?). She married John Ray Armstrong (1879-?) on July 28, 1909 in Enid, Oklahoma.
- 2) Fanny Zenadie Hoyt, born December 26, 1884 in Schoolcraft, and died September 5, 1983 in Arcadia, California. She married Temple Virgil Truman (1884-1974). She’s noted on her brother Hugh Sr.’s WWII draft registration as the person who would always know where he was. She was living at 1045 N. Marengo in Pasadena at the time.
- 3) **Hugh Myron Hoyt, Sr.**

Deyo found land in Kingfisher County and filed his claim on June 29, 1898, although there were other Hoyt claims in Logan County as early as 1893. A few years later, he and Nettie brought their young children to settle in Logan County, Oklahoma Territory.

The 1900 Oklahoma census listed the following: Deyo Manchester, Feb. 1856, age 44, farmer, landowner, mortgage; Annjanette, July 12, 1862, age 38 in 1900; Katie Lou, April, 1883, age 17; Fannie Zenadie, Dec. 1884, age 15, and Hugh Myron, Sr., Feb. 1887, age 13. The census asked if there were any children who were deceased, and the answer was “no.” All three were in school.

Generation 16

Hugh Myron Hoyt, Sr. was born on February 17, 1887 in Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and died on April 16, 1980 in Los Angeles, California. He is buried in Mountain View Cemetery in the same grave as his mother, Annjanett “Nettie” Smeed.



Hugh Sr. (1940s).

Hugh Sr. was a carpenter specializing in home building. He was also a veteran of World War I. He enlisted on July 21, 1918 (just three and a half months before the war ended on November 11, 1918) as a private, Headquarters, Company 163 Depot Brigade. He was discharged February 27, 1919. At the age of 55, on April 25, 1942, Hugh Sr. registered for the draft for World War II. The back of his registration card says he was 5’10”, 165 lbs, had brown eyes, gray hair and partly bald, with a scar on his right wrist and left cheek. His sister Fannie Truman is noted on his draft registration as the person who would always know where he was. She was living at 1045 N. Marengo in Pasadena.

On November 29, 1920 in San Francisco, California, Hugh Sr. married Nora Katherine “Kate” Tobin. Kate was born in 1886 in Yale, Guthrie County, Iowa and died in 1981 in Eugene, Lane

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C 18503 633

HOYT HUGH MYRON

Pvt Hq Co 163 DB

89 So Chester St Pasadena Cal

Sa 3 952 490 Died

Born 2/17/87

Enl 7-2-18 Dis 2-27-19

K 438 016 F
A 4 045 311
T 3 185 585
R
Cl 3 242 239
I

U. S. VETERANS BUREAU
MAIL AND RECORDS
Form 7202—Rev. Sept., 1925

INDEX CARD

2-15900

Hugh Sr.'s World War I Veterans card.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897) 189

SERIAL NUMBER U 00575	1. NAME (Print) Hugh Myron Hoyt		ORDER NUMBER
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 87 So. Chester Ave. Pasadena Calif.			
3. MAILING ADDRESS Same			
4. TELEPHONE 5y 36597	5. AGE IN YEARS 55	6. PLACE OF BIRTH Schoolcraft Michigan	
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mrs. T. K. Truman 1045 No. Marengo, Pasadena Calif.			
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Calif. Institute of Technology			
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Pasadena Calif.			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE. Hugh M. Hoyt			

D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 4-1-42) (over) 16-21630-2

Hugh Sr.'s draft registration card for World War II.

County, Oregon. Hugh Sr. and Kate were divorced sometime before the 1930 census. The story is that Hugh Sr. kept dynamite that he used in his construction business stored in the house and Kate was afraid for the family's safety. So, Kate moved back to San Francisco with their daughter, Jean Margaret. Hugh Sr. remained in Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California where he lived with his son, Hugh Jr., and his widowed mother Nettie in his home on 89 S. Chester Street in Pasadena (house no longer standing). Hugh Sr. was buried with his mother in Altadena, California.



Hugh and Kate had two children:

- 1) Jean Margaret “Maggie” Hoyt (1921-2010). [See Chapter 2, Generation 5 and Chapter 3, Page 1].
- 2) Hugh Myron Hoyt, Jr.

Generation 17

Hugh Myron Hoyt, Jr. was born in 1923 in Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California, and died of congestive heart failure on March 3, 2007 in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. Hugh served in the Naval Air Corps from 1942-47 as a pilot and a navigation instructor while stationed in both Pensacola, Florida and Cor-

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pus Christi, Texas. Afterwards, he held many jobs including crop duster, police officer, gem buyer, and shoe salesman before returning to college.

He received his B.A. and M.A. in history from Sacramento State College (California State University, Sacramento, in Sacramento, California), and a Ph.D. in history from the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oregon, in 1966. He taught history and political science at Southwestern Oregon Community College in Coos Bay, Oregon from 1964 until 1988 when he retired.

Hugh was active in community theater, appearing in many productions at Southwestern Oregon Community College, Little-Theater-By-The Bay, and the Sawdusters. His numerous hobbies included world travel, photography, gem collecting, reading, music, and wine connoisseurship.

Hugh married Lavonne Johnson of Oakdale, California. They divorced in 1974. He then married Sharon "Sitka" Anderson in 1976. They divorced in 1979.

Hugh and Lavonne had two daughters:

1) Laurie Kathleen, born June 26, 1957 in Sacramento, California, and died August 25, 2011 in Eugene, Oregon. She was known by her stage name Laurie McAllister. She played with Baby Roulette and the Rave Ons, then for a short time (1978-79) she played bass and sang backing vocals for Joan Jett and the Runaways, after which she started a band, The Orchids, releasing one album in 1980. She retired from the music business, and after a brief stay in Amsterdam, she returned to Eugene, Oregon where she worked as a veterinarian technician. She died from respiratory complications of asthma. She had no children.



Laurie Hoyt (McAllister)

2) Susan L. Hoyt, born September 27, 1961 in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. She had no children.

CHAPTER 5

DESCENDANTS OF RANSFORDS

The Ransford family, with alternate spellings of Rainsford, Raynsford, Rayneford, Reinfred, Reinford, etc., were originally known as Reinfrids who are believed to have come from Denmark to Normandy, France. Many years later, they came from France to England during the Norman Conquest (1066-1071).

Descendants of the Lancashire branch of the Rainsford family became the owners of “Tewe Magna,” or Great Tew Manor and Estate, in the Cotswold Hills where ancient Roman ruins were excavated in the 19th and 20th centuries. This old estate was once home to as many as 50 cottagers.



Great Tew Manor ca. 1930s.

The Great Tew manor house was enormous by any standard. Built in abt. 990, it was known for its beauty and was home to many aristocratic families. The Ransfords held Great Tew the longest - 168 years. By 1913, it was in the hands of the Public Trust, and by 1969 it was uninhabitable and mostly in ruins (the failing roofs creating extensive water damage inside). Restoration was begun in 2018.

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The following are the known owners of the estate prior to 1611:

Aelfric, Archbishop of Canterbury (d. 16 Nov 1005) .

St. Albans, left by Aelfric to the church, which leased the lands to others.

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux (d. 1097), given to him by his half-brother, William the Conqueror, abt. 1066, and was in Odo's hands until at least 1086.

Hugh de Envermeu, granted by William II, held it until his death in abt. 1118.

King William I the Conqueror, held it by abt. 1130 when it was a Royal Demesne Awaiting Claim (a demesne is a manor and lands used by its owner).

King Henry II, held it in 1165.

King Richard I of England.

Ernulf de Mandeville, given to him by Richard I.

William de Hundescote, held it in 1196 to bef. 1203.

Ranulf de Blondesville, Earl of Chester, given to him by Richard I.

John de Préaux (a.k.a. Jean de Proux or Prouz), granted the larger part of Great Tew in abt. 1206 by cousin, Ranulf, 6th Earl of Chester; Préaux family held Great Tew, from John/Jean to his nephew John, to his son John, to his son Ralph de Préaux in 1304.

Baldwin de Vere, a knight, received a smaller part of Great Tew from the Earl of Chester in 1226.

Hugh d'Aubigny, 5th Earl of Arundel, received the remainder of Great Tew from the Earl of Chester's estate on his death in 1232.

Roger de Somery, gifted from Hugh d'Aubigny in 1238, probably as a result of Roger's marriage to Nicole d'Aubigny.

Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, held it prior to 1360.

Edward of Woodstock (a.k.a. Black Prince, son of King Edward), held the de Vere portion from 1365.

Royal Demesne Awaiting Claim, following the death of Ralph des Proux in 1333.

King Henry II of England, recovered the estate.

William des Préaux (Proux/Prouz), son of Ralph, recovered title to the estate.

Amice, widow of Simon of Chelmscote, and their son John, granted to her for life by William des Préaux in 1340, in exchange for maintenance of William and his wife.

Alice de Préaux (Proux/Prouz), heir to the Proux/Préaux and Chelmscotes families, and wife of 2nd husband, John Wilcotes (she and John already held her family land in Warwickshire).

Sir John Wilcotes, held ownership through first wife, Alice de Préaux, on whom ownership was settled for life, with heirs being Alice's daughter, Emma, from a previous marriage, then Emma's heirs, and then the heirs of Sir John Wilcotes.

Elizabeth Wilcotes, daughter of John Wilcotes and his 2nd wife Elizabeth Cheney; inherited after her father's death in 1422.

Henry Rainsford, husband of Elizabeth Wilcotes, was the first Rainsford Lord of Great Tew as of 1433.

William Rainsford, son of Henry, until his death in 1488.

John Rainsford, son of William, husband of Alice Danvers, held until his death in 1551.

William Rainsford, son of John, inherited from his father John, and purchased other Tew lands during his father's lifetime. He held Great Tew until his death in 1557.

Hercules Rainsford, son of William, inherited from his father, ran into debt towards the end of his life

(in 1601), and mortgaged the majority of the estate. **Edward Rainsford**, son of Hercules, unable to service his father's mortgage on Great Tew, sold the larger part of the estate in 1611 to Sir Laurence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

From this point on, Great Tew was never again owned by the Ransford family or any others related to the Ransfords.



Great Tew Manor 1969.

Generation 1

Sir John Prattle was born in 1201, his wife unknown. He was the father of **Joan Prattle**.

Generation 2

Joan Prattle was born in 1232. She married Sir William Shareshall. They were the parents of **Margery Shareshall**.

Generation 3

Margery Shareshall was born in 1239. She married Richard Barwicke, who was born in 1228. They were the parents of **Millicent Barwick**.

Generation 4

Millicent Barwick was born in 1259 and died in 1340. She married Thomas Purshell, who was born in 1250. They were the parents of **Anne Purshell**.

Generation 5

Anne Purshell was born in 1282. She married Alexander Alderborough, who was born in 1275. They were the parents of **Eliantor Alderborough**.

Generation 6

Eliantor Alderborough was born in 1305. She married Rychard Warfield, who was born in 1301 and died 1331. They were the parents of **Margery Warfield**.

Generation 7

Margery Warfield was born in 1331 and died in 1357. She married Edward Hall, who was born in 1327 and died in 1357. They were the parents of **Elizabeth Hall**.

Generation 8

Elizabeth Hall was born in 1357 and died in 1438. She married Thomas Wilcotes, who was born in 1353 and died in 1416. They were the parents of **John Wilcotes**.

Generation 9

Sir John Wilcotes was born in 1380 and died in 1422. John established himself as a landowner in Oxfordshire in much the same way as many of his kinsman: by making a satisfactory marriage. John's first wife, Alice de Préaux, held Great Tew Estate as well as the Chelmscote properties at Brailes in Warwickshire. After their marriage, a settlement of Great Tew was made in John's favor.

But John Wilcotes was already embarked on a successful career, starting as a soldier in the service of Thomas, Lord de Spencer,

who in about 1390 granted him an annuity of £10 out of the manor of Brodeton, Wiltshire. John was a Member of Parliament representing Oxfordshire (1399-1422) except for 1415-16 when he represented Kent. He was Receiver General for the Duchy of Cornwall in 1400 and steward of the Duchy in Devon and Jurate of the Stannary Court (1413-1422), Sheriff of Gloucestershire (1420-1422), Justice of the Peace for Oxfordshire (1403-1422); Escheator for Oxfordshire and Berkshire (1403-1422); High Sheriff of Berkshire and Oxfordshire (1401-1422); given the wardship of Thomas St. Clair, Lord of Stanton, Oxfordshire (1418); member of the Privy Council (1417); and a witness to King Henry V's will (1418).

John married in 1406 in Great Tew to Elizabeth Cheney, who was born in 1386 and died in 1450. Elizabeth was the daughter of Richard Cheyne of Shurland. John and Elizabeth were the parents of **Elizabeth Wilcotes**.

Generation 10

Elizabeth Wilcotes was born in 1418 and died in 1494. She was heir to Great Tew. She married Sir Henry Raynsford of Rainsford Hall in Lancaster, First Lord of Great Tew, born in 1404 in Oxfordshire, England, and died there on 03 May 1469. Henry's father was Sir John Ransford of Lancaster Hall, Lancaster.

Sir John was born in 1379 and died on 21 May 1422. Sir John held numerous positions, including the position of Sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire; handling delivery of prisoners, monitoring wastes in the queen's forest of Wychwood, supervising levies in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, catching trespassers in Dartmoor forest, catching escaped felons, collecting taxes, etc. He was a justice of the peace and escheator (a royal officer who assesses the value of a property going to the crown). He was a receiver-general in the duchy of Cornwall, a steward of the duchy in Devon, and warden of the stannaries. By 1417, he was a member of King Henry V's council. Elizabeth Wilcotes and Henry were the parents of **William Reyneford**.

Generation 11

William Reyneford, Second Lord of Great Tew, High Sheriff of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, was born in 1434, and died in 1488. William married Alice Agnes Anne, daughter of William Anne, in 1473 in Great Tew, Oxfordshire, England. Alice Agnes was born in 1453 and died in 1487. William and Alice Agnes were the parents of **John Raynsford**.

Generation 12

John Raynsford, Esq., Third Lord of Great Tew (a.k.a. Rayneford), was born in 1470 and died in 1551. In 1490, John married Alice Danvers, daughter of Sir William of Colthorpe, Chamberhouse, and Upton, Warwickshire, and Anne Pury. Alice was born in 1472 and died in 1534. John and Alice were the parents of William Ransford, John Ransford, and **George Raynsford**.

Generation 13

George Raynsford was born in 1504, and died in 1559. He married in 1528 in Essex to Katherine Taverner, who was born in 1508 and died in 1558. They were the parents of **Richard Raynsford**.

Generation 14

Richard Raynsford was born in 1535 and died in 1605. He married on November 8, 1559 in North Weald, Essex, to Anne Meade, who was born in 1539. They were the parents of **Robert Raynsford**.

Generation 15

Robert Raynsford, Esq. was born in 1567 and died in 1629. He married on December 14, 1602 in Croydon St. John the Baptist, Surrey, England, to Mary Kirton, who was born in 1571 and died in 1634. They were the parents of **Edward Raynsford**.

Generation 16

Edward Raynsford was born in 1509 in Staverton, England, and died in 1680 in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1611, Edward sold the Great Tew estate to Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Lord Chief Baron of

the Exchequer. Edward married bef. 1633 to his second wife, Elizabeth Dillee, who was born in 1607, and died in 1688. They were the parents of **David Rainsford**.

Generation 17

David Rainsford was born in 1644 and died 1691. He married in abt. 1683 in Roxbury, Suffolk, Massachusetts Bay Colony to Hannah Griggs, who was born in 1659 and died in 1739. They were the parents of **Edward Rainsford**.

Generation 18

Edward Rainsford was born in 1685 and died in 1770. He married in 1705 to Abigail Balch, who was born in 1682 and died in 1763. They were the parents of **Nathan Rainsford (Raynsford)**.

Generation 19

Nathan Rainsford (Raynsford) was born in 1709 and died in 1783. On July 12, 1737, in Peagscomsueck, Windham, Connecticut, he married Esther, who was born in 1712. They were the parents of **Anna Ransford**.

Generation 20

Anna Ransford was born in 1741 and died in abt. 1771. She married on April 12, 1770, in New Marlborough, Berkshire, Massachusetts, to **Jedediah Hoyt** [See Chapter 4, Generation 12].