Nursery and Nurture

Andy Roy has at least two passions in his life in addition to his wife Caitlin, their two daughters and four sons.

First, he has had a long-standing interest in plants, especially propagating his own. This led him to set up Showplants in the late 1990s, a service to exhibitions and displays to enhance their appeal. Notably, Showplants had the contract to supply greenery for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Brisbane in 2002. Showplants was sold in 2014 and Oxley Nursery (http://www.oxleynursery.com.au and https://www.facebook.com/oxleynursery/) was established and has flourished.

Andy's second passion shared with Stephen Halsall is Powerhouse Programs (http://powerhouseprograms.com.au): "because growing up is optional". They help parents navigate the challenging teenage years... skilfully, intelligently and with heart!

Aimed mainly at boys and fathers, they run five programs: Building Bridges (for fathers and sons), Journey to Manhood (rites of passage), Raising Teenage Boys, Real Power (for Year 7 primary school boys) and Powerhouse Day (for teenagers). They received the 2015 “Rising Star Award for Work with Men and Boys” by the Australian Men's Health Forum.

Andy has written a book Raising Teenage Boys (available from their web site in hard or soft cover, audiobook or eBook). With four sons, he is well qualified to experience and share such issues.

Andy is Maurie Roy's grandson.

Our Page 1 feature aims to highlight a person or family in the family tree. The idea is to share something of a person or family that goes beyond the data and documents in the family tree records. If you or your family have an interest or obsession(!) that goes beyond your profiles in the family tree data, please get in touch.

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Charlotte Maisie Behrens was baptised in Mareeba Anglican Church, Queensland. Dad (Chris) and Mum (Lenette, formerly Gear) were supported by Kristin Gear and Lenore (formerly Gear) Wyatt as godmothers. Over 40 relatives attended.

Ella June Gallagher born to Troy and Mel in Townsville, Queensland. Eighth grandchild for Nola and Mick Gallagher.

Kealan James Threadgold was baptised by his great uncle, Fr Tom Hogan, in St Anthony's Church, Clontarf, Dublin, Ireland, with many Hogan relatives in attendance but notably grandparents-for-the-first-time Jim and Anne Hogan.

Alexander Joseph, but known as “Bill”, Grumley dressed up for a photo take by AIPP (Australian Institute of Professional Photography) for a series of portraits of Australia’s surviving World War II veterans. He served as a Craftsman from 1943 to 1946 with 319 Light Aid Detachment. Still soldiering on (metaphorically speaking!) at 98!

Marjorie (Roy) Robinson has a new addition to the family - grandson Connor Quinn Robinson to her third son Scott and Pamela.

We do not include precise dates for life events in our news items for privacy and security reasons - because the newsletter is publicly available on our web site.

We are the first family to use a genealogical standard for indicating reliability of sources of information, grading from 0 (unreliable or estimated) through to 3 (direct documented evidence).

Alexander Joseph was a Craftsman from 1943 to 1946 with 319 Light Aid Detachment. Still soldiering on (metaphorically speaking!) at 98!

Bill is brother-in-law of May Royes

Reliability of data

I have only recently become aware that there is a genealogical standard for indicating reliability of sources of information, grading from 0 (unreliable or estimated) through to 3 (direct documented evidence).

I will set about updating the sources in the family tree but it may take me some time!

See Using this site / Navigating / Sources in royroys.net

Genealogy begins as an interest, becomes a hobby, continues as a vocation, takes over as an obsession, and in its last stages is an incurable disease.

Author unknown
Colonel Mark Sever Bell VC CB ADC (1843-1906) (photo on left) was born in Sydney to Hutchinson Bell and Emily Royes (making him 1C2R of May Royes). At about age 5, following the death of his father, the Bells moved back to Emily’s family on the Isle of Jersey, subsequently to London. Mark’s military service was with the British Army. He is probably the earliest Australian-born person to be awarded the Victoria Cross. Two of his sons also served in the Army: Major Anthony Harley Mark Bell MC (1892-1964) and Captain Robert de Hougham Mark Bell (1895-1916) (photo on right). Robert was killed in action at Guillemont during the Battle of the Somme.

Yvonne Schofield celebrated her 80th birthday with a high tea at Customs House, Brisbane, Queensland. Yvonne is daughter of Mordaunt and Phoebe (Ferguson) Royes. In the photo from left: Chris Van Doorn (Yvonne’s grandson), Sophie Bastin-Byrne (Chris’s fiancé), Aileen Schofield (Yvonne’s daughter), Catherine McLoughlin (Yvonne’s daughter), Yvonne Schofield, Louise French (granddaughter), Morgan French (granddaughter), Enoch Alexander-French (Yvonne’s great grandson) and Joel Alexander (Morgan’s partner).

Tom Slatyer died in Gordonvale near Cairns, Queensland, aged 82. Husband of Sarah Theresa (deceased), and father and father-in-law to Sharon and Daryl, Raymond and Maree, Ross and Narelle, Till, Stephen and Cath, David and Linden, and Michael and Lauren. Brother of Gladys, Beryl, Marion (deceased) and Vince.

Most popular days for being born

From our family tree data of almost 6,000, the top 15 dates for being born:

- 27 Jul 15
- 12 Feb 13
- 20 Mar 14
- 14 Feb 13
- 7 Jul 14
- 14 Jul 13
- 21 Jul 14
- 21 Aug 13
- 12 Sep 14
- 24 Aug 13
- 3 Dec 14
- 4 Sep 13
- 5 Jan 13
- 29 Sep 13
- 8 Jan 13

And... before you get too excited about what might explain this, keep in mind that we come from both northern and southern hemispheres - before you start speculating about climatic patterns!

[The full report can be found on royroyes.net under Info/Reports and select BIRTHS: Most popular birthdays]

Most popular days for weddings

From our family tree data of almost 6,000, the top 8 most popular dates for weddings:

- 10 Mar 7
- 24 Sep 6
- 23 Dec 7
- 18 Oct 6
- 15 Jun 6
- 30 Oct 6
- 18 Sep 6
- 31 Dec 6

[The full report can be found on royroyes.net under Info/Reports and select MARRIAGES: Most popular wedding day]

Most common days for dying

From our family tree data of almost 6,000, the top 10 most common dates for dying:

- 26 Mar 10
- 11 Aug 8
- 27 Jun 9
- 22 Jan 7
- 28 Aug 9
- 1 Sep 7
- 19 May 8
- 25 Oct 7
- 5 Jun 8
- 16 Dec 7

[The full report can be found on royroyes.net under Info/Reports and select DEATHS: most common dates]
Dates in genealogy

You may be interested in, even fascinated by, four things affecting European dates over time. It is impossible to tell whether many of the dates in the imported data always take this into account. However, in many instances we are talking about a difference of just one year it is hardly worth losing sleep over it! But for your edification:

**First**, dates were at one time identified as “in the Xxy year of King Nnn” or, using Latin, “anno Xxy Nnn”, in which case you need to know when a sovereign assumed and left office - see Kings and Queens of England: a reference chart for regnal calendars or Regnal years of English monarchs, which list the reigns of English monarchs. Thus “anno 38 Henry 3” in the notes of Robert de Hougham II is the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Henry III, or 1253 or 1254, depending on what month - see the next paragraph.

**Second**, the year changed on 25 March, based on the date of the Annunciation in the Catholic calendar. So, 24 March comes 365/366 days after 25 March!! Researchers sometimes indicate the year in this period 1 Jan-24 Mar as, say, 1253/54 (as in the notes of Robert de Hougham II).

**Third**, calendars underwent reforms in various countries at different times from the sixteenth to twentieth centuries. As calendars changed from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, 10 to 13 days went missing depending on when a country changed calendars! England changed in 1752 so dropped 11 days - the calendar for September 1752 in England is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Su</th>
<th>Mo</th>
<th>Tu</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>Th</th>
<th>Fr</th>
<th>Sa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fourth**, countries also changed the start of the year to 1 January at different times not related to the change from Julian to Gregorian. Now, think about it - in England, 11 days went missing in September 1752, but with the change to 1 January as the start of the year at the same time, nearly three months of dates went missing also! 1 January-24 March 1752 don’t exist in English history, since, for the first time, the day after 31 Dec 1752 was 1 Jan 1753. Mind you, this start-of-the-year thing did not suddenly become an issue in England in 1752. Check out the monument erected before 1714 in St Mary’s Sandwich to Solomon Hougham on which his second son, also Solomon, is recorded as having died on “March the 16, 1696/7”.

Now, just to show how challenging this can get for family tree researchers, Scotland adopted the Gregorian calendar at the same time as England did (1752) - but had decided way back in 1600 to start the year on 1 January while still using the olde calendar. I guess that means that the dates 1 Jan - 24 Mar 1599 do not exist in Scottish history.

This is a list of some countries and when they changed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year begins 1 Jan</th>
<th>Julian to Gregorian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holy Roman Empire (northern Italy, most of eastern Europe)</td>
<td>1544</td>
<td>1582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain, Portugal and colonies</td>
<td>1556</td>
<td>1582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France and colonies</td>
<td>1564</td>
<td>1582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prussia, Denmark, Norway</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England, Wales, Ireland and colonies</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>1753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1872/73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1926/27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are a number of web sites that discuss the change from Julian to Gregorian calendar in the 16th to 20th centuries:

- GenealogyInTime Magazine
- timeanddate.com
- Wikipedia: Gregorian calendar

Too many Leap Years!

The reason why the Julian Calendar was out of step with the tropical year was the rule it used to define a Leap Year. The Julian Calendar had only one rule to determine whether a year would have 29 days in February instead of 28. If the year could be divided by 4 then it was considered to be a Leap Year. The Gregorian Calendar on the other hand has a more complicated rule for calculating what years will be Leap Years:

The year must be evenly divisible by 4;
If the year can be evenly divided by 100, it is not a Leap Year, unless...
The year is also evenly divisible by 400. Then it is a Leap Year.

These rules result in fewer leap years, minimizing the inaccuracies of the Julian Calendar.

The delay in switching to the Gregorian Calendar meant that different countries not only followed different calendars for a number of years, but also had different rules to calculate whether a year was a Leap Year. This explains why the years 1700, 1800 and 1900 were considered to be Leap Years in countries still using the Julian Calendar (e.g. Greece), while in countries that had adopted the Gregorian calendar (e.g. Germany), these years were not Leap Years.

Origin of names

A series looking at the origin of surnames in the family tree. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to “develop” often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

Russell

Russell/Russel appears in 48 surnames and 16 first names in our family tree.

This is one of the most famous and noble names in British history since the Conquest of 1066, when it was a Norman introduction. The name is a diminutive patronymic and means “the son of Red”, from the Old French “Rous”, red, a nickname for someone with red hair, and “-el”, little.

In the British National Biography there are over sixty entries for Russell, the Dukes of Bedford being Russells, while Charles Russell 1832 - 1900, the Lord Chief Justice of England was Baron Russell of Killowen. The third Earl Russell is better known as the philosopher Bertrand Russell (1872 - 1970). On 2nd January 1634, one John Russell, aged 19 yrs., embarked from London on the ship “Bonaventure” bound for “Virginea”; he was one of the earliest recorded namebearers to enter America. In the modern idiom, the name has seven spelling variations: Russel, Russell, Rousel(l) and Roussel(l).

Over sixty Coats of Arms have been granted to bearers of this illustrious name, one of the earliest being that of the Russells of Shropshire, which depicts, on a black shield, a fess between six gold martlets. The martlet signifies one who subsists on wings of virtue and merit, having little land to rest upon.

The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Robert Rousel, which was dated 1115, in the “Winton Rolls of Hampshire”, during the reign of Henry I, known as “The Administrator”, 1100 - 1135.

Name Orgin Research www.surnamedb.com 1980 - 2006

Mordaunt

Mordaunt appears in 31 surnames and 12 first names in our family tree.

Mordaunt possible comes from French meaning “biter”. You may come across the phrase “mordant humour” - it means “biting humour”!

Its earliest occurrences are in Normandy, Brittany and Flanders. The name occurs in England from the fourteenth century. Wikipedia (link below) lists notable Mordaunts with links to their individual pages.

Solomon Royes (1774-1842) married Mary Hougham (1782-1841) whose grandmother was Sarah Mordaunt (1724-1783). This is the basis for Mordaunt being used as a second name by 11 descendants of Solomon Royes - nearly all in Australia.


Web site tip for registered users

If you are a registered user who is in the family tree data, you have probably been given access to information about living people in your allocated Branch. Because you are in the data, you will find that you are the Default Person for calculating relationships with anyone in the data. (You can change that.)

Many of you are in more than one Branch - I am in 8 because my parents are the basis on which the tree is constructed. There are 15 branches: they are listed at Info/Branches on royroyes.net.

You can see how many branches you are in by going to the Person ID line on your page. You will see your ID number, the Tree you belong to (“Roy-Royes”), then the Branch/es you are in. But as a Registered User you can be linked to only one of them. The default allocation of Branch access is based on what seems to me the most relevant, but that can be changed. If you want to change your allocated branch you will need to contact me with the nominated branch. But it must be one in which you are a member.
Research notes

Have we found John Royes’s parents? Originally we had estimated his birth as being about the same as that of his wife, Sarah Hougham. We had estimated her birth based on her stated age (26) at marriage in January 1774, so about 1747. Then we found her baptism on 21 Mar 1743 - so, born before that date and probably not long before. So she fibbed about her age when she married? Now we have discovered what might be John Royes’s baptism on 24 Sep 1752 in Canterbury. His parents are named as William and Sarah Royes. This would make him over nine years younger than his wife - though he was possibly led to believe it was five or six years. It’s not proof though it is likely given that Royes was not a common surname in Canterbury or Kent. It is more common in northern England and Somerset.

ABBREVIATIONS for relationships:

2C1R = 2nd cousin once removed,
1C3R = (first) cousin three times removed, etc.
3G ... = great great great ...
To aid in recognizing family connections, a person’s relationship to Maurie Roy or May Royes is usually noted.

Some family tree quotes...

Friends come and go, but relatives tend to accumulate. – Unknown
Genealogy: Where we confuse the dead and irritate the living. – Unknown
There is no king who has not had a slave among his ancestors, and no slave who has not had a king among his. – Helen Keller
To forget one’s ancestors is to be a brook without a source, a tree without a root. – Chinese Proverb
Some family trees have beautiful leaves, and some have just a bunch of nuts. Remember, it is the nuts that make the tree worth shaking. – Unknown
Most of our ancestors were not perfect ladies and gentlemen. The majority of them weren’t even mammals. – Robert Anton Wilson
The thing that interests me most about family history is the gap between the things we think we know about our families and the realities. – Jeremy Hardy
Why waste your money looking up your family tree? Just go into politics and your opponents will do it for you. – Mark Twain

Family Links
is produced in conjunction with Roy~Royes Family Links family tree and web site

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Roy~Royes Family Links has its roots in the marriage of Maurie Roy and May Royes in Cairns, Queensland, Australia, in 1940. The family tree has grown to almost 6000 people.

There is a FaceBook group associated with our family tree - Roy-Royes Family Links. This is designed to be a community forum - so join in! Share some stories!

Newsletters are available at http://royroyes.net/newsletters.php or scan this QR code and select More>Newsletters
Hogan pharmacies

Pharmacy runs in the Hogan family! And there are others involved in matters of health.

It started with Thomas Aloysius Hogan, an Irish pharmacist who went to South Africa, met, and in 1929 married, Nancy Russell, and they moved back to his native County Wexford in Ireland. He had been born in New Ross but established a pharmacy in the nearby seaside town of Tramore - where their seven children were born.

When he died his eldest son, Jim, took over the Tramore pharmacy.

His daughter Anne (married to Thomas Phelan) opened her own pharmacy in another part of Tramore.

Anne's son Conor opened a chain of eight pharmacies in Cork and Carrigaline (at one stage there were over twelve).

Anne's daughter Nuala is a qualified pharmaceutical assistant. Her son Brendan is a pharmaceutical rep. Her daughter Aine is a paramedic but now runs a café bar (“The Munster”) in Lourdes, France.

Thomas’s son Pat established a pharmacy in Galway - his daughter Laura is a qualified technician with the pharmacy - and more recently Pat (and Erin)’s daughter Jennie (now Lightbourne) established her pharmacy in Bermuda. And still in matters medical and health, their son Emmet is a doctor (recently qualified).

How do the Hogans fit in the Roy-Royes family trees? Nancy (Annie Teresa) Hogan is a cousin (once removed) of Maurie Roy. Her father, James Russell, sought to marry Annie Magee in Larne, County Antrim. The problem was that he came from staunch Presbyterian stock and she was Roman Catholic - and this in what became Northern Ireland almost twenty years later. So they eloped to South Africa and were married (1902) in the cathedral in Cape Town. Their children were brought up Catholic so when Thomas Hogan came along there was no such problem this time.

This month’s Origin of names feature (page 5) examines the origin of the name Hogan.
April 2016

Councillor Lenore (Gear) Wyatt was elected for a four year term as a new councillor on the Mareeba Shire Council (Queensland, Australia).

[H2 niece of May Royes]

Holly Healey (Brisbane, Queensland) turned 21 this month. She had two parties - one for family and one for friends.

There is no prize for guessing which one this photo was taken at! It was a dress-up party (many of the attendees are members of “CosPlay” who dress up as fiction characters) and Holly was Poison Ivy.

[G Granddaughter of Maurie & May]

March 2016

Jim Hogan celebrated his 85th birthday with family in Tramore, Ireland. (There’s a younger version of him on page 5 with his mum and brother Jack.)

[2C of Maurie Roy]

Emmett Hogan (son of Pat and Erin, Galway, Ireland and nephew of the above Jim) qualified as a medical doctor. He did his first degree in Alternative medicine in Manchester. He also went to China to study Acupuncture for a year. After practising for a few years he went back to study medicine in the American university in Nevis/St Kits. He left Ireland in May for the USA to do his hospital rotation.

[2C1R of Maurie Roy]

May 2016

“Bill” Grumley, now 98, at ANZAC Day celebrations in Malanda, Queensland, with son Bill as his escort. “Bill” was a Craftsman with 319 Light Aid Detachment in World War II and has many a story to tell about his time with them. We call him Bill but he is really Alexander Joseph. I use “Bill” to distinguish him from son Bill - who really is William!

[Brother-in-law of May Royes]

Rebecca Roy celebrated her 40th- with style - in Cairns, Queensland with her dad (Tom, second from left) and uncles and aunts - Peter, Anne, Louise and Peter’s wife Irene.

Rebecca is great niece of Maurie Roy

News & Notes

Many thanks to contributors Anne Phelan, Pat Hogan, Jennie Lightbourne, Carol Gear, Kay Grumley, Ellie Roy
Photo from the past

The humble home of Hugh and Mary (Russell) Wiley, with their youngest children Harriet and Thomas, at Rossville, 35 km (22 miles) by road south of Cooktown and 300 km (186 miles) by road north of Cairns, in tropical north Queensland. The family is believed to have migrated from Northern Ireland about 1913 and Samuel was born in 1915, so I assume the photo was taken about 1914 (unless Sam is safely asleep inside). In his 1913 electoral registration, Hugh describes himself as “fireman” (probably as in railway engines) though what he was doing in this remote area is not known. Mary died there in 1920.

Contributing to the family tree

Family trees are never just the work of one person. There is a network of people from various branches all contributing information to build up the story of the families. There are people with an eye to how best to deliver the information to others. So your contribution, no matter how small, becomes part of the bigger enterprise. Let’s note some helpful hints for making contributions.

Photos should be sent to the site email address. Normal photo size is usually 800x600 at 72 dpi, but if you don’t know how to manipulate your photos send them as they are and I will edit them. Tell us who owns the photograph, where and when it was taken, who is in it - for a group draw an outline of the figures with names pointing to the appropriate person.

Any data about a person should have a “source”. This might be a birth certificate or family anecdote, but it helps to be able to say where the information came from. You don’t have to send me the certificate, though that would be helpful, but if quoting a document, give its reference details (eg, QLD Registrar General, Birth certificate 27/1109).

If quoting an anecdote or story, tell us where you got it from and when (eg, as told to Jane Bloggs by her grandmother Mary Jones, 2005)

Be aware that for a genealogy site to work properly, certain standard conventions are used in respect of names, dates and places. For example,

- everyone is entered according to their birth name
- on our site, if we don’t know a married woman’s birth name, we put her married name in [square brackets];
- if you do mention a place that may not be well known, best to give me some clue as to where to look for it so that it displays on our maps!

If you are not sure about any of the above, send me what you have and I will get back to you with what else I need!

Read why using the Suggest form (http://royroyes.net/languages/English/_cust_spt_suggest.php) on a person’s or family’s page for proposing changes saves you a lot of typing and takes me straight to the person/family!

If you are a registered user, you can Edit the data about people in your branch. I will receive a message so that I can endorse/edit it.

Our Page 1 feature aims to highlight a person or family in the family tree. The idea is to share something that goes beyond the data and documents in the family tree records. If you or your family have an interest or obsession(!) that goes beyond your profiles in the family tree data, please get in touch.

We do not include precise dates for events for living people in our news items for privacy and security reasons - this newsletter is publicly available on our web site.

If you are a registered user of the web site with access to living people in your branch, you may look up that information there.
Murder, accident or suicide??

I was surprised to discover that I hadn’t shared this family story in Family Links. Fancy not telling you about the sensational story of the death of Charles Delauney Turner Bravo in 1876, just four months into his marriage to Florence Campbell, in Barham, London.

The family tree connection is that Charles was the son of Mary Hougham Royes, who married first (about 1844) Charles Augustus Turner (probable on the Isle of Jersey) and then (1854) Joseph Bravo (in Jamaica). Her brother Charles John Royes (her brother) was a close associate of brothers Joseph and Charles Bravo, all three of them being prominent businessmen in St Ann, Jamaica. The three children from the Turner-Royes marriage took the surname of their step-father, Joseph. The family moved to London about 1870 where Joseph managed the London end of the Bravo business interests.

Florence Campbell was born in Sydney where the Campbell family had significant business interests - her grandfather was a Director of the Bank of New South Wales. They moved to Buscot Park in Cambridgeshire, England by 1859. She married Alexander Ricardo but the marriage did not last - and he died in 1871. She had an affair with Dr James Gully, who is also involved in the Charles Bravo murder-or-accidental-death saga.

Charles and Florence married in December 1875. Charles died 21 April 1876 of antimony poisoning. Antimony is used in horse grooming. Florence was a heavy drinker and it seems Charles was slipping some antimony into her wine - it acted like an emetic and might encourage her to slow down on her drinking.

But Charles took some either accidentally or by design of another person. He took two or three days to die - in extreme pain. One of the doctors attending him was his cousin, Royes Bell. (Royes was born in Sydney but returned with the family to the UK when he was about 6. His brother was Colonel Mark Sever Bell whom we featured in Family Links 3 (October 2006).)

If it was murder there were four suspects: Florence (Charles had been insisting on taking over her assets), the housekeeper Mrs Cox (whom Charles wanted his wife to dismiss), a groomsman (whom Charles had dismissed) and Dr James Gully (because his affair with Florence may not have ended and who may have helped in the procurement of the antimony). The other possibility was that Charles had mistakenly taken the antimony for something else when treating a toothache.

There were two very public trials - the first returned an open verdict, the second determined that there had been murder but no murderer was identified.

Florence moved away to Swansea and died of alcoholic poisoning two years later.

The Charles Bravo case has been the subject of several books, an episode in a TV unsolved crimes program which is resurrected from time to time. A Wikipedia article lists several novels that have elements of, or refer to, this case (including Agatha Christie’s Ordeal by Innocence).

Two book I have found useful are:


The Wikipedia article can be found at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Bravo

Newspaper extracts can be found on our site at: http://royroyes.net/documents/bravo_royes.pdf.

Both Charles Bravo and Royes Bell are 1C2R of May Royes
Origin of names

A series looking at the origin of surnames in the family tree. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to “develop” often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

Hogan

Hogan appears in 119 surnames and no first names in our family tree.

The Irish version of the surname is Ó hOgáin, from a diminutive of óg, meaning “young”. The original Ogán from whom the family claim descent lived in the tenth century and was an uncle of Brian Ború, the High King who defeated the Vikings at Clontarf in 1014. Like Brian Ború, they were part of the Dáil gCais tribal grouping, whose original territory took in Clare and parts of Tipperary. The (O’) Hogans were centred on Ardcrony, near the modern town of Nenagh in north Tipperary, where their chief had his seat. From there, the surname spread far and wide, and is today one of the most common in Ireland, with particular concentrations close to the first homeland, in counties Clare, Tipperary and Limerick. In addition, significant numbers are to be found in Cork, where it is thought that the name may have had a separate origin, in the south-west of that county. Ó hOgáin is recorded as the name of one of the minor families of the Corca Laoidhe tribal grouping. The family are well represented in the placenames of their original homeland with two Ballyhogans in north Tipperary (parishes of Knigh and Burgesbeg) and one in south Galway (Abbeygormacan). There is also a Knockhogan in Clare (Doora), a Derryhogan in Tipperary (Twomileborris) and a Drumhogan in Galway (Abbeygormacan).

In 1890 there were 193 births of the name, making the surname 92nd most common in Ireland. In 1996 it was ranked 109th.

Our earliest known Hogan is James Hogan born about 1805 in Rathnure, County Wexford, Ireland. He was known as “The White Quaker” His mother was a Kelly but we do not know who his father was. His great grandson Thomas Áloysious Hogan married Annie Teresa “Nancy” Russell, hence the connection to Maurie Roy - she is his cousin once removed.

Logan

Logan appears in 15 surnames and 5 first names in our family tree.

Recorded as de Logan, O’ Logan, Logan, and Lagan, this famous Gaelic surname is confusingly both Scottish and Irish, and in both countries may also have a Norman origin!

It is generally considered in Ireland to derive from the Gaelic O’Leoghain, translating as ‘the son of the descendant of the Warrior’, and this is probably so with many nameholders. However there is also a claim that it is recorded as ‘de Logan’ in Normandy, even before the 1066 Invasion of England, and that these ‘de Logans’ accompanied Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, on his 1170 invasion of Ireland. To further add to the confusion there are several places in Scotland called Logan, and it is possible that some of these may have Norman ancestry.

Black’s ‘Surnames of Scotland’ gives the origination of the Clan Logan as from an area known as ‘The lands of Logan’ in Ayrshire. Thurgand de Logyn rendered homage to the Scottish Government in 1296, whilst in 1307 John de Logan was recorded as being ‘an enemy of the King of England’.

The Irish O’Logans were originally the Lords of Morgallion, in County Westmeath in circa 1300. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Robert Logan, which was dated 1204, a witness to the charter of Ingilbristoun, Scotland, during the reign of King William, known as ‘The Lion of Scotland’, 1165 - 1214.

Our earliest known Logan is Robert Logan (about whom we know nothing!), father of Samuel Logan (1865-1940). He is the great grandfather of Maurie Roy.


Research notes

The Irish are older than the Celts

Ten years ago, an Irish pub owner was clearing land for a driveway when his digging exposed an unusually large flat stone. The stone obscured a dark gap underneath. He grabbed a flashlight to peer in.

The remains of three humans, in fact, were found behind McCuaig’s Bar on Rathlin Island in County Antrim, Northern Ireland. And though police were called, it was not, as it turned out, a crime scene. Instead, what Currie had stumbled over was an ancient burial that, after a recent DNA analysis, challenges the traditional centuries-old account of Irish origins.

Geneticists from Trinity College Dublin and archaeologists from Queen’s University Belfast have sequenced the first genomes from ancient Irish humans. (Trinity College Dublin)

From as far back as the 16th century, historians taught that the Irish are the descendants of the Celts, an Iron Age people who originated in the middle of Europe and invaded Ireland somewhere between 1000 B.C. and 500 B.C.

That story has inspired innumerable references linking the Irish with Celtic culture. Irish songs are deemed “Celtic” music. Some nationalists embraced the Celtic distinction. And in Boston, arguably the most Irish city in the United States, the owners of the NBA franchise dress their players in green and call them the Celtics.

Yet the bones discovered behind McCuaig’s tell a different story of Irish origins, and it does not include the Celts.

“The DNA evidence based on those bones completely upends the traditional view,” said Barry Cunliffe, an emeritus professor of archaeology at Oxford who has written books on the origins of the people of Ireland.

DNA research indicates that the three skeletons found behind McCuaig’s are the ancestors of the modern Irish and they predate the Celts and their purported arrival by 1,000 years or more. The genetic roots of today’s Irish, in other words, existed in Ireland before the Celts arrived.

The most striking feature of the bones, according to the research published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science journal, is how much their DNA resembles that of contemporary Irish, Welsh and Scots. (By contrast, older bones found in Ireland were more like Mediterranean people, not the modern Irish.)

Radiocarbon dating shows that the bones discovered at McCuaig’s go back to about 2000 B.C. That makes them hundreds of years older than the oldest artifacts generally considered to be Celtic — relics unearthed from Celt homelands of continental Europe, most notably around Switzerland, Austria and Germany.

For a group of scholars who in recent years have alleged that the Celts, beginning from the middle of Europe, may never have reached Ireland, the arrival of the DNA evidence provides the biological certitude that the science has sometimes brought to criminal trials.

“With the genetic evidence, the old model is completely shot,” John Koch, a linguist at the Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies at the University of Wales.

The senior author of the DNA research paper, Dan Bradley of Trinity College Dublin, was reluctant to weigh in on the cultural implications, but he offered that the findings do challenge popular beliefs about Irish origins.

From The Washington Post 23 Mar 2016
As I prepare this newsletter there has been much attention to the Battle of the Somme 100 years ago and, in Australia, the Battle of Long Tan (Viet Nam) 50 years ago. So where we would have featured one particular family on the front page, in this issue we identify the family members who served in World War 1. There are 24 entries in the Roy-Royes family tree where we are aware of service in that war - there may be more. They are listed in the box on the right. Four were killed in action or died of illness during the war. Listed in the box on the left.

Four received awards for their exemplary service:

**Major Anthony Harley Mark Bell** (3rd Kings Own Hussars) was awarded the Military Cross (MC) and was mentioned in despatches.

**Lieutenant Colonel John Royes Guild** (1st Battalion The Gloucestershire Regiment) was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) and was mentioned in despatches.

**Chief Petty Officer Edward Cooper** (South African Navy) was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (DSM).

**CQMS Hugh Curran Selby** (Royal Irish Fusiliers) was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM) during the Battle of the Somme.

The two Bell brothers (Anthony and Robert) are sons of distinguished Colonel Mark Sever Bell VC CB ADC previously (Newsletter #3) featured as the first Australian-born recipient of the Victoria Cross awarded as a British Officer in 1874 in Africa.

### WW1 Honour Roll

- Bell, Anthony Harley Mark MC*
- †Bell, Robert de Hougham Mark*
- Bell, Roy Hagerston
- Bromley, Donald McDonald
- Clements, Houston
- Cooper, Edward DSM
- Girvan, James
- Guild, John Royes DSO
- †Healey, Leonard James
- Hogan, Daniel Ignatius
- Hogan, Patrick Joseph
- Humphreys, Albert Joseph
- †Huffam, Julius Valentine Blake
- Mapes, Fanny Ethel Victoria
- Moody, Thomas James
- Moody, William John Alexander
- Royes, George Hougham
- Royes, John George
- Royes, Sidney Frances
- Selby, Hugh Curran DCM
- †Selby, Joseph
- Slatyer, Raymond Walter
- Hayball, Harry
- Wiley, Hugh

In our ‘sister’ site hougham-huffam.org there are some 81 Hougham distant cousins who served in WW1 including Huffam, James Palmer VC

† Killed in action
* Mentioned in despatches

### In this issue

- WW1 military service: 1
- News & Notes: 2
- Web site obscure tip: 3
- Photo from the past: 3
- Looking back: 100 years: 4
- Origin of names: 5
- Research humour: 6
**July 2016**

**Brian and Helena (Hogan) Behrens** celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at The Omni Homestead Resort in Hot Springs, VA, USA with two of their children Sheena and Stuart and two of their grandchildren.

[Helen is 2C of Maurie Roy]

**Tom Cooper** died after a short illness, aged 80. He and Cynthia celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary five years ago with their family.

Tom is from the South African Russells descended from James and Anne (Magee) Russell. Back in newsletter 14 (June 2010) Tom shared a story "Captain Corelli Taken" about the capture of a rogue baboon that would invade homes and wreak havoc. [2C of Maurie Roy]

**August 2016**

"Bill" Grumley passed away at age 98 in Atherton Hospital and was buried in the Atherton General Cemetery - where his wife Edna (Royes) was buried in 1997. He regularly attended family gatherings in Mareeba and was intending to attend one shortly before his death.

He was born in Malanda, Queensland (on the Atherton Tablelands west of Cairns) and lived there his whole life apart from WW2 service in Indonesia.

He was a driver of just about anything and a skilled mechanic. He was a gentleman, always willing to meet up with people and to assist his fellow man.

There were eulogies from his son Bill, granddaughter Courtney and great-granddaughter Matisse - these are available on the website.

From son Bill's eulogy: "Simple in his love for his religion. Simple in his compassion for people, beast and nature. Simple in his love for his wife, "Ted". Simple in his joy and happiness that his children of three generations gave to him."

[Brother-in-law of May Royes]

**Agnes Mary (Royes) Weiss** died in Brisbane one month short of her 99th birthday. She had five children, two of whom predeceased her, and two grandchildren.

Tributes were offered by her youngest daughter Glynis Goodley and Glynis's husband Terry Goodley. (These are on the website.)

Agnes was born in Normanton, Queensland in what is known as the Gulf country. She was active with tennis in her early years and later lawn bowls.

She was married to Jim Weiss for over 67 years.

In her later years she was confined to William Moore Court at Sinnamon Village in Brisbane's south west. Daughters Laurel and Glynis and granddaughter Robyn were with her when she died peacefully at 1 a.m. on 27th August.

[Cousin of May Royes]

**September 2016**

Loraine Royes's father, **Herbert Bradford**, “a loving father and grandfather, loyal friend, talented architect, inventor and inspiration to many who knew and loved him”, died in his native Jamaica.

[Loraine is wife of Tim who is 3C1R of May Royes]
Web site obscure tip

There is a useful tool in the web site that is not obvious. Let's say you want to see a chart of a person's ancestors and their siblings at each generation. The "Ancestor" tab certainly shows a person's ancestors but does not show the siblings. The "descendant tracker" does.

This chart shows May Royes's siblings, her pedigree back to John Royes and the siblings (her aunts and uncles) at each generation.

To get it, you need to

1. Navigate to the ancestor's page you wish your chart to end at.
2. Click on the Descendants tab.
3. Click on the Text (or Text+) option.
4. Choose the number of Generations you need to see the descendant for whom you are going to create this chart. Eg. May's chart above has 6 generations.
5. Go to your target descendant and look for a tiny 3-box symbol that sits after their name.
6. Click on this symbol to show the ancestors of the selected descendant together with the aunts and uncles at each generation.

We do not include precise dates for events for living people in our news items for privacy and security reasons - this newsletter is publicly available on our web site.

If you are a registered user of the web site with access to living people in your branch, you may look up that information there.
### Looking back: 100 years

**Born**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Arnot, Iris</td>
<td>Fish Hoek, Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Welman, Dennis</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about 1916</td>
<td>Ellis, Rosalind Blanch</td>
<td>Queensland, Australia?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Algar, Vera</td>
<td>Northern Ireland?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Girvan, Irene</td>
<td>Larne, Antrim, Northern Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Robinson, Evelyn</td>
<td>Larne, Antrim, Northern Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about 1916</td>
<td>Hollamby, Dorothy Royes</td>
<td>Queensland, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Russell, Rosaleen</td>
<td>Simons Town, Western Cape, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Luther, Ralph Godfrey</td>
<td>St Leonards, Sydney, NSW, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Jan 1916</td>
<td>Royes, Eleanor May</td>
<td>Mareeba, QLD, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 May 1916</td>
<td>Royes, Cyril George</td>
<td>Townsville, QLD, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Jun 1916</td>
<td>Young, Becky</td>
<td>Ireland?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Jun 1916</td>
<td>Gober, Williard</td>
<td>Como, Texas, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Jul 1916</td>
<td>Royes, Harold William</td>
<td>Emu Park, QLD, Australia</td>
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<td>20 Jul 1916</td>
<td>Royes, James Liege</td>
<td>St Ann, Jamaica</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Dep 1916</td>
<td>Luther, Eric Leslie</td>
<td>Oberon, NSW, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Oct 1916</td>
<td>Hogan, James</td>
<td>Ballymena, Antrim, Northern Ireland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Died**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>after 1915</td>
<td>Page Cross, Phyllis Elizabeth</td>
<td>Queensland, Australia?</td>
<td>23 May 1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about 1916</td>
<td>Macauley Girvan, Lily</td>
<td>Sydney, NSW, Australia</td>
<td>abt 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Roy, Maria</td>
<td>Belfast, Northern Ireland</td>
<td>26 Aug 1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Jan 1916</td>
<td>Smail Cowan, Isabella</td>
<td>South Grafton, NSW, Australia</td>
<td>25 Dec 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Mar 1916</td>
<td>Eldridge, Peter</td>
<td>Toowoomba, QLD, Australia</td>
<td>1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Mar 1916</td>
<td>Hurley Greene, Muriel Millicent</td>
<td>Denver, Colorado, USA</td>
<td>30 Apr 1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Aug 1916</td>
<td>Kerr, Robert</td>
<td>Sydney, NSW, Australia</td>
<td>23 Apr 1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*3 Sep 1916</td>
<td>Bell, Robert de Hougham Mark</td>
<td>Somme, France</td>
<td>16 Nov 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*15 Sep 1916</td>
<td>Healey, Leonard James</td>
<td>Somme, France</td>
<td>21 Sep 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Nov 1916</td>
<td>Hougham, Charlotte Hawkes</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>20 Mar 1851</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Killed in Action, World War I

**Married**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Jan 1916</td>
<td>Queensland, Australia</td>
<td>Royes, Ivy Williams Hougham, Neddrie, Arthir James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Apr 1916</td>
<td>Mareeba, QLD, Australia</td>
<td>Moody, Barbara, Dawson, Robert Roland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Jul 1916</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, Utah, USA</td>
<td>Hurley, Mary Alice, Greene, Raymond Allen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

World War I is in its third year - 1 July-18 Nov: Battle of the Somme - 1,000,000+ soldiers wounded or killed
Food is rationed in Germany
Gustav Holst composed *The Planets*, Opus 32
George V was King of the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth
In the United Kingdom, H.H. Asquith was Prime Minister, population was 39,294,700 (London 17,300,000)
In Ireland, April 24–30 the Easter Rising leads to the 1922 independence from the UK (Dublin 350,000)
In Australia, Billy Hughes was Prime Minister - population was 5 million (Queensland 685,000, Cairns 8,500)
but on 13 Nov Billy Hughes is expelled from the Australian Labor Party over his support for conscription
In Jamaica, population 895,000, governor Sir William Henry Manning
In South Africa, Louis Botha was Prime Minister, official population 6,500,000
In New Zealand, population was 1,149,200, William Massey was Prime Minister
Origin of names

A series looking at the origin of surnames in the family tree. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to “develop” often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

Hougham/Huffam

Hougham/Huffam appears 136 times as a surname - the third most common surname. It also occurs 47 times in first names. There are something like 21 spelling variations for Hougham.

The name comes from early English and is a locational name from Hougham, Kent, probably so named from an unattested Old English personal name, Huhha, or possibly hoh ‘spur of a hill’ (literally ‘heel’) + ham ‘homestead’. There is also a place called Hougham in Lincolnshire.

The earliest Hougham in our family tree is Robert (c1160-bef1230) who was born d’Avranches but changed to de Hougham when he became Lord of Hougham and so owned Hougham manor. He is a descendant of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, as is William the Conqueror. He is listed among the Knights with King Richard 1 at the siege of Acre on crusades in 1191. Robert is May Royes’s 21G grandfather.

Girvan

Girvan occurs 95 times in the family tree - the fifth most common surname. There are 13 Girvans in Australia in our family tree.

Recorded as Girvan, Girvin, and perhaps Girvane although this is believed to be extinct, this is a quite rare Scottish surname. It is locational, which in itself is unusual, as the majority of both Scottish and Irish surname are patronymic, and originates from the town and parish of Girvan in the county of Ayrshire. Locational surnames by their nature are usually “from” names. That is to say names given to people after they had left their original homes to move elsewhere. It was and to some extent it still remains, that one of the easiest ways to identify a stranger was to call him, or sometimes her, by the name of the place from whence they came. Spelling over the centuries being at best indifferent and local dialects very thick, often lead to the development of variant forms of the surname. It may be that in Scotland in ancient times few people did move, which may account for the relative rarity of such names, although it is also true to say that locational names were also more popular where there was an English influence. In this case early examples of the surname recordings include: Sir William Girvan who was a witness to various charters concerning the government of Scotland in circa 1530, whilst one Andrew Girvane was a tailor in the town of Irvine at the same time.

The earliest Girvan in our family tree is David, born in the late 16th century in Scotland and who migrated to Ireland (1606). Their connection to the family tree is via his descendant David Girvan (1834-93) who married Mary Clements (1834-1913). Mary is the great great aunt of Maurie Roy.


I maintain trees similar to Roy~Royes on ancestry.com and findmypast.com. Such sites are useful for finding links between people in one’s tree and the millions of records on these sites. These include official records of births, deaths and marriages, census returns, electoral records, probate records, military and other service records and other people’s research. This last mentioned can include photographs, copies of documents, first hand accounts. A rich source!
Research humour

Definitely not an urban myth, promises Lawrence Maher of Waverton, before telling of the 95-year-old retired priest from Newcastle who was due to have his driver’s licence renewed. A concerned Roads and Traffic Authority employee insisted that when he came in for his test he would have to bring along a younger person with a current licence “in case there was a problem”. So he did, and took great delight in pointing out to counter staff that the “younger one” was his 94-year-old golfing buddy. Yes, he passed.

Sydney Morning Herald’s Column 8
22 March 2004

I found my Aunt “Johnnie” in the census in South Georgia in the 1920s. She is listed as Johnnie Analyzer Gay.

This one had me stumped until I asked my 94-year-old great-aunt Esther BLIZZARD about it. She said her name was Johnnie Anna Eliza. But with the south Georgia accent and the habit of replacing the trailing letter “a” with an “er” sound, it was spoken as one word -- “analyzer.”

From The Washington Post 23 Mar 2016

Report Card - two reactions

“Definitely not an urban myth, promises Lawrence Maher of Waverton, before telling of the 95-year-old retired priest from Newcastle who was due to have his driver’s licence renewed. A concerned Roads and Traffic Authority employee insisted that when he came in for his test he would have to bring along a younger person with a current licence “in case there was a problem”. So he did, and took great delight in pointing out to counter staff that the “younger one” was his 94-year-old golfing buddy. Yes, he passed.”

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From The Washington Post 23 Mar 2016

Report Card - two reactions

“This would be a good time to talk about heredity.”

“I’m trying to prove we’re not related to the kids.”

From The Washington Post 23 Mar 2016
The Tyssen connection

Solomon Royes named his first son by his second wife Samuel Tyssen Royes. Born 27 November 1804 in London, Sam found his way to Sydney in 1829 on the ship Terah. In October 1829, he was charged with stealing from his employer in what would seem to be a case of poor record keeping by him or his employer or both. He received a three month sentence. And that is the last we know of him - unless he is the Samuel Royes buried in London on 9 June 1876. However, the point of this article is about this use of the name Tyssen.

You will also find at least one person with the Tyssen surname who has Hougham as a second name - William Hougham Tyssen born 30 January 1817. I have emphasised and colour-coded these three surnames in the hope that you will be less confused!

Solomon Royes included Hougham in the names of seven of his 16 children from both wives. So there is a clear connection between the Royes, Houghams and Tyssens.

Solomon Hougham (1746-1818) was Solomon Royes' benefactor, possibly his adoptive father since the latter's father apparently died when he was young.

In his will (1818) available on the web site Solomon Hougham bequeathes to numerous people but our interest lies in the following:

- £100 [about £4,200 today] per annum to his sister Sarah Royes
- £100 to Mary Royes [presumably his niece and Solomon Royes' second wife]
- £100 to Samuel Tyssen [the younger] and his wife Sophia
- 20 guineas to Solomon [Hougham] Royes junior
- 20 guineas to Solomon Royes jr's sister Lydia [Royes] Sanigar

16th century, subsequently owned by the Rowe family before being purchased by Francis.

Four generations of Tyssens (all named Francis) owned Shacklewell Manor until Francis (1717-1781) let the house and subsequently demolished it.

His son was Samuel (c1755-1800) - a contemporary of Solomon Royes.

Was he named Samuel Tyssen Royes (1804-?) after the elder Samuel Tyssen or the younger (who is a beneficiary in Solomon's will)? The younger Samuel was born in Felix Hall, Essex, and was the father of William Hougham Tyssen (1817-1845) - contemporary with Edward Hougham Royes (b.1816) and Emily Royes (b.1817) who migrated to Australia in the late 1830s with sister Maria. 

The earliest Tyssen in our data was born in the Netherlands in the latter part of the 17th century - Francis. His grandson Francis (c1630-1699) was born in the Netherlands but is in London by at least 1666. He was the first Tyssen to own Shacklewell Manor in Hackney, first built in the early 16th century.

Six generations of Tyssens (all named Francis) owned Shacklewell Manor until Francis (1717-1781) let the house and subsequently demolished it.

The younger Samuel was born in Felix Hall, Essex, and was the father of William Hougham Tyssen (1817-1845) - contemporary with Edward Hougham Royes (b.1816) and Emily Royes (b.1817) who migrated to Australia in the late 1830s with sister Maria.

Samuel Tyssen 1755-1800

In this issue

The Tyssen connection 1
News & Notes 2
Photo from the past 3
Convict crimes 4
Origin of names 5
Research notes 6
In our last issue we reported the death of Alexander Joseph - known as Bill Grumley, just short of his 99th birthday, and included excerpts from tributes offered at his funeral (which are available on the web site).

Well, they had a 99th birthday party for him anyway, celebrating his life and contribution to their lives! Wish I had been there!

[Bill is brother-in-law of May Royes]

In Australia, we have followed the Sydney to Hobart Yacht Race starting on Boxing Day. And every November since 1986 the Atlantic Rally for Cruisers has set sail from Las Palmas, bound 2,700 nautical miles westward across the Atlantic to the Caribbean.

Conor Phelan, his wife Denise and 16 yr old daughter Laura, with three other crew members on board Endeavour were one of the 2016 entries. We hope to tell you more about that in our next newsletter.

[Conor is 2C1R of Maurie Roy]

Stacey Jane Vohland married Brenden Beattie on the 10th December at St Stephen’s Chapel, Mareeba, QLD, Australia. Stacey is granddaughter of Joy (Weatherburn) and Bill Bowater, daughter of Judy (Bowater) and Graeme Vohland.

[Stacey is 2G niece of May Royes]

Ursula (Royes) Jamieson reports that her eldest sister Monica and three of her children and spouses and eight grandchildren, joined Ursula and her husband and three children, for Christmas in Canberra. “We had a wonderful four days together with a yard full of campervans to accommodate us all.”

[Ursula and Monica are 2C1R of May Royes]

Andrew and Caitlin Roy took their six children aged 23 to 11 from sub-tropical Brisbane to a wintry Japan for three weeks. It was the first time most of them had seen snow let alone play in it!

[Andrew is a grandson of Maurie Roy]

Gillian Royes has recently retired from the University of the Virgin Islands. [See “The Glory Days” blog on http://www.gillianroyes.com/blog/ ] She wrote a film script for a murder mystery called Preciosa. It’s just been shot in St. Croix and the screening was 14 January. She is planning to turn some of her novels - which you have read about in previous newsletters - into film and/or TV, starting in 2017!

[Gillian is 3C1R of May Royes]

We do not include precise dates for events for living people in our news items for privacy and security reasons - this newsletter is publicly available on our web site.

If you are a registered user of the web site with access to living people in your branch, you may look up that information there.

Thank you contributors Glenda Pollard, Gillian Royes, Anne Phelan, Conor Phelan, Ursula Jamieson, Andy Roy - and Facebook
Arthur Hougham Royes (1891-1963) (1C1R of May Royes) is front row, second from right.

His father, George Hougham Royes (1846-1934) and uncle Charles Mordaunt Royes (1851-1919) and families moved from Rockhampton to Ravenswood in the late 1870s and subsequently dispersed throughout North Queensland.

Most of George’s children (of which there were twelve) settled in North Queensland between Rockhampton and Townsville.

Charles had concentrated less on gold mining and more on providing the gold miners with supplies via bullocky wagons, a strategy he repeated when he moved to the Georgetown area further north. He subsequently moved to Mareeba. He also had twelve children and most of them settled in the Mareeba area. (This explains how Mareeba has the highest number of births in our family tree!)
Convict crimes

With 20% of Australians descended from convicts, convict ancestry is for many a badge of honour. But just how criminal were these criminals?

While it’s difficult to generalise, given that a 160,000 convicts were transported to Australia in total, certain offences appeared more frequently than others among our convict forebears. Here are ten common crimes that resulted in transportation.

1. **Petty theft:** By far the most common crime that led to transportation was petty theft or larceny. Historians estimate that roughly a third to three-fifths of the male convict population came under the category of ‘other larcenies’. A broad category, larceny could include pickpocketing, receiving stolen goods, cutting false coins, stealing clothes from washing lines, and more. It was particularly common amongst urban convicts.

2. **Burglary or housebreaking:** Burglary or housebreaking was considered a more serious form of theft because of the level of premeditation involved. Another common crime amongst male convicts in particular, stealing from a dwelling (as it was sometimes known) carried the death penalty.

3. **Highway robbery:** More serious still was highway robbery. Though commonly romanticised as a gentlemanly crime, highway robbers often employed violence. It was essentially a form of armed robbery occurring on public roads, similar to the later Australian phenomenon of bushranging.

4. **Stealing clothing:** The crime of stealing clothes, along with jewellery, fabrics, and other household items, was particularly common among female convicts, especially those who worked as domestic servants or prostitutes.

5. **Stealing animals:** Stealing animals like sheep and cows was most common among convicts from Ireland and, unsurprisingly, rural areas. In Ireland, this crime was often associated with major upheavals such as the potato famine. Remarkably, stealing a sheep carried the death penalty.

6. **Military offences:** Military and civil officers were used as guards and security forces during the early colonial period – but many former military men were also amongst the convicts’ ranks. Soldiers could be transported for desertion, insubordination and mutiny.

7. **Prostitution:** Early convict women were unfairly labelled as ‘damned whores’. It’s estimated that roughly 20% of female convicts in total were prostitutes (and only 13% of Irish female convicts). The exact number is difficult to determine, as the term was widely applied to women who were in de facto (or ‘co-habitating’) relationships.

8. **Crimes of deception:** Historian James Jupp compares the colonial-era offences of forgery and embezzlement to the equivalent of today’s white-collar crimes. The convicts who committed such crimes tended to be more educated and skilled than the average working convict, and often found work in the colonial civil service.

9. **Political protest:** At roughly 4,000 in total, political protestors make up a small, yet important, category among the convict population. These included not only Irish nationalists, Fenians and insurrectionists but also French Canadian nationalists, First Scottish Martyrs, Yorkshire rebels, early trade unionists, the Tolpuddle Martyrs, Chartists, Luddites, Swing Rioters and people who engaged in activities like rural riots, machine-breaking and cattle-maiming.

10. **Assault:** The number of convicts transported for crimes of violence was fewer than 5%. This scarcity also likely had practical considerations, given the confined spaces on board convict voyages, not to mention the small population of the fledgling colony beyond!
Origin of names

A series looking at the origin of surnames in the family tree. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to “develop” often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

Clements

Clements appears 38 times as a surname - the 13th most common surname. There are 603 people in our Clements branch, descendants of James and Mary Clements born in the mid 18th century.

Clements may have its origins in Anglo-Saxon times and is also of French origin, introduced to England via the Normans after 1066. Its origins are Latin and means “merciful”.

It probably means son of Clemens (Latin) and because of its long history has many spelling variations - including Clement, Clements, Clemens, Clemerson and Climer. It occurs as both last name and first name.

Clements is most common (based on the ratio of Clements surnames in the population) in Northern Ireland, Wales, England, Australia, Scotland, the United States and Canada. (see http://forebears.io/surnames/clements)

The earliest Clements in our family tree is James, born about the early 18th century. He is Maurie Roy’s G5 grandfather because James’s great grandson Houston married Agnes Gamble [in the photo below], whose daughter Elizabeth Gamble Clements married Samuel Logan. Their daughter Agnes married Samuel Russell Roy.

Houston Clements’s sister Mary married David Girvan and this is the link between the Roys and Girvans in our family tree data.


Wiley

Wiley occurs 32 times in the family tree - the 17th most common surname. There are 111 people in our Wiley branch, descendants of Ezekiel and Jane Wiley born in the early 19th century.

There are many ways to spell this surname. The word comes to us from Old Norse spoken in Britton and Scotland in the 9th and 10th centuries A.D. and was used to describe the little red dog-like animal known today as the fox. In the 10th and 11th centuries the word is found in Middle English and again used to describe the fox. In the 13th century the word “wile” or “wyle” means “crafty or sly, like a fox”. There is no doubt that the word meant a fox or to be like a fox.

The first time it appears as a surname is in 1355 Scotland when Donald Wyle of Dalswinton registered his lands in Nithsdale, on the River Nith. On August 4, 1376 the same Donald was granted Ensigns Amorial at Dumfries Abbey as “DONALD OF DALSWINTON - WYLIE OF THAT ILK”. The principle charge of Donald’s Arms was a fox and all Arms granted since to Wylies in Scotland have borne either a walking or running fox.

The Wylies spread throughout England and Ireland for the next 200 years and then began their incredible journey to the new worlds.

Many of the Wylies in England used the spelling Wyllie and Wyley, while the Irish Wylies preferred Wiley. It is important to note that names were spelled differently every time a marriage, will or deed was recorded. Sometimes the families changed their names just to “fit in”.

Alan Wiley http://www.wileygenealogy.com/articles/

The connection with the Roy family is because both the Roys and the Wileys married Russells. Jane Russell married Thomas Roy in 1886 and her sister Mary Russell married Hugh Wiley in 1890. Mary is a great aunt of Maurie Roy.


I maintain trees similar to Roy-Royes on ancestry.com and findmypast.com. Such sites are useful for finding links between people in one’s tree and the millions of records on these sites. These include official records of births, deaths and marriages, census returns, electoral records, probate records, military and other service records and other people’s research. This last mentioned can include photographs, copies of documents, first hand accounts. A rich source!
Research notes

Archaeologists study earliest recorded human burial site in Ireland

-- ScienceDaily

A rare and intimate glimpse of the complex funerary rituals taking place on the banks of the River Shannon at Hermitage, County Limerick, over 9,000 years ago.

The team, led by Dr Aimée Little from the Department of Archaeology at the University of York, analysed cremated remains dating from 7530-7320 BC — the earliest recorded human burial and grave assemblage.

Unusually for such an early burial, the person’s body had been cremated and then buried, rather than a more simple form of inhumation.

Polished adze

The site also featured evidence for a grave-marker; a post which would have marked the spot at which the cremated remains were buried long after the event itself. A highly polished stone adze interred with the remains, thought to represent the earliest known completely polished adze or axe in Europe, was revealed to have been commissioned for burial at the site. Microscopic analysis of the adze’s surface demonstrated a short duration of use, indicating its purpose was for funerary rites.

Funerary rites

It was then intentionally blunted, probably as part of the funerary rites, which the researchers have suggested may have been a ritual act symbolising the death of the individual.

The findings mark Hermitage out as an exceptionally important site for the Early Prehistory of North West Europe.

Dr Little said: “Through technological and microscopic analysis of the polished adze it has been possible to reconstruct the biography of this remarkable grave offering.

“The special treatment of this adze gives us a rare and intimate glimpse of the complex funerary rituals that were taking place graveside on the banks of the River Shannon over 9,000 years ago.”

Unprecedented

Dr Ben Elliott added: “The adze is exceptional as we traditionally associate this polished axes and adzes like this with the arrival of agriculture in Europe, around 3000 years later.

“Although polished axes and adzes are known from pre-agricultural sites in Ireland and other parts of Europe, to find such a well-made, highly polished and securely dated example is unprecedented for this period of prehistory.”

Materials provided by University of York

Branches in the family tree have been re-defined to allow for specific family groupings. Two obvious ones are “South African Russells” and “Jamaican Royes”. But another technique is to base a branch on a child of two people so that both mum’s and dad’s ancestors are part of that family branch. Examples are Roy-Manning, Claxton-Harris, and Healey-Roy.

Branches are used not just to group people but to protect privacy. Registered users are assigned to a branch and they can access living people only in their branch.
Last issue you read a brief news item about the 2016 trans Atlantic rally for cruisers, and entrants Conor and Denise Phelan, their daughter Laura (who hates boats and sailing!) and three other crew members, Anais, Mairéad and Dermot... [Conor is a 2C1R of Maurie Roy]

They maintained a blog of their efforts and this forms the basis of this story.

**Sunday 6 Nov:** After a flurry of activity they set out from Las Palmas for the 800 miles/1480 km to Cape Verde. Las Palmas in the Canary Islands off northwestern Africa. They developed a watch system of two hours on ten hours off for relaxing, cooking, reading, sleeping and even, occasionally, swimming in the Atlantic when conditions allowed.

Flying fish occasionally went into harakiri mode - cockpit and decks littered with whole fish and bits of fish.

At one point they switched to starboard tack - with everything tilted in the opposite direction. If the loo door isn't properly closed and locked there was a risk that you might pitch out of the door head first with your knickers around your ankles!

They arrived in Cape Verde off the northwest coast of Africa on **Saturday 12** following a rollercoaster ride in 23 kts of wind and mega-swell. They tied up and then fell into their bunks for an hour or so before heading into town for breakfast. There was much boat preparation for the long journey across the Atlantic.

**Wednesday 16 Nov:** Supposed to be leaving but delayed by engine problems! They were able to get away for the 2100 miles/3900 km trip to St Lucia some 23hrs 25mins after the rest of the fleet.

Their first goal was to hunt down the “back markers” of the main fleet - fortunately they had started in much better conditions than the main fleet had. When on deck it was necessary to wear lifejackets and to clip themselves on to the boat if alone at night. (A line was run up each side of the boat.)

Dermot was the fisherman and had a line attached to a bungee cord trailing behind the boat. He caught a tuna, got it on board, subdued it with vodka poured into its gills - 20 tuna steaks! Not all the crew were fish lovers but there wasn’t much else to catch! Nearly a fortnight later, he would land a dorado (dolphinfish).

Saturday saw the loo with a fatal blockage which was fixed the next day. Twelve days without a loo was not worth thinking about.

Meanwhile the weather gods had decided to have a hissy fit - like, 20+ knot winds. Was it better to wear togs and take your gel with you when on watch? But they were cheered by the fact that they had caught up with the fleet back markers.

Monday 21. Flat seas and 10 knot winds! The spinnaker is up and the rails were like a Chinese laundry, trying to get sodden clothes dry. That night they ploughed through a monsoon.

**Wednesday 23.** Now 800 miles/1290 kms from the nearest land! A great day for taking a swim in the Atlantic! Dermot produced some soap and they all had a wash!

**Saturday 26.** Aft er a week of rolling around on a downwind course, the wind did an abrupt 180 degree shift, so they were now sailing upwind at about 6 knots. But in spite of the gold-plated sailing conditions, they decided another swim was in order - at position 14 54.83N, 46 04.63W!

**Wednesday 30.** Quote from the blog: “Everyone seems to be contracting verbal diarrhoea now that we’re nearing land!”

**Friday 2 December.** Excitement high. Spinnaker up. Doing 7 knots with 85 miles/137 km to go! Arrived at Saint Lucia in the eastern Caribbean at 20:14:04 local time!

Mairéad made the final entry in the blog: “It’s been a fantastic experience, and thanks to Denise and Conor for making it happen.”

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News & Notes

February 2017

Caught up with Ellie Roy and Phil Wheatley (London and Northern Ireland) when they were in Sydney. They also included trips to Uluru and Tasmania.

[Ellie is 2C1R of Maurie Roy]

March 2017

Jennifer Anne (Cooper) Lessing (1940-2017). Sheena Behrens (1C1R) wrote: “A very very special lady who will be missed deeply - an amazing and courageous lady with such spirit and love of life. She brought a smile to all who knew her, old and young, strangers and family. She touched so many lives, may she rest in peace.”

[Jennifer is 2C of Maurie Roy]

Harpo Ernest Nester LeCouteur born to George and Lil (Tulloch). A great grandson for Bev Cameron.

[Bev is a daugher-in-law of Maurie Roy]

May 2017

Beryl (Roy) Elias 1921-2017, died in Albury, NSW, Australia. Mother of Dennice and John, with five surviving grandchildren and three great grandchildren. She was still living in her own home of about 70 years. The photo was taken the last time all the siblings except Tom were together for Maurie’s 80th birthday.

Owen and Annabel (Hogan) welcome daughter Sophie Eloise Threadgold, brother for Kealan. Born in Perth, WA, Australia

[A family from West Yorkshire is believed to be the first in Britain to have six generations alive at the same time.

The Hanson family from Bradford has 44 living members ranging from the oldest, aged 103, to the most recent arrival, born on Christmas Day 2016. Baby Finley is the great-great-great-grandson of the matriarch of the tribe, Hilda Hanson, known affectionately as "little gran".

In a London, England cemetery:

Ann Mann
Here lies Ann Mann,
Who lived an old maid
But died an old Mann.
Dec. 8, 1767

In the Boot Hill Cemetery in Tombstone, Arizona:

Here lies Lester Moore
Four slugs from a .44
No Les No More.

In a London, England cemetery:

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Here lies Ann Mann,
Who lived an old maid
But died an old Mann.
Dec. 8, 1767

In the Boot Hill Cemetery in Tombstone, Arizona:

Here lies Lester Moore
Four slugs from a .44
No Les No More.

Our Page 1 feature usually aims to highlight a person or family in the family tree. The idea is to share something that goes beyond the data and documents in the family tree records.

Precise dates for events for living people in our news items are not published here for privacy and security reasons - this newsletter is publicly available on our web site.

If you are a registered user of the web site with access to living people in your branch, you may look up that information there. Living people are distinguished by this colour.

If you or your family have a story, interest or obsession(!), please get in touch.

ABBREVIATIONS for relationships used in this newsletter (and the web site):

- 2C1R = 2nd cousin once removed, 1C3R = (first) cousin three times removed, etc.
- 3G ... = great great great ... [but 2G grandparent rather than 3G parent]

To aid in recognizing family links, a person’s relationship to Maurie Roy or May Royes is noted.
Photos from the past

Charles John Royes (1813-1877) migrated from London to Jamaica and lived in ‘Seville’ in the province of St Ann. He was Custos (principal Justice of the Peace) for 22 years, representative in the House of Assembly and a member of the Legislative Council. The photo was presumably taken in the 1870s. In our family tree there are 79 known descendants (with spouses). He was a close associate of Joseph Bravo who subsequently married Charles’s youngest sister, Mary Hougham Royes (1824-1877). Charles had a son also known as Charles John Royes (c1832-1905). His son was John Cover Royes (1874-1949) - his mother (Louisa Cover) was from another well known Jamaican family.

His son (Charles senior’s great grandson) was Charles John Fitzalen Royes (1906-1988), pictured here with his wife Marjorie and three children.

He was born in 8 Woolwich Road, Antrim - in Kingston, Jamaica. This house was so named by the Smith family who had migrated from Antrim in Northern Ireland. Charles’s mother was Evelyn Smith (1873-1950).

Web Site Notes

The “News from the last 12 months” in the right-hand column of the front page of the website is meant to scroll automatically. But some browsers don’t do that so I have added a scroll bar that allows those without the automatic scrolling to do so manually.

I have been working on the web site being more mobile-friendly. The challenge has been to have three columns on a web page appear as one continuous column on a mobile phone. The front page already does this so I was able to identify the necessary coding that is already built in to the site - without trying - probably unsuccessfully! - to construct my own.

Reports
Did you know that the web site has 90 reports created from the data in the tree. “Reports” is listed under the Info tab. For example,

- Zodiac signs and frequency
- People living in selected years from 1000 to 2000
- “Tree tops” - the earliest known person in a family line
- Several military service reports
- Most “popular” birth, death and wedding days
- Places and life events - Mareeba tops the births with 115

Create your own report
You can use the Search People (under Find tab) to create some of your own reports. For example, if you wanted to see how many people were born in your city, select tree “Roy-Royes”, under Birth Place use “contains” and then type the city name. Using contains means that you will include all suburbs in that city.
Origin of names

A series looking at the origin of surnames in the family tree. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to "develop" often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

Weatherburn

Weatherburn appears 59 times as a surname - the 7th most common surname in our data. There are 244 people in our Weatherburn branch, descendants of Henry Weatherburn 1715-1782. However, Glenda (Weatherburn) Pollard maintains a much more extensive family tree on myheritage.com.

Recorded as Weatherburn, Weatherbourne, Wetherburn, Weddeburn, and more usually Wedderburn, this is a very interesting Scottish locational (that is, not clan or patronymic) surname. It originates from an estate known originally as 'The lands of Wedderburn,' near the town of Duns, in the county of Berwickshire, Scotland. Berwickshire is in the area known to history as the Border Country. This was a region which for a thousand and more years after the end of the Roman occupation of England, was a 'no mans land' between the two countries, and where the rule of law hardly prevailed. The place name appears to translate as 'sheep stream' from the pre 7th century English words weder-burna. What we do know is that the name holders were generally to be found in the counties of Forfar, Linlithgow and Perth.

The earliest Weatherburn in our data is Henry Weatherburn (c1715-1782) who married Agnes Anne Tindall in Belford, Northumberland, England. He is the 4G grandfather of Bill Weatherburn (1907-1959) who married Ruth "Bunny" Royes (1913-1979) in Mareeba, QLD, Australia - photo appears below. 

Bailey

Bailey occurs 77 times in the family tree - the 5th most common surname in our data. The family has links in two branches - Crossley and Cameron. It is a very early name in Australian history.

This most interesting surname has three distinct origins.

Firstly it can be an occupational name for a steward or official from the Old French "baillis" or "bailiff", and middle English "bail(l)"). The word survives in Scotland as "bailie", the title of a municipal magistrate, but in England has developed into "bailiff", an officer of the court.

The second source is topographical, denoting one who lived by the outermost wall of a castle or fortified town from the middle English "bail(l)y" as can be seen in the case of the Old Bailey in London which was part of the early medieval walls.

Thirdly, the surname can be locational, from "Bailey", in Lancashire which means "berry wood".

The connection with the Royes family comes through Thomas Mordaunt Royes' marriage to Ellen Caroline Crossley in 1898 in Rockhampton, QLD, Australia. Her grandmother was Anne Bailey (1821-1864), daughter of William Henry Bailey and Margaret Bradly Jones. The Baileys and Bradleys are early Australian pioneers in the St Alban's area north-west of Sydney. William Bailey (c1756-1826) was a convict and arrived in Sydney in 1791. William Henry Bailey (1798-1865) is his son and he and Margaret (1804-1840) had nine children.

Ellen Crossley is an aunt of May Royes.


As it happens, there is another link to the Baileys in our tree. Beverley Cameron (wife of Bruce Roy) is 3G niece of Anne Preston (1833-1915) and William John Bailey (1829-1879), son of William and Margaret Bailey.


I maintain trees similar to Roy~Royes on ancestry.com and findmypast.com. Such sites are useful for finding links between people in one's tree and the millions of records on these sites. These include official records of births, deaths and marriages, census returns, electoral records, probate records, military and other service records and other people's research. This last mentioned can include photographs, copies of documents, first hand accounts. A rich source!
James, John and Thomas Roy were born in the north of Ireland in the second half of the 19th century. Thomas was the father of Sam Roy who emigrated to Australia in 1923, grandfather of Maurie Roy and great grandfather of Bruce who so ably runs the Roy-Royes website. James and John were Thomas's older brothers, and John is my great grandfather, hence my interest in this story.

My father told me many years ago that his grandfather John had lost his leg in a railway accident and as a result was promoted to Station Master at Londonderry. I had always taken this as a piece of family lore that probably had been embroidered over the years – my father was a great spinner of yarns! About a year ago however while browsing the Ulster newspaper archive I came across a headline that caught my attention: “Accident on the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway”. Sure enough it was the account of the accident in which my great grandfather's leg had been badly injured and was broadly in line with my father's account. Interest sparked, I trawled through the newspaper archive as new editions were added over the months and this is the story I uncovered.

James (b1850), John (b1854) and Thomas (b1864) all worked on the railways and their father was also a Station Master. The rail network was in its infancy and in those early days it was a hazardous and risky business. Regulation to improve safety was slow in coming and usually enacted as a consequence of accidents, such as the notorious Armagh disaster in 1889 in which many people lost their lives. So James, John and Thomas were working in a cutting edge industry but one in which they were exposed to many risks.

From the newspaper archive it seems that James was the brother who fared best. In 1895 he was selected to be the driver of a new, impressive and state of the art locomotive named the Jubilee. It was capable of traveling at 70 miles per hour pulling 15 carriages and its wheels were 7 feet in diameter. It traveled between Belfast and Londonderry and connected with the mail service from Larne to Stranraer, so it was a very important development in the transport network in the north of Ireland, which at that time was a thriving industrial place. The newspaper article notes that James Roy had been selected to drive it as "a trusted railway official, not the oldest but one of the most careful drivers on the line".

James Roy's good reputation was further evidenced in 1897 when he was selected to drive the Royal train during a visit to the north of Ireland by the Duke and Duchess of York. This was quite an event and lasted over several days, with the streets, stations and countryside thronged with well-wishers and people wanting to catch a glimpse of the Royal couple. It was clearly a big compliment to James's skill as an engine driver that he was selected to do this important job.
A Tale of Three Brothers... continued

It may be that James was careful by nature, or he may have learned to be cautious from watching what happened to his younger brother. **John** was unfortunate in having a number of accidents during his career as an engine driver. In 1886 he was driving a special (day excursion) train from Portrush to Belfast. The trains in those days did not operate to a strict timetable and so the gatekeeper at a halt near Ballymena mistakenly closed the gate across the line, not realising the special was due. John's train smashed through the gate and his leg was broken. The newspaper article notes that he and the stoker were lucky to escape with their lives.

In 1895 John experienced further misfortune when he was oiling the Parkmount engine at Belfast terminus. His foot slipped and he sustained severe injuries to his lower limbs, requiring a long period of convalescence at home. Then in 1898, again as the result of the gate being wrongly closed at a crossing, a further calamity occurred. The gate porter rushed to close the gate just as John's train rounded the corner but it was too late for him to stop, although he made every effort to do so. The porter was killed outright with his head being almost completely severed from his body. This must have been a terrible shock for John and one can only imagine how it would have affected him. It was some time after this that he was promoted to Station Master in Londonderry. He clearly had problems with his health in later life, hardly surprising after so many serious mishaps, and visited the spa town of Harrogate for treatment. It was there that he died in 1909, aged 55.

**Thomas** had a much shorter and more tragic career than either of his older brothers. The Cavehill and Whitewell Tramway, part of the developing transport network serving Belfast and its growing suburban area, employed him as an engine driver. On the 23rd of July 1889, aged 25, he died as the result of an accident at the Glengormley terminus when he was crushed between the tram and the shed doorframe just three weeks after his only son Sam was born. This must have been a huge tragedy for his young wife Jane and for the rest of his family.

We believe that John took an interest in Sam's welfare in the absence of his father. Sam emigrated to Australia in the 1920s and although he was Presbyterian he brought with him a Church of Ireland prayer book that belonged to John. He also brought pictures of John and his family, which Bruce eventually posted on the Roy-Royes website.

Until I discovered the website a couple of years ago I had never seen any photographs my great grandfather or his family so I am very grateful to Bruce for all the work he has done, enabling me and others to connect with our past. By telling this story I hope I have added something to our knowledge of the struggles and triumphs of those who have gone before us and to our collective understanding of where we have come from. 

Huffam and Son

Some years ago, Gillian West wrote an article entitled “Huffam & Son” in The Dickensian in which she suggested that Charles Dickens’ novel Dombey and Son had some connection with Christopher Huffam. https://royroyes.net/getperson.php?personID=I3665&tree=rr_tree.

Charles Dickens’ full name is Charles John Huffam Dickens. Christopher Huffam was Rigger to His Majesty’s Navy, a gentleman and head of a well-known family and a sponsor at Charles’s christening - his godfather. Dickens, however, has little to say about his relationship with his godfather. Forster’s biography of Dickens dismisses the subject in two brief passages:

- His godfather... a rigger, and mast, oar and block maker, lived at Limehouse in a substantial, handsome sort of way, and was kind to his godchild. It was always a great treat to him to go to Mr Huffam’s; and the London night-sights as he returned were a perpetual joy and marvel. Here, too, the comic-singing accomplishment was brought into play so greatly to the admiration of one of the godfather’s guests, an honest boat-builder, that he pronounced the little lad to be a “progidy”.

- His father’s resources were so low... that trial was to be made whether his mother might not come to the rescue... The godfather down at Limehouse was reported to have an Indian connection. People in the East Indies always sent their children home to be educated. She would set up a school. They would all grow rich by it.”

Dickens adds to this only that when at the age of eight or nine he was lost in London, he bought food with the change from half-a-crown given to him on his birthday by his godfather - a man who knew his duty and did it.

Dickens’s failure to acknowledge any real debt suggests that Huffam may have been as unconscious of the sacred duties of the role as is Mr Dombey:

“Godfathers, of course,” continued Mrs Chick, “are important in point of connexion and influence.”

“...The kind of foreign help which people usually seek for their children, I can afford to despise; being above it, I hope.”

“...It might have been well for Mr Dombey, if he had thought of his own dignity a little less; and had thought of the great origin and purpose of the ceremony in which he took so formal and so stiff a part, a little more. His, arrogance contrasted strangely with its history.”

Christopher Huffam died at the age of 67; he was buried on 6 May 1839. Dickens makes no mention of his death in any of his existing letters, yet it would be surprising, and very sad, if he had not been invited to the funeral. My purpose here is to argue that seven years later Dickens was still deeply concerned with his godfather, and that the tragedy of Dombey is founded on the history of Christopher Huffam.

A chart illustrating the Hougham/Huffam links is on page 4 and on the web site at https://royroyes.net/histories/Resources/dickens_hougham.png

Gillian West’s article https://royroyes.net/showmedia.php?mediaID=660 goes on to look at suggested connections with Dickens’ novel Dombey and Son:

- The Huffam family and their firm
- Limehouse recalled in Dombey and Son
- Huffam and his family recalled in Dombey and Son
- Huffam and Dombey

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**News & Notes**

**August 2017**

Maurie Roy (1917-2010) would have been 100 this month but there was a birthday party in his honour at the Yacht Squadron where family had celebrated his birthdays for some years. That’s Ena (daughter-in-law), Mandie (daughter) and Bruce (son).

The Photos from the past feature (page 3) is based on Maurie’s years in Cairns.

Caught up with Helen (Royes) Bourke on Queensland’s Gold Coast - she is the only surviving sibling of her family.

**September 2017**

Desme Sara nee Harvey, the youngest of Jane Elliott Royes’ children with Leslie Harvey, died on 27 August 2017, aged 87. There was a lovely celebration of her life (Brisbane) and burial (Caboolture Lawn Cemetery at Deception Bay) on Monday 4 September.

[2nd cousin of May Royes]

Rob Roy (centre front) had a surprise 70th birthday celebration in Cairns, QLD. His five brothers (Neil, Tony, Trevor, Greg, and Cris) traveled to Cairns for the occasion. Rob comes from Weipa at the very tip of Queensland, Neil comes from Melbourne - 3000 km away.

[Rob is Maurie Roy’s nephew]

Erica Russell and Oliver Rix were married on the Gold Coast, QLD, Australia.

[Erica is 2C1R or Maurie Roy]

Thank you contributors Daphne [Crossley] and Ray Clay, Peter Roy, Penny Sara, Alissa Baxter
Photos from the past

Maurie Roy would have been 100 in August and our photos from the past record three of the homes he lived in in Cairns, QLD, Australia.

The first was where the family lived when they arrived in Cairns from Northern Ireland in 1923. It was located at 104 McLeod Street, and no longer exists as the area is now part of the Cairns central business district.

He married May Royes in 1940 and in 1941 built his first house at 102 Cairns Street in North Cairns - a fairly typical “Queenslander”. This is where his three children first lived until May died in 1951 and they all moved in with his parents, now living at 5 Moody Street, West Cairns. There is no known photograph of this house.

He married Rose Thorburn in 1957 and they built a house at 45 Morehead Street, Bungalow not far from the city centre. Rose had a son Nicky and the four children went to boarding school in Charters Towers. After the children had gone their various ways he and Rose continued to live there until they died, Maurie in 2010 and Rose in 2012, both at 92. Below is a photo of Maurie and May and their three children a year or so before May died.

Alissa Baxter has written another Regency romance, A Marchioness Below Stairs. Alissa wrote her first Regency romance, The Dashing Debutante, during her long university holidays. After travelling the world, she settled down to write her second Regency romance, Lord Fenmore’s Wager, which was inspired by her time living on a country estate in England. Also the author of two contemporary romances, Send and Receive and The Blog Affair, Alissa currently lives in Johannesburg with her husband and two sons.

[Alissa is Maurie Roy’s 2C1R]
From the *Townsville Daily Bulletin* [edited]:

**Twenty-three's a crowd in a small space bush bar**

If you are planning an end of season Rugby League tour of the bush, keep in mind that the barn at The Oasis Roadhouse is only 1.37m by 1.42m. You can’t swing a cat in here, let alone a couple of second rowers.

You could fit two wingers inside and maybe a couple of centres, but forget about prop forwards. They’ll have to go in one at a time.

The roadhouse sits just off the Gregory Development Road “Three Ways”, 112km south of Mount Garnet. It’s 53km north of Greenvale, 270km north of Hughenden, 76km southeast of Einasleigh and 400km northwest of Townsville.

Road train drivers carting cattle to Townsville meatworks stop there for a meal. Just about anyone travelling past pulls in for fuel or just to see a human face. “They’ve packed the bar out plenty of times, but it's not hard to pack out. Mostly they sit out front,” said Laurel Royes from The Oasis.

In 1992, 22 people taking part in a car rally packed into the bar, creating what was then an all-time record.

During Christmas 2004, the record was smashed when 25 members of the Royes family packed into the tiny space. Locals from surrounding stations had a go at cracking the record set by the Royes family when [TV program] Seven Sunrise rolled up to do a program there one morning in January 2016, but managed only 23.

The official records still stands at 25.

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The Huffams, Houghams and Royes relationships as mentioned in Gillian West's article. Those referred to in the article are highlighted.

- Solomon Hougham (1656 - 1728) & Elizabeth Beverley
- Thomas Hougham (1505 - 1563) & ?? Denys
- Michael Hougham (1531 - 1583) & Edith Austen (1539 - 1613)
- Richard Hougham (1574 - 1606) & Elizabeth Sanders (<1582 - <1661)
- Solomon Hougham (1599 - 1658) & Mary Beake (1598 - 1641)
- Henry Hougham (1632 - <1694) & Elizabeth Naylor (1634 - ?)
- Charles Hougham (1662 - 1720) & Mary Hougham (<1730)
- Solomon Hougham (1704 - 1780) & Lydia Hunt (1706 - 1789)
- Edward Hougham (1722 - 1785) & Sarah Morandaunt (<1783)
- Joseph Hougham (1742 - 1818) & Jane Carlton (1748 - 1830)
- Ralph Fenworth Hougham (<1783 - 1837) & Ann Gilling (1790 - 1827) & Charlotte Lee
- Solomon Hougham (1746 - 1818) & Anne [Hougham] (1743 - 1812)
- Sarah Hougham (1747 - 1832) & John Royes (? - ?)
- Charles Hougham (~1748 - 1793) & Anne Warde (1793 - 1799)
- Christopher Hougham (1771 - 1839) & Mary Austen Squire (<1805)
- Solomon Hougham (~1757 - 1804) & Rachel Sibley (1746 - 1820)
- Stephen Hougham (1629 - ?) & Elizabeth Seldon (1607 - 1697)
- Thomas Hougham (1658 - 1741) & Elizabeth Hougham III
- Thomas Hougham (1579 - 1645) & Anne Denne (<1630)
- Michael Hougham (~1610) & Elizabeth Joade (~1617)
Origin of names

A series looking at the origin of surnames in the family tree. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to “develop” often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

Luther

Luther appears 26 times as a surname - the 21st ranking surname in our data. There are 54 people in our Luther-Royes branch, based on the marriage of Maria Royes to Freidrich Christian Luther in 1842 in Sydney, NSW, Australia.

According to House of Names, Luther is derived from a Germanic personal name compounded from the words liut, “people”, and heri, “army”.

The earliest Luther in our data is Freidrich C. Luther born in the late 17th century, married Anna M. [surname unknown]. His son, also Freidrich Christian Luther (1807-1879) married Maria Royes (1808-1874), daughter and third child of Solomon and Maria (Hougham) Royes. The marriage is recorded at St James’ Church, Sydney, though that may be the place of registration rather than the place of marriage. Freidrich and Maria had a son also named Frederick Christian Luther, who had a son Frederick Christian Luther, and he - wait for it - had a son Frederick Christian Luther.

Luther branch list https://royroyes.net/search.php?tree=rr_tree&branch=Luther

Moody

Moody occurs 25 times in the family tree - the 25th most common surname in our data. In our Moody branch there are 360 people based on the descendants of Patrick Moody (c.1827-1879), born and died in Ireland - his son Thomas Stewart Moody migrated to Australia in 1877.

Moody is English and Irish, a nickname for a courageous, arrogant, or foolhardy person, or one quickly moved to anger, from Middle English modie ‘impetuous’, ‘haughty’, ‘angry’ (Old English modig ‘brave’, ‘proud’, from mod ‘spirit’, ‘mind’, ‘courage’).

The earliest Moody in our data is Samuel Moody, but all we know of him is that he is the father of Patrick Moody. Patrick’s granddaughter, Mary Jane Moody (1886-1960), married Herbert Charles Royes in 1906 and hence the connection with our family tree. May Royes is her daughter.

Moody branch list https://royroyes.net/search.php?tree=rr_tree&branch=Moody

I maintain trees similar to Roy-Royes on ancestry.com and findmypast.com. Such sites are useful for finding links between people in one’s tree and the millions of records on these sites.

These include official records of births, deaths and marriages, census returns, electoral records, probate records, military and other service records and other people’s research. This last mentioned can include photographs, copies of documents, first hand accounts. A rich source

Roy and Royes name in Australia

If you look at the surname occurrences in this family tree you would be forgiven for thinking that Royes is a more common surname than Roy in Australia. But the reverse is the case.

We have 25 Australian Royes other than the descendants of Edward Hougham Royes, and indeed they may be related but we don’t have the link.

But check a phone directory where you might be visiting and you will find there are Roy pockets around Australia not related to the descendants of Samuel Russell Roy and the Roy Miscellaneous tree seeks to identify these other Roy families: Palmwoods near Nambour QLD, Bendigo VIC, and Perth WA. There may be a Roy family in Tasmania.

Our web site is interested mainly though not exclusively in the Anglo-Celtic Roy name, perhaps with the vain hope of eventually finding family links if we can go back far enough! Roy also occurs in French (France and Canada), Indian (Bengali), South Pacific and West Indian cultures.

There is a separate collection of Roy-related families of interest called Roy Miscellaneous.
Research Notes

There has been much interest in recent years in using DNA to find possible relatives. How far back can you go?


*Highlights*
- Genome-wide analysis of 16 African individuals who lived up to 8,100 years ago
- Forager populations related to southern African San were once widespread in eastern Africa
- Comparison of ancient and modern Africans reveal recent genomic adaptations
- Evidence for a divergent human lineage contributing to western Africans

*Summary*
We assembled genome-wide data from 16 prehistoric Africans. We show that the anciently divergent lineage that comprises the primary ancestry of the southern African San had a wider distribution in the past, contributing approximately two-thirds of the ancestry of Malawian hunter-gatherers 8,100–2,500 years ago and approximately one-third of the ancestry of Tanzanian hunter-gatherers 1,400 years ago. We document how the spread of farmers from western Africa involved complete replacement of local hunter-gatherers in some regions, and we track the spread of herders by showing that the population of a 3,100-year-old pastoralist from Tanzania contributed ancestry to people from northeastern to southern Africa, including a 1,200-year-old southern African pastoralist. The deepest diversifications of African lineages were complex, involving either repeated gene flow among geographically disparate groups or a lineage more deeply diverging than that of the San contributing more to some western African populations than to others. We finally leverage ancient genomes to document episodes of natural selection in southern African populations.

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**Backside of mom’s gravestone. Everytime someone asked for her cookie recipe, she said, "Over my dead body!"**

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**ABBREVIATIONS for relationships:**

- **2C1R** = 2nd cousin once removed
- **1C3R** = (first) cousin three times removed, etc.
- **3G** = great great great ...

To aid in recognizing family connections, a person's relationship to Maurie Roy or May Royes is usually noted.
Genealogy is all about tracing your ancestors and finding out how you relate to a myriad of cousins, uncles, aunts, parents of varying degrees. But two recent articles point out that we are all related - even if it is as a 50th cousin. Both articles came from Dick Eastman’s weekly Eastman’s Online Genealogy Newsletter.

Why You’re Probably Related to Nefertiti, Confucius, and Socrates ... and Most Everyone Else was written by Stephen Johnson in the BigThink web site: “The theory of evolution holds that all living things have common ancestors. But just how far back do humans need to go to find a common ancestor of their own: a person to whom all living people are related?

“The answer, for people of European descent at least, is surprisingly recent: 600 years. The common ancestor for every single person alive on the planet today, no matter where, lived approximately 3,600 years ago. That means Confucius, Nefertiti, Socrates, and any figure from ancient history that had children, is in some way your ancestor.”

In August, 2015, Dick Eastman wrote We Are All Related! So Get Over It in the context of US politics. You see a similar discussion over the more recent flurry of excitement over Prince Harry’s engagement to Meghan Markle: A genealogical investigation by The Mail on Sunday has found that the famous pair are actually distant cousins, related through a late 15th Century ancestor of the Queen Mother.

Eastman writes: “In the US, every four years, news services “discover” that various candidates are related to one another. Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton are 19th cousins. Their common ancestors include John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster, and third wife Katherine Swynford at the end of the 14th century — a century before Columbus sailed the ocean blue.

Dick Eastman has one reaction: “Ho hum, so what else is new?”

“Most every person in North America whose ancestors have been here for several generations is related to most everyone else in North America whose ancestors have been here for several generations - all probably related to Barack Obama, Donald Trump, Justin Bieber, Celine Dion, and the local mailman.”

“Let’s have some fun with mathematics. Let’s assume that there is a new generation born every twenty-five years. Your two parents were born about 25 years before you were born, your four grandparents were born about 50 years before you were born, your eight great-grandparents were born about 75 years before you were born, your sixteen great-great-grandparents were born about 100 years before you were born, and so forth back into antiquity. In other words, the number of your ancestors doubles every 25 years as you go back in time.

“If you take this back just 1,000 years, you’ll find that you have well over 500 billion ancestors in a single generation. Obviously, that’s impossible as there are fewer than seven billion people on this planet. While mathematically correct, the practical reality is that you don’t have 500 billion distinct ancestors, but rather a much, much smaller number of ancestors who reappear over and over again in your family tree. The reality is that we are all the products of much interbreeding, and with that we have cousins… many cousins. Thousands of cousins… Yes, even millions of cousins. Every one of us has millions of cousins.”

In royroyes.net several marriages of cousins of varying degree can be found. John Royes and his son Solomon married women who were 2nd cousins - and Solomon and his wife are therefore 2C1R. Scan through Media/Overviews on the web site to find more examples.

In this issue

- We’re ALL related! 1
- News & Notes 2
- Featured photo 3
- Grave stones 4
- Origin of names 5
- Lifelong friends discover they are brothers 6
Some descendants of James Wales Simpson McFarlane and Jean Isabel Royes (sister of May Royes), married 2 November 1927 in Mareeba, QLD, Australia: Brian, Graham, Hannah and Darryl Trimble, Neil and Ron McFarlane, Carol Gear, Kathy Trimble

December 2017

Jack Wyatt graduated with a degree in Sport and Exercise Physiology from James Cook University in Townsville, QLD.
[3G nephew of May Royes]

January 2018

Lauren Roy graduated with distinction in degrees in Public Health and Nursing from the Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Brisbane, QLD..
[great granddaughter of Maurie Roy]

ABBREVIATIONS for relationships used in this newsletter (and the web site):
- 2C1R = 2nd cousin once removed, 1C3R = (first) cousin three times removed, etc.
- 3G ... = great great great ... [but 2G grandparent rather than 3G parent]

To aid in recognizing family links, a person’s relationship to Maurie Roy or May Royes is noted.

Sam Roy was in Amsterdam when he turned 21 in December, but it was celebrated in the family backyard when he returned home to Brisbane.

Sam is Maurie Roy’s great grandson.
James Russell married Anne Magee on 31 December 1902 in Cape Town, South Africa, to avoid protestant - catholic tensions between their families in Ireland. Their daughter Annie Teresa Russell married Thomas Aloysius Hogan in South Africa in 1929 and they moved to New Ross in Ireland's south.

When I, a protestant minister and related to the Russells, visited Ireland in 2008, Father Tom invited me to assist in a family baptism. Times have changed!

I maintain trees similar to Roy-Royes on ancestry.com and findmypast.com. Such sites are useful for finding links between people in one's tree and the millions of records on these sites. These include official records of births, deaths and marriages, census returns, electoral records, probate records, military and other service records and other people's research. This last mentioned can include photographs, copies of documents, first hand accounts. A rich source

Robin Young maintains a Hougham-Huffam tree (which includes Royes families). There are links to it on royroyes.net and some entries are linked directly to the same person in his tree.

Glenda Pollard maintains a Royes-Weatherburn tree on MyHeritage.

It would be interesting to know who else has such a tree on the web.

Thank you contributors Anne Phelan, Glenda Pollard
Grave stones

Our royroyes.net web site contains a Humour page (go to the More tab then Family Humour). This is only a sample of some strange headstones.

Comedian Spike Milligan’s grave at St Thomas’s Church, Winchelsea, East Sussex

I Told You
I Was Ill
I knew it would come to this in the end

On the grave of Ezekial Aikle in East Dalhousie Cemetery, Nova Scotia:

Here lies Ezekial Aikle
Age 102
The Good Die Young.

In a London, England cemetery:

Here lies Ann Mann
Who lived an old maid
But died an old Mann
Dec. 8, 1767

Lester Moore was a Wells, Fargo Co. station agent for Naco, Arizona in the cowboy days of the 1880’s. He’s buried in the Boot Hill Cemetery in Tombstone, Arizona:

Here lies Lester Moore
Four slugs from a .44
No Les No More.

In a Ribbesford, England, cemetery:

Anna Wallace
The children of Israel wanted bread
And the Lord sent them manna,
Old clerk Wallace wanted a wife,
And the Devil sent him Anna.

In a Ribbesford, England, cemetery:

Anna Wallace
The children of Israel wanted bread
And the Lord sent them manna,
Old clerk Wallace wanted a wife,
And the Devil sent him Anna.

Ruidoso, New Mexico, cemetery:

Here lies Johnny Yeast
Pardon me
For not rising.

On Margaret Daniels grave at Hollywood Cemetery Richmond, Virginia:

She always said her feet were killing her
but nobody believed her.

In a Silver City, Nevada, cemetery:

Here lays Butch
We planted him raw
He was quick on the trigger
But slow on the draw.

A lawyer’s epitaph in England:

Sir John Strange
Here lies an honest lawyer,
And that is Strange.

On the 22nd of June
- Jonathan Fiddle
Went out of tune.

Here lies an Atheist
All dressed up
And no place to go.

In a cemetery in Hartscombe, England:

On the 22nd of June
- Jonathan Fiddle
Went out of tune.

Here lies an Atheist
All dressed up
And no place to go.

In a cemetery in Hartscombe, England:

On the 22nd of June
- Jonathan Fiddle
Went out of tune.

Here lies an Atheist
All dressed up
And no place to go.

Anna Hopewell Enosburg Falls, Vermont:

Here lies the body of our Anna
Done to death by a banana
It wasn’t the fruit that laid her low
But the skin of the thing that made her go.

Memory of an accident in a Uniontown, Pennsylvania cemetery:

Here lies the body of Jonathan Blake
Stepped on the gas
Instead of the brake.
Origin of names

A series looking at the origin of surnames in the family tree. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to "develop" often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

Tyssen

Tyssen appears 34 times as a surname - the 16th ranking surname in our data. There are 55 people in our Tyssen branch, based on Francis Tyssen (16th century) in Flanders whose son was born about 1601. Tyssen is a Norman name so he had either moved from England or the family subsequently adopted the name. His grandson Francis migrated to London before 1666. Tyssen may have originated from French and means fire-brand. First found in Northumberland as Tessen. Raoul Tessen led 120 knights at Val-Des-Dunes in 1047 and his brother Gilbert obtained a barony from King Edward the Confessor and was killed at the Battle of Hastings (1066).

The earliest Tyssen in our data is Francis Tyssen born in the 16th century in Ghent, Flanders, Holland. His grandson, also Francis was born between 1624 and 1630 in Holland. He migrated to England - the earliest reference is to him being made a church elder in 1689 in the London Protestant Church. There is no actual family link to the Tyssens in our family tree - they are there because of significant links to Solomon Royes which were the subject of an article "The Tyssen Connection" in Family Links #27 in October 2014.

Crossley

Crossley occurs 25 times in the family tree - the 25th most common surname in our data. In our Crossley branch there are 299 people based on the descendants of Thomas Crossley (c.1772-1843), born and died in England - his son Thomas was convicted of Highway Robbery in 1827 and transported to Australia in 1828. He received his Certificate of Freedom in 1834.

This interesting name is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is a locational surname deriving from either of two places called Crossley in West Yorkshire. The places are named with the Olde English pre 7th Century elements “cros”, cross, and “leah”, meadow or glade, clearing in a wood, which in Middle English became “Crosslee”, meaning “the cross in the glade or meadow”. The modern surname, found as Crossley and Crosley, is still found predominantly in Yorkshire and the northern counties, and has long been associated with the town of Halifax. Sir Francis Crossley (1817 - 1872), the carpet manufacturer, and Mayor, then M. P. for Halifax, was also a philanthropist who erected almshouses, built an orphan school and presented a park, between 1852 and 1860. A Coat of Arms was granted to the Crossley family of Scaitcliffe, Lancashire. The Motto, "Credo et amo", translates as, “I believe and love”. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Johannes de Crosselay, which was dated 1379, in the "Poll Tax Returns of Yorkshire".

The earliest Crossley in our data is Thomas Crossley who married Mary Bandy on 18 July 1794 in Southill, Bedfordshire, England. Their son Thomas married Anne Bailey at Wiseman’s Ferry, NSW, Australia on 12 October 1840. Their granddaughter, Ellen Caroline Crossley, married Thomas Mordaunt Royes, on 3 October 1898 in Georgetown, QLD, Australia - hence the connection to our family tree. Thomas Mordaunt Royes is an uncle of May Royes.

There is a “Big View” of the family tree at https://royroyes.net/showmedia.php?mediaID=764 - or go to the Media drop-down menu, choose Overviews and then select the first chart listed.
Lifelong friends discover they are brothers after 60 years

Two Hawaii men who grew up as best friends recently learned that they’re actually brothers and revealed the surprise to family and friends over the holidays.

Robinson and Macfarlane, of Oahu, told their story this week to local television stations in Honolulu, after hosting a party on Saturday to tell their families.

Recreational DNA tests have grown in popularity in recent years as the price of testing kits offered by services like 23andMe, Ancestry.com and Family Tree DNA, have dropped to around $100 or less, despite some lingering privacy concerns. The results can turn up information about distant or unknown relatives.

The men both met as teenagers decades ago and went on to play football together at the Punahou private high school on the island that counts former President Barack Obama among its alumni.

Even though the two had similar interests, and looked alike, according to some people who knew them, they said they never considered the possibility that they were related, the station reported.

“It never crossed my mind,” Robinson said. “That’s what’s really amazing.”

Robinson was adopted by his family, while Macfarlane never knew his father.

“This guy was like an older brother all along,” Robinson said. “We’d go skin diving. I’d be making noise in the water, splashing around, he’d be teaching me how to do it right. He always came out of the water with a bigger string of fish. And I had the smallest.”

“As it should be,” Macfarlane chimed in. “You’re my younger brother.”

Macfarlane took a DNA test after trying to seek out more information about his family online. “So then we started digging into all the matches he started getting,”

A username Robi737 came back atop the list of DNA matches. “Robi,” was one of Robinson’s nicknames; he used to fly 737 airplanes for Aloha Airlines, Macfarlane’s daughter said.

Robinson had also taken a DNA test, the results of which had been uploaded to Ancestry.com.

Marfarlane and Robinson had identical X chromosomes; the men did some research and learned they had the same biological mother.

DNA tests can sometimes lead to uncomfortable surprises; finding out that a parent or close relative is not actually related, for example.

23andMe no longer provides data on these types of results, but in 2014, estimated that 7,000 users of its service had discovered unexpected paternity results or learned about previously unknown siblings.

Both Robinson and Macfarlane described their surprise finding in positive terms.

“Yeah, it was shock,” Robinson said. “It was an overwhelming experience, it’s still overwhelming. I don’t know how long it’s going to take for me to get over this feeling.”

The two, both retired, plan to do some traveling together.

“This is the best Christmas present I could ever imagine having,” Robinson said.

- The Washington Post
ACCIDENT TO MR. T. MOODY.
A private message was received in town yesterday that Mr. Tom Moody, the well known timber man, who resides at Mareeba had meet with a serious accident near Atherton by being thrown from his horse. It appears that Mr. Moody was riding through the scrub in company with Mr. Kelly and his son. He was describing a race and held up his hand suddenly to emphasise his remarks when the horse he was riding took fright and bolted. He was conveyed to the Atherton Hospital yesterday morning and a special train brought Dr. Savage from Mareeba to his bedside. A later message yesterday received by Mr. J. A. Fraser stated that the doctors held out no hope, for the injured man, whose condition was reported to be extremely critical.

[In fact, Thomas Stewart Moody died on 10 Sep 1911 aged 55]

REMINISCENCES AND RECORDS. TWENTY YEARS AGO. (Atherton Memories Continued)
Chatting, on the verandah with my host, he remarks, as he waves his hand southwards, and points out Bellenden Ker, whose cloud-topped summit can be seen twenty miles away. There lies a belt of Scrubland, virgin, and unsettled.” It is beautifully watered, and given railway communication, will become one of the finest dairying districts in Australia. As I leave Dunmore Farm I pass a well-known carrier, Tom Moody, with a cedar log for the railway, over seven feet in girth, which, standing, realised 10/ per hundred feet. [Presumably this is Thomas James Moody, son of Thomas Stewart Moody]

MAREEBA CATTLE RACES OR FORCING PENS.
To the Editor "Cairns Post"
Sir,-As so much controversy has centred around this question of the removal of these pens, I have been reluctantly forced into print by an article appearing in the "Cairns Post" of March 22 or 23....Someone will have wakened up and taken notice. I want to say that I have never seen any trucking yards in Mareeba, and that if they existed Drover Tom Moody, who has lived most of his life in Mareeba, could have found them. What I did see and use, and what on a big cattle station would be termed cattle races or forcing pens, was built in a direct line and leading up to the pound or crush; I have never seen any receiving yard…..
February 2018

Travis Colt Beattie
born to Brendan and Stacey in Cairns, Qld, Australia

[3G nephew of May Royes]

March 2018

Heather (McArthur) Fleming
died, aged, 98, in Mosman, NSW, Australia. Much of our information about the McArthurs came from her.
[aunt of Bev Cameron, (daughter-in-law of Maurie Roy)]

Helen (Royes) Bourke
died, aged 94, in Gold Coast, QLD, Australia. She was the last surviving sibling of her generation for both the Royes and Roy families.
[sister of May Royes]

April 2018

Nancy (Cooke) Green
died in Brisbane, Australia, aged 96. She is survived by two children, Lyn and Eric, five grandchildren and ten great grandchildren.
[mother-in-law of Bruce Roy]

Gillian Royes, author of the Shad series of detective novels previously featured in our newsletter, has turned to drama! Her play “How to Be an Immigrant” will be produced in Atlanta, Georgia, USA in August. It’s the story of a Jamaican immigrant woman who’s been in Atlanta for 30 years. She came up originally as a teacher and eventually became a citizen, bringing up her two sons to live with her. Sylvia works hard to establish a travel agency, but when it starts to collapse (because of Internet travel), and her sons pull away in different directions, her world appears to crumble. Everything she’s worked for seems lost, and she wonders if she should return home. Meanwhile, Gillian is working on two pilots for television, one of them based on the Shad Series.

[Gillian is the 3C1R of May Royes]
Photo, courtesy of Charlie Royes (Kingston, Jamaica), of the Smith family taken in 1905 in Antrim, in Jamaica. The Smiths originally came to Jamaica from Antrim in Ireland. Seated second from right is his grandfather, John Cover Royes, who married Evelyn (Cissy) Smith (seated to his right with baby Julia, his aunt, on her lap).

His dad, Charles John Royes, was born the following year, 1906.

Last newsletter the Featured Photo was of the Hogan siblings. We noted that their grandparents escaped from Northern Ireland to South Africa to avoid family tension over their Protestant-Roman Catholic relationship. We also noted that when I was in Tramore in 2008 I (Protestant) assisted Father Tom Hogan (on the right) in the baptism of a great grandchild (Eamonn Clancy) of the original escapees.

Anne (Hogan) Phelan kindly sent me photos of the baptism.

Thank you contributors Anne Phelan, Charlie Royes, Diane Gwilliams, Glenda Pollard
Eminent Connections

Diane Gwilliams has shared some research that connects the Royes via the Houghams with Sir Joseph Banks and the Mountbattens.

Francis Tyssen (1653 - 1717) & Mary Western (1661 - 1751)

Samuel Tyssen (1698 - 1746) & Sarah Hougham (1705 - 1748)

Dorothy Tyssen (1701 - 1749) & William Hugessen

William Western Hugessen (1735 - 1764) & Thomasina Honeywood (1734 - 1774) m. 1757

Dorothea Hugessen (1758 - 1828) & Sir Joseph Banks (1743 - 1820)

Mary Hugessen (1750 - 1784) & Sir Edward Knatchbull (1759 - 1818) m. 1760

Sir Edward Knatchbull (1761 - 1849) & Fanny Catherine Knight

Their descendants are the grandchildren of
Lord Louis Mountbatten
1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma
through his daughter
Patricia Edwina Victoria Mountbatten
who married John Jlick Knatchbull
7th Baron Brabourne.

Lord Louis Mountbatten was
Prince Philip’s uncle and was
descended from Queen Victoria.

Rob Roy

Those of us with the surname Roy will be familiar with responses to our name with observations that we must be related to the infamous Rob Roy. (This applies especially to my cousin Rob Roy!) But Roy as a surname belongs to the clan Roberston - Rob Roy was a Macgregor.

This item from ScotlandPeople on Facebook is of interest:

Baptism entry for outlaw and folk hero Rob Roy MacGregor, baptised as Robert Mcgregor on 7 March 1671, the son of Donald Mcgregor of Glengyle and Margaret Campbell. The entry in the Old Parish Register (OPR) for Buchanan includes the names of two witnesses.

Rob Roy MacGregor became a clan leader with land at Loch Lomondside and at Balquidder, where he prospered as a legitimate cattle dealer.

A business transaction with the duke of Montrose turned sour when one of his men absconded with the duke’s money. An order was issued for Rob Roy’s arrest and he was evicted from his Loch Lomond land by the duke’s factor. The earl of Breadalbane came to his rescue, giving him land in Glen Dochart where, in 1713, he renewed his cattle raiding.

He led the MacGregors during the Jacobite Rising of 1715 and was accused of high treason. Government mercenaries burned his house. In 1716, the duke of Argyll gave him land at Glen Shira and his raiding activities resumed until he was captured by the duke of Atholl. He escaped, was eventually forced to submit to General Wade in 1725 but granted a Royal Pardon in 1727.

He died peacefully in his own bed at Balquidder in 1734.

Sarah Hougham is a cousin six or seven times removed (depending on what “route” you take) of May Royes hence our interest in these connections

Dorothea Hugessen/Banks’ sister Mary Hugessen married in 1780 Sir Edward Knatchbull, 8th Baronet. Mary and Edward had a son Sir Edward Knatchbull, 9th Baronet who married the author Jane Austen’s favourite niece, Fanny Catherine Knight. Fanny’s father Edward Austen Knight was Jane Austen’s brother.

If you are interested in checking other English royal connections, there is a chart entitled 032. COMPARATIVE CHART 0900-1500 (https://royroyes.net/showmedia.php?mediaid=793) on the web site in the Media/Overviews section.
Origin of names

Clements

Clements appears 38 times as a surname - the 13th ranking surname in our data. There are 603 people in our Clements branch, based on James Clements (c1760-1834) in Antrim, Northern Ireland. Other common surnames in this branch are Girvan, Logan, Roy, Robinson and Selby.

This very interesting surname is of Old French origin, and is thought to have been introduced into England by the Normans after the Conquest of 1066. It derives from the male given name 'Clement', itself adopted from the Latin 'Clemens', and meaning 'merciful'. The original popularity in England from the mid 12th Century on, was due to the (re-discovered) fame of St. Clement, a disciple of St. Paul, and because a number of popes selected the name Clement for its symbolic values. The many spellings of 'Clement' showing its great medieval popularity, range from Clem, Clemas, Clemen, Clements, Clemon(t)s, Clemetts and Clem(m)ens, to Clemence, Clince, Clemen(t)son and Clemerson, and the Cornish Clemo, Clemow, Climo, Clymo, and many others. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Robertus Clemens, which was dated 1155, in the Knight Templars rolls of Oxfordshire, during the reign of King Henry 11, known as "The Builder of Churches", 1154 - 1189.

Robinson

Robinson occurs 39 times in the family tree - the 12th most common surname in our data. The earliest Robinson is William Robinson married to Mary Hall. Their son Thomas was born about 1645. Their descendant Sarah (1759-1829) married William Hougham. They lived at Barton Court near Canterbury, Kent, England.

There is a second branch of Robinsons: Thomas Joseph Robinson and Sarah South had a son Thomas Joseph, born 1905 in Mareeba, QLD, Australia, who married Eleanor Etta Royes.

Robinson is an English language patronymic surname, originating in England. It means "son of Robin (a diminutive of Robert)". There are similar surname spellings such as Robison and Robeson. Robinson is the 15th most common surname in the United Kingdom. According to the 1990 United States Census, Robinson was the twentieth most frequently encountered surname among those reported, accounting for 0.23% of the population. In Ireland, Robinson is only really common in Ulster. The two names had been used interchangeably in some areas of the province around the beginning of the 20th century. It can also be an Anglicization of such Jewish surnames as Rabinowitz and Rubinstein.

Robinson, the compound word, is a rare given name, while its derivative, Robin, has the distinction of being both a masculine and feminine given name.

There is no Robinson branch list in Roy~Royes Family Links. Use the links above to track the descendants.
Tracking changes

You can keep track of changes to the family tree in several ways:

1. Use the “What's New” link under the Info drop-down menu. This will list changes made to people, places in the last XX days - currently set at 90 days.

2. You can use a “feed” in your browser. Go to https://royroyes.net/languages/English/_cust_spt_changes.php for an explanation and what link you need to use to track changes. I use a web app called Feedly but there are many ways of doing this.

As you look at what is new you may wonder what has changed. Sometimes it is simply an error in spelling or punctuation. But if you want to stay in touch with any changes this is an easy way of doing it.

3. Each individual's page has a “Last Modified” date near the bottom of the page.

Security and privacy

How secure is the information on the web site? This question is often asked as it relates to personal information.

If you go to the site and do not log on, you can test the security. You will find that all you can see about living people is their surname and initials. You will be able to see the same information about a living partner and any children. It will show who your parents' full names if they are deceased - surname and initials only if they are alive. If there are linked photos or documents they do not show.

Try and use the search function for someone who is alive and you will get no result. Try searching with a web browser - you will find that web search engines like Google cannot get this information from the web site. Of course, as you browse (as distinct from search) you will see living people as you work through a family's tree.

Now, if you are a registered user who has access to living people in your assigned branch, try searching for a living person not in your branch - you will get the same result. (Branches are listed under the Info tab on the web site).

You can find a living person's page only if you know a deceased ancestor - you can then work your way through descendants to their surname-initials entry.

There is a also privacy function built in to the web site. The administrator can mark a person as private (usually at a person's request) and only an administrator can view that entry. There are 5825 people in our royroyes data and only 6 are marked as private.

Site Upgrade

The software used on our web site (The Next Generation of Genealogy Site-building, or TNG) has been upgraded to version 12.

Family Links

is produced in conjunction with Roy~Royes Family Links family tree and web site https://royroyes.net

Editor: Bruce Roy,
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Roy~Royes Family Links has its roots in the marriage of Maurie Roy and May Royes in Cairns, Queensland, Australia, in 1940.

The family tree has grown to almost 6000 people.

Newsletters are available at https://royroyes.net/newsletters.php or scan this QR code and select More-Newsletter
Hidden loft rediscovered in historic homestead

by Melissa Maddison, ABC Tropical North (Australia)

Have you lost items around the house or forgotten what you have in storage? In North Queensland, a loft in a historic homestead has been rediscovered after 40 years of secrecy.

Greenmount Homestead, west of Mackay, was built in 1915 by land owners Albert and Vida Cook, after they purchased Greenmount Station from the founder of Mackay, John Mackay. The building was gifted to the Mackay Council along with more than 20,000 historical items in the 1980s.

Greenmount’s caretaker Gloria Arrow started working at the homestead 60 years ago as a maid.

When volunteers were recently putting together items for an exhibition, Ms Arrow suggested looking in a loft hidden in the kitchen pantry. It took the homestead’s volunteers by surprise.

"There’s so much at eye level, that no-one else had ever looked up in the pantry of the old kitchen," volunteer Nicholas McDougal said.

"I said, ‘There’s a loft, what loft?’.

"It was amazing the number of treasures that were in the room."

Among the historic items stored in the loft were horse racing trophies, panoramic photographs from the 1860s, and a reproduction of Tom Roberts’ work, Shearing the Rams, which he had hand-signed.

A signed reproduction of Tom Roberts’ Shearing the Rams was found in the loft.

"Albert and Vida Cook picked that [the painting] up on their honeymoon in 1908," Mr McDougal said.

"There were so many things that were precious to the family that had been put up there."

Apart from the royroyes.net website, our family tree is also on ancestry.com and findmypast.com. These sites give access to documents, records and other family trees. Glenda Pollard also maintains a similar tree based on the Royes and Weatherburn pedigrees on myheritage.com.

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Jane (Roy) Gallagher’s daughters (Karen and Moira) and their families in Australia visited their mum in Ireland in July-August. The little ones had been told it rained all the time in Ireland and were very disappointed that it was as sunny as Australia, though aunt Ellie (who sent in the photo) thinks her sister was very relieved that they were able to be outside and not under her feet in the house.

[Jane and Ellie are 2C2R of Maurie Roy]

Sophie Theadgold’s baptism in Holy Cross Church in Tramore, Ireland brought together Annabel Threadgold, James Hogan, Jim Hogan, Ann Hogan, Tanya, Tamsin and Rupert Hogan.

[Sophie is 2C2R of Maurie Roy]
Why do cousins only ever get together for funerals? Nice to see them all, something a bit more cheerful next time perhaps?? — Ellie Roy with Olwen Roy and John Roy at Arkwright Arms

Gillian Royes talking with the cast of her play HOW TO BE AN IMMIGRANT during rehearsal. The actors were interested to hear what Gillian had in mind in creating their characters. It was presented in the Academy Theatre in Hapsville, Georgia, USA over 19 days.

Thank you contributors Ellie Roy, Annabel Threadgold, Gillian Royes
Our Ancestors Used to Stink

Let’s face. Our ancestors used to smell. You probably won’t read about personal hygiene in history books but the historians all will tell you attention to one’s body odours was more-or-less unknown until recent years. The “good old days” may have been good but they also were smelly.

Writing in the Irish Examiner, Robert Hume investigates what our ancestors did to keep themselves cool and deal with body odour. Or, as the Irish write it, “odour.”

Here are a few of Hume’s statements:

“The fondness for bathing stopped once the medieval church warned of the evils of nudity. In Europe, bathhouses were closed down in the 14th century as a way of trying to check the spread of plague.”

“Aristocrats were often as dirty as peasants. A visitor to King Louis XVI’s court at Versailles described it as a ‘stinking cesspit’.”

“When Elizabeth Drinker had a shower installed in her backyard in Philadelphia in 1799, she said: ‘I bore it better than expected, not having been wet all over for 28 years past.’”

“But at first soap was a luxury. Only when the soap tax was removed in Britain and Ireland in 1853 could most people afford to buy it.”

You can read more if you hold your nose and go to https://tinyurl.com/y956dwzo.

The photo above appears to have been taken indoors but long before the invention of air conditioning! I am guessing this gentleman probably wore similar clothing outdoors all year long.

Phew!

Eastman’s Online Genealogy Newsletter 27 August 2018

mentioned in Robert Hume’s article, I am always fascinated by the clothing in old photographs taken the the late 1800s or early 1900s, often showing men and women alike dressed in heavy clothing and standing in outdoor backgrounds that look like summer weather. Those wool U.S. Civil War uniforms had to be mighty uncomfortable in August in the Confederate South and probably not much better in the North! Of course, civilian clothing was much the same: lots of wool although some linen, long sleeves, formal coats and jackets, and dark colours.
Origin of names

A series looking at the origin of surnames in the family tree. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation.

Austen

Austen, as a family name, occurs 25 times in our database - the 22nd most common name. The name Austen comes from a vernacular form of the name Augustine, from the Latin Augustinus.

The earliest Austen in our data is Robert, born in Wickhambreaux, Kent, England about 1480. He is the 12G grandfather of May Royes. There is no designated branch for the Austens in our data, but you can find them in the Royes’s pedigree chart in Overviews: PEDIGREE - ROYES-Hougham (to Solomon Hougham 1475).

P.S.: Yes, there is a connection with Jane Austen - sort of: As referred to in the previous Family Links (p.4), Sir Edward Knatchnull’s son Edward married Fanny Catherine Knight, favourite niece of Jane Austen. They are not directly related to May Royes, only cousins of cousins.

Bromley

Bromley occurs 25 times in our data - equal 22nd place with the Austens and Crossleys. The name Bromley comes from early Anglo-Saxon times, from the name of the villages of Bromley Abbots or Bromley Bagots in Staffordshire. There are numerous places named Bromley throughout Britain. The earliest example of the surname appears in The Hundred Rolls in 1273 - a Geoffrey de Bromleye and Robert de Bromleigh are listed.

The earliest Bromley in the family tree is Margaret (born about 1410 in Bromley, Staffordshire. Her descendants include Houghams. In our family tree the name is most prominent through the marriage of Linda Roy to Wayne Healey. The Healeys have Bromley ancestors back to Sir Thomas Bromley (c1530-1587) See the overview chart PEDIGREE - HEALEY-Bromley.

Riding a Bicycle Used to be Considered Immoral

Dick Eastman 29 August, 2018

Here is an interesting footnote to anyone studying the lives of their ancestors. Writing in the JSTOR Daily web site, Livia Gershon describes the morality of riding a bicycle in the 1890s. Amongst other things, Gershon states: “The bicycle craze of the 19th century, in which both men and women participated, was seen as a moral affront by church leaders.” For one thing, “Cycling women often wore bloomers that were much like men’s pants and were widely seen as indecent.” Another statement caught my eye: “The Women’s Rescue League of Boston even claimed that, following the closing of brothels, prostitutes were riding bikes to reach their clients.” Did your ancestors have similar views? Or were they bicyclists? Bicycling was a very, very popular activity in the 1880s through the early 1900s, until automobiles became the preferred method of conveyance.

You can read Livia Gershon’s article at: https://daily.jstor.org/the-moral-threat-of-bicycles-in-the-1890s.
**Luthers and Dunns**

There are two major Royes branches in Australia - the descendants of Edward Hougham Royes (1816-1878) and his sister Maria Royes (1808-1874) who married Freidrich Christian Luther (1807-1879).

John Richardson [3C1R of May Royes] has helped us update the Maria Royes descendants. If you go to Maria Royes’s page and select Descendants, you will find several tools for following her branch. First, you can select how many generations and then choose several options for viewing the result. Maria is John Richardson’s 2G grandmother - her brother is my 2G grandfather!

John Richardson has also supplied us with a number of photos of people in the Luther branch. You can see them, and others, under Info>What’s New - this lists ALL changes to the site for the previous 90 days. His photos were placed on 20 Aug so they will be listed in What’s New until 18 Nov.

**Web site changes**

There were some problems with our web site recently - of particular concern was the fact that mail from people using the Suggest links or applying for registration was not being received by the administrator. There were other issues also. I have changed to a different service provider and I believe all is now working well.

**One more Family Links**

The next issue of *Family Links* (#40) will be the last! However the web site will continue to include articles that are relevant. The news column on the front page of the web site will remain as a way of sharing news - it may well be expanded beyond the "snippets" that currently appear. Articles will continue to be posted onto the web site in the respective Media sections (Articles, Histories etc.).

Don’t forget that we have a Facebook page - a great avenue for posting news. There is a link below in the right column.

**ABBREVIATIONS** for relationships used in this newsletter (and the web site):
- 2C1R = 2nd cousin once removed, 1C3R = (first) cousin three times removed, etc.
- 3G ... = great great great ... [but 2G grandparent rather than 3G parent]
The Family Tree

I visited Ireland, Northern Ireland and England back in 2008 mainly to catch up with family with whom I had been corresponding and to be where my family had been. Australia is a young nation (200+ years) for most of us though indigenous people have been here for 60,000 years! Those of us whose family arrived after 1788 tend to have a certain curiosity about where our forbears had lived. I found, for instance, the home where my grandparents and great-grandparents had lived in Larne and of which my father had memories (he was 6 when they migrated). There were a number of other addresses in Larne and London I was able to track down, mostly with the original house still standing.

That’s my father’s side of the family. On my mother’s side the Royes migration to Sydney took place between about 1829 and 1838 - four of them. I was able to find where they had lived in London and where Solomon Royes’ business was located but none of the original buildings exist today. My great grandfather settled in Mareeba, Queensland - Queensland remains a key focal point for the Royes family in Australia.

Family trees help us to anchor our story to places and times. Putting ours on the web invites other family members to connect with us. If you go back far enough you will find that people tended to stay together in the same location, perhaps even the same house through several generations. Today we have to work a bit harder at creating this family identity!

Apart from the royroyes.net web site, our family tree is also on ancestry.com and findmypast.com. These sites give access to documents, records and other family trees. Glenda Pollard also maintains a similar tree based on the Royes and Weatherburn pedigrees on myheritage.com.

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George Herbert Royes 1921-1990

George was born on the 27th September 1921. He was the second last and only boy in a family of 8 children born to Bert and Mary Royes. George was adored and doted on by his 7 sisters. The Royes family lived at 76 Walsh Street in a house consisting of weatherboard on three sides and corrugated iron at the back. Their toilet was a typical Australian out-house (more commonly referred to as "the dunny"). Their back yard had chooks, goats and fruit trees. George's children fondly remember Grandma's rocking chair which resided on the front verandah of the house and provided much fun and happy memories. In his youth, George participated in a variety of sporting activities including Rugby League and Cycling. By all accounts he had a happy, carefree childhood, typical of growing up in a small country town.

During WWII, George served as a Flying Officer with the RAAF and saw service as a Wireless Operator Air Gunner for 4 years 159 days. He was awarded the Defence Medal, War and Australian Service Medals 1939-45, and Returned from Active Service Badge. From 1942, the quietly spoken George was stationed with the RAF Bomber Squadrons at Talbenny Wales. It was here in 1944 that he met and fell in love with Irish beauty, Veronica Kathleen Reynolds, whom he affectionately dubbed "Paddy". Paddy had joined the WRAF as a radio operator when she was 18 years of age. Their wedding was planned for the 5-1-1945, the day of Veronica's 21st birthday. Coupons saved and gathered by friends were used to purchase a grey suit for George. George just made the wedding on time!! On the 2nd January, he was in Karachi, Pakistan. On the 3rd in Egypt and Malta and he departed Malta on 4th January at 5.45 am bound for England. Their marriage took place at St David's and St Patrick's Catholic Church, Dew Street, Haverfordwest. As they were both still in full-time service, they were in separate camps and only saw one another on leave - wild passionate times!!

By July 1945, Paddy was pregnant. She left the deep winters cold of Wales in December on board the S.S. Rangitiki to venture over 10 000 nautical miles by boat to a country she knew little to nothing about. As the wife of an officer, she was given quite comfortable quarters. There were many war brides on board. At this time George was stationed in New Guinea and was unable to meet his new wife in Brisbane on her arrival. She was instead, met by her brother-in-law, Bill Grumley. After 6 weeks on a rolling ship, Paddy then experienced a Queensland train ride up to Cairns during the wet season. The Burdekin River at Ayr was in full flood, so they spent several days held up there - enduring the heat, mosquitoes and sand flies. Paddy arrived in Mareeba to a 'coo' welcome from her in-laws who were not enthralled with the fact that their only son had married a "Catholic girl". George and Paddy lived with the Royes Senior family until their own house was built directly across the road at 77 Walsh Street. The Royes Junior house was a two-bedroomed weatherboard home with tongue and groove walls.

Paddy and George produced four healthy, energetic children. Sharon Veronica arrived on 22nd March 1946, Rosaleen Patricia on 7th January, 1948, Kieran Richard George, the last male Royes in this line, was born on 15th August 1949, and finally Dympna Patrice on 22nd April
1954 On return from his active service during WWII, George worked as a draper’s assistant at Jack & Newell’s store for some years until he bought into his own milk run. As a youngster, he had reared milking goats and sold the milk. The whole family became involved in this venture. George worked the milk run from 12 midnight to 12 midday, 6 days a week. Paddy saw to the early 6 am breakfast of bacon and eggs, 6 days a week - yes George ate bacon and eggs every morning and never ever suffered from a cholesterol problem! Paddy generally did the daily counting of the money, with some help from the children. All four kids were encouraged to leave the comfort of their snuggly beds and help their father do his daily rounds on Saturdays and school holidays. They became a necessity on occasions when the milk truck broke down and the milk needed to be delivered. Rosaleen always prides herself on the fact that her dad let her drive the milk truck, and at the tender age of 7 was able to drive it herself. In those days, the milk truck had no doors (for ease of getting in and out regularly), so Rosaleen would peer out of the gap in the door to steer the truck. Bit of a worry for other drivers who wondered how the truck was driving itself!! She loved to help her dad service the truck and to this day is a very competent mechanic thanks to his good instruction and endless patience. Sadly, George's occupation meant he missed out on attending his children's sporting and cultural events. Though, doubtless, he was pleased not having to attend the many speech nights that Paddy had to sit through.

George was a fine rugby league footballer, captaining junior teams and representing Mareeba and Tableland District teams. He played in the five-eighth position. The family accompanied their father to his many games usually played all over the Tablelands (Cairns, Atherton, Malanda, Millaa Millaa). One day as they travelled in the old ute to one of those games, a motorbike was travelling in front of them. George hit a bone jolting pot-hole. Suddenly, they saw a wheel bouncing and rolling down the road in front of them, by-passing one very surprised motorbike rider. "Where did that come from?" Before the answer was out, the ute ground to a halt, axle dragging in the dirt.

George and Paddy became members of the local RSL and on many an Anzac Day, Paddy and the four children proudly watched their dad march in the local parade. Of course he also enjoyed indulging in a few too many drinks with his mates afterwards. George was a very placid character. What father is content to sit in his armchair reading his book whilst daughter Dympna put his hair in rollers, teased and styled it? None of the children ever remembers their dad rousing on them. Generally, that was left to Paddy.

In the mid-70s, George sold the milk run and he and Paddy moved to Tiaro (outside of Maryborough, Qld) and became the local postmaster and postmistress for a few years before George was diagnosed with lung cancer. From Tiaro they moved to Hervey Bay eventually settling in Prince Street, Urangan, just one street from the beach. George eventually succumbed to his illness and passed away in Hervey Bay hospital on 18th April, 1990 at the age of 68 years. His final words to his wife as his life ebbed away were "Don’t leave me Paddy". Paddy passed away in July 2002 and was interred with George in Hervey Bay Polson Cemetery.

This article appears on the website at https://royroyes.net/showmedia.php?mediaID=606
Understanding Cousins

Ever wondered about your relationships with your wider family? The following chart explains all those 2nd cousins once removed type of relationships. What is of interest is that there are two ways of identifying, say, a first cousin once removed or with second cousin once removed - as illustrated by the two coloured lines in the diagram.

If you are a registered user of royroyes.net the relationship of the person whose page you are looking at will tell you what relationship they are to you. If you are not registered you can nevertheless look this up - go to a person's page and select the "Relationship" tab and you will be given a form to fill in but you won't be able to do this with living people.

For the record Rollo "Rolf, Hrolf, Rollon", 1st Duke of Normandy, is my (and others) 30 x great (30G) grandfather.

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<th>Great Great Grandparent (2G grandparent)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Grandparent</td>
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<td>Nephew/niece</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grandchild</td>
<td>Great nephew/niece</td>
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ABBREVIATIONS

for relationships used in this newsletter (and the web site):

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- 3G ... = great great great ... [but 2G grandparent rather than 3G parent]
Branches and Charts

Branches feature in the web site data under Info/Branches, where they are listed alphabetically. The list on this page is a summary of the branches sorted in family groups.

Branches group people into family units by descendancy or ascendancy. Not everyone in a branch has the same surname - partners are part of the branch and in the data retain their birth name.

Another use of the branches is to enable registered users to have full access to the data in their assigned branch, including branch members who are living. (If not registered for a particular branch, living people will show as "Living" and there will be no data or attachments).

Some branches start with a living person and trace the ancestors of BOTH their parents. Since registered user’s privileges for access to living people are based on their affiliation with a branch, it makes sense to identify their ancestry through both their parents. An example is Roy-Manning based on a child of a Roy-Manning marriage - any child or grandchild of that marriage can track their ancestry if they are a registered user.

Other branches start with the earliest known ancestor and track all their descendants Eg, Royes, Hougham, Roy, Russell, etc.

In some cases the branch is related to immigration so that Royes Australia follows the descendants of Edward Hougham Royes in Australia and Royes Jamaica traces the descendants of Charles John Royes..

A third kind of branch begins with a key person - Maurie Roy or May Royes - and traces all known ancestors.

You can see many visual examples of such charts on the web site in Overviews (under the Media drop-down menu).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branches in royroyes.net data</th>
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<td>Wiley</td>
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<td>Cameron-McArthur</td>
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The last newsletter

but not the end of sharing news

The first Family Links was published in February 2006 and has been published every four months since then. They appear on the web site at https://royroyes.net/newsletters.php and will stay there even as we change to an on-line news page named "Family Links"

On the web site you will find a complete pdf collection that you can download - but be aware that it is a large file - 40+ mb.

There are several ways of sharing news and items of interest:
1. Follow the Roy~Royes Family Links page on Facebook - http://www.facebook.com/groups/roy.russell/
2. A page has been created on the royroyes web site that is dedicated to sharing photos and news and anecdotes - entitled Family Links: https://royroyes.net/links.php. There is a link to it in the right-hand "More" drop-down menu.
3. And there is always email.