



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.

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News & Notes



March 2016



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

[G2 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]



April 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]

"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



May 2016



Congratulations to **Jane Gallagher** (daughter of John Roy b. 28 May 1911) who celebrated her 70th birthday,

[2C1R of Maurie Roy]



And to her daughter Dr **Karen Quinn** in Yeppoon, Queensland who celebrated her 50th.

[2C2R of Maurie Roy]

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.



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.

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. 



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) **Jospeh 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:

Yseult Bridges *How Charles Bravo Died* (1956: Jarrolds Publishers, London)

James Ruddick *Death at the Priory: Love, Sex, and Muder in Victorian England* 2001: Grove Press

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



Charles Delauney Turner Bravo
1845-1876



Florence Campbell
1845-1878



Dr Hutchinson Royes Bell
1841-1886

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 Boru, the High King who defeated the Vikings at Clontarf in 1014. Like Brian Ború, they were part of the Dál gCais tribal grouping, whose original territory took in Clare and parts of Tipperary. The (O') Hogans were centred on Ardcroney, 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.

The Irish Times

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 Aloysious Hogan married Annie Teresa "Nancy" Russell, hence the connection to Maurie Roy - she is his cousin once removed.



Nancy Hogan with sons Jim and John (Jack) circa 1935

Some links: • **Hogan-Russell-Magee pedigree:** <http://royroyes.net/showmedia.php?mediaID=779> • **Hogan branch list** http://royroyes.net/search.php?tree=rr_tree&branch=Hogan • **Weblink:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hogan_\(surname\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hogan_(surname))



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.

© Name Origin Research www.surnamedb.com 1980 - 2006

It is likely that our Logans have their origins in Scotland.

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.



Sam Logan

Some links: • **Roy-Russell-Logan pedigree:** <http://royroyes.net/showmedia.php?mediaID=770> • **Logan branch list** http://royroyes.net/search.php?tree=rr_tree&branch=Logan • **Weblink:** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Logan

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 Queens 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. 

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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](#)



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.