

The Journal of the
HUNGERFORD
 and
ASSOCIATED FAMILIES
 Society

Volume 1 Number 1 May 1991

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Editor - Peter Sherlock

JOURNAL

of

The Hungerford & Associated Families Society

Volume 1 Number 1 May 1991



Emanuel



Catherine

The Hungerford and Associated Families Society

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Society Publications

The Journal aims to provide detailed historical information about the Hungerford and Associated Families and times and places connected with them. High priority is given to enabling dissemination of documents and family writings among researchers.

Articles submitted for the Journal should be typed (double spacing). If possible an IBM-compatible disk (either size or format) with the article on it would be appreciated. Footnotes are acceptable. A comprehensive bibliography of sources used in research for each article is appreciated, as it helps us to build a list of references to the Hungerford and associated families. Photographs may be used in submissions, preferably black and white, or well-lit colour prints.

The Newsletter provides a source of more general family notes and news. It includes a births, marriages and deaths column, and space for member's queries. Material for the Newsletter should preferably be typed (double-spaced), but neat handwriting is acceptable.

Deadline for the August Newsletter: 20th July, 1991.
Deadline for the November Journal: 30th September, 1991.

The Society cannot accept responsibility for factual errors or opinions expressed by authors.

EDITORIAL

Welcome to the first issue of the Journal of the Hungerford and Associated Families Society. Appropriately, our first article is a contribution by our Patron, Dr. Tom Hungerford OBE. He tells us something of his heritage and his personal understanding of it.

Mrs. Marcia Clarke of Brighton, Victoria has been researching Hungerford family history for longer than most of us. She relates the beginning of our Australian Branch of the Hungerford family: the lives of Emanuel and Catherine Hungerford and their voyage from Cork to New South Wales.

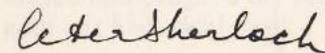
One of the aims of this Journal is to distribute primary source material about the Hungerford and associated families among researchers. In connection with this aim a reprint of E.S. Lauchland's article "Font Hill" appears, with permission of the Newcastle and Hunter Valley District Historical Society. This was in fact the second article on the subject. However, the first was not as detailed, so the second article appears in this Journal.

The final article recounts what turned out to be the unofficial beginning of the Society - the 1989 Heritage Week Tour in which several Foundation Members took part. Ron Prentice writes about the many homes, churches, towns and institutions the group visited on this memorable excursion. Although they did not know it at the time, those involved formed the nucleus of the Society from which we are now expanding.

I trust that this Journal lays a solid foundation on which future Journals may build. However, before more time goes by, a name must be found for the Journal! It would be nice to call it something other than the "Journal of the HAFS". (Although as Marcia Clarke said, better to be the HAFS than the Have-Nots!!) If you have any ideas on a name for this publication, please contact me soon.

The second issue of the Journal will be available in November. It will concentrate on the Winder and Chapman families, and their connections with the Duke of Wellington.

Peter Sherlock



Editor

THE HUNGERFORDS

A Poem by Ian Ellis

Northmen from Normandy
Crushed Harold at Hastings
Became Lords of England;
De Hungerforde was one.
He castled in Somerset.
Some were buried in the chapel
Others at Salisbury
In the Cathedral.
Some went to Ireland
And prospered there;
Men of the land and cloth.
Emanuel of the militia
Was first to Australia.
He became a squatter;
His son Thomas also
Who became the greatest
but then succumbed.
They are now many,
But scattered afar,
One thousand years on
from their beginning.

THE SAGA OF HERITAGE

by Dr Thomas Hungerford OBE
(Patron of the Society)

Sir Walter Scott said:

*Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land?*

Land or heritage or something passed down from preceding generations; a legacy, the status, or lot, acquired by a person through birth, the genetic "gene pool"! I guess this strikes a chord in every single one of us: saga - the long narrative, the recounting of historical and legendary events and exploits of our past.

In this ambience, Ron Prentice, the inaugurator, the founding committee, and all those that have laboured to set up the Hungerford and Associated Families Society, have done a work of crucial significance and climactic importance. They should be warmly commended for nurturing the "roots", the traditions, the histories, the anecdotes which, down the tide of time, have emblazoned the histories of a number of great families intermarried and associated with the Hungerford family. It is profitable to ponder the history - the attainments, faults, failures of the past. Those who fail to study history are doomed to repeat it.

Most of us remember fragmentary stories, rich in detail but poor in accuracy, of our ancestors. Ron Prentice has cogently intimated the vast amount of nebulous information existing about our families and their connections, but it is probable that in the minds of many of us it will be similar to that of the man who said "I finally got it altogether and **now** I forget where I put it".

Our active company then, so ably chaired by Canon Mel Newth, has invited each one of us as members to send in critical excerpts from the wealth of our information, so that it may be coordinated, written up, and stored for the benefit of all of us, and for our children's children. As Lord Bacon said, "Writing maketh a precise man".

Peter Sherlock, in his efficient way, has asked me to write a contribution on my interest in the family history. I will forbear therefore and make a few jottings of some things, which from my youth up, have come to my notice and erupted my interest into a white hot feverent heat to investigate our historical past.

* * * * *

It was fascinating to hear that Lord Hungerford (Hungerforte) accompanied William the Bastard (or William the Conqueror) in 1066. In later years as I stood on the field of the Battle of Hastings and envisaged that great warrior, Harold the last of the Saxon kings, overcome in that mighty battle, I wondered (and wonder) where Hungerfords came from before that and what their history was year by year.

Wandering over England, I chanced upon a ducking chair (as used so shamefully to discipline insubordinate wives) and was reading the brass inscription until suddenly I shot off like a wounded rabbit (before my wife homed in on it) for the officer in charge of this one had been a Hungerford.

In London, I found the College of Herald's. The moment I spoke, the man there said, "Oh, you're an Australian: you will be searching your ancestry: what is your name?" I said "Hungerford" and instantly he said "Oh, you're upstairs, you're Lancaster (with a tinge of scorn and contempt), the red rose, *we* are York down here, the white rose." Time stands still. Years earlier as a boy, I had read an historical novel "White Wyvell & Red Ruthven" in which it was stated "the Tower of London was held for the King by the Lords Hungerford and Scales".

Wandering over London, I found Hungerford Lane with the name up; it is not far from Trafalgar Square and Charing Cross Station. I walked across Hungerford Bridge, which is still so named on some maps, not on others. I found the Greater London County Council and discovered that they had scores of prints and photos of the "new" Hungerford market. They made many copies for me from their records.

One read "The New Hungerford Market" dated June 1st, 1834, and another "Hungerford Market near York Building, The Strand", under which they had printed "Built by Sir Edward Hungerford, Created Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles II". The print was dated 1st February, 1825.

As a tourist, the tour conductor through the House of Commons was recounting its interesting history, which suddenly became electric for me when he announced, "the First Speaker in the House was Sir Thomas Hungerford". Back in Australia, I found in a law textbook "The Office of the Speaker" a splendid photo with a caption "Sir Thomas Hungerford, the first recorded Speaker¹, from a stained glass window at Farley Hungerford church".

1. P. Laundy, *The Office of the Speaker*, (London: Casell & Co., 1864) 46.

Motoring into the town of Hungerford, one becomes enfolded with all the past history of the Hungerford family and the past rights held in fief from John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster. Journeying to Farleigh Hungerford castle near Bath one comes upon the past fully preserved: the marble effigies of our ancestors, the chapel, the church, the castle with its Lady tower, where Lady Hungerford was imprisoned for four years before she had her husband executed, the oven where Lady Agnes Hungerford, who was later hanged at Tyburn, had her husband strangled and then burned, and all the other events past: great, famous, infamous and scandalous.

We journeyed to Ireland. We knew that Cromwell had sent the Hungerfords over in the Plantation of Ireland, and there at Inchodony, near Clonakilty, we found the very place from where Captain Emanuel Hungerford, sailed for Sydney in 1828, with his wife Catherine and his eight children John, Robert, Emanuel, William, Henry, Thomas (my grandfather), Septimus and Anne.

The Australian history of Thomas Hungerford has been splendidly set forth by Ian Ellis in "The History of Baerami Creek Valley". Thomas arrived in Australia when he was five. When twenty-four, he was in charge of "Thungalier" on the Barwon River and developed great skills as a bushman, cattleman and pioneer. In 1852, when he was twenty-eight, he married Emma Wood at Baerami and in the next twenty years they had eleven children: Edmund (my father), Cecil, Catherine, Herbert, Emma, Frederick, Florence, Kenneth, Thomas, Rose and an infant son Septimus, who died aged five months.

The mighty works of Thomas Hungerford, three times a Member of Parliament, a pioneer, cattle owner, and statesman, are summed up by Ian Ellis¹, who says of Thomas:

"Thomas of Baerami can be regarded as one of the pioneers of our nation, strong and tough, a man of initiative, intelligence and religion, perhaps not faultless but certainly a man to be respected by all and worthy to be called a great Australia and pioneer. One who helped lay the foundations on which later generations have built and expanded."

Thomas and his sons developed many station properties: Baerami, Mount Dangar, Yarrowa, Culgoa, Gnomery, Yarran, Strathmore, Vanrook, Dunbar, Stirling, Cadelgo and a number of others so vast that it was said that put together they would equal a strip a mile wide from Melbourne to Cape York.

1. I. Ellis, *The History of Baerami Creek Valley*, 17.

The depression of 1889, the great drought from 1895 onwards, the ravages of pleuropneumonia and cattle tick¹, working together destroyed the Hungerford empire so that their bank overdraft had reached a one hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds in 1901 and taken together with accumulated interest was two hundred and fifty thousand pounds and the bank foreclosed. But so vast were the holdings that even in a disaster sale the debt was recovered with a balance of seventeen thousands pounds. The members of the Hungerford family numbered fifteen at that time.

Thomas Hungerford died in 1904 at the age of 80 years and was a pioneer founder of the cattle industry, as Ellis said, "after Kidman and Tyson, Thomas Hungerford came next".

Edmund Alexander Hungerford, my father, was the eldest son of Thomas. As a pioneer and great bushman, he participated in all the development throughout Queensland and the Gulf country. In the early 1980s, it was enthralling to be invited by the accountant at Dunbar station in the Gulf, to attend the 100th anniversary of the selection of the station by Thomas and Edmund Hungerford. Due to pressure of commitments as Director of the Post Graduate Foundation of Veterinary Science, I could not attend.

Edmund Alexander Hungerford (1853-1937) went to England to meet a local beauty (she had been Queen of the May in her town). She was Rose Beatrice Martin (1866-1931), my mother. She was a dauntless pioneer in the Gulf and in the north, living in conditions of great isolation and hardship (provisions once a year by bullock wagon). She never saw her mother again but, like the great pioneer women of Australia, she battled on and raised a family of six in the outback.

Edmund never rose from the crash of bankruptcy and his children were born into poverty at a time when there was no family allowances, no government relief or child endowment of any kind. The children were Cedric Edmund, Lola Beatrice, Sita Merle, Lionel Norman Disraeli, Hilda Benita and Thomas Gordon.

I am the youngest, and when I won scholarships for education, and finally a traineeship in veterinary science, with the Department of Agriculture, which yielded free university plus two pounds and two shillings a week (\$4.20), I realised that my opportunity had come. Poverty had ceased and

1. Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides*) was introduced into Australia in 1858, and was eradicated by wise veterinary action by 1970. Tick fever (*Babesia bovis* and other protozoa) was introduced in 1872 and has still not been eradicated.

I laid hold of our wonderful family motto "Dieu et Mon Appui" (God my strength, my leaning post, my support). I felt that from Thomas, my grandfather, to Thomas myself, I could say in the Bible words

What doth the Lord thy God require of thee but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all His ways, to love Him, to serve the Lord thy God, with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind (Deuteronomy 10:12).

On the 5th September, 1936, I married Hilda Roslyn Schrader, and thus created another great pioneer link, with the Schraders, Sayers, and Coventrys. Our children are: Roslyn Beatrice Hammett (who has four children: John, a doctor; Vanessa Sproule, who has one daughter Lindsay; Julia; and Kristin); Gordon Douglas, a neuroradiologist; Bernard Thomas, a solicitor (who has four children: Robert, Marc, Edward and Richard); and Christine Mildred Symes, who has three children (Victoria, Montague and Nigel).

So the heritage runs on: and so you are invited by the committee to send to them the saga of your past, so that it may be recorded before all is lost and forgotten in the mists of time.

[Correction: In the splendid President's Report by Canon Mel Newth (HAFS Newsletter No. 1, February 1991) he noted in the second paragraph that I had recently retired as Professor of Veterinary Science at Sydney University. This is not so - not Professor of Veterinary Science, but Director for the Post Graduate Foundation in Veterinary Science, which is the organisation charged with keeping all veterinary practitioners in Australia up to date.]

HOME IS THE HUNTER

by Marcia Hungerford Clarke (nee Chapman)

Having been asked to write an article for this first, exciting journal of the Hungerford and Associated Families Society, I face the problem of where to start? Where to cut into the rich fabric of Hungerford endeavour to begin this story?

Because we are known overseas as the "Australian Branch", perhaps it would be fitting to start with the journey made by Captain Emanuel Hungerford and his wife Catherine, who, in December 1827 brought their eight children from Ireland, to settle in the Hunter Valley of New South Wales.

History books have told us much of the early Hungerfords in England, so we need not concentrate here on their illustrious achievements. But exactly how much do we know about the early life of the principle players in the Australian scene? Let us focus on them for a moment with a quick thumb-nail sketch of both Emanuel and Catherine, our first two forebears who arrived here in the May of 1828.

Emanuel was born in Ireland on February 1st, 1785, the son of John Hungerford and his wife Anne (nee Daunt). He had nine siblings. A sickly child, he suffered with a chest weakness and associated ailments. When older he joined the Cork Militia, reaching the rank of Captain. Other less important facts we know about him are that he was an excellent flautist, and he was, like many Hungerfords, a fine horseman and a good judge of horseflesh.

He was twenty-eight when he married Catherine Loane. Catherine Loane was the elder daughter of Dr John Loane and his wife Elizabeth. Catherine and her sister, Ann, were orphaned on New Year's Eve, 1799. Their parents were killed in a tragic carriage accident while they were watching a fireworks display to celebrate the new century. Because of this, the two little girls were brought up by their maternal grandfather, Sir Edwin Moore, Bart¹.

1. Editor's note: Family tradition states, and Catherine's gravestone in Campbell's Hill Cemetery implies, that Catherine and Ann Loane were raised by their Moore grandfather, known as "Sir Edwin/Edward Moore". However, this man, Sir Robert Moore (See Burke's Baronetage or a similar publication), had died in 1754 in Northumberland, so could not possibly have been responsible for the two girls. It is probable that the sisters were in fact raised by their paternal grandparents Richard and Margery Loane, or one of their many aunts and uncles. The attribu-

When Emanuel and Catherine were married in 1813, Catherine had just turned twenty-five. She was only a tiny woman, not quite reaching the height of five feet. She was, from an early age, a deeply religious person, a wonderful wife and mother, and a devoted sister to the younger Ann. Emanuel and Catherine had eight children when they arrived, and had another son and daughter in Australia.

Emanuel had heard from fellow officers about the wonderful climate in the new colony. Because of his lingering chest weakness he sought further information about conditions in New South Wales, and eventually, on December 14th, 1827, this 43 year old Anglo-Irishman and his 40 year old wife, set sail for the antipodes in the brigantine Alexander Henry. They took with them eight children, a schoolmaster, an overseer, and several servants making a party of seventeen in all. The ship's hold was almost full of their furniture, farm equipment and household belongings.

The Alexander Henry was a two master, weighed two hundred and ninety-nine tons net and was approximately one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, she had a draught of fifteen feet. The master and owner was a Captain Mugridge, who had already sailed to Australia two years before. Because of his experience, and because his first trip had been successful and safe, he was chosen by Emanuel to carry this precious cargo of hopeful settlers to their new home.

They had a normal passage for the first two weeks and their last port of call before reaching Australian waters was St. Jago in the Cape Verde Islands. I have searched every conceivable source for information, including Lloyd's of London and the Greenwich Maritime Museum, in order to find out if, after leaving St. Jago, they turned starboard around Cape Horn, or turned to port around the Cape of Good Hope, however, the answer to this still remains a mystery.

We do know however that after being becalmed off the west coast of Africa they were chased by pirates, only escaping when a fog descended and they were able to slip away undetected when a light breeze sprung up in the morning. This must have been a frightening ordeal, for during the night the two ships drifted about in the fog so close, that Captain Mugridge demanded complete silence on his ship. There were two reasons for this. He did not want to give away his position, and he wanted to hear snatches of the pirates' conversation to ascertain more about them and where they came from.

...Continued...

tion of this fact to Moore would seem to result from the large fortune he left to the two girls (the title Baronet passed to a distant relative in the male line).

Remembering that the Alexander Henry had a baby aboard and that one cry from that baby would give their position away in the darkness, it must have been a terrifying experience.

The journey from Cork to Sydney took six months. During that time the baby learned to walk and had her first birthday on board. That baby had a much more far-reaching influence on the journey than many of us realise today. Her parents had planned to leave Ireland much earlier than they did. But in 1826, when Catherine found she was pregnant yet again, their departure had to be postponed, not only until the baby was born, but until it was old enough to take on such an arduous journey.

Doubtless the mother did not resent the disruption to their plans, as the baby turned out to be Catherine's long awaited daughter, after seven sons! She called the baby Annie Loane after her beloved sister.

All the Chapman descendants should find this story interesting as Annie Loane Hungerford grew up and married the Reverend Robert Chapman, Vicar of Maitland, and so began the Chapman connection to this story.

On his arrival in Sydney Town, Emanuel found lodging for all his party in a house in Pitt Street and he made arrangements for all his furniture and equipment to be stored in warehouses near the wharf.

He had brought with him a letter from the Home Office to be presented to the then governor, Governor Darling. Its contents are set out below, and are self-explanatory.

*"My Dear Sir,
Lord Goderich has desired me to introduce to your protection and good offices the Bearer of this letter, Captain Hungerford who is going out to New South Wales with the purpose of settling there. This Officer has been strongly recommended to Lord Goderich by Lord Ilchester, who has also written the enclosed letter to Mr. Horton in his favour; You will of course, direct that Captain Hungerford should receive such a Grant of Land, as the amount of his Capitol may permit, and I am in addition to state that Lord Goderich will be happy to hear that you have had an opportunity of conferring some settlement on Captain Hungerford under the Colonial agreement. I am etc.,
R.W. Hay, Under Secretary."*

While waiting for his affairs to be put into order, he rested and recuperated after the tedious last part of the journey out. The last three months at sea had been cold and damp and he was suffering from a persistent cough that refused to clear up.

The day after they had settled into their new lodgings, Emanuel was pleased to read an account of their arrival in the Sydney morning paper.

The arrival of the Alexander Henry has afforded an accession to our stock of respectable and wealthy settlers from the shores of England and of Ireland. The force of example upon mankind proves stronger commonly than any efforts of persuasion without it; the view therefore of such persons as those before described ... not induced to bid farewell to their adoption from motives, arising out of casual improvidence, disappointment, or the like, but seeking it out as the soil whereto they may with most benefit transplant themselves and their rising families, and in which productive industry will be truly appreciated and rewarded ... such a view is cheering, and will scarcely fail of influencing others toward pursuing the like.

Captain Hungerford, one of the passengers by the Alexander Henry, whose lady and family, comprising with domestics, on the whole, seventeen persons, has used a very excellent precaution in bringing out with him several free mechanics and farming-men who are articulated to his service for certain periods.

This gentleman will find his advantage in having done so. Were the practice to be more generally pursued by persons having it within their power, not only such persons, but the community would thereby reap a benefit; for it is not the want of employment for our population, we have, or for a length of time to come shall have to complain, but it is the want of hands wherewith to employ our various nascent and sleeping resources. And hence it is that matters, which in a thickly peopled country would be regarded as detrimental, happen with us in a general way to be totally the reverse - to be perhaps the springs of the comfort and of affluence.

The Alexander Henry, we understand, has also brought out two gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion, connected with the London monied interest, who it is expected will turn their attention towards discounts.

In time Emanuel went to Maitland where he finally settled on a block of land at Wallis Plains. This consisted of 1,920 acres belonging to a Mr. T.S. McGillivray. This Peninsular War veteran wanted to sell his land and Emanuel purchased it for 760 pounds, and as the original grant had not been finalised in McGillivray's name, the papers were made out to

Captain Hungerford, direct. While his house was being built at the southern end of this land, Emanuel housed his entire party in two cottages he bought in Maitland. When the house was complete he called it Farley, after the Hungerford ancestral home in England, Farleigh Castle.

In this precis of our forebears' arrival here in Australia it is impossible to tell the full story. But it is not difficult to imagine some of the trials and tribulations the adults had to endure to reach these shores. Of course for the children it was probably one huge adventure, especially the older boys who would remember the trip out for the rest of their lives. But spare a thought for Catherine, the mother who put all her loved ones and all her worldly possessions in a tiny ship and sailed for six long months into unknown waters. It was truly a brave and intrepid undertaking.

During the last twenty years I have travelled back and forth to Ireland and England in the search of accurate facts and figures so that I could write their full story. Much of this story you older members of the Society know. But this introduction is for the younger members of this growing family, the members who are just that one generation removed from the people who knew the people, about whom this story is told!

In 1972, while browsing about in the Dublin Library I came across a small book by a Mrs. Milward-Oliver. It is a slim volume bound in blue leather and printed on rich, deckle-edged, linen paper. Titled "The Memoirs of the Hungerford, Milward and Oliver Families", it was printed in London in 1930, a limited edition of only 50 books.

In it, the good Mrs. Milward-Oliver compiles many of the illustrious deeds and distinguished accomplishments of these families. She ends it with a small observation of her own. It is for all of you, and when you read it I hope you experience the same small feeling of personal pride it gave me.

I have compiled this little book in the hope that the knowledge of the noble blood which courses through your veins will spur some of you on to emulate those of your ancestors who distinguished themselves - some in the Field, some in Diplomacy and Law, some even in the World of Commerce - and who piled honours on their names; perhaps some day one of you or one of your descendants will revive the greatness of those names and recall the deeds of all those dead Hungerfords, Milwards and Olivers.

*"Happy is he who of his fathers thinks with pride,
Who tells with gladness of their deeds, their might,
To all who list to hear, and who within his soul rejoices,
To find himself one of that glorious string."*



"Font Hill" by Athol D'Ombrian.

*From the collection of his negatives held in the Archives, University of Newcastle.
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Vol III, Part VIII. Permission granted for reproduction 1991.

"FONT HILL"

Historians make second visit

by E.S. Lauchland

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Leiper a goodly gathering of the Newcastle and Hunter District Historical Society members paid a second visit to her home, "Font Hill", on the outskirts of West Maitland.

"Font Hill", originally part of a 2000 acre grant in the parishes of Heddon and Gosforth, County of Northumberland, promised to Captain James Lachland McGillivray by Governor Brisbane, on November 21st, 1823, is now "portion 5", Parish of Heddon. Captain McGillivray disposed of the estate, three miles in length, and one mile in breadth - practically all the land stretching, roughly, from Gillieston Lane across on the far side to Farley, and from Owlpen Lane to East Greta Junction, almost immediately, for the sum of 760 pounds, so that the title deeds were made out directly to Captain Emanuel Hungerford, an Irishman.

Captain Hungerford had been a Lieutenant in the 22nd Foot Regiment, and a Captain of the famous Cork Militia¹. His Irish estate near Cork was called "Nohoval Court", and here eight of his children were born. He also had another Irish property called "Green Hill". These estates had belonged to the Hungerfords for approximately two hundred years when the Captain decided to sell "Nohoval Court". He received 10,000 pounds, but this should have been 30,000 pounds for such a magnificent estate and home. (During the "black-and-tan" riots of some years back the old residence was burned down.)

Owing to some chest weakness, Captain Hungerford decided to retire from the Army. Then, leaving his Irish home, he brought his wife (Anne Loane², granddaughter of Sir Edward Moore, Bart.) and family of eight children to Australia. They were accompanied by two nieces (orphan

1. Editor's note: Emanuel was in fact a Captain in the 32nd Regiment of Foot.

2. Editor's note: should read Catherine Loane, granddaughter of Sir Robert Moore.

daughters of Mrs. Hungerford's brother, Major Loane¹⁾ and five personal servants, two women and three men, making a small colony of seventeen in themselves.

It was May 1828²⁾ when they set out on their voyage on the "Alexander Henry", a vessel of 450 tons, under the command of Captain Mugridge. Their voyage brought some excitement for when they were only a few days out a pirate vessel attempted to capture them. However, after several hours of suspense, they were saved, for as night fell a favourable wind sprang up, enabling the little vessel to escape.

On arrival in Sydney the Hungerford family lived for a while in a large cottage in Pitt Street, between Market and Park Streets. These premises later became Moore's Labour Bazaar. Meanwhile, Captain Hungerford acquired, by purchase, the estate on the Hunter River. This was at Maitland, and he called it Farley (or Farleigh) after Farleigh Castle, the old family seat in England.

Farley Hungerford, a parish and hamlet in North-east Somerset, on the Frome, six miles south-east of Bath, is the locale of Farley Castle - now in ruins. The Hungerfords are of ancient lineage. During the "Wars of the Roses" the family favoured the House of York, and at one stage horses belonging to the Yorkists were stabled in their Castle of Farleigh. Their records contain many tales of romance and strange adventure. One Lord Walter Hungerford took a dislike to his wife and locked her up in the Keep of Farleigh Castle to starve, while he married again! However Lady Hungerford was not allowed to starve, for the tenants on their Somerset estate discovered her plight, brought food to her, and eventually released her.

Somerset was the scene of some of the most important events in the Civil War. It was, indeed, in this county that the first conflict took place. On August 2nd, 1642, six hundred Parliamentary Infantry, while marching to capture a small body of Royalist Horse, were ambushed by eighty Cavaliers at Marshall's Elm, near Street, and completely routed with a loss of twenty five lives. At first the County as a whole was for the Parliament.

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1. Editor's note: this mistakenly refers to Major Boyle Octavius Loane, Catherine's uncle. He emigrated to Australia with his wife, son and three daughters in 1825. The daughters left Australia in 1826, going to England. Boyle died in Tasmania in 1829, and the daughters sailed out to Australia again in 1830 with another uncle Rowland Loane. They probably knew the Hungerfords, as Catherine was their cousin. The relative who did accompany the Hungerfords aboard the "Alexander Henry" was Jonas Morris Townshend, a distant relative of Emanuel.
 2. Editor's note: May 1828 was the time of arrival of the ship. In fact the Hungerfords left Ireland in December 1827.

But after the Royalist victory at Landsdowne, in 1643, it declared for Charles, who in that year himself marched through Somerset.

A Sir Edward Hungerford, born in 1596, was returned as Member for Chippendale in January, 1620. In 1624, as Parliamentary Commander, he was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for Wiltshire, and in 1625 was made a Knight of the Bath. At that time Hungerford was living at Corsham in Wiltshire. In 1632 he became Sheriff of that county. Sir Edward was elected to both the Short, and the Long, Parliaments for the constituency of Chippendale, in 1640. When the Civil War broke out he espoused the Parliamentary cause, and on July 11th, 1642, was sent to execute the militia ordnance in Wiltshire.

"FONT HILL" ATTACKED

In December, 1642, Hungerford attacked Lord Cottington at "Font Hill", threatening to bring his troops into the house, where Lord Cottington lay sick, unless he paid 1,000 pounds to the Parliament. Against such treatment, Lord Cottington appealed to the Parliament, and the Speaker desired Sir Edward to desist.

In February, the latter occupied and plundered Salisbury, but, finding himself unsupported by the county, evacuated Devizes (his headquarters) and retired to Bath, where, in 1643, Waller appointed him Governor of the County. After taking part with Waller in the battles of Lansdowne and Roundway Down, Hungerford besieged Lady Arundel in Wardour Castle, May 2nd to 8th, 1643, and treated the lady with scant courtesy. Subsequently he attacked Farleigh Castle, which was garrisoned for the King, and under the command of Captain John Hungerford, Sir Edward's half-brother. The Castle surrendered to Sir Edward in September, 1645.

After 1645 he seems to have settled at Farleigh. Sir Edward died in 1648, and was buried in the Castle Chapel. So much for the "good old days"!

THE IRISH HUNGERFORDS

The Irish branch was founded by Captain Thomas Hungerford, of Rathbarry, or Little Island, about four miles westward of Inchodony, the seat of his descendants. He was a cadet of the House of Hungerford of Farleigh, Somerset, and accompanied his relative, Sir Edward Hungerford of Farleigh Castle, in his expedition against Ireland, which started from Chester on May 27th, 1647. One of his descendants was Captain Emmanuel Hungerford who bought two cottages in Bourke Street, West Maitland, after arriving on the Hunter, and where the little colony of seventeen - which comprised his household - lived until Farleigh (or Farley) Homestead was erected.

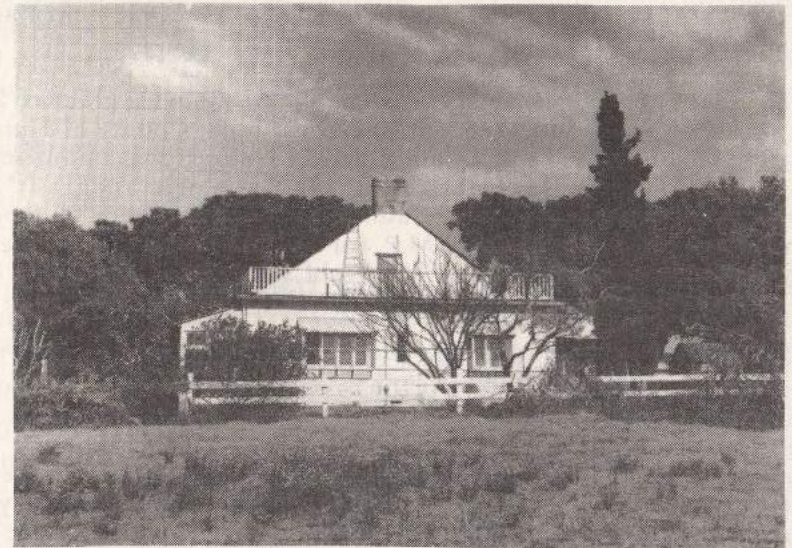
Farleigh Homestead was a large two-storey house on the high ground right against the present railway station known as East Greta. The work of building was done by convicts. Indeed there was no other than assigned labour to be secured at that time. However, the old homestead had to be pulled down in 1870, for the wood used for window supports and other portions had been insufficiently seasoned. This timber warped, causing cracks in the walls, notwithstanding their apparent strength. The foundation of the original dwelling can still be seen. A small cottage has since been constructed from the stones of the old home. These stones were quarried at Stoney Creek near Farley Railway Station on the north side, a mile or so from the spot chosen for the construction of the homestead.

Captain Hungerford's family consisted of nine sons and one daughter: John, Annie, Robert, William, Harry, Emmanuel, Thomas, Septimus, Percy and Arthur¹. The last two were born in Australia. The three oldest Hungerford boys married three Winder girls. "Font Hill" estate was originally part of the Captain's property. It was purchased from the latter by the Hon. Thomas White Melville Winder as a marriage settlement on his daughter, Annie, when she and John Becher Hungerford, the eldest son of the Captain, were wed. The title deeds bear the name of John Becher Hungerford and the date is 1834. The house was built about a year later - completed in 1836².

When Robert Hungerford was married to Ellen Winder, his father-in-law (the Hon. Thomas) did the same thing for them. He purchased "Owlpen" as a marriage settlement on his daughter (Ellen), and had the title deeds made out in Robert's name. "Owlpen", on the hill above "Font Hill", was commenced as outbuildings for the latter; but when the land was presented to Robert and Ellen, the building was completed, in 1837³, as their residence.

To William, his third Hungerford son-in-law, the Hon. T.W.M. Winder gave the property "Windella", near "Windermere House", Lochinvar, as Agnes's marriage endowment.

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1. Editor's note: the order given by E.S. Lauchland is incorrect, as is the name of the 10th child. Annie was the 8th child, not the 2nd, and "Arthur" should read Catherine.
 2. Editor's note: there may be some discrepancies in the dates related here as John Hungerford and Anne Winder were not married until 1839.
 3. Editor's note: again, there may be some discrepancies here, as Robert and Ellen were also not married until 1839.



"Owlpen" by Athol D'Ombain

From the collection of his negatives held in the Archives, University of Newcastle. Reproduced with permission.



Stables of "Font Hill" by Athol D'Ombain

From the collection of his negatives held in the Archives, University of Newcastle. Reproduced with permission.

Emmanuel, the Captain's fifth¹ son, married Eliza, an Irish gentlewoman. Harry attained manhood, was thrown from his horse near Farley Station, and died from his injuries.

Another son, Thomas, managed the estate of "Baerami", a grant of 2560 acres, made on April 30th, 1852, at Baerami Creek, County of Hunter, "being the land promised to Captain Emanuel Hungerford, authorised to take possession of on December 18th, 1828, as a primary grant". At "Baerami", Thomas introduced the now wide-spread practice of sapping or ring-barking trees. He was an M.P. for many years. When he died at his Sydney residence, "Kilowen", Ashfield, April 4th, 1904, in his 81st year, he was survived by a widow and fifteen children.

One of his sons, Kenneth, who has been a very successful engineer, lives in Sydney at the present time. At the same residence there is also his cousin, Miss Annie Hungerford, the oldest daughter of John Becher Hungerford and Annie Winder, and the oldest grandchild of the Captain². Although Miss Hungerford was 86 on April 14th, 1949, she has a marvellous memory, and vividly recalls incidents of the early days of the family in Maitland, and especially those at "Font Hill", where she was born. Miss Hungerford still possesses a magnificent watch that belonged to her mother. This watch was specially procured from England by the Hon. Thomas Winder as a wedding gift to his daughter Annie (Miss Hungerford's mother).

Captain Hungerford's seventh son, Septimus, born in Ireland, died only a few years ago at his Sydney home "Nohoval", Mosman, at the remarkable age of 104, his life having been full of romantic interest³. He lived under five sovereigns, served as a clergyman under seven Bishops, and officiated in the Church of England for close on seventy years, so that his record must be unique in the Australian Ministry. The Reverend Septimus recalled his own early days when the family attended divine service at St. Peter's Church, East Maitland, five miles away from Farley Homestead. His first visit to Church was undertaken in a farm waggon covered with rugs, and drawn by six bullocks. His mother was very particular that the

1. Editor's note: Emanuel was actually the Captain's third son.

2. Editor's note: Annie Sarah Hungerford (1863-1950) was the eldest daughter of Emanuel Becher Hungerford, the eldest son of John Becher Hungerford. She was thus a great-granddaughter of the Captain, but was not in fact the eldest great-grandchild as her second cousins Frances and Mary Tyrrell, and her cousin William Fitzgerald, were older. Nevertheless, she was heiress to the Captain being the eldest child of the firstborn grandson. The whereabouts of the watch referred to are not known.

3. Editor's note: Septimus died in 1927, aged almost 102 years.

family should attend Church regularly. Later Septimus had charge of an enormous parish in northern New South Wales, and in one year he rode 7,000 miles to carry the Gospel to the early settlers. He married a Miss Pilcher. His retirement was spent at "Nohoval", Boyle Street, Mosman.

Percy Hungerford lived at Farley Homestead till he married. Captain Hungerford did not approve of the lady Percy wished to have as a life partner. However, Percy did eventually marry the lady and they had quite a large family.

On April 12th, 1848, "Font Hill" was advertised in the "Maitland Mercury" for sale. A description of it at that time ran thus: "To be let - the estate of Font Hill, the property of John B. Hungerford, Esq., pleasantly situated about a mile from Maitland. "Font Hill" contains 307 acres, on which are erected a respectable and well-built stone house containing eight rooms, a pantry, and a large hall, also superior and extensive cellars; a substantial and well-furnished stable of four stalls, coach-house, and stabling box; also servants' apartments behind detached kitchen and wash-house. There is a vineyard containing acres of choice vines for wine, selected from Mr. Wentworth's vineyard and an orchard and garden stocked with the best worked fruit trees, vegetables, etc., etc. "Font Hill" is divided into sixteen paddocks, viz: eight cultivation paddocks, containing say 170 acres, and eight grazing paddocks containing 137 acres. The grazing paddocks are well and closely grassed and admirably suited for the purpose of dairying. The agricultural portion of this farm will, on inspection, be found to be of superior quality. There is an abundant water supply, the eastern boundary of the farm being Wallis's Creek."

It was not sold in 1848, however, although some of the paddocks adjoining the house may have been, as John Hungerford went to California where gold had been found. His brother Robert, accompanied him. Apparently they did not have much luck and having spent all the money they took with them, the two returned, in 1851, to find that their mother had passed away during their absence¹. Some time after her death, the Captain went to stay at St. Mary's Rectory, West Maitland, with his daughter Annie, and her husband, the Reverend Chapman. Whilst here, he, too, died. He was buried beside his wife in the Church of England Cemetery on Campbell's Hill. There, too, lie John Moore Hungerford and his wife Ann.

1. Robert and John left for California in 1850, and probably returned in mid 1853 as Robert had no children between 1849 and April 1854. Their mother Catherine did not die until 1867. This part of the story almost certainly refers to the death of John's wife Anne (Winder) Hungerford on the 22nd of February, 1853, while John was still in California. The attempt to sell 'Font Hill' was probably related to John's declaration of bankruptcy in February, 1850.

Captain Emmanuel Hungerford had had the opportunity on first arriving on the Hunter of purchasing the Bolwarra estate from the Government, at the cost of 1/6 per acre, but he turned the idea down; and, instead, bought the property that he named Farley. The greater portion of the latter was li-tree swamp, but tackling courageously the job of clearing this, his men planted wheat. That crop flourished for some years. Then rust set in - the menace of all the early wheat growers - and ruined the venture. Much of the Farley land was of poor quality; and the Captain disposed of some of it for the ridiculously small sum of 5/- per acre.

A syndicate of Maitland men sent an agent to Percy Hungerford (the Captain's second youngest son) at Farley House to buy a piece of ground - the poorest or worst - for a poultry farm. Their true intention was not stated, nor was the fact that valuable coal had been discovered there. Having secured the ground they sank a shaft and began to work out a coal seam. Although the ground surface was so poor in this region it contained considerable hidden wealth below. It was quite good coal, the lower layer best of all.

The surface works of the Greta Colliery are close beside the site on which Farley Homestead was built.

Periodically portions of the Hungerford estate of Farley were sold until it all passed out of the hands of the family. Only the Baerami property was retained - and now that has also been disposed of.

When eventually "Font Hill" was sold, in 1878, the purchaser was Mr. Peter Green. The Hungerfords then moved from there to "Bush Villa" - the old place on the left just after one turns into "Owlpen Lane" from Farley main street. When Mr. Peter Green purchased "Font Hill" he gave Mount Huntley (which he had built as his home after leaving "Windermere", until he moved to "Font Hill") to his youngest daughter Alice Grace Davies, and he also bequeathed "Font Hill" - 36 acres - to her. The paddocks adjoining also belonged to Mr. Peter Green, but were not part of "Font Hill".

The coal under the house (which would have been discovered earlier had the foundations of "Font Hill" gone another four feet deeper), and under the paddock just north, was very valuable, and was reserved by Mr. Green for the estate. On this South Greta mine was worked from about 1894 to 1927.

Alice Grace Davies sold "Font Hill" to her brother Walter Clement Green, senior, in 1911, and he in turn sold it to Walter Clement Green, junior, in 1920. After Mr. Peter Green's death in 1889 his widow lived there for a number of years with their daughter.

The next occupant of "Font Hill" was Mr. Simpson¹, whose family dwelt there for several years until they purchased "Uhlet" from a Mrs. Tompkins. At that time the house was called "Uhlet Edinburgh". It stands on the road two miles on the Maitland side of Lochinvar. Next the Misses Brownlee ran a Private School at "Font Hill" until the Homeville Public School was erected. Later "Font Hill" was rented by the South Greta Colliery Company as a residence for their Manager, until the Company went into liquidation in January, 1928.

In 1928 the family of Mr. Walter Green, junior, moved from "Owlpen" to "Font Hill", but returned in 1931 to their former residence "Owlpen", which they had owned and occupied since 1920.

In 1931 Mr. Leiper, a Queensland furrier, bought "Font Hill", and had just established there what promised to be a very lucrative business when he died of pneumonia in 1935, although only then 53 years of age. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Leiper were born in Australia, and the grandparents had all come to Australia from Scotland.

Before buying the "Font Hill" property, Mr. and Mrs. Leiper had had a large and successful business in furs in Brisbane. Mrs. Leiper still carries on a little of the work at "Font Hill" for friends and relatives only. During the War years the skins were more difficult to procure. Those used are Kangaroo, Wallaby and Australian Fox. Mrs. Leiper has a marked preference for Australian skins, and says the general public has not fully learned to appreciate the value of these. The "Joey" Kangaroo has delightfully soft fur which may still become more widely used. The red kangaroo's coat is very fine and very thick. Skins used by Mrs. Leiper are tanned with the wattle bark. A coat that we saw there, of fingertip length, belonging to a relative of the family, consisted of fifteen Australian fox pelts. It was lovely.

The present estate is 176 acres in extent. Reached by a long drive leading through the paddocks from the main road of Farley village, "Font Hill" rests on a flat ledge in a rising contour, the apex of which protects the rear of the homestead. With wide verandahs on three sides it commands an exceedingly extensive sweep across the low-lying farmlands and swamps to the mountain range on the further horizons - a solitary stone sentinel eternally on guard.

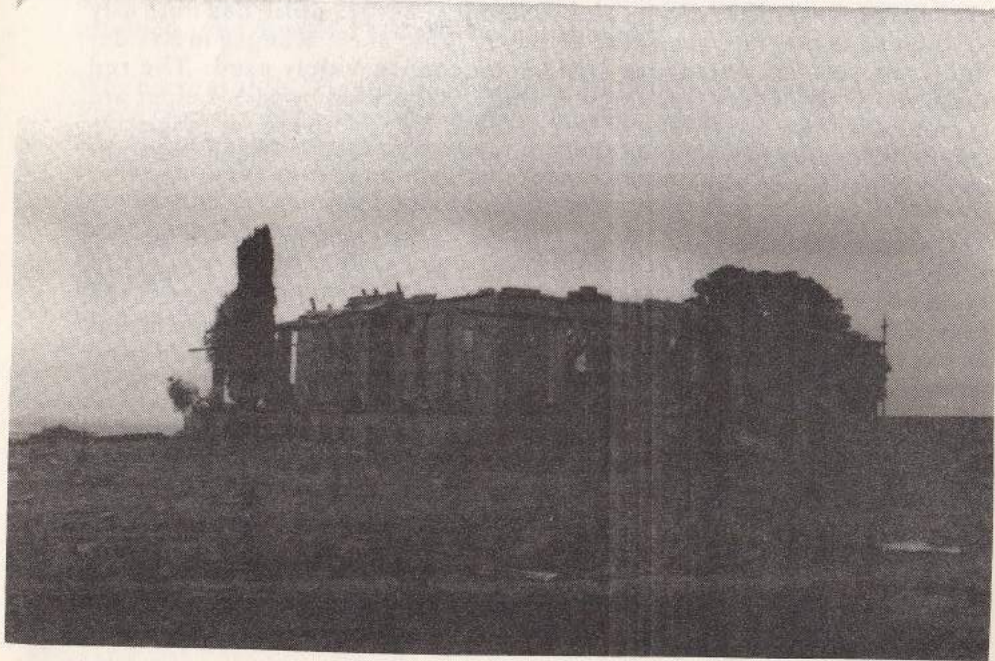
At the time of the second visit of the Historical Society the roof of the original servants' quarters was off. It had been lifted off bodily in a very

1. Editor's note: Mr. Simpson refers to Charles Simpson, son of Wakefield and Jessie (Winder) Simpson, whose wife was Amelia Ellen Hungerford, daughter of Robert and Ellen (Winder) Hungerford.



"Font Hill"

Reproduced courtesy of the Newcastle Region Public Library Collection.

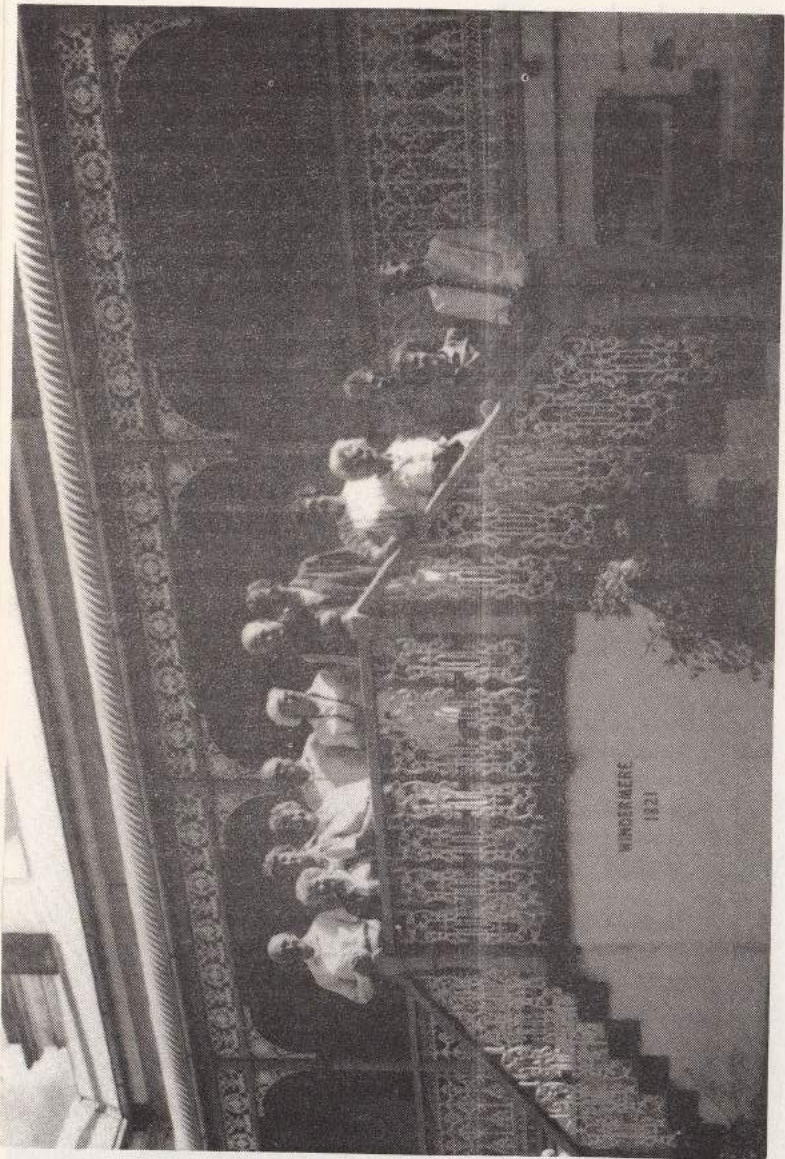


A view of "Font Hill" in more recent years.

rough storm about twelve months prior to this. The wind lifted the roof into the air, and landed it, whole, on the electric wires between the two buildings - the homestead and the servants' quarters. A daughter-in-law had the presence of mind to switch off the power at the main, and to ring for the electrician. From the bricks of the building thus demolished a new, much smaller laundry has been made.

Standing amidst the debris, the President, Mr.W.J. Gould, related the history of "Font Hill" to the assembly of about eighty members of the Society, and then thanked the kindly hostess and her friends for the courtesy extended in thus permitting the visit.

Setting out on the return through the paddocks one's eyes rested on the stone stables and coach-house further back from the house. They look as if they could endure for many more years. The walls are strong. The roof is good. There seems to me to be further possibilities therewith - maybe in the form of duplex flats.



The Heritage Week Tour Group at "Windermere House"

HERITAGE WEEK TOUR 1989

by Ron Prentice

Heritage Week 1989 was the real beginning of our Society as an active group of historians. By midday on Monday 17th April 1989 a small number of friends had gathered at Raymond Terrace with the object of touring together through parts of the Hunter River Valley frequented by our ancestors.

The idea of a tour included travel as a group rather than by a chain of cars, so we hired a selfdrive mini bus. We were fortunate to have as our guide Mr. Harry Boyle of Hinton. He proved to be a very knowledgeable, friendly and cooperative friend throughout our journey. To him we attribute much of the enjoyment and historic knowledge we all gained from our time together.

Monday, April 17th 1989

For the remainder of our first day, we drove through the countryside surrounding Maitland, visiting first the property known originally as Lochdon, the grant of 2000 acres promised by the Governor of the time to James Lachlan McGillivray but purchased from him by Captain Emanuel Hungerford¹ on 1st October 1828 for seven hundred and fifty pounds sterling. (See map/deed overleaf.)

A lot of this land consists of swampy flats as it stretches along Fishery Creek to the south of Farley Railway Station. Here we inspected the stone foundations of "Farley", the home which the Hungerfords built before 1830. The stone blocks are clearly visible today though overgrown by some scrub and weeds.

Part of the property to the north-east, a portion of 300 acres, known as Font Hill, was given by Tom W.M. Winder to his son in law, John Becher Hungerford on the occasion of his marriage to Anne Winder in 1839. Font Hill is very much part of our heritage as through the years it was the home of John and Anne and their five children. According to Cecily Joan Mitchell¹, it was here on 30 September 1853, at the age of 66 when dining with his daughter and son in law, that Tom Winder choked while eating food containing cayenne pepper. He had a bout of coughing after which

1. C.J. Mitchell, *Hunter's River*.

11029
 1175
 1753 PA 48161
 By His Excellency *Richard Bourke* Governor and in Council
 Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales
 and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

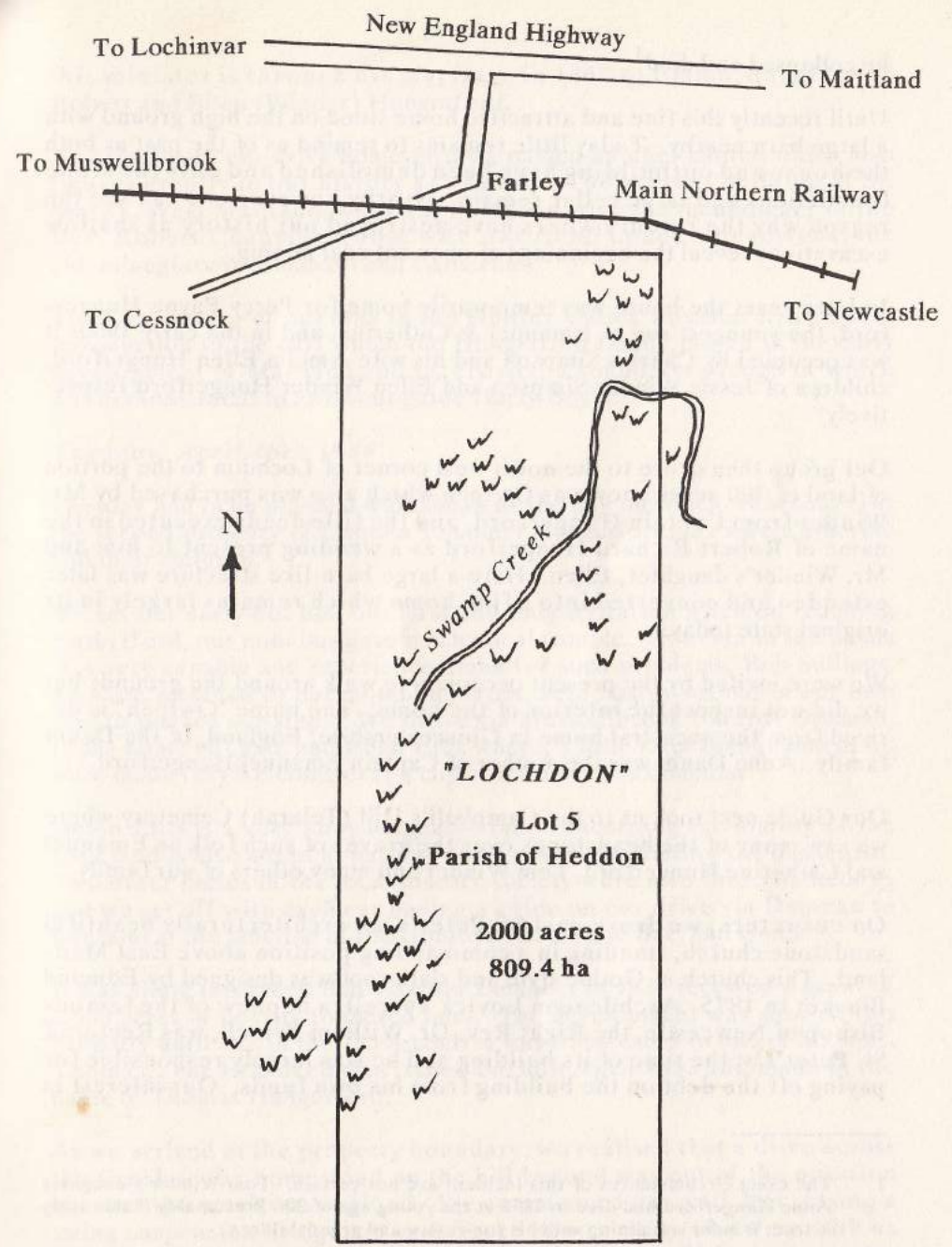
BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That, in order to promote the due Settlement of the said Territory of New South Wales, and in fulfilment of a promise made on or before the first Day of November One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two by His Excellency *Richard Bourke* as Governor thereof, and in consideration of the Quit-Rent herein-after reserved, and of the Price of the Redemption of the same, I the said *Richard Bourke* in pursuance of the powers by His Majesty the KING vested in me, as Governor of the said Territory and its Dependencies, do hereby Grant unto *James Lachlan McGillivray* his Heirs and Assigns, SUBJECT to the Reservations and Conditions hereinafter mentioned, *Six thousand Acres* of Land, more or less, situated in the County of *Parish of Heddon* bounded on the East by *Bloomfield* *farm and James Lachlan McGillivray North two hundred and sixty chains on the North by a line bearing West eighty chains, on the West by a line bearing South two hundred and sixty chains, on the South by a line bearing East eighty chains to the South East Corner being the Land promised to James Lachlan McGillivray on or before the date above mentioned and now granted to the said Emanuel Hungerford in accordance with a Report of the thirty first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five by the Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c.*

to be called *Lot 5* with all the Appurtenances whatsoever, SAVING AND RESERVING unto His MAJESTY, His Heirs and Successors, all such parts of the said Land as may hereafter be set out for a Way or Ways, by any Person lawfully authorised in that respect, together with the Right of taking and removing all Stone and Gravel, all Indigenous Timber, and all other Materials, the produce of the said Land, which may be required at any time for the construction and repair of Ways and Bridges, for Naval Purposes, and for Public Works; TO BE HELD with the Appurtenances, reserving, as aforesaid, to the said *James Lachlan McGillivray* his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, ON CONDITION of paying therefore Yearly, to His MAJESTY, His Heirs and Successors, or as He, or any of them shall appoint, the Quit-Rent, or Sum of *£100* Sterling, for ever, from the first Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and *thirty* *four* Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and *thirty* *four* by the said Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns, at the rate of Twenty Years' Purchase: AND FURTHER, on Condition that no part of the said Land be alienated by the said Grantee or his Heirs, within the Term of Five Years from the date *of the Promise* first above mentioned, and that in the course of the said Term of Five Years from the said date *of the Promise* *the said* Acres thereof be cleared and cultivated, or Buildings or Fences be erected, or other permanent Improvements be made thereon, to the value of *£1000* Sterling, and that proof of the same be produced whenever required by the proper Officer, on His MAJESTY's behalf: PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if the said Quit-Rent be at any time unpaid for the Space of Twenty Days after the same shall become due, or if any one or more of the aforesaid Clauses or Conditions be not duly observed, then this Grant shall be void, and it shall be lawful for His MAJESTY, His Heirs or His Successors, or any Person duly authorised in that behalf, to re-enter into the said Lands, or any part thereof, and thence to remove the said Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, and to hold or re-grant the same, these Presents notwithstanding.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the Territory, at *Sydney* in New South Wales, this *24th* Day of *June* in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-

Signed and Sealed in the Presence of
Richard Bourke
Geo. Henry and Stoddart

Entered on Record by me, in Register of Grants of Land, No. *20* Page *19* *one*
 this *24th* Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-*four*
Colonial Secretary and Registrar.



Property purchased by Captain Emanuel Hungerford from Captain James Lachlan McGillivray

he collapsed and died¹.

Until recently this fine and attractive home stood on the high ground with a large barn nearby. Today little remains to remind us of the past as both the house and outbuilding have been demolished and only the stone foundations and large cellar remain. Nearby however one can see the reason why the recent owners have destroyed our history as shallow excavations reveal the beginnings of open cut coal mining.

In later years the house was temporarily home for Percy Payne Hungerford, the youngest son of Emanuel & Catherine, and in the early 1900s it was occupied by Charles Simpson and his wife Amelia Ellen Hungerford, children of Jessie Winder Simpson and Ellen Winder Hungerford respectively².

Our group then drove to the north west corner of Lochdon to the portion of land of 300 acres known as Owlpen which also was purchased by Mr. Winder from Captain Hungerford, and the title deeds executed in the name of Robert Richard Hungerford as a wedding present to him and Mr. Winder's daughter, Ellen. Here a large barn-like structure was later extended and converted into a fine home which remains largely in its original state today.

We were invited by the present occupiers to walk around the grounds but we did not inspect the interior of the home. The name "Owlpen" is derived from the ancestral home in Gloucestershire, England, of the Daunt family. Anne Daunt was the mother of Captain Emanuel Hungerford.

Our Guide next took us to the Campbell's Hill (Telarah) Cemetery where we saw many of the headstones over the graves of such folk as Emanuel and Catherine Hungerford, Tom Winder and many others of our family.

On our return, we drove past St. Peter's, an architecturally beautiful sandstone church, standing in a commanding position above East Maitland. This church of Gothic style and slate roof was designed by Edmund Blacket in 1875. Archdeacon Lovick Tyrrell, a nephew of the famous Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Rev. Dr. William Tyrrell, was Rector of St. Peter's at the time of its building and he was largely responsible for paying off the debt on the building from his own funds. Our interest in

1. The exact circumstances of this incident are not certain. Tom Winder's daughter Anne Hungerford had died in 1852 at the young age of 30. Presumably if this story is true, Winder was dining with his son-in-law and grandchildren.

2. See the reprinted article "Font Hill" by E.S.Lauchland (above) for further details of this property.

this minister is through his marriage in 1860 to Emma, daughter of Robert and Ellen (Winder) Hungerford.

And finally on our drive homeward we passed another church which also figures greatly in our history as a family. The present building of St. Mary's, West Maitland, was built in 1860, during the incumbency of the Rev. Robert Chapman whose wife was Anne Loane Hungerford, the elder daughter of Emanuel and Catherine.

The first outing of our stay in the Hunter Valley was therefore a real introduction to the part which the Hungerford family played in the early development of Maitland and its district, a sound knowledge of which was demonstrated to us by our guide Harry Boyle.

Tuesday, April 18th 1989

Tuesday had been planned well ahead as the day on which we would visit the second property of Captain Emanuel Hungerford, his wife Catherine and their children.

We set out early but had our first and only irritation when on reaching Rutherford, our mini bus gave mechanical trouble. However in the hands of a very capable and experienced man for such problems, Bob Sullings, we were returned to our motel and from there hastily set out in our own cars to retrace our steps. We drove via Muswellbrook towards Denman, to the home of Colin and Ellen Ellis where, a little later than planned, we were made very welcome over a cup of tea and refreshments.

Helen Ellis is a very knowledgeable lady concerning the history of the area, and is also adept at passing on to others the history she has learnt. Two other ladies of the local history society were also there to meet us and we set off with each car having a guide on our drive via Denman to Baerami at the junction of the Goulburn River and Baerami Creek.

It was along this creek that Captain Emanuel in 1833 received a grant of 2,560 acres of heavily timbered land. The development was slow on this property until late in the 1850s control was transferred to one of his sons, Thomas. The title deed was issued on 30th April 1852 and made in the name of Thomas Hungerford.

As we arrived at the property boundary, we realised that a drive across the Creek to the homestead on the hill beyond was out of the question because the creek was in flood. We commenced our walk by crossing a swing suspension bridge, an experience new to many who were with us and a strange sensation to the uninitiated. The hurdle was overcome without loss or mishap.

We were on the property thanks to the consent of the present owners, Mr and Mrs Staff of Sydney, but unfortunately the state of health of Mr. Staff at the time precluded their presence, and so we were unable to inspect the interior of the lovely stone home so beautifully maintained.

The sight of Baerami Homestead, built as the second home on the property during 1863 by Thomas and Emma Hungerford, was a revelation to all of us, and reminded us of the successful undertakings of this remarkable sixth son. It also brought to mind the excellent record of his life, his successes and his eventual downfall during the depression of the 1890s¹.

We were thrilled at this our first sight of the magnificent homestead. We were reminded by our guide of the days when the orange orchard produced up to eighty tons of high quality fruit, some so large that the pickers needed both hands to pull them. Ian Ellis states "Some were taken to the Queen Victoria Exhibition in London in 1887"².

We wandered freely around the grounds and onto the wide verandahs which surround the home on all sides and we hoped for the day when we could return and in company with the owners see the interior of this home.

After returning to our transport, we drove a few miles further up the road beside Baerami Creek, and saw some of the land which Thomas purchased and added to his holding, thus increasing its area to approximately 20,000 acres by the year 1882.

I recalled that although the name is spelt Baerami, my family and others even more closely related to the home referred to it as Baeramah. Even as recently as February 1991, I was reminded in word and letter that the name was correctly Baeramah. In "Dawn in the Valley", W. Allan Wood states

The name spelt "Baerami" is only slightly different from Bai-ame, and I do not doubt it was the same³.

Baiame, to the Kamilaroi aboriginals, was the sky hero who was said to have made all things.

1. See Ian Ellis, *A History of Baerami Creek Valley* for further detail on the life of Thomas Hungerford.

2. Ibid.

3. W.Allan Wood, *Dawn in the Valley*, (Wentworth Books, Sydney, 1972), p.140.

By arrangement with Mr. Brian McGuigan of Dalwood, the present owner, we visited Richmond Grove. This property is nearby to Baerami and also figures in our history as it belonged at one time to Thomas Hungerford and was the home of Charles and Amelia (Hungerford) Simpson. Charles was head stockman of Richmond Grove, was later made head stockman of Baerami Station and eventually manager of these properties on behalf of the bank for a few years. During these times he lived at Richmond Grove.

We were met and made welcome by Mr. McGuigan's local manager Mr. Schlegel. The recent rains which had flooded Baerami Creek also caused the tracks through the vineyard of Richmond Grove to be soft and muddy so we were content to look across the well husbanded acres of vines. We were provided with tables beside the home and under the fine trees where we enjoyed our picnic lunch.

Helen Ellis directed us back towards Muswellbrook on a scenic route full of history concerning the early settlers of the Mount Dangar, Sandy Hollow and Denman districts. A most pleasant day full of interest had been spent and we had enjoyed typical country hospitality with some new found friends.

Wednesday, April 19th 1989

Wednesday was planned as a full day of driving and sightseeing again with Harry Boyle as our guide. As we set off early in the morning from Raymond Terrace towards our first stop at Clarencetown, we had pointed out to us the property of Henry Inledon Pilcher, an early settler and solicitor of Maitland. (One of his descendants Ann Ashby was among our group and I am happy to say is a valued member of our Society.) Next we passed Brandon, the home of George and Jessie Fisher, of interest to my wife and myself as their daughter Lynne Fisher married John, one of our sons. We passed through Seaham, a small town rich in history as are many of the places along the Williams River, whose valley we followed as far as Dungog.

Our introduction to Clarencetown on this route was in the hands of local historian Cynthia Hunter who pointed out many places of interest to us. She showed us the point on the river where the original William IV, a vessel of significant importance, had been built. A recent undertaking to build a replica vessel as a bicentennial project has proved to be a financial embarrassment.

It should be realised that we did not dwell only on matters of history relative to our Hungerford and associated families. This day's outing was particularly one of scenic enjoyment and of historic interest generally.

Harry Boyle, besides being a dedicated and knowledgeable historian, is

also a man of much wit. His stories gave us all a good laugh. His "leg pulling", in a most pleasant vein enlivened this day's journey. Interspersed with humour were items of historic interest - a good balance ensuring a most pleasant day's travelling as a group.

As we entered Dungog we were met by another historian with particular knowledge of that town whose services had been arranged, unknown to us, by Harry Boyle. Don McLaren's interests over many years had included local history. He had written a fine record on some of the early history of Mosman, the suburb of Sydney, where he had formerly worked and lived. More recently his life in Dungog had turned his mind towards local history there. He demonstrated to us his knowledge by guiding us around the town explaining its history and ending our visit with a call at the Dungog Museum which was well worth the visit. These guides all gave their time to us so willingly, pleasantly and without charge, surely a labour of love and very much appreciated.

To leave the upper reaches of the Williams River then cross into the Paterson River Valley we had to drive up and over the Bingleburra Range of Mountains towards Gresford. A really typical yet beautiful route so little used by tourists but one we all enjoyed to the full. We witnessed along the way many fine panoramas and from the top of the climb we had really great views in many directions.

Harry Boyle had yet another gem in store for us as we reached the lowlands again. He directed our path a few miles northward to Allynbrook and particularly to the small church there of so much interest to the Boydell family as well as that of the Broughtons. A small booklet available at the church of St. Mary on Allyn explains the story leading to the building of this lovely little church with its unique part in history. The beautiful blue stained glass windows and the general atmosphere of this sacred place impressed us all greatly. The story of the erection of this house of God would best be the subject of another chapter in our journal and one I may enjoy telling later.

The drive down the valley of the Paterson River took us into Paterson where we visited the local church, St. Paul's, where many well known names, mostly of ex-army officers, are seen recorded on the Cemetery stones. One of particular interest to one of our group was the grave of Lieut. Frederick Bedwell. Cecily Joan Mitchell claims Paterson as being the prettiest village in the Hunter Valley and her claim is not disputed after our experience.

We had one more call to make, a visit to Tocal College, the renowned Agricultural Education Center. This college was established by the Alexander Trustees with the Presbyterian Church Authorities for the training of boys proposing to settle on the land. It is now owned and conducted by the New South Wales Government. The fine home is a

historical heritage and the 5000 acre training farm is among this State's best undertakings.

We were shown briefly over the old home, the lads' dormitories and lecture rooms afterwards strolling nearby to see the old convict quarters, the slab sheds and outbuildings with the acreage stretching away from us in all directions. Another day and a most enjoyable one was ending as we returned to our quarters.

Thursday, April 20th 1989

The last full day of our stay in the Hunter Valley was divided into two distinct and different parts of interest. We had been invited by Peter and Lorna Capp, the owners of "Windermere" at Lochinvar, to spend the morning with them at their home, to see the property granted to Tom White Melville Winder in 1821, the original owner and the forefather of all those who are descendants of the three Hungerford brothers John, Robert and William, who married three of Winder's daughters.

This present home is not the original, larger one built in about 1826. During a windstorm in 1882 the old home was burnt to the cellars and only a portion of the original house was rebuilt to its present state. It is a lovely old home.

We were conducted on a tour of the home by Mr. Capp. The tour included the cellars, the outbuildings and the display of farm equipment, which, to those of more advanced years, rekindled many memories. These were enhanced over a cup of tea and refreshments.

Mr. Capp directed us to the adjoining property "Luskintyre" another acreage acquired by T.W.M. Winder from Alexander McLeod. As we stood at the entrance to this fine property, we looked across the river to Windermere with Winder's Hill as a bastion of history beyond it. We were reminded that Mr. Winder owned more than 7000 acres of very valuable farm land within this valley by 1828.

The farewells to Mr. and Mrs. Capp and their home was more of a promise to return than a goodbye, a promise which several of our group have already fulfilled at least once.

We then drove to Newcastle University where we were made welcome by the Senior Research Librarian, Elizabeth Guildford. A most interesting and instructive few hours passed all too quickly as we were conducted on a short tour of the Library, Archives and Students' study areas. Over a cup of tea we met several senior University staff.

Finally we heard a short address by Miss Guildford on some aspects of her research work and her presentation of four volumes of the "Journal

of Hunter River History". These works, to which she has so successfully devoted many hours of her busy life, were, she said, only the first of a series she intended to continue. Those of us who purchased the set of volumes look forward eagerly to those further writings on the history of the valley.

Friday, April 21st 1989

The Friday of 1989 Heritage Week brought us, as a group, to our final outing. Our plan was to disperse at midday and each head homeward. But we made the most of our last morning together and in the company once more of our cheerful guide Harry Boyle, we commenced a tour of some more of the small villages around Maitland. This included Morpeth, which had been the uppermost point to which ships plied on their river trade, becoming in early history a focal point of this district.

We walked along the street of that old town with the now disused railway line and station on one side and the old buildings facing the river on the other. The town itself is history for few changes of consequence have taken place in this quaint town. We were directed to the church of St. James in Tank Street. Harry Boyle related that this church and the Rectory were built by Lieut. Close to fulfil a promise he had made to God during the Peninsular War, and it was given free of debt to the Diocese.

Opposite the Church a lovely avenue of box trees leads to "Closebourne" the former home of Lieut. Close and his family. This home was acquired by the first Bishop of Newcastle, William Tyrrell, and became his home, Bishopscourt. It is now part of St. John's Theological College. Many other buildings have been added in recent years to suit the needs of the College Staff and Students.

We were made very welcome by the Warden, the Rev. Pam Sauber. She conducted us through part of the old home as well as the Anglican Conference Centre and willingly explained to us the objects of the College not only as a College for training young folk wishing to enter the Ministry but also the advantages to groups arranging general conferences. The accommodation and the lecture room facilities appealed to us as worthy of note for possible future occasions.

After a final cup of tea together in the Morpeth Park, we each made our way homeward well satisfied with the time we had spent together and which had only to a degree concentrated on the history of the Hungerford and associated families.

It had been a time of learning, of sight seeing and of friendly enjoyment with each other, one we will all wish to continue at some time in the future. Our Society is to a very large degree the outcome of this visit to the Hunter Valley.

FOUNDATION MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

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Canon Melville C Newth	Mrs Margaret W Dunne
Mr & Mrs John L de Boos	Mrs Helen M Higgs
Mrs Judith M W Fitz-Henry	Mr Herbert B Nolan
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