

The Journal of the
HUNGERFORD
and
ASSOCIATED FAMILIES
Society

Volume 2 Number 3 November 1994

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JOURNAL

OF

The Hungerford & Associated Families Society

Volume 2 Number 3 May 1994



The Armorial Bearings of John Hungerford (1658-1729)

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 the 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 and a comprehensive bibliography of sources used in research for each article is appreciated as it helps the Society to build a list of references to the family. 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 members' queries and research questions if desired. Material for the Newsletter should be typed but neat handwriting is acceptable.

Copy date for the August Newsletter: 31st July 1994.

Copy date for the November Journal: 30th September, 1994.

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

Editorial

One of the great puzzles for many members of our Society has been the relationship between Captain Thomas Hungerford of Ireland and the Hungerfords of Farleigh Castle. Time and time again it has been stated that we are descended from the Down Ampney branch of the family.

Meanwhile, many of our USA members will know that they have a similar problem with their Thomas Hungerford of Connecticut. The only suggestion put forward for his birth has been the identification of him with Thomas Hungerford of Blacklands, born 1602, an identification that appears to be impossible as this Thomas married and had children in England in the 1640s, while the Connecticut Thomas was already in the New World by this time. Nevertheless, given the paucity of other branches of the family it seems quite likely that the USA family descends from the Hungerfords of Down Ampney.

Thus most of us will be interested in the first article of this our seventh issue of the Journal. Our secretary, Ron Prentice, tells of his recent journey to Down Ampney and other places of interest in Wiltshire. When people say that you can enter any church in Wiltshire and find the Hungerford sickles and wheatsheaf displayed, I would not be too quick to contradict them. Reproduced within this article are several pieces of writing by various people on Down Ampney, its House and church, and the Hungerford family's connection with these places.

Also in this issue is a piece by Marcia Clarke of Melbourne, that gives us a sense of the island in County Cork where Captain Thomas Hungerford settled, an island from which many of our ancestors migrated around the world. Connecting these two articles is another from my own pen, attempting to establish a definite connection between Down Ampney and the Island. I hope you find the resulting theory as worthy of study as I did.

Finally, to bring us back to the twentieth century there is a set of three contributions telling of Garnet Hungerford, grandson of Septimus Hungerford, who accomplished a feat over 70 years ago that few would be capable of even today.

When you have finished reading this Journal, you may care to put pen to paper yourself, and write on some aspect of the Hungerford history, particularly on one or other of our Associated families for as you will see this issue is more Hungerford than Associated! There are so many stories to tell, and they all need to be told if we are to fulfil our aims as a Society.

Peter Sherlock.

Footsteps:

The Hungerfords of Down Ampney

by Ronald H. Prentice

Perhaps those who have previously visited the places where the Hungerfords walked would like their memories refreshed, and those who have not yet been along those paths would like to take a journey with us as we recall some of our experiences from a recent visit to England, and reproduce some of the papers we were given there.

Having tried to visit as many places as possible in Wiltshire and slightly beyond in the time available, we were fortunate that we had an experienced guide. We were to meet, along our way, some wonderful folk who made us welcome as they shared their knowledge liberally with us.

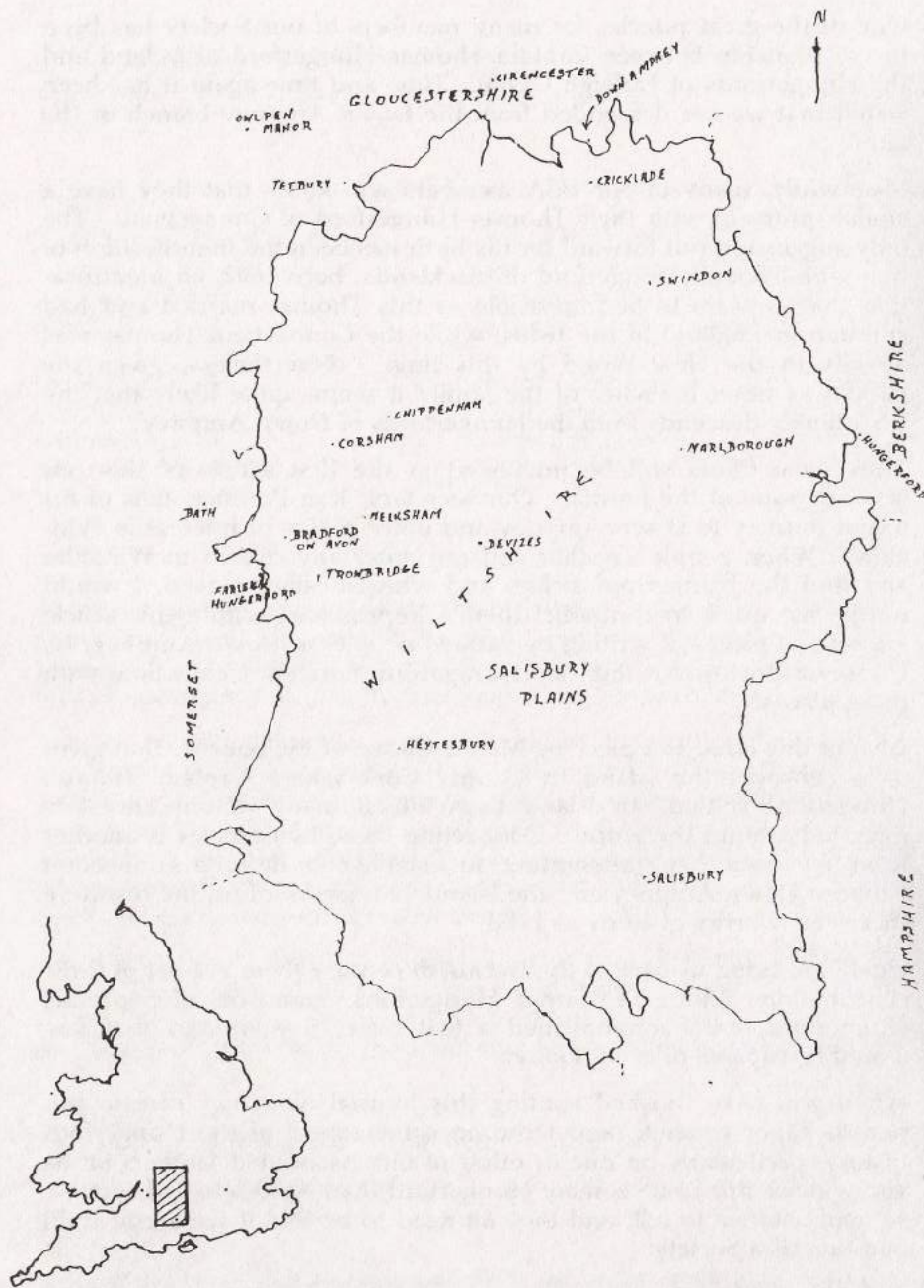
Of course Farleigh Hungerford and the renowned castle stands foremost in Hungerford minds; Hungerfords have been visiting the castle ever since it left the family's hands centuries ago. However, let us begin this tour with a journey through the countryside as far as Down Ampney. Hopefully the telling of the tale reveals the reason for this being the first of several visits made to various places during our stay.

Wiltshire can be considered the ancestral ground of the family, yet the chief centres from which we remember them are just beyond the county boundaries. Farleigh Castle is across the border in Somerset, Hungerford town is located in Berkshire, again beyond the border, and Down Ampney is in Gloucestershire, or one might say, almost upon the division since only the kitchen of Down Ampney House stands within Wiltshire.

Owlpen

On the day of our drive to Down Ampney, we made our way north from Bristol through the Gloucestershire border country as far as Dursley, before turning East and passing through the small village of Uley in the lovely Cotswold Hills. Our first point of call was Owlpen Manor, the former home of the Daunt family. Ann Daunt of Ireland was mother to Emanuel Hungerford who came to Australia in 1828.

The house is approached by a secluded valley, along a narrow, steep and winding gravel road. This fine old home now serves guests on a paying basis through its present owners. We were unfortunate in not being able to see the interior beyond the entrance hall but inspection of the exterior, the gardens and church were rewarding. The climb out of the small valley was similarly a tight drive but the scene was superbly peaceful. We were fortunate enough to have the following description with us.



Owlpen Manor

from H.J. Massingham, *Cotswold Country*:

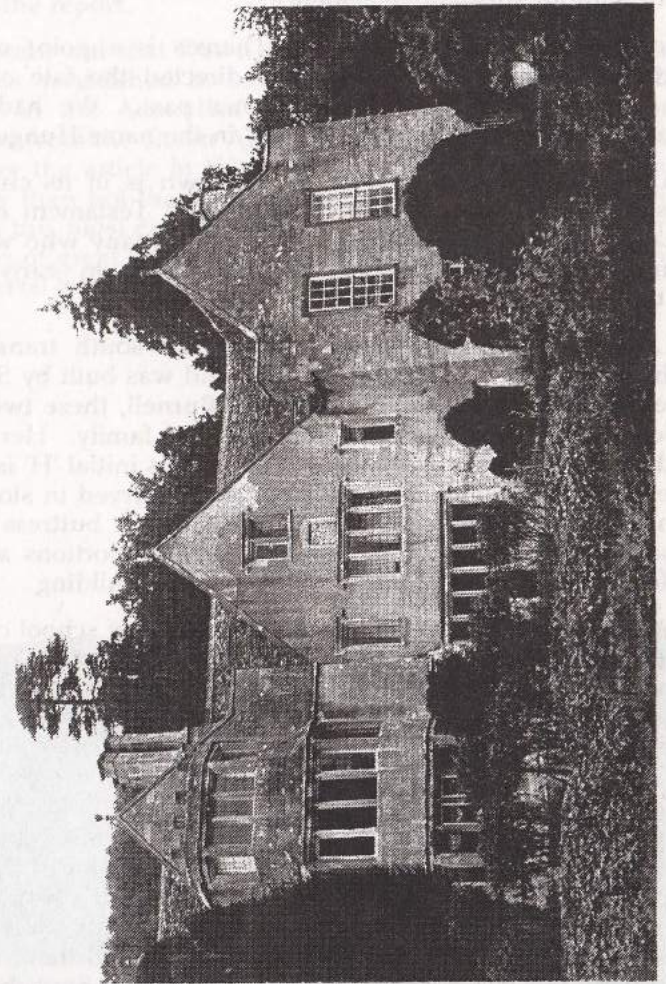
From Hetty Pegler's Tump, I turned East and followed directions I had been given: "You must go along the green and down the hill by Fiery Lane until you come to Cuckoo Brook, then a little further on you will pass Horn Knepe, after which you will go by Dragon's Den; next you go through Potlid Green, after that is Marling's End and that will bring you to Owlpen, but you must take care not to miss the road."

Taking care not to miss the road to Owlpen, the head of the water, or to the end of the world, a very secret place, where a small house and a small church are screened by an abrupt, wooded, conical hill at their backs and a massed guard of trained yew trees in front. In summer, flame coloured clarkias are, or used to be, ranged under the grey walls of the front. But in winter, the many gabled little Manor is of so transparent a grey between the dusky shapes before and behind it, that it is owlsh indeed in its seclusion, in its mysterious greyness with the hill impending at its back and the soft winter-meadows in front, and in the composure of a beauty that steals in so quiet a way upon the senses. This rare Cotswold treasure was built in 1516, very plainly and so sparing of ornament that the slight decoration at the apices of the gables are all that the eye picks out. It depends, like all true Cotswold houses upon line and proportion and the treatment of space, so that the individual triumphs, like the rounded steps leading up to the gateway in the wall, are all gathered up into the graciousness of the whole. Owlpen, being of early Tudor style avoids any sense of pompousness, half the loveliness of Owlpen is in its craftsmanship and the other half in its grey stone, the very spirit of the local countryside, and in the weathering and hoariness of its stone tiles. Since the first half was itself a local product, the two halves together make the perfect whole.

* * * * *

Cricklade

Our road east took us through Telbury to Cricklade, the town nearest to Down Ampney and one in which the former Hungerford presence is apparent. Located on the banks of the river Isis or upper Thames, its story stretches back beyond the time of recorded history and one could be forgiven for seeing it as one of the most ancient towns in England.



Owlpen Manor
former home of the Daunt family

Once known as Greenlade, it stood on the Roman road from Cirencester and may have been a Roman station. Many old coins and bricks of that period have been found there. It is said to have been the town where Saint Augustine met the Welsh Bishops by the oak tree when they debated about the time at which the feast of Easter should be celebrated. However, Down Ampney also lays claim to this meeting and not without substantive evidence.

The ford which crosses the infant Thames is a point of historical importance as its defence or its loss directed the fate of the town which was regularly ransacked in times past. We had reason to ponder on the importance of the "-ford" in the name Hungerford.

As so often happens, the glory of the town is in its church, Saint Sampson's, which does not refer to the Old Testament character of this name but to Saint Sampson of Dol in Brittany who was born in 465 and, who legend claims, was a leader in early Cricklade education.

The Lady or Hungerford chapel beside the south transept of the church dates from the late 15th century and was built by Sir Edmund Hungerford to honour his wife Margaret Burnell, these two being the founders of the Down Ampney branch of the family. Her initials are carved as a monogram in the chapel whilst his initial 'H' is in a niche on the south wall. The Hungerford arms are carved in stone high on the chancel wall. The chapel is supported by a buttress and flying arch so that both inside and out the lovely proportions and decorations form a fitting part of a fine ancient church building.

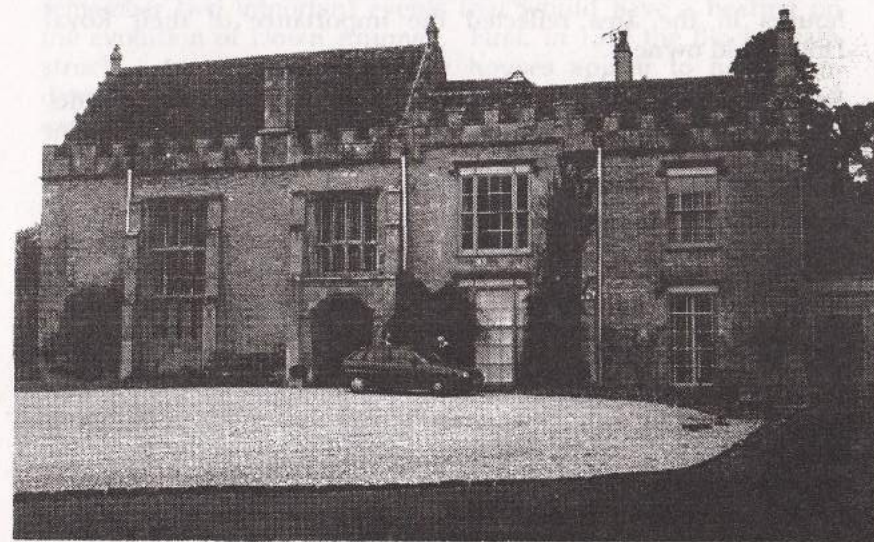
As we entered, the Rector was showing a group of school children the features of the church as well as explaining some of its history. We were able to sit a little apart, to listen to his dialogue and enjoy the interior, so vividly lit on the fine day by the ample sunlight entering the tower and chancel.

Down Ampney

Our next call was to fill an appointment at the home of Major the Reverend Robert Nesham at Poulton, who was rector of the churches at Poulton and Down Ampney for years before his retirement. He and his wife were our very genial and kindly hosts for a cup of tea before we were taken to Down Ampney House and there received by the present owner Dr Bruce Jones, a renowned English veterinary scientist and keen Hungerford historian. He made us welcome and conducted us on a tour of inspection of the Great Hall of the House wherein hangs a fine tapestry on each side of the end wall, one depicting the arms of the various Hungerfords of Down Ampney, all arranged as a family tree, and the other tapestry depicting the Eliot family, who owned the estate from 1722 to 1929.

Dr Jones gave us a very interesting address on the property's history, then kindly presented us with a copy of a written historic record which he had prepared, portions of which are reproduced below with his permission for the benefit of our Members. Acknowledgement is generously given by Dr Jones to the former owner of the Manor, R.A. Henderson Esq, MBE, MC, MA, whose notes were instrumental in preparing the report.

I should point out that Down Ampney is the home of the branch of the families established in both Australia and the United States of America. In the Australian family we are aware that Thomas of Ireland was from the Down Ampney family but we are not sure exactly how (see the article in this issue), whilst in the USA branch, it is more likely than not that Thomas Hungerford of Connecticut likewise came from this most extensive branch of the family. Down Ampney, therefore is of great importance to one if not both of these families as their ancestral home.



Down Ampney House

Down Ampney House

by Dr Bruce V. Jones

Down Ampney House sits on the flat water meadows of what John Aubrey described in 1670 as the "Cotswold Campania". This location, beside the church, helps to emphasise the mass of the house, which in its present form, dates mostly from 1450 when seen from the front aspect. The predominant feature of the structure is the medieval Hall which was built by the Hungerford Family; this hall is essentially intact and retains most of its fifteenth century features. Because the Hungerford family lived at Down Ampney for some 345 years, any discussion of the house resolves into three time spans, the Hungerford era and the periods before and after.

A manor house in varying form has existed in Down Ampney for at least 925 years, because the Domesday Book entry records 'Ednoth held Down Ampney before 1066', and it is here that we have the first known mention of the name. ...After the conquest, the property, like most of the lands of the English nobility, was granted to the followers of the newly crowned King William...

...It can be surmised that Ednoth's Down Ampney house might have been somewhat more imposing than other local property. As William was frequently in Gloucester, and indeed conceived the idea of the Domesday Book there, it is probable that the houses in the area reflected the importance of their Royal Household owners.

Following Ednoth's death, William gave Down Ampney to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and William's half-brother. This warrior prelate was much in evidence during the invasion and in the immediate post-Conquest years but, by the time the Domesday book was written, he was in prison in Rouen as a result of his acts of treason ...

...There is no evidence that William ever visited Down Ampney but due to its proximity to Gloucester, he may well have done. Likewise there is no evidence as to the house that existed at that time, but it is likely that a manor house such as Down Ampney would have the characteristic ground-to-roof Saxon hall and be fortified by a wall or moat to enclose the domestic offices and outhouses. Presumably such a building existed at Down Ampney, being gradually shaped, enlarged and altered by a succession of owners.

Over the years 1082 to 1374 the manor was twice more in the gift of the Monarch, in the thirteenth century when King John

gave it to Warine Fitzgerald and in 1265 when King Henry III gave it to his younger son Edward Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster. He in turn gave it to Sir Nicholas de Valers (?Villiers) and it eventually passed by purchase to Sir Thomas Hungerford in 1374.

The importance of Down Ampney House in this period can probably be assessed by our knowledge of the several owners, most of whom held positions in the royal household. Geoffrey de Clavcunbe was Steward of the Royal Household to King Henry III and was granted leave in 1250 to cut wood in the Royal Forest to rebuild the house (construction was active at this time with a new church, the present one, being consecrated c1265). Sir Nicholas de Valers (c1275) fought in the Crusades and returned to Down Ampney where he died about 1313 being buried in the Church, which has his monument in the south transept. During this time King Edward I stayed at Down Ampney House and wrote twice from there to his Chancellor, Robert Burnell, at the French Court, before moving with his Court to Glastonbury for Easter 1278. Later still Sir William de Cusance, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe to King Edward II was the owner (c1317).

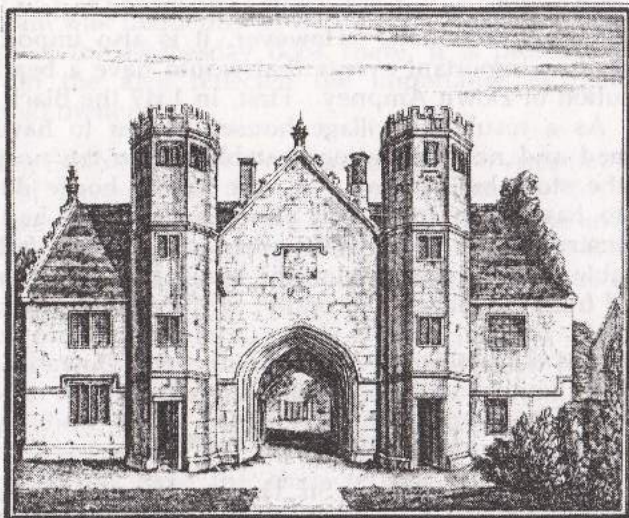
One can assume that by now the Manor had become quite an established habitation. It would have had a hall, bowers, outhouses for serfs, brewhouse, mill and church; in fact, all the facilities to run the estate. However, it is also important to remember two important events that would have a bearing on the evolution of Down Ampney. First, in 1349 the Black Death struck. As a result the village houses appear to have been demolished and new habitations established to the north and east of the stone-built church. As the manor house does not appear to have been moved, it either might have had some stone construction or the location and facilities were felt to be too valuable to lose; in any event the house and church became separated from the village. Secondly, as the economy recovered from the effects of the plague, sheep farming came into its own. English wool helped to save the country: the Down Ampney manor could now be viewed as a financial asset.

The Hungerford Years

In the late fourteenth century Sir Thomas Hungerford and his son Walter (the first Lord Hungerford) raised their family to a position of immense wealth and influence by a combination of service to the Crown and highly profitable marriages with wealthy heiresses of noble families.

Sir Thomas bought many estates besides Down Ampney, but his son Walter (the most famous Hungerford) founded the family fortune. He was also responsible for a massive building programme - Farleigh Castle (now Farleigh Hungerford), Hungerford House in London (on the site of Charing Cross Station) and Down Ampney House.

Walter has to be mentioned as he appears to have been larger than life. In 1401 he is said to have defeated the King of France in a joust, in 1414 he was Speaker of the Commons and Ambassador to the Emperor Sigismund, whom he also entertained in England. He commanded the fleet at Harfleur in 1417, was a witness to King Henry V's will, a member of the Regency Council and became Lord Treasurer under King Henry VI. At Agincourt with his feudal levy of 20 men and 40 horse archers he captured 8 French noblemen¹, whose ransoms helped finance his building programme. With two successful marriages boosting his properties, it was said that by the fifteenth century he could ride from Bath to Charing Cross on his own land.



The Gatehouse to Down Ampney House

¹ Said to include the Duke of Orleans.

When Walter died in 1449 his younger son, Sir Edmund, inherited Down Ampney and many other estates mostly in Wiltshire, Gloucester, Berkshire, Oxford and Somerset. In spite of siding with the House of Lancaster in the War of the Roses he did not suffer too badly from Yorkist reprisals (unlike his elder brother). In fact the Down Ampney branch prospered from its great sheep farms in the golden years of the wool trade.

While records are imprecise it seems that while Sir Walter invested in Down Ampney it was his son who was the major builder of Down Ampney House with the Great Hall being completed in the early fifteenth century. The next builder was his great-grandson, Sir Anthony I, in the sixteenth century: he lived at Down Ampney for 34 years in what was probably the 'golden age' of the estate. As sheriff of Wiltshire in the reign of Queen Mary he no doubt insured that the building extended over the brook (then running alongside the House) to be able to have a foot in both counties. He also obtained additional land around Cricklade following the dissolution of the monasteries.

Sir Anthony restored and refurbished Down Ampney House. He left his monogram carved on a stone corbel in the Hall and commemorated both of his wives in stained glass by the monograms AIH (Anthony and Jane) and ADH (Anthony and Dorothy). He also built (c1537) a massive and magnificent twin-towered gatehouse, but this was tragically burnt out in 1961 and demolished. Leland (Journey through Wiltshire, 1540-42) wrote "Syr Anthony Hungerford hath a fair house of stone" and other observers of that time suggest buildings linked the gatehouse and main house to form a partly closed quadrangle. In fact Down Ampney must have looked at its best in 1592 when Queen Elizabeth, on one of her progresses, "came to Donameny one Friday night, being the first of September". She had spent the previous night at Lydiard Tregoze and moved on the following morning to meet the gentlemen of the Shire of Driffield. The Hungerford wealth fluctuated and, two generations on, Sir Anthony II had a struggle to rescue the impoverished estates left by his spendthrift predecessor. How well he enhanced the family fortunes can be judged by the magnificent Hungerford tomb erected in the north transept of the church in 1637.

The best description of Down Ampney at this time was by John Aubrey (Wiltshire Collections c1670). He wrote "This is a very noble seate and situated with very great convenience for pleasure and profit. By the house runs a fine brooke... where depastures a great number of cattle... and thirty milk maydes singing. On the other side is the Cotswold Campania, that the

lord can fly his hawke as soon as he is on horseback". He also noted "the escutcheon of Hungerford cut in stone"; this was on the Gatehouse but was saved after the fire and is now inset on the inside Hall wall. Aubrey also wrote, "part of the kitchen and I think the Cellar is in Wilts... part of the kitchen was taken out of the river": this was probably so, the river county boundary then ran close by the rear of the house.

Aubrey also described at great length the windows which at that time featured 24 shields of stained glass to illustrate the Hungerford pedigrees, providing a magnificent embellishment to the Hall. Remarkably (due to Sir John Soane) one of the shields showing the arms of Hungerford of Farleigh impaling Moleyns has survived intact and can be seen over the front door with the monograms and the Hungerford badge of a mullet within three sickles.

That the Hall possessed some splendour in those days may be judged from Bigland's description, (History of Gloucester, 1791):

very lofty and spacious with a roof of timber frame which is supported by cherubs holding escutcheons charged with arms... the wainscot, which is of small compartments filled with mantles, ... (with) many grotesque mouldings ... and a date 1537.

The property passed to the Dunch family in 1653. Hungerford Dunch was MP for Cricklade in 1659 but the family was not long at Down Ampney and in 1719 sold to James Craggs the Younger (who made some additions to the house) but he died of smallpox in 1721 and it then passed by marriage of one of the heiresses to the Eliot family of Port Eliot, Cornwall.

* * * * *

The ancient estate, in true English fashion, also lays claim to the same incident which I related as belonging to Cricklade, (namely the visit of Saint Augustine) as follows according to Major the Rev'd Robert Nesham:

The earliest reference to the Village and Parish of Down Ampney, or Downe Ampney, comes to us in the form of an account, supported by some historians of sound reputation, though equally contested by rival claimants from Cricklade and Aust on Severn, that it was here in the year AD 603 that Saint Augustine held the famous meeting with the English Bishops. Certain it is that there is a spot on Down Ampney's disused airfield which is by tradition known as "The Oaks" and near to it is the dried-up well or spring once said to have been famous for its

property of healing diseases of the eyes. This would seem to fit the legend that Saint Augustine, at the Conference, gave sight to a blind man as a proof of his mission. If only the Venerable Bede had been more explicit in his historical account of the "Meeting under an Oak Tree". Other supporting evidence of Down Ampney's claim exists.

* * * * *

Owners of Down Ampney House

Down Ampney House was owned by several people closely associated with the English monarchs, and since 1374 the Hungerford owners of Down Ampney House have been as follows:

1374-1398	Sir Thomas Hungerford, First Speaker in the House of Commons
1398-1449	Walter, 1st Lord Hungerford, Treasurer of England who settled Down Ampney on his youngest son
1449-1484	Sir Edmund Hungerford
1484-1494	Sir Thomas Hungerford
1494-1524	Sir John Hungerford
1524-1558	Sir Anthony Hungerford I (married twice)
1558-1583	Sir John Hungerford
1583-1589	Sir Anthony Hungerford II
1589-1634	Sir John Hungerford (his memorial in the church)
1634-1653	Sir Anthony Hungerford III, who had an only child
1653-1678	Bridget Hungerford who married Edmund Dunch (he was first cousin of Oliver Cromwell)
1678-1680	Hungerford Dunch, MP, Colonel of Foot
1680-1719	Edmund Dunch II, MP, who left no male heir
1719	estate sold to James Craggs & passed to Eliot family

Down Ampney formed part of the court life in the late 16th century and one of the papers we were given there includes the writing of Diana Holmes. In this article, reproduced with her permission, she describes the part which the Manor House and its inhabitants played in the Royal history of the time.

Down Ampney's Part
in Queen Elizabeth's Royal Progress of 1592

by Diana Holmes

The royal progresses of Queen Elizabeth I were a unique feature of her reign, taking place at a time when the monarchy was stable and the Queen confident of the support of her subjects. For many summers the Court left one or other of the royal palaces and took to the rough roads of the wider countryside for the Monarch to meet her people. The progresses not only provided a welcome break from routine but were invaluable public relations exercises giving the Queen an opportunity to assess the mood of public opinion and her subjects to see, petition and proffer loyal addresses to, the gracious mother-figure which she had become. The affection of the public for their Queen was evident.

The courtiers, accustomed to more comfortable conditions, hated them, much preferring life at court or spending the summer months on their own country estates. Often there was not enough room in the houses they visited and the discomfort of sleeping in stables, or even tents, was a source of much complaint. The Queen herself always travelled with her own bed, looked after by the Groom of the Wardrobe of Beds.

Logistically they must have been a nightmare. Up to 300 carts carried the baggage of the Court and up to 2,000 horses had to be fed and watered. Entertaining Her Majesty was an enormous financial burden on her hosts who were obliged often to enlarge their houses to accommodate the retinue. Additional silver and plate had to be bought, new hangings provided as well as such extras as paper, ink and wax lights for her entourage. Vast quantities of food and drink were required and relations and neighbours were often called on to rally round and provide such offerings as haunches of venison or barrels of wine. On one Sunday breakfast in Sussex the houseparty accounted for three oxen and 140 geese.

Elizabeth never travelled further north than Norwich, or farther west than Bristol, Stafford being the most distant town to be reached. There were promises, never fulfilled, to the people of Shrewsbury and Leicester, but as her reign advanced the Queen travelled less far. The year before her visit to Down Ampney she had been to Hampshire, but in 1592 her Progress through Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire was probably the last of the great journeys. In the later years of her reign, which ended in 1603, she restricted her travels to the Home Counties.

Undeniably the Queen showed herself to her people at little expense to herself and indeed found the progresses to be a source of profit. In the towns she visited her subjects dutifully paid tribute in cash or kind and her host was expected to provide a gift as well as hospitality and entertainment. This last might be as modest as madrigals in the long gallery but could take the form of an elaborate and costly masque, a stylized pageant combining verse, mime, ballet and spectacle. Towards the end of the 1592 progress the Queen reached Ditchley in Oxfordshire where Sir Henry Lee, the Champion of the Tilt, staged a magnificent tournament. The previous year, at Elvetham in Hampshire, Edward Johnson's dance/song "Eliza is our fairest Queen" caused great delight and several encores were called for.

*Eliza is the fairest queen
that ever trod upon this green;
Eliza's eyes are blessed stars,
Inducing peace, subduing wars;
Eliza's hand is crystal bright,
Her words are balm, her looks are light;
Eliza's breast is that fair hill
Where virtue dwells, and sacred skill!
Oh, blessed be each day and hour,
Where sweet Eliza builds her bower!*

It is no wonder that she was pleased

England in 1592, four years after the Armada, was still threatened by the ambitions of the King of Spain and, on the very day she arrived at Down Ampney, it was credibly reported that a Spanish fleet was in the Channel. The Queen's political problems were great, and on top of that a particularly bad outbreak of plague in London that summer killed thousands.

The 1592 progress had begun on or about August 8th. The Queen stayed at Ramsbury and Burderop (just south of Swindon) before reaching Lydiard Tregoze where her host was John St John, his wife Lucy being the daughter of Sir Walter Hungerford of Farleigh Hungerford. A Court was held at Lydiard on the morning of September 1st and present, in addition to the Queen, were Lord Burghley, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Chamberlain and his Vice Chamberlain, Sir Robert Cecil and Mr Fortescue the "Master of the Great Wardroppe" and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr St John was rewarded with a knighthood.

Later that day the inhabitants of Cricklade must have been astonished at the sight of such a huge and splendid procession as it passed through the small town. Since the road was well used it is likely the Queen would have been in her coach; a litter was used when the roads were difficult and some days she chose to ride her own horse. At Latton it would have passed by the church and entered the park before reaching Down Ampney where Sir John Hungerford waited to receive his Sovereign.

Sir John had succeeded his father three years before. Still only 26 he had been knighted two years previous to the royal visit and, with his wife Mary, welcomed Her Majesty to Down Ampney, at that time only a small part of the extensive Hungerford estates.

His grandfather had been a spendthrift and after his succession in 1583 his father had to devote the next six years to restoring the family fortunes. In his frequent absences both his sons had been brought up as Roman Catholics by their mother, Bridget, and it was not until Sir Anthony's return "having recovered himself out of the storms of troubles that had long beaten upon him" that he could take matters in hand to ensure that his sons were converted to "the (protestant) religion established in this kingdom". At his death his will indicated some suspicion of his elder son as he tried to favour the second, also Anthony.

Sir John remained the Lord of Down Ampney, then, as now, a prosperous agricultural estate, for a further 43 years after the Queen's visit. His life seems to have been unexceptional and, although he was later somewhat overshadowed by his younger brother (who married a Hungerford-heiress cousin), the inscription of the handsome tomb in the church adjacent to the house speaks well, if not over-enthusiastically of him:

*serviceable to his King and Country,
Liberal to his friends,
charitable to the Poor
and courteous to all*

Lady Mary's epitaph, in elegant Latin, records that she lived in great harmony with her husband for 44 years; she bore him three sons and four daughters. She predeceased him by seven years allowing him time to marry again before he himself died in 1635.

We have no account of the night's celebrations at Down Ampney but a contemporary record describes the next day ...

On the morrow the Lord Chandos, Sir John Poynes, Knight, High Sheriff of Glouc'rshire, and the rest of the Knights and Gentlemen of the Shiere received Her Maj'te in a fayre long plotte of meadowe in a fielde in Dryfield Parish, near the highway leading to Cricklad, their traynes of horsemen rancked and placed according to their callings, most pte having breeches and dowblets of silke, and so wayted on Her to Cisseter, being presented at the Town end with a fayre cuppe of double gilte worth xx£, given by the town of Cisseter, with an oration in Latyn. Her Highness lodged at Sir John Danvers new house.

It was an era when many of the great country houses of England were being built and, for his, Sir John Danvers adopted the typical Elizabethan 'E' shape and constructed it on the site of what is now the Mansion of Cirencester Park. Later the estate was bought by the Bathurst family and in 1715 the first Earl built the present Mansion around the central block of Danvers' original house.

From Cirencester the progress made its way to Rendcombe, where "the extremetie of a great winde that day" detained them an extra night. They moved on to Sudeley where they stayed for a week before leaving on Saturday September 16th to go by way of Ditchley and Witney for an exhausting six day formal visit to Oxford University. From there it was probably a relief to arrive at Rycote (Thame) the home of generous and familiar hosts, the Norrises, before returning to London.

* * * * *

As we stood in the Great Hall with our backs to the tapestries of the Hungerfords and Eliots, our attention was drawn to the fine knight's helm on a wall bracket high above the entrance. The Rev'd Nesham explained to us the history of this piece of knight's armour.

Some years ago and during his incumbency of the parishes of Poulton and Down Ampney many years of accumulated material had been cleared from within the church vestry and adjoining rooms. Amongst this collection was an ancient helmet, rusted and in urgent need of attention. This item was entrusted to the care of the British Armoury for complete restoration and upon its return to the parish, it was difficult to know where it should be housed or preferably displayed.

After months of wrangling with the diocesan authorities it was agreed that an agreement be drawn between the owner of the house and the church which would retain ownership within the church but allow the fine old piece of armour to be displayed in Down Ampney Great Hall.

Today it is set there for all to see within the protection of the lovely old building so appropriate to the period and in no way out of place.

To us, the importance lay in the fact that this armourial piece had probably belonged to one of the Hungerfords as owners of the House, and if correctly surmised then it is most appropriately displayed there.

We lingered as we inspected and took many photographs but eventually were conducted across the lawn which separates the house from the church and once again under guidance of the Rev'd Nesham we entered his former place of influence by the main door.

There is no-one better able to tell the story than this experienced and dedicated pastor and with his kind and generous permission we reproduce his writing on the subject.



All Saints' Church, Down Ampney

All Saints' Church, Down Ampney

by the Rev'd Robert Nesham

Passing over some hundreds of years from the time of the visit by St Augustine, we find reference in the Domesday Survey to the Ampney Brook and to four Parishes which bear the name of Ampney, one of them obviously being Down Ampney. In 1250 it was given to Sir Nicholas de Villiers who made over part to the Knights Templars as a site for a Church. Fifteen years later, in 1265, the Church was consecrated, presumably on All Hallows' Day, since its dedication is to All Saints.

In 1315 the Templars were suppressed and the benefice passed into the hands of the Abbey of Cirencester where it remained until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. At that time the living was given by Cardinal Wolsey to the College of Christ Church, Oxford, who remain Patrons of the Living. In recent years the benefices of Down Ampney and Poulton were made a Plurality.

At the suppression of the Templars the Manor passed into the hands of Sir Thomas Hungerford, who in 1376 became the first elected Speaker of the House of Commons. It was the Hungerfords who were responsible for the building of nearby Down Ampney House (1435-1509) and later the fine early seventeenth century Gatehouse.

The Church is cruciform in plan and consists of Tower, Nave, Chancel and two Transepts, each of which is a Chapel. While tower, nave and south aisle are certainly original, it is the opinion of some that the north aisle and chancel are either additions, or have suffered extensive modification.

It was during the building of Down Ampney House that the steeple was added to the existing tower, and the steeple is reputed to be one of the finest spires of the period.

The Porch, on the south side of the Church, is fifteenth century, and still bears the obvious scars of the desecration its many niches suffered from the iconoclasts of the past. On entering the building one notices the extensive restoration which took place in 1907. During this time the pulpit, rood-screen and choir stalls and reredos were given by Mr and Mrs Martin-Gibbs. All of these and other items in the Church are good examples of the craftsmanship of the time.

The Tower is original with the addition of the Early English spire and it contains a peal of bells.

The added weight imposed by the spire caused severe settlement of the tower since there were no proper foundations laid, and in 1884 the tie-bars, which can be seen as iron crosses on the exterior of the tower were put in. Visitors should also notice the 'Mass Clocks' on the south-west corner of the outside of the tower. Inside the south-west corner of the tower is the small grave of John, grandson of Sir Anthony Hungerford (1653) whose self-composed epitaph is carved on the stone alongside.

Within the chancel may be noted a repetition of the heraldic shields of the nave in the carvings on the ends of the choir stalls. Here also will be seen a hagioscope or squint which allows the High Altar to be seen from the Lady Chapel.¹ The organ is a small Walker.

Within the Chapel will be seen the memorial window on the south side of the Altar to Arthur Charles Vaughan Williams, Vicar of the Parish, who is buried in the churchyard almost beneath the window. His son, Dr Ralph Vaughan Williams commemorated the place of his birth by the tune 'Down Ampney' to the words of the hymn 'Come down O Love Divine'.

In the North transept is a splendid Jacobean oak screen, embracing fragments from a gallery which stood in Cirencester Church in 1640. It is adorned with flowers and coloured heraldic shields, and contains in gilded letters the name Sir Anthony Hungerford. In the transept beyond it, which is panelled in Jacobean oak, Sir Anthony, head of the eighth and last generation of his family to be Lords of Down Ampney, kneels at a prayer desk with his father, Sir John (the left hand figure), both carved in alabaster, under a canopy supported on marble columns. They have knelt together here since 1637, though it was not until 1653 that Sir Anthony died and was buried here beside his father and his mother, whose memorial is on the north wall. Another memorial to his brother, John, who died in 1643, stands under the tower, with an epitaph which he himself composed.

On the side of the nave is the Hungerford Chapel. Parts of the screen separating it from the nave came from the Musician's Gallery of the Abbey Church at Cirencester about three hundred years ago, and are said to have been found in a yard in the village. The memorial to Sir John Hungerford dominates the Chapel, having been moved there from the north-west corner of

¹ The 'squint' was situated in the chapel in such a way that the junior priest in celebrating the Mass could watch and thus keep in time with his senior saying the Mass to the congregation in the body of the Church.

the north aisle. It was originally erected by his son, Sir Anthony. A helmet said to have belonged to Sir Anthony, is in the possession of the Church. Immediately to the east of the Chapel is the well-fitted vestry in which are kept Registers dating back to 1603.

In June 1974 a modern stained glass window, designed by Mr A.E. Buss, in the north wall of the church was dedicated as a memorial to the men of the R.A.F. and Airborne Forces who operated from Down Ampney Airfield during the 1939-45 war. It was donated in 1974 by survivors of the forces who used the airfield. The design incorporates the crests and badges of those forces and the outline of a Dakota which were the aeroplanes they operated for the D-day and Arnhem landings, also depicted is the Victoria Cross won by Flight Lieut David Lord flying from Down Ampney.

* * * * *

Our visit to this fine home, the Church and the grounds surrounding the whole, showed us dramatically how our forebears lived in a state of opulence and possessed of power from the Crown. Today the classical style of the property and the great beauty of Down Ampney House continues to carry that genuineness in a manner becoming the English. The present owner, Bruce Jones, is a busy man of importance but not too busy to devote time to us in making us welcome and spending time to share with us from his knowledge of the past and his enjoyment of the home.

The day spent tracing some of the Hungerford footsteps was a very enjoyable one full of interest and rewarding us with a closer understanding of a segment of history.

Finally we wish to acknowledge the kindness and hospitality shown to us by Robert and Felicity Nesham who had promised us, even before we left Australia, an interesting time and the fulfilment of that undertaking was amply demonstrated during our visit to Poulton and Down Ampney.

Captain Thomas of Rathbarry

by Peter D. Sherlock

The step-by-step, established lineages of a large number of Hungerford families worldwide end with an elusive gentleman referred to as "Captain Thomas Hungerford of Rathbarry, County Cork, Ireland". Coincidentally, many North American Hungerfords trace their lineage back to another elusive gentleman of the seventeenth century, Thomas Hungerford of Connecticut. The genealogies of these two men has not been established conclusively since they were forgotten by family memory sometime in the eighteenth century.

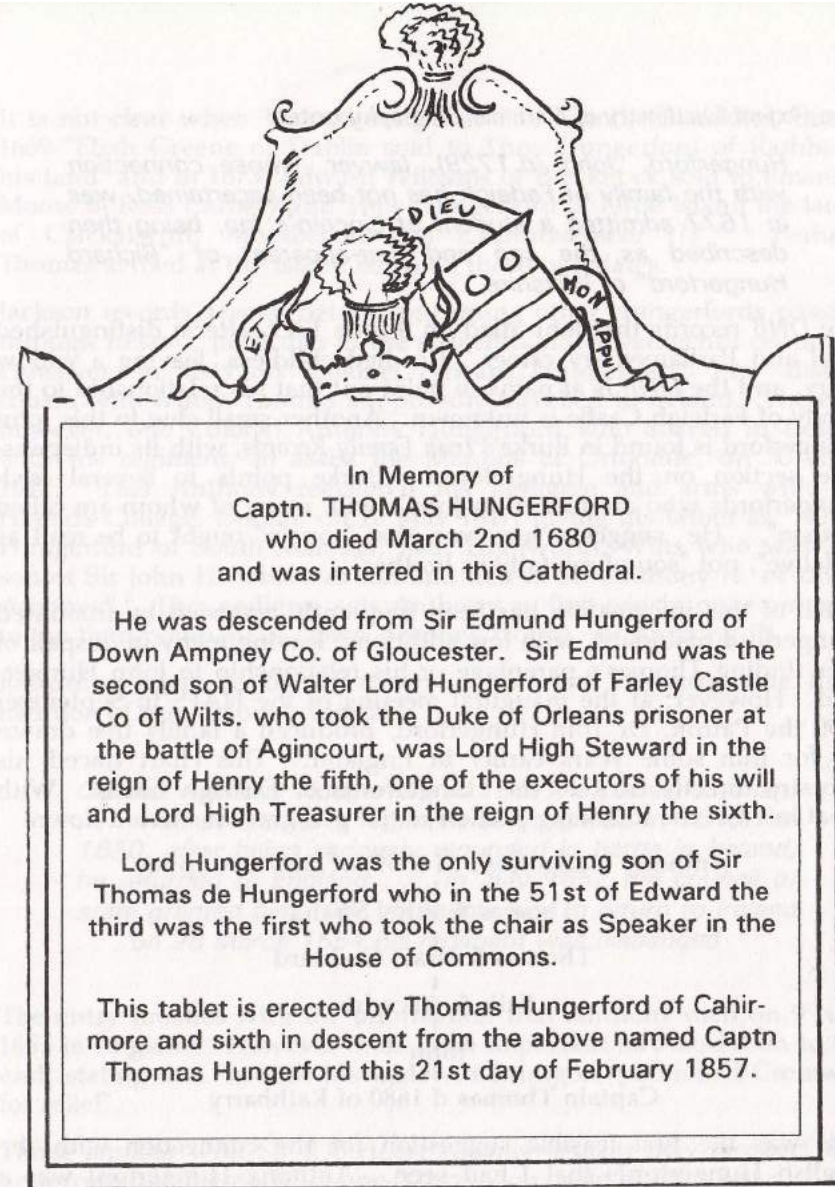
The fact that these two Thomas Hungerfords lived in the seventeenth century warrants attention as this was a turbulent time in English history, and our family was by no means exempt from its opportunities and pitfalls. Many genealogies have a break in this period, partly due to the disruptions to record-keeping caused by the civil war. Nevertheless, evidence has recently come to light through the Jackson Papers and elsewhere to provide me with a reasonable theory for Thomas Hungerford of Ireland's ancestry, and it is this theory I wish to unfold in this article.

The Irish Hungerfords have always claimed relationship to their prestigious cousins of Farleigh Hungerford castle, naming their properties Farleigh or Farley, and employing the Hungerford coat of arms. Since the 19th century various members of the family have made occasional attempts to uncover the exact relationship. The usual beginning point is with an inscription in Ross Cathedral, Cork, reproduced opposite.

While this tablet is useful, it is not exactly enlightening, especially as it was erected 200 years after the period in question. Sir Bernard Burke's *Dormant & Extinct Peerages* gives equally vague information, acknowledging that despite the demise of the Hungerford family of Farleigh Castle with Sir Edward "Spendthrift" Hungerford's death in 1711, there were two branches in County Cork Ireland, "one at the Island, near Clonakilty, co. Cork, and the other at Cahirmore, near Roscarbery, in the same co." Burke goes on to add that:

Colonel Richard Hungerford of the Island, is called "cousin" in the will dated 24 May, 1729, of one of his English kinsmen, and Capt Thomas Hungerford, who d. 1680, is described on his monument in Roscarbery Cathedral, as descended of Sir Edward Hungerford of Down Ampney".

It is not hard to discover that the generous Hungerford gentleman of 1729 was the John Hungerford of Lincoln's Inn, whose memorial in Kings College Cambridge featured in our last Journal.



The Tablet in Ross Cathedral, County Cork

The *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* notes:

Hungerford, John (d.1729), lawyer, whose connection with the family of Farleigh has not been ascertained, was in 1677 admitted a student at Lincoln's Inn, being then described as the son and heir-apparent of "Richard Hungerford" of Wiltshire.

The *DNB* records that John died on 8 June 1729, after a distinguished legal and Parliamentary career. He died childless, leaving a widow Mary, and the *DNB* is at pains to point out that his relationship to the family of Farleigh Castle is unknown. Another small clue to this John Hungerford is found in Burke's *Irish Family Records*, with its indispensable section on the Hungerfords. Burke points to several Irish Hungerfords who are named in John's will, many of whom are called "cousin". He suggests, however, that "cousin" ought to be read as "relative", not "son of my father's brother".

Much of this information has been frequently reviewed by frustrated Hungerford historians, with few additions, leaving many in despair of ever finding Thomas's parentage or his relationship to John Hungerford. However, at the inaugural meeting of the HAFS in September 1990 the Patron, Dr Tom Hungerford, produced a family tree drawn up for him some years earlier in England. This chart traced his ancestry directly back to the Hungerfords of Farleigh Castle. With great interest the following portion of the pedigree was noted down:

Anthony Hungerford (d 1559) of Down Ampney
|
Thomas & Ethel Strang
|
Thomas & Israel Goddard
|
Falk & Alice Irle
|
John
|
Captain Thomas d 1680 of Rathbarry

This was the first feasible suggestion for the connection with the English Hungerfords that I had seen. Anthony Hungerford was a prominent member of the Down Ampney family, who married twice and left several children. (He is the Anthony Hungerford whose initials are carved with his wives' initials in Down Ampney church.) However the tree gave no source for its information and so verification was not a possibility.

No further progress was made until the acquisition of the *Jackson Papers* in 1993. In his several pages on the Irish Hungerfords, Jackson was unable to establish Captain Thomas's origins, although he had collected many interesting facts on the establishment of the Hungerfords in Ireland, some of which I will relate to you here.

It is not clear when Thomas settled at The Island, Clonakilty, but in 1669 "Eliah Greene of Dublin sold to Thos Hungerford of Rathbarry his land" and in 1673 "Edward Williams of Brecknock sold to Emanuel Moore of Ross Carbery and Thos Hungerford of Little Island the lands of Clackalariff, Montbegon and Cashtrovember [?]"¹. Perhaps Thomas settled at the Island between these two dates.

Jackson records several details concerning other Hungerfords passing through Ireland, particular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. However, he lists no "Colonel Edward Hungerford", the distant cousin with whom Thomas supposedly travelled to Ireland. There is, however, one Colonel Anthony Hungerford who arrived in Ireland with his regiment, to assist the Marquis of Ormonde, on 30 April 1647. This Anthony registered his pedigree and arms with the Heralds College, Dublin, on 10 May 1647, giving his father as "Henry Hungerford of South Marston, near Highworth, Wilts who was 2nd son of Sir John H. who was son and heir of Sir Anthony H. of Down Ampney"². This pedigree sets Anthony as first cousin once removed to the then occupant of Down Ampney House, Sir Anthony III.

Returning again to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, one finds mention of this Colonel Anthony:

Colonel Anthony Hungerford (d.1657), a parliamentarian, . . . was colonel of a regiment at Drogheda in 1648. In 1650, after being seriously wounded in battle in Ireland, he returned to England . . . In July 1652 the council of state granted him 100l. to enable him to return to Ireland . . . on 28 March 1654 his regiment was disbanded

The entry finishes with the information that Anthony died on 9 June 1657 in England. However there is an important fact tacked on to the end, stating that "in 1658 his widow, Chrisagon, petitioned Cromwell for relief".

Those familiar with Sir R.C.Hoare's *Hungerfordiana* may recollect that he records the memorial of one "Chrysogon, wife of John Emes, Gent. and daughter of Anthony Hungerford, Esq., who died in the prime of her age, xv. of April, 1670 . . .". This memorial is to be found in Pershore, Worcestershire.³ The parish registers of Pershore Holy Cross indicate that Anthony and Chrysogon Hungerford had at least two children, Katherine in 1639 and Cryzigon [sic] in 1641.

¹ J.E. Jackson, *Hungerford Papers Vol.4*, p.126.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Hungerfordiana*, p.95.

Hoare was unable to connect this family to the rest of the English family. It is clear however, that Colonel Anthony Hungerford was a resident of Pershore when he was not in Ireland. The importance of this connection with Pershore, made by Hungerfords descended from the Down Ampney family, will soon become clear.

Having established the identity of Captain Thomas Hungerford's travelling companion of 1647, the next step is to attempt to trace the pedigree of John Hungerford of Lincoln's Inn in the hope of finding some connection with the Irish family. Jackson devotes several pages to this man's career, including a complete transcription of his will made in 1729. Not only does John leave 400 pounds to his "near kinsman Colonel Hungerford and his wife", to "cousin Richard Hungerford, youngest son of my dear cousin Colonel Hungerford", to the Rev'd Emanuel Hungerford and to several female relatives, he leaves bequests to his kinsman Edward Hungerford of Blackborton "notwithstanding his ill usage of me", to his kinsman Henry Hungerford of Fyfield, several god-children and some relatives of his wife. The significance of all these bequests for our pedigree is that he only uses the term "cousin" when referring to his Irish relatives, a fact that led Jackson (and leads me) to assume that John had a close blood relationship to Captain Thomas of Rathbarry and his descendants.¹

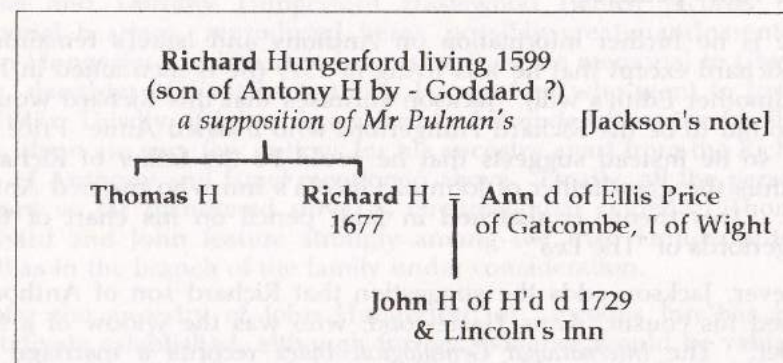
Jackson's attempt to trace John Hungerford's ancestry began with two facts: John's father was, as indicated above in the *Dictionary of Biography*, a Richard Hungerford of Wiltshire, and John was a nephew of a Dr Price. As well, John's tombstone in Hungerford, Berkshire, noted that he was descended from the "Hungerfords of Lea and Down Ampney". He was 71 at his death in 1729, suggesting a birthdate of 1657/58, which would tie in with his admission to Lincoln's Inn on 7 August 1677.

Jackson noted the will of "Richard Price, D.D., Rector of Petworth, Sussex, Fellow of Eaton College" dated 10 October 1690. His executor was his nephew John Hungerford "of Lincoln's Inn". Thus Jackson concluded that John's mother must have been Price's sister. Fortunately for us there is recorded in the *International Genealogical Index* a marriage in December 1656 at Bath Abbey, Somerset, between Richard Hungerford and Anne Price. There can be no doubt that this couple became John's parents.

The next problem becomes the establishment of this Richard's ancestry, however, a problem to which Jackson cannot find a definitive solution.

¹ Incidentally, John's wife Mary Spooner died in 1740, and after her death the Irish Hungerfords delayed or disputed his will, perhaps as several of the legatees were deceased. Kings College Cambridge lodged a bill in Chancery and eventually got two-thirds of the estate. There may be some question as to whether Kings College received money intended for the Irish branch of the Hungerford family!

His only suggestion is noted under the heading *Pulman's MSS Heralds' College Pedigree of John Hungerford of Hungerford*.¹ This pedigree is as follows:



Jackson appears to hold doubts about the reliability of this pedigree, perhaps on the basis that he has no further evidence for it. The presence of an ancestress surnamed Goddard tantalizingly recalls the Israel Goddard in the pedigree held by Dr Tom Hungerford. A search through the Jackson papers reveals the family of Anthony Hungerford and Israel Goddard, who were members of the Hungerfords of "The Lea", this place being the very place from which John Hungerford claimed descent on his 1729 tombstone! This considerably confines the people from whom John, and presumably our Captain Thomas, may be descended.

Anthony and Israel's family are well documented thanks to the existence of many wills. Anthony was the son of Thomas Hungerford and Edith Strange, and his only brother Thomas died childless in 1595. He married Israel, daughter of Vincent Goddard about 1575 and had five children, Thomas, Falke, Richard, Anne and Israel. Anthony and Israel were buried at Hankerton church, Wiltshire, a village near Lea (if any are travelling through this region a visit could prove worthwhile!).

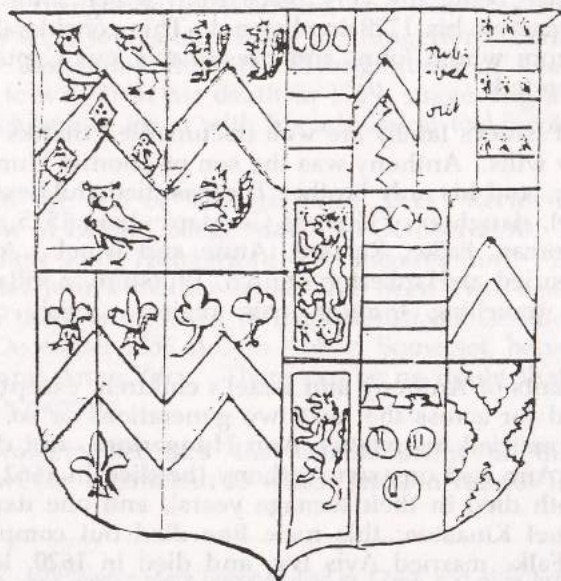
The descendants of Anthony and Israel's children, excepting Richard, are accounted for across the next two generations or so. The eldest son Thomas married his relative Ann Hungerford, and died in 1642. Thomas and Ann had one son Anthony (he died in 1662 leaving two sons who both died in their teenage years), and one daughter Ann, wife of Samuel Kinaston; this male line died out completely. The second son Falke married Avis Ivy, and died in 1620, leaving three young children Henry, George and Susan, whose fate is not known.

¹ *Jackson Papers*, Volume 3, p.282a.

However, none of Falke's children would have been old enough to father our Captain Thomas or John's father Richard, so that would appear to rule out his branch, despite the appearance of Falke & Avis on Dr Tom's pedigree.

There is no further information on Anthony and Israel's remaining son Richard except that he was living in 1599 (he is mentioned in his grandmother Edith's will). Jackson surmises that this Richard would be too old to be the Richard Hungerford who married Anne Price in 1656, so he instead suggests that he could be the father of Richard and thus the grandfather of John of Lincoln's Inn who married Anne Price. This theory is sketched in faint pencil on his chart of the Hungerfords of "The Lea".

However, Jackson adds the suggestion that Richard son of Anthony married his cousin, Anne Haslewood, who was the widow of a Mr Kimber. The *International Genealogical Index* records a marriage of Richardus Hungerford and Anna Kimber on 27 July 1629 at Bricklehampton, Worcester. This is where the theory becomes interesting, for assuming that this Anna Kimber was indeed Anne Haslewood, she was the daughter of Fulke Haslewood and Dorothy Hungerford, Dorothy being the sister of Anthony Hungerford who married Israel Goddard. Moreover, Fulke and Dorothy Haslewood lived at Wickwarren, in Worcester and are buried in the church at Pershore.



The Memorial of Fulke & Dorothy Haslewood, Pershore, Worcs
as sketched by Canon Jackson, *Jackson Papers, Places Volume 3*

There are four things to note at this point. Firstly, the names of this branch of the family correspond to several names on Dr Tom Hungerford's chart. Secondly, the town of Pershore contains a memorial to Fulke and Dorothy Hungerford Haslewood (which records their armorial bearings, reproduced here), possibly great-grandparents of John Hungerford of Lincoln's Inn, as well as the memorial to Chrysgon, daughter of Captain Anthony Hungerford who went to Ireland in 1647. Thirdly, if John Hungerford is descended from the family of Lea, there are very few options for his ancestry apart from the Richard son of Anthony and Israel mentioned above. Finally, all the personal names so far mentioned serve as circumstantial evidence; Thomas, Richard and John feature strongly among the Irish Hungerfords as well as in the branch of the family under consideration.

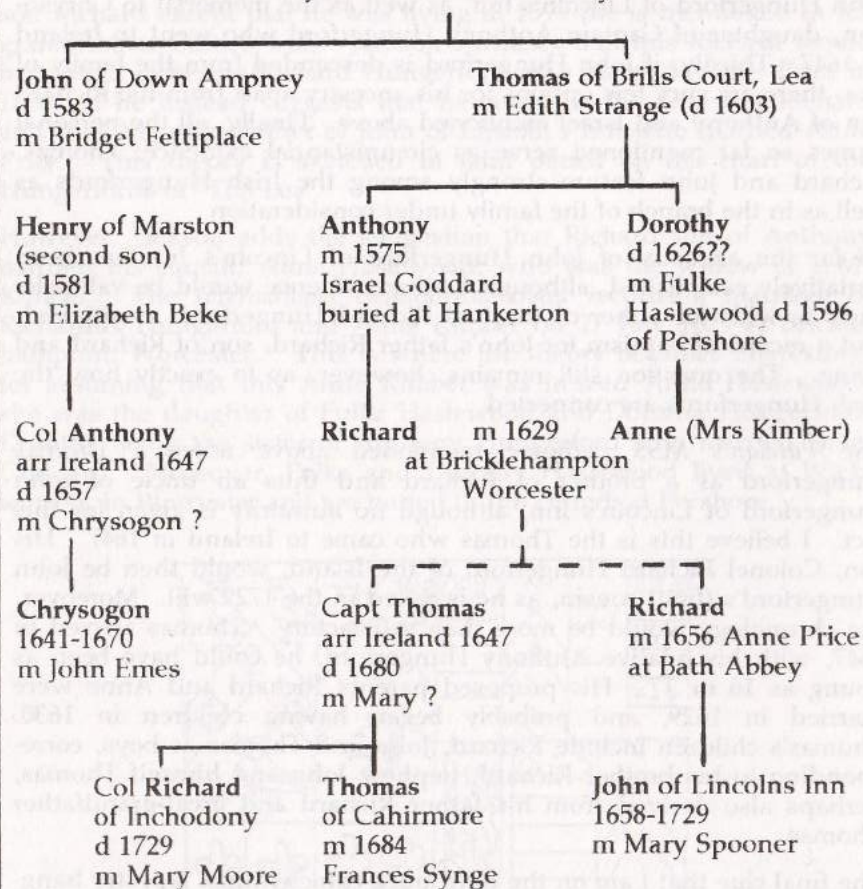
So far the ancestry of John Hungerford of Lincoln's Inn has been tentatively established, although further evidence would be valuable, such as wills for either of the two Richard Hungerfords mentioned, and a record of baptism for John's father Richard, son of Richard and Anne. The question still remains, however, as to exactly how the Irish Hungerfords are connected.

The *Pulman's MSS* pedigree mentioned above notes a Thomas Hungerford as a brother of Richard and thus an uncle of John Hungerford of Lincoln's Inn, although no authority is given for this fact. I believe this is the Thomas who came to Ireland in 1647. His son, Colonel Richard Hungerford of the Island, would then be John Hungerford's (first) cousin, as he is called in the 1729 will. Moreover, the chronology would be more than satisfactory. Thomas arrived in 1647, with his relative Anthony Hungerford; he could have been as young as 16 or 17. His proposed parents Richard and Anne were married in 1629, and probably began having children in 1630. Thomas's children include Richard, John and Thomas as boys, corresponding to his brother Richard, nephew John and himself Thomas, perhaps also derived from his father Richard and great-grandfather Thomas.

The final clue that I am on the right track comes from a tapestry hanging in the Great Hall of Down Ampney House that gives an armorial family tree of the Hungerfords associated with that place. In a letter from the minister Robert Nesham to Meredyth Hungerford in 1979, he mentions that "halfway down at the end of one branch there is an entry: Thomas of Lea who married Edith Strange d 1603 and beneath this is written: Hungerfords of Lea & of Co. Cork; of Canada, Australia, N.Zealand & America." Thus, even if the family tree below is not quite right yet, there is at last a framework into which our ancestry must fit, between 1603 and 1680, the death dates of Thomas of Rathbarry and his ancestress Edith Strange.

Hungerford of Down Ampney and Ireland

Anthony Hungerford of Down Ampney (died 1558)
married 1st Jane Darell 2nd Dorothy Danvers



This pedigree does not include all siblings or children of the people mentioned. The only sections in doubt are the connection of Richard and Anne Hungerford, married in 1629, as parents of Thomas and Richard, and there is no firm evidence that Thomas and Richard are brothers. Anthony Hungerford of Down Ampney was fourth in descent from Walter Lord Hungerford and Catherine Peverell. The pedigree and the article show our great indebtedness to the painstaking, comprehensive work of Canon Jackson last century.

Inchedony

by Marcia H. Clarke

Captain Thomas Hungerford built his first Irish home on the Island of Inchedony. This island consists of 900 acres, and was granted to him for services rendered to the Crown. Like many Englishmen of the 1647 Expedition, he chose to remain in Ireland after open hostilities ceased, as being only a cadet, or younger son of the House of Hungerford in England, he had little or no chance of expecting great grants of land from his already prolific family there.

The Island of Inchedony stands some 200 yards off the south coast of Ireland, opposite the small township of Clonakilty. It was an ideal piece of land for an Englishman, as, being surrounded by deep water at high tide, and fordable only by horses at low, its boundaries were secure at all times, and it needed no fences or barriers to mark its perimeter.

He built himself a stone house on the lee side of the island which he surrounded with an eighteen foot high stone wall. This wall encompassed two acres, and not only gave warmth and protection to those living within its bounds but the occupants of the house could sleep easier in their beds knowing that no enemy could gain entry - a necessary precaution in the troubled Ireland of the seventeenth century.

Here in this peaceful, lonely, and windswept corner of Ireland, Thomas and Mary Hungerford raised four sons and at least three daughters, of whom all but one son married, giving him many grandchildren in his own lifetime, and thus allowing him to enjoy the personal achievement of beginning a new dynasty in a new land.

He died on 2 March 1680 and was interred at Ross Cathedral, County Cork. His Island of Inchedony is an island no longer, and descendants visiting his estate will look in vain for the 900 acres completely surrounded by sea.

During the last century the good people of Clonakilty decided to push a causeway out to the island, and with deposits of spoil and waste, they made a narrow track to Inchedony. Then having made one, they made another a little further south, and filled the land between to a safe height above sea level. Filling the space between the two causeways took time, but now, 150 years later there is little evidence to show that the Island of Inchedony was once completely cut off from the mainland.

It is still very beautiful, still very peaceful and still very remote. And although the first house built there by a Hungerford is now in ruins, the huge stone wall that once surrounded it still remains. Also still standing is the family chapel high on the hill. It too is in ruins, but if intrepid descendants are determined to see all they can of the early history of their ancestors, this beautiful and desolate part of Ireland will stir the very depths of their souls.

The only Hungerford house still standing on the island is one built much later than the original of 1647. It has long since passed from the family, and is now used as a rest home for the nuns of Cork. The good ladies visit it in the summer months, for a vacation. Farms still dot the island; white-washed, red-roofed farms, sitting in bright green fields which never fade. The sea still sweeps around two thirds of the island, and the strand in front of the foreshore is still blown clean by Atlantic gales. Ireland is a land that never changes to the eye. Only the inhabitants change, according to the times.

When One & One Makes One

by Ronald H. Prentice

Driving up the steep winding road from Agnes Banks towards Springwood recently, as entrants in a one and two cylinder veteran car rally, we pulled off at the lookout. I mentioned my interest in family history and upon hearing the name Hungerford one of the competitors said he knew of a gentleman by that name who obtained two motor bike cylinders and from that beginning designed and built an engine then proceeded to build the car itself. He could not tell me more. The hook was baited and all I had to go on was the name Jones.

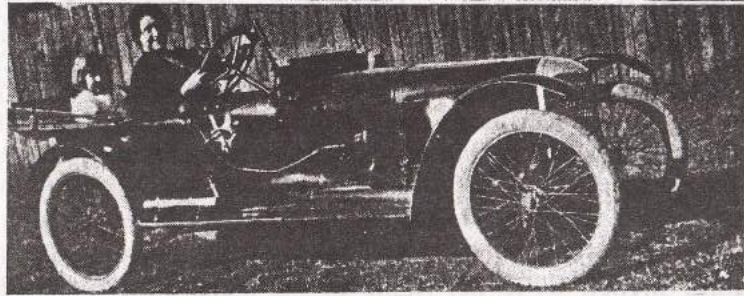
A friend of our President Canon Newth and his wife, Beverley Reilly of Gosford, invited us to her home to see some material she held concerning the family and we were included in the invitation. This kind lady had some previously unseen papers concerning her forebear the Reverend Septimus Hungerford and the generations in between. Moreover she very kindly loaned us her papers in order that we might copy what we wished. In checking her line of descent, the name Jones came forward and the inevitable question was asked and answered and the story unfolded.

Our new found friend and cousin loaned us a journal dated September 1922 and in it was printed an article on her father and his car. She remembers clearly the building of the engine and the car which took place firstly in the home. Many technical engineering drawings hung widespread throughout the house and constant tinkering took place until the workshop was moved to a shed where the job was eventually completed. She recalls the car well and has some fine snapshots to show.

Her father, Garnet Marcus Macarthur Hungerford was born 31 October 1882, the second son of Marcus Orpen and Emily (Nicholson) Hungerford, Marcus being the first child of Septimus Hungerford. Garnet joined the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board in Sydney on his 22nd birthday and advanced eventually to become the chief assistant electrical engineer. During his career with the Board he became responsible for some important improvements in the method of recording automatically the water levels of the reservoirs. He was placed in charge of electrical pumping systems along the harbour and river foreshores.

Garnet died at the young age of 46, in 1929, leaving behind a widow and young family. Beverley Reilly has kindly provided some memories of her father, being only ten when he died. A transcript of the article about his car also follows.

Garnet Marcus Hungerford (1882-1929)
by Beverley (Hungerford) Reilly



"The motor car built entirely by Mr G.M. Hungerford of Croydon"



Hungerford family picnic

L-R: ?, Phyllis Hungerford, Gladys Hungerford, Florence Kilpatrick,
Tom Kilpatrick, Madge Kilpatrick, Beverley Hungerford

(Courtesy of Beverley Reilly)

My recollections of the ten years I lived with my father before he died. I have memories of visiting reservoirs and delving into depths with him inspecting electrical lay outs for the Water Board. He was assistant Chief Electrical Engineer at this time.

I have memories of seeing our back verandah looking like a work shop with Dad working on the car until Mother put her foot down and demanded he build a garage. This he did in his inimitable way it soon became his time absorbing hobby. His lathe he built himself. I have vivid recollections of wooden patterns hanging around the walls, an old motor bike hanging from the ceiling. I am not sure if it was the one he and Mother used for their honeymoon with a sidecar attached.

The walls also had patterns of future plans. These plans were drawn with his engineering skill. He was also quite an artist in his spare time. I wish I had been older to really understand the brilliant brain work and skill that went into this hobby of his. His greatest joy was to bundle us all into the car and tootle off for a day out. A trip to Figtree Bridge was a favourite in those days.

Dad was a very sick man for the last seven years of his life. I can remember Mother shaving him and helping him to dress ready for the Board car to pick him up and take him to work. This all became too much for him, he gave up trying to live for his family, and died at 46 years.

The Hungerford car could not be registered as Australian made because it had a Bosch magneto. It was eventually sold to some local boys who wanted to use the motor. The price was seven pounds. As young children we didn't realize the value and interest of keeping the car itself.

"Home-Made" Car

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How many people are aware of the excellent results which can be achieved when an enterprising man, possessing the necessary mechanical skill, sets out to build a motor car for himself in his spare time on the back verandah of his own home? Most people imagine that it requires an elaborately fitted workshop and heaps of time, coupled with extraordinary mechanical knowledge to do it, but to a great extent this idea is erroneous. The motor car illustrated herewith is the work of Mr. G. M. Hungerford, of Murray Street, Croydon, and as a personal inspection of the machine will show it is beautifully finished, serviceable, and complete in every detail. The frame is of ash reinforced with steel, and the design of the car, in addition to the patterns for all the different parts, are the outcome of Mr. Hungerford's own skill and resource. Likewise the lathe, which played such an important part in the construction of the car, is home-made, and, last, but by no means least, the 10-h.p. 8-cylinder air-cooled engine was built entirely by the pardonably-proud owner, Mr. Hungerford. The back verandah of his own home constituted the workshop, and here, in spare time, was initiated and carried forward, step by step, the work which, in its completed form, is a motor car, wherein Mr. Hungerford and his wife and children are able to enjoy many pleasant outings. Mr. Hungerford estimates that the total cost of the raw materials did not exceed £50. The total weight of the car is only slightly over six hundredweight, and the engine, which has four speeds and is so flexible that it will pull strongly on top gear at little more than a walking pace, weights [sic] only about sixty pounds. As a sample of its pulling power, it might be mentioned that Mr. Hungerford can negotiate Taverner's Hill quite easily on top gear with two persons in the car. The wheels are wire, 26 x 3, and the car is fitted with two brakes and a self-starter. The petrol tank will hold five gallons of spirit, and Mr. Hungerford estimates that the approximate mileage which he obtains is thirty-five to the gallon. A speed of from 35 to 40 miles per hour is easily attained, and during the many hundreds of miles which he has already covered the owner has experienced an entire absence of mechanical trouble.

As might be expected, the car is an object of interest to all who know the history, and it unquestionably stands as a tribute to Mr. Hungerford's skill and initiative, and a talking advertisement for the future progress of motoring.