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& Associated Families Society

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**The Heraldic Arms of Arthur Wellesly,
Duke of Wellington**

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The Hungerford and Associated Families Society

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The Journal aims to provide detailed historical information about the Hungerford and Associated Families, and the times and places connected with them. Priority is given to the dissemination of documents and stories among researchers.

Articles submitted for the Journal should be typed (double-spaced), and if possible should be supplied by email, or on floppy disk. References to sources must be made in footnotes, and a comprehensive bibliography should be included. Photographs and illustrations are more than welcome.

The Newsletter provides a source of more general family notes and news. It includes a births, marriages and deaths column, space for research questions, and Secretary's letter.

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

Editorial

by Peter Sherlock

This issue of the Journal completes ten years of production – five volumes comprising twenty separate issues. It also marks the end of an important phase in my own life, for at the end of November 2000 I returned to Melbourne, Australia, after just over three years in Oxford. I trust members will be pleased to know I finished my thesis at the end of August, was examined three months later, and have successfully completed my degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The next year should be more relaxed than the last three, as I work on publishing my thesis and seek an academic post in Australia: hopefully there will be more time for Hungerford work too.

A range of topics is covered in this Journal. Christmas features highly in the poetry of Nicholas Oldisworth, describing the festivities and lord and lady of Corsham, Wiltshire in 1632, while a letter of 1926 from an Australian to an American Hungerford also sounds a Christmas note.

Ron Mathieson continues his informative series on heraldry. Also writing from England is Bruce Jones, the owner of Down Ampney House, this time accounting for the history of that manor's gatehouse with its Hungerford insignia.

Further pieces of interest are provided by Loane Lilley, responding to items in the last few Journals, and by Ron Prentice, our Overseas Correspondent who visited many friends in England last September. Stanley W. Hungerford, a Hungerford historian of several decades' standing, visited Sydney for the 2000 Olympics and provides us with some family background to that city's very name.

As a prelude to the forthcoming sixth edition of *Hungerfords of the Hunter*, which should include the New Zealand Hungerfords for the first time, this issue's 'list' details the registered births, deaths and marriages of Hungerfords in that country from 1840 to 1950.

Finally, a Merry Christmas to all from your editor, with hopes for an energetic year in research and publication in 2001 on my part and yours!

An Australian Hungerford Christmas Letter

In December, 1926, Minna Hales, daughter of the Reverend Septimus Hungerford of Cremorne, New South Wales, wrote to Mrs Walter Hungerford of the United States of America. Through the correspondence of Richard W. Hungerford Jr. of the USA and Ron Prentice of Australia, this letter came to light. It is now in the possession of Carl Hungerford, who has given HAFS permission to reproduce it here.

The letter reveals the relationships of Septimus Hungerford's various children and grandchildren, including some fascinating details such as the career of his granddaughter Marjorie Hales, one of the first female doctors in Australia. Perhaps more significantly for HAFS, it shows that international links between distantly related Hungerfords are nothing new, whether in Australia, the USA, Canada or New Zealand. We cannot still state the exact relationship between the author and recipient: the former was descended from Thomas Hungerford of Ireland, the latter from his seventeenth-century contemporary, Thomas Hungerford of Connecticut.

Nohoval, Cremorne, Sydney
11 December 1926

Dear Faraway Kinswoman,

We were all so pleased with your letter and I meant to answer it at once. I am sure you will be sorry when you hear that what has delayed my writing has been my dear old Father's very serious illness, a very serious heart attack. The doctor said that if it had been anyone else he would have said recovery was impossible, but Father has done such wonderful things in that way he would not hazard an opinion and here he is - not quite so strong, a good deal more dependant on our care - but his dear bright self again, ready for his daily walk and able to lead much of his old life. We are thankful beyond words. We have had another dreadful anxiety also, my youngest sister, who is also married to a Hales, reports that her eldest daughter, Lorna, has

been at death's door ever since last June, a severe chill caused rheumatic pleurisy, in a very acute form, and heart trouble, but after weeks and months of hopelessness, she also is slowly recovering. It was so interesting to hear of your branch of the family and it seems to me that a very strong tie binds the various branches of the family together for our here and in New Zealand there are several branches all coming from the parent stem, but having a long way to go back to a closer relationship and they all seem so interested in each other and all like to claim my dear old Father. He really is a wonderfully loveable personage, and you must be very proud of your dear Father, as from your description he must have been of a similar character and disposition. I am gladly sending you a photo of our darling. It is very good of him, and was taken just the day before his hundredth birthday standing on the steps of our home, standing perfectly upright with nothing to support or steady him and it was not a snapshot so I think it is perfectly wonderful.

I wonder if you are ever in Canada. I have a dear cousin there, a nephew of my mother, Professor Pilcher of Wycliffe College. He came over to see his father's native land about six years ago, we wished very much he could have come and settled over here, he feels the cold of Canada greatly. My son has gone to pay a very interesting visit this afternoon to the old home of his great grandfather Hannibal Macarthur. It is now a convent but part of the old house remains and the nuns are always very kindly to anyone bearing the name of Macarthur so they very cordially invited him to come and see it. I believe the names of some of the great uncles and other friends are still to be seen where they carved or cut them on the panes of glass with their diamond. He wanted me to go with him but I never go more than a very short way away from Father, since his heart has been troubling him.

I am afraid Christmas will be a long way over before you receive this but I shall think of you and wish you all best wishes. We are hoping to have my sister Nettie Gordon with us before Christmas. We shall have to share her with her youngest married daughter Muriel Campbell who lives in one of the North Shore suburbs, but we shall have them for Christmas. We usually are a large party, but my youngest sister's family won't be with us this time although they live in the next street. They could not leave Lorna, the invalid, we shall miss them greatly. The two brothers are too far away to join us, but they and their families always spend Christmas at my youngest brother's seaside cottage. We are very fond of his family, the girls are like dear daughters to me, making up to me for not having any daughters of my own. My youngest sister's other daughter came all the way from Northern Queensland where she has a practise and hospital, to see her sister, they were so afraid that she might not arrive in time that she came by aeroplane to the nearest railway station, the journey took her nearly four days in that way, would have taken a fortnight by the usual route and I think her coming helped to save Lorna's life.

Your church work must be a great interest to you, when Father had his Parish I used to help him in many ways and I loved my work and missed it very much.

Father and my sister unite with me in sending love and best wishes. We wish that so much distance did not prevent us becoming personally acquainted.

Yours very sincerely,

Minna Hales

Christmas at Corsham: Hungerfords in Verse

*by Nicholas Oldisworth
(transcribed by Peter Sherlock)*

In the Bodleian Library, Oxford, at MS. Donations c.24 is a folio volume of poetry dating from the 1620s, 30s and 40s by an obscure writer, one Nicholas Oldisworth (also spelled Oldsworth). This gentleman, a native of Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire, was an undergraduate at Christ Church, Oxford, where he practised the poet's art and also engaged in translations from Latin and Greek into English metrical verse. As the final poem printed below indicates, he was apparently engaged in legal training at one of the Inns of Court in London during the 1630s. The Bodleian volume was collected by the author himself in 1644 as a gift for his wife Marie, and remained in private hands until the twentieth century.

Amongst the diverse items penned by Oldisworth – including minor commissions from the Bishop of Gloucester and Dean of Oxford – are three poems dedicated to the Hungerfords of Corsham, all dating from a visit he made with them in December 1632. These shed much light on the family's chief representatives in the 17th century, namely, Sir Edward Hungerford (d. 1648) and his wife, Lady Margaret Halliday. Sir Edward was heir to the Farleigh Hungerford estates amongst others, being the only son of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Down Ampney by his first wife Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Sir Walter Hungerford of Farleigh, and heir-general of the entire Farleigh line.

Edward and Margaret Hungerford made their home, not at Farleigh Castle, but at Corsham, Wiltshire. They had no children, but appear to have maintained a large household; in later years they provided monumental tablets for some of their servants and tenants in Corsham church, and presumably they had some contact with Edward's half-brothers and sisters at Black Bourton and his cousins at Down Ampney. Sir Edward was later renowned as one of the leading Parliamentary gentlemen in Wiltshire, and his tomb at Farleigh Hungerford is amongst one of the most magnificent erected in England during the years of Cromwell's rule.

The first of Oldisworth's poems is a six-line verse dedicated to Sir Edward (p.24): a note in the margin states "For these verses I was largely rewarded with gold". It praises Sir Edward's piety, using the image of the church militant on earth and church triumphant in heaven.

The second poem is for Lady Margaret (p.25), the six stanzas being an introduction, allegories of the four seasons, and a conclusion.

The final poem describes Christmas Day 1632 at the Hungerford manor in Corsham (p.111).

(All spelling in the poems is as in the original manuscript.)

Oldisworth's fate and his precise connection with the Hungerfords is unknown. Suffice to say, much of his poetry relates to family members and acquaintances in Oxford, London and Gloucestershire. His interaction with the Hungerfords of Corsham almost certainly stems from their position amongst the leading Wiltshire gentry of the period.

1. *To Sir Edward Hungerford of Cosham.*

When I behold how numberlesse, how holy,
How wise, how constant, how submisse & lowly
They are, who serve you, Sir: mee thinks, your Traine
Is the Church militant. Yet straight againe
When I behold their Happynesse, and blisse,
Mee thinks, your Traine ye Church triumphant is.

2. *To the lady Hungerford of Cosham, Decemb. 28 1632.*

O strange! Till I came hither
I knew not (Madam) whither
This whole last Yeare was gone:
But now its Quarters I
All foure in You can spie,
In you, and you alone.

Its tributary Spring
Flowrs white and redd doeth bring
To your Cheekes, to your Browe:
The lilly and the Rose,
Should they compare with those,
Would blush, and pale would growe.

Its winter thinkes it good
To coole and purge your blood
Hence 'tis, you are so chast:
And on your dainty Handes
In flakes of Snow it standes,
Whence faire and white they last.

Its autumnne brave things breedes
From out of those choise Seedes,
Which in You doe bound:
You are so deeply blest,
You bring forth fruites, the best
That can on earth bee found.

I had almost forgott
Its Summer; which keepes hott
 Your charity, and Love:
Which though it blossome here,
Yet is it rooted there,
 Where dwells all Joy, above.

Thus (Madam) to our Losse
The old Yeare you engrosse:
 But if you prove so kinde
As now to lett mee goe,
Within fewe dayes, I know,
 I shall a newe Yeare finde.'

3. *On the Christmas at Cosham in Wiltshire 1632.*

As those, which for a While in Heav'n have been,
Relate not what things they have heard & seene,
But onely in a silent joy admire:
So wonder I, and so I reach noe higher.

Sir Edward Hungerford, that more than Knight,
To all at once imparts both Heat and Light;
Throughout his Palace, wee can hardly see
Or brighter Lampes, or warmer fires, than Hee:
And though in ev'ry roome hee keepes good Cheare,
Yet hee himselfe is still the best Dish there.
hee rules us so, as yong Kings rule their Courts:
Hee lengthens our Delights, extends our Sports,
Stoppes the Approach of Night, & will not lett
Our mirth for eighteen houres together Sett;
As hee were some newe Sun: whose wondrous raies
In midst of Winter made long Summer Daies.

It holds not thus for two weekes, but for ay:
Here are noe bounds of feasting, or of Play.
Guests doe not come & goe, but tarry ever:
Their year may somtimes end, their Christmas never.
December is but one month other-where:
December is noe lesse then twelve months here.
I scarce know what the Innes of Court yee call,

But sure this Single House excells them all:
And if it had its right, each novice Heire
To Cosham, not to London, would repaire;
Fooles, as they are! which fare ill, & pay deare,
When they might fare well, & pay nothing here.

The Gatehouse at Down Ampney

by Bruce V. Jones

The Hungerford influence in north Wiltshire and south Gloucestershire was at its apogee in the time of Sir Anthony I, lord of Down Ampney and the surrounding lands for 34 years. After Sir Edmund (the founder of the Down Ampney branch of the family) he was the most important Hungerford in the history of the property. In 1537 he put his imprint on the manor by building the gatehouse.

When Sir Anthony died in 1558 he left a much enhanced property that was presumably judged to be impressive enough for Queen Elizabeth to visit during her 1592 progress. She had travelled from Lydiard Tregoze down Cricklade High Street, through Latton to Down Ampney. One can imagine her entrance through the tunnel of the gate into the courtyard in front of the house as one of the finest moments in the estate's life.

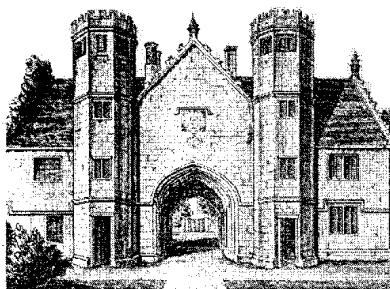
While comments on the gatehouse appeared over the years the fullest description appears in *Country Life* (27 October, 1917). The introductory paragraph truly captures a past now long lost: "Some three miles north of the quaint townlet of Cricklade, redolent of Anglo-Saxon history ... lies the charming village of Down Ampney". After warning the "trusting stranger" that neither Down Ampney nor Latton have inns for "the good entertainment of man and beast" the author paints a picture of "a strangely peaceful country in which hardly a sound seems to break the stillness." Sadly, no longer true.

The detailed description is valuable as the gatehouse was badly damaged by fire in February 1962 and then totally demolished and the stone dispersed. The structure, however, was substantial, impressive and interesting. Gateways of this type, ornamental and intended to impress rather than defend, became common at the beginning of the 16th century. Bigland in his *Gloucester Collections* (1791) stated: "Gateways of this type became a fashionable appendage to the most magnificent buildings ... they were introduced by Holbein who designed that for Whitehall". Sir Anthony was obviously an upwardly mobile gentleman.

Leland recorded in his itinerary of his 1542 West Country tour, as he travelled from Fairford to Cirencester, "Down

Ampney, wher Syr Anthony Hungerford hath a Fayr House of Stone". In 1665, John Aubrey, while transcribing the Hungerford heraldry in the windows of the house and church, mentions "the fine old Gatehouse" and "the coate of Hungerford cut in stone".

Bigland also noted "A range of Buildings which connected the great Gateway, and is now destroyed, completed three sides of the Quadrangle. The Portal, or Grand Entrance, is flanked by two octagonal Turrets, embattled and embellished with the Arms of Hungerford, their Cognizance, and the Cypher of the Builder, Sir Anthony Hungerford". Bigland also wrote of the carved escutcheons (shields) over each face of the archway, and with praise, "there are few so perfect specimens of the Architecture of that Age now remaining in the Country." Samuel Lysons in his *Collection of Gloucester Antiquities* (1804) illustrated the gatehouse and recorded that it appeared to have undergone little alteration since it was built.



A drawing of the gatehouse (facing the house) from "A Collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities."

The description by Philip Mainwaring Johnston in *Country Life* is detailed: he comments, as others have remarked, that the outside face of the building represented a domestic appearance of archway with a crocketed gable and flanking walls with stone-tiled roofs,

while the side facing the house had two semi-octagonal towers crowned by battlements; a very military appearance (the towers were actually stair turrets giving access to the upper stories and roof). Such a deviation from common practice must have had a reason, but it is not obvious.

The gatehouse did have a function although defence was not a factor. The rooms provided additional accommodation at the house. One of the front rooms was apparently known as "Mr Forster's Chamber", which indicated that Sir Anthony's son-in-law William Forster must have been a frequent visitor either before or after his marriage to Sir Anthony's daughter, Jane. She later married Sir Edmund Hungerford II of Farleigh Hungerford.

Twice, as far as we know, the building was measured, once in 1799 by Sir John Soane as part of a general refurbishment programme and then again in 1837 by William Dawkes. The

latter was part of a Victorian proposal to use the ground floor as a billiard room and link to the house by a cloister walkway, this was never undertaken.

Following the 1962 fire and disposal it appeared that the building had vanished, almost without trace, until it was found that a Down Ampney resident had, in 1946, as part of his architectural training made a faithful record of the structure. A requirement of the examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects was for students to produce a "measured drawing of a building of interest". As a result Leslie J. Tucker requested and was given free access to the building. He produced not only a superb work of draughtsmanship for the total structure, but also recorded the mouldings, string courses, finials, chimneys and floor plans. As a consequence, while the building may no longer be in existence the full plans are available, as if ready for a reconstruction.

Both of the escutcheons have survived, the smaller with two figures holding a shield is now inset in a gable-end in a new building; the magnificent Hungerford "coate of arms" was recently reset on an inside wall in the great hall, its patterning almost as clear-cut as when it was first cut in stone.

The cognizance (badge) and cypher have been preserved and are now adorning garden walls. Recently a cut stone, from one of the south end chimneys was recovered from Fairford (easily identified from Leslie Tucker's drawings) with a rich panelling of quatrefoil tracing. It is planned to incorporate this in a marker to indicate the site of the gatehouse, so it will not be entirely forgotten.

***With acknowledgements to Leslie Tucker DipArch RIBA
for his help and interest.***

A full size copy of his exquisite and meticulous drawings together with a selection of his notebook sketches is to be given to Cricklade Museum for the interest of those who may wish to explore more deeply the history of this once outstanding local building.

Brief Notes from HAFS members

Monmouth Harry

By Ron Prentice

After much searching I have at last been successful in acquiring a copy of AM Maughan's historical novel *Monmouth Harry*. (The title appeared in an American publication as *Harry of Monmouth*.) This interesting and informative book was originally loaned to me from the USA by that generous lady, Anne Conrad, a HAFS member and keen family historian.

The story tells part of the life of Prince Harry (later King Henry V) from his early life and leading in a fascinating way through the events of history into the French Campaign. Full credit is given to the King's close adviser and friend Sir Walter Hungerford and the courageous and surprising defeat of the far superior army of France at Agincourt. The book closes with the death of the young King in France and Sir Walter's duty of carrying the sad news of the death of his Sovereign to the Court in England.

Another generous friend, a descendant of the Houlton Family who bought Farleigh Hungerford Castle from Sir Edward Hungerford, Mrs Dawn Walker of Helston in Cornwall has sent me information about Sir Walter's presence at Agincourt and her letter tells it thus:

Seen at the Museum at Azincourt (Agincourt)
Department du Pas De Calais, France, September
25th, 2000 Painted board showing coat of arms and
text 'Sir Walter Hungerford of Farleigh Hungerford', a
Royal Household Official and
former Speaker of the House of Commons, fought
in the King's Division, 1415.

The period in which Henry V lived (1387-1422), has become a centre of focus in our study. This King's father, Henry IV, had wrested the English Crown from his predecessor Richard II in circumstances which were questionable but in so doing he began the Lancastrian cause and thus gained notoriety for the Hungerford family which was to continue through many generations with dire consequences for followers of this Royal household. The Yorkists gained the throne with Edward VI in 1461 and shortly afterwards Hungerford heads, among many others, began to roll quite literally.

However, it is the support of King Henry V by Sir Walter which is the centre of this paper. That famous knight is just one of several men in our history who creates some misunderstanding because of the repetition of the Christian name.

Mitford - Hungerford links

By Loane Lilley

I married Ian Mitford Lilley whose forebears must, at least, have been aware of my Hungerford forebears. I have memoirs of Sir Charles Lilley, first a Premier and then Chief Justice of Queensland during the years 1868-1892.

The similarities between the two lineages began about 1068. Hungerfords and Mitfords (de Midford) must have sat in the same parliaments and one Sir John Mitford, Solicitor General, became Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Redesdale and Lord Chancellor of Ireland but is unclear as to which King's reign – possibly it was as late as George III. However what intrigued me was the following passage and how it paralleled our Hungerford history:

Sir John de Mitford sat frequently in Parliament in the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483), Richard II (1377-1399) and Henry IV (1399-1413). William de Mitford was in Parliament in the second and ninth years of Henry V (1413-1422) and was high sheriff in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of the same monarch. John de Mitford was High Sheriff in the third year of Henry VI (1422-1461) and Robert Mitford was High Sheriff in the eighth year of the reign of William III (1689-1702).

Thompson-Hungerford associations

By Loane Lilley

Apropos of Madeleine Knizek's article on the Thompsons in *HAFS Journal* 5/2 November 1999:

There must have been quite a nest of Hungerfords in the Ashfield-Strathfield area during the first half of the 1900's. Anne Loane Chapman (nee Hungerford) retired to 'Eulebury' at Burwood from West Maitland with her daughters and lived there until her death in 1920. Her granddaughter Ruby Florence Chapman, (my Aunt) lived at 'Kalimna' 2 Angel Rd. Strathfield until the middle 30's.

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Ernest Wykeham Chapman

By Loane Lilley

There is ONE grave in the Cloncurry cemetery which is no longer cluttered with weeds. My daughter, Noel Mary Quarterman, her husband Guy and second son, Stuart, went for a drive from Longreach to Mt Isa recently and stayed overnight at Cloncurry. After finding the cemetery overgrown and unkempt, they searched for the grave of Ernest Wykeham Chapman. Each one took a separate row and Guy found it. The ground has sunk somewhat and there are signs of the grave stone cracking but after clearing the weeds from the plot they could read the inscription and have taken a photo.

I can't help wondering if Ernest would be happy to know that four generations after him he was remembered on that day set aside for remembrances, Anzac Day 2000.

The Naming of the City of Sydney

By Stanley Wayne Hungerford

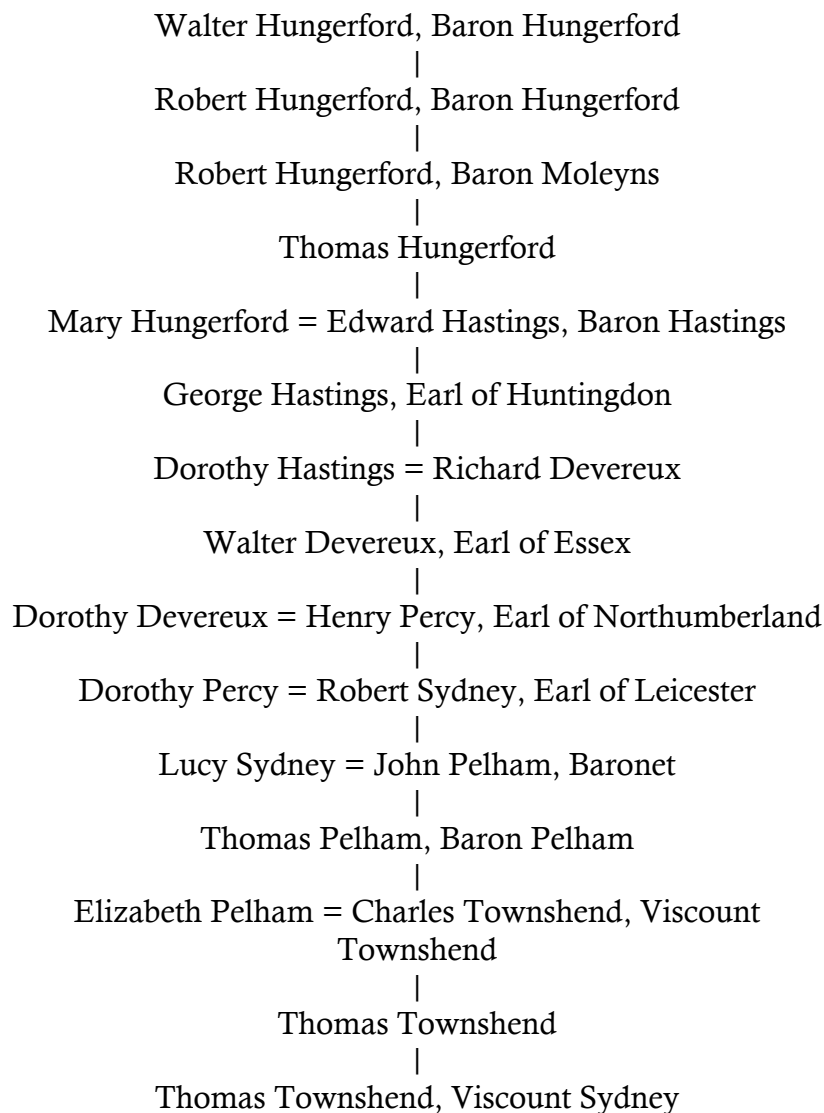
12840 87th Avenue NE, Kirkland WA 98034, USA

While in Sydney attending the 2000 Olympic Games, I asked my host, Mr Peter Sutherland, how the city was named. Having been raised in the British Isles, he of course had not had significant training in the history of Australia, and was unable to answer my question.

Upon returning home, I checked my records, and the *Australian Encyclopedia* in the Bellevue Regional Library, and came up with the following answer, which should be of some interest to those intrigued by the history of the Hungerford family.

Captain James Cook, who explored the eastern coast of New South Wales, named a cove for his patron, the first Viscount Sydney. Later, Arthur Philip, the first Governor of Australia, also named the city for his friend, the Viscount, who at the time was Home Secretary. The lineage of this gentleman, perhaps not surprisingly to those familiar with the family, leads back to the medieval Barons Hungerford:

Medieval Barons Hungerford:



What does Heraldry Mean? Part II

By Ron Mathieson

Having explored in Part I some items in heraldry which have no particular meaning, we can now look at some which are intended to convey a special meaning to the onlooker.

Until the introduction in Tudor times of a recognised system to distinguish between sons of a family by date of birth, the degree of 'cadency' was shewn by a number of variations in the arms of the father, such as a diced border (*Fig.1*), a bend (*Fig.2*), or a canton (*Fig.3*).



Fig.1

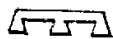


Fig. 2



Fig.3

Unfortunately, some of these were used also to identify a bastard son of a notable person, among which John of Gaunt, Henry VIII Charles II may be numbered as irregular fathers. A border and a bend going on the opposite diagonal were especial favourites. (In Scotland the border was, and still is, used to distinguish one branch of a family from another.)



1st son



2nd son



3rd son



4th son



5th son



6th son

The Tudor system is still in use today, although not as regularly as in those days. The two branches of the Cecil family, descended from the famous Lord Burleigh, counsellor to Queen Elizabeth I, may be distinguished by the arms of the Marquess of Exeter having no mark of cadency, while those of the Marquess of Salisbury having on the centre point of the shield a crescent.

The mark of the first son was a label of three points. In the early days it was a strip of silk attached to the son's shield. If his father was killed during a battle in which they were both engaged, all the son had to do was to tear off the silk to proclaim that he had become head of the family. The mark for the second son was a crescent, for the third, a mullet (the rowel of a spur, often mistaken for a star), for the fourth son, a martlet (a legless swallow, because it was thought that swallows never came to earth, and had no need of legs), for the fifth, an annulet or ring, and for the sixth son, a fleur-de lys.

Rewards for special services to the crown were, at first, sparingly given. Many families who helped Charles II to flee to France were rewarded by various additions to shields or crests, but by the end of the 18th century, some of these 'honourable augmentations' had become rather ridiculous. Lord Nelson's first victory was marked by a bend bearing three bombs diagonally across the plain cross of his arms, the second by a picture of a palm tree with a sinking French ship to the left, and a coastal battery under fire to the right. Had he lived, worse would have followed. The King wanted the word 'Trafalgar' to be set across the centre of his shield, but the new Earl Nelson, his reverend elder brother, demurred, and the new augmentation was never brought into use.

The Kings of Scots had a particular augmentation for services, a thin double line forming a border round the inner edge of the shield .



For the family of Sir James Douglas, who failed fatally in his attempt to convey the heart of King Robert Bruce to the Holy Land for burial, a special favour was awarded, a human heart, to which was later added a crown. Fig.4



Lyons



Bowes

Heralds have always been inclined to grant '*canting*' or punning arms, but sometimes they appear to have been designed by the persons themselves. The original Sir James Lyon married the daughter of Robert II, and had a 'double treasure' added to the plain lion on his shield. A much later descendant married the heiress of the not-very-distinguished Bowes family, and from them is descended Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Recent grants have tended to dwell on occupations and hobbies. The former Prime Minister of England, Sir Edward Heath, was a 'bend dancetty', which gives the impression of a broad flight of stairs (he was born at Broadstairs in Kent), a portcullis (the emblem of Parliament), and the sun partly obscured by a cloud, because his yacht was named 'Morning Cloud'. Let us hope that this fashion will prove short-lived.

From about 1550, Heralds began to tour the country systematically, calling upon gentlemen to prove their entitlement to bear arms. Those who failed were fined, and made to acknowledge their lack of gentility in public. The reports of these '*Visitations*' were, from about 1880 onwards,

published by individual scholars, and particularly by the Harleian Society, and usually included the evidence, by way of pedigree, on which their claims were based. From this evidence it is often possible to identify the occupants of a tomb, even in a church where many members of the same family are buried, by reference to his wife.

So, just what can we discover from not only a single shield, but a complete 'achievement'? Let us take the achievement of Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington, KG (see front cover).

The shield is held up by 'supporters', a lion on either side, which shows that he is a person of importance, i.e., a knight of one of the senior grades of Orders of Chivalry, or a peer of the realm (or, in Scotland, if he could prove that his family were using supporters before 1625). In this instance, the supporters are derived from the arms of his grandfather granted on his appointment as a Knight of the Bath in 1806.

The shield is surrounded by a blue and gold riband, shewing him to be a Knight of the Garter. On the shield are four quarters, those top left and bottom right the arms of Wellesley, on the other two the arms of Colley. His grandfather, Richard Colley, inherited the estates of his maternal cousin, Garret Wesley of Dungan in Ireland, and assumed the arms and surname of Wesley in 1728. The Duke's father changed the spelling to Wellesley in 1759, on becoming Lord Mornington.

In the top centre of the shield is an 'escutcheon' or shield, bearing the Union Flag, an honourable augmentation granted in 1814 on the surrender of Napoleon, replacing a similar one granted, to be worn on the Wellesley quarters only, in 1813, following his victory at Salamanca.

In the centre of the shield is a blue mullet or star, for the Duke was the third son of his father. Resting on the shield is a Duke's coronet, showing three whole strawberry leaves. Arising from the coronet is a peer's helmet, silver with gold bars. Helmets are usually depicted facing half-left or half-right, and occasionally forward. That of a knight or baronet faces forward with the visor open, that of an esquire or gentleman faces left with the visor closed. Resting on the helmet, to support the crest, is a wreath of twisted silk of silver and red, the colours of the main quarter.

Above the wreath is the crest, a half-lion holding a pennant charged with the cross of St. George (another Knight's

augmentation), the whole emerging from a ducal coronet (with only one whole strawberry leaf, since it is not intended as a coronet of rank) and on the shoulder of the lion, a silver mullet or star, for a third son.

The 'mantling' of red and silver to either side of the helmet is nowadays for decoration only, but, in Crusading times, it was a large scarf of silk at the back of the helmet, to protect the wearer's head from the rays of the sun. The supporters stand on a 'compartment', usually representing grass, and often Sacred decorated with growing flowers.

The motto, '*Virtutis Fortuna Comes*' ('Fortune is the companion of Virtue'), is generally passed through the later generations of the family, but it may be changed at will. This motto is exclusive to the Wellesley family.

This can now bring us to the heraldry of the Hungerford family in all its branches in a future article.



Marquess's



Peer's



Earl's



Knight's



Viscount's



Gentleman's



Baron's

Hungerford Lists (5): New Zealand BDMs 1840-1950

By Peter Sherlock

The following lists were taken from the index of births, deaths and marriages published on microfiche by the New Zealand Registry Office. In the early years registration was infrequently used, and there are doubtless missing entries: e.g. Marion Louisa Hungerford, daughter of Robert Richard Hungerford, was born in 1856, on her marriage certificate claiming that she was born in New Zealand, but no registration exists. The original index gives only the name, year of the event, and a registration number, and later the registration district. The list below adds the names of the father or spouse where possible to assist in identifying the persons named.

All of the New Zealand Hungerfords are descendants of the Irish branch of the family, often via brief stays in London, India or Australia. One or two, like Walter Henry and John Boston Hungerford, are grandchildren of Captain Emanuel Hungerford who spent some time in New Zealand. A few cannot be linked into the broader family tree at this stage. Some of those mentioned are members of our Society, and we have had contact with others. The full listing, which continues up to 1980, shows that the New Zealand Hungerfords are indeed doing their part to maintain the family name.

Births Registered 1840-1950

Names	Year (No)	Reg. Place	Father
Richard Colin Campbell	1865 (114)		Thomas Walter
Henry John Sealey	1867 (938)		Thomas Walter
Mary Eliza	1869 (113)		Thomas Walter
Thomas Walter	1871 (795)		Thomas Walter
Thomas Walter	1873 (1139)		Thomas Walter
Isabella Mary	1879 (1829)		John Sealey
John Thomas Aubrey	1881 (3065)		John Sealey
William Moore	1882 (1119)		Walter Henry
Samuel	1884 (890)		John Sealey
John Lone	1884 (1147)		Walter Henry

Names	Year (No.)	Reg.Place	Father
Alice Agnes	1885 (3453)		Walter Henry
Kathleen Fanny	1886 (1165)		John Sealey
Norman Evanson	1888 (1153)		John Boston
Gertrude Marguerite	1890 (1150)		John Boston
Richard William Sealey	1892 (878)		John Sealey
Lilly Frances Butler	1899 (1354)		Richard
Richard William Ryder	1901 (1398)	Ohinemuri	Richard
Wallace Irvine	1906 (4561)	Ohinemuri	Richard
Alice May	1910 (2987)	Invercargill	Henry Samuel
Kathleen Isabelle	1911 (2876)	Dunedin	Henry Samuel
Mary Margaret	1912 (4586)	Dunedin	Henry Samuel
Waimari	1913 (4348)	Christchurch	George Willoughby
Desmond Willoughby	1914 (4831)	Timaru	Tudor Willoughby
Deirdrie	1915 (1507)	Dunedin	John Thomas Aubrey
Sealey June	1920 (5441)	Dunedin	Henry Samuel
Robert Evanson	1924 (3596)	[Auckland]	Norman Evanson
Raymond Tudor	1925 (1299/27)		Tudor Willoughby
Elizabeth Jean	1927 (203)		Norman Evanson
Richard Leo	1927 (1635)		Richard William Sealey
Sheila Evelyn	1928 (1402)		Tudor Willoughby
Helen Marian	1931 (3809)		Norman Evanson
Wendy Ann Monica	1934 (2732)		?
Wendy Ann Monica	1935 (2732)		?
Victor Thomas	1939 (1983)		Lewis Hungerford
Robert Lewis	1942 (139)		Lewis Hungerford
Alison Joy	1943 (5897)		Lewis Hungerford
Edna Marguerite	1946 (143)		Lewis Hungerford
John Willoughby	1947 (3465)		Desmond Willoughby
Christine Robyn	1948 (134)		Lewis Hungerford
John Sealy	1949 (4137)		John Sealy
Henry Malcolm	1950 (514)		Desmond Willoughby

Marriages Registered 1840-1950

Name	Year (No.)	Reg. Place	Spouse
John	1879 (1442)	Waikawaiti	Kate McMillan
John	1883 (2661)		Jane Edwards
Edward Egerton	1895 (2595)		Polly Joy
Richard	Colin 1897 (699)		Florence M E Lewes
Campbell			
Richard	1898 (1400)		Lily Wallace
Isabella Mary	1905 (1379)	Dunedin	Daniel Aloysius Hickey
Muriel	1906 (5401)	?	Prowett Burton-Bradley
John Thomas Aubrey	1906 (445)		Olive Blanche Short
John	1908(83)		Mary Augusta Malcolm
Henry Samuel	1909 (1561)	Invercargill	Alice May Moore
Tudor Willoughby	1913 (1568)		Frances Joanna Verity
Richard William Sealey	1921 (5374)	Dunedin	Emily Bridget Storey
Gertrude Marguerite	1921 (3347)	Auckland	Arthur Edwin Killworth
Norman Evanson	1924 (7670)	Auckland	Elizabeth Mary Watt
Tudor Willoughby	1927 (2528)		Lydia Mackintosh
Harold Arthur	1931 (3419)		?
Karl Lewis	1937 (22)		Marguerite Doreen Sands
Kathleen Isabelle	1937 (12580)		?
Deidre	1938 (1403)		?
Molly Margaret	1940 (11712)		?
Desmond Willoughby	1946 (3677)		Susanna Ellen Baldwin
John Sealey	1948 (7104)		?
Sheila Evelyn	1950 (4650)		Leonard Birch

Deaths Registered 1840-1950

Name	Year(No.)	Reg. Place	Father	Age
Mary	1864 (375)	Dunedin	Alexander George	2
Thomas Walter	1873 (157)		infant	2
Thomas Walter	1874 (166)		infant	1
Kathleen Fanny	1887 (554)		John Sealey	1
Thomas George	1894 (1013)	Catlins	Ryder	65
Jane	1895 (2228)		?	
Thomas Danton	1898 (516)	Dunedin	John Thomas	53
Lily Frances Butler	1899 (2039)		Richard	1
Jane	1903 (1426)	Auckland	wife of John B	51
Polly Joy	1906 (2726)	Dunedin	wife of Edward E	
Gertrude	1907 (2988)	Christchurch	wife of George W	
Irvine Wallace	907 (2553)	Ohinemuri	Richard	1
Frances Joanna	1921 (2603)	Christchurch	wife of Tudor W	
Frances Joanna	1922 (2603)	Christchurch		
		repeat entry		
Richard William Ryder	1924 (1177)	Waihu	Richard	23
Robert Evanson	1924 (1880)	Auckland	Norman Evanson	0
Catherine	1926 (1768)	Dunedin	wife of John S	
John Sealey	1929 (4013)	Dunedin	John Thomas	85
Emily	1930 (3915)	Christchurch	wife of George W	
Richard	1934 (3437)	Ohinemuri	Ryder	73
Mary Augusta	1940 (3679)	Auckland	wife of John B	
John	1941 (3638)	Auckland	Emanuel	86
George Willoughby	1944 (3208)	Christchurch	Townsend James	
Harry Hungerford	1949 (1283)	Takapuna	son of Sarah L	
Henry Samuel	1949 (3529)	Dunedin	John Sealey	
Olive Blanch	1949 (1879)	Wellington	wife of John T A	
Richard William Sealey	1950 (2308)	Dunedin	John Sealey	

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