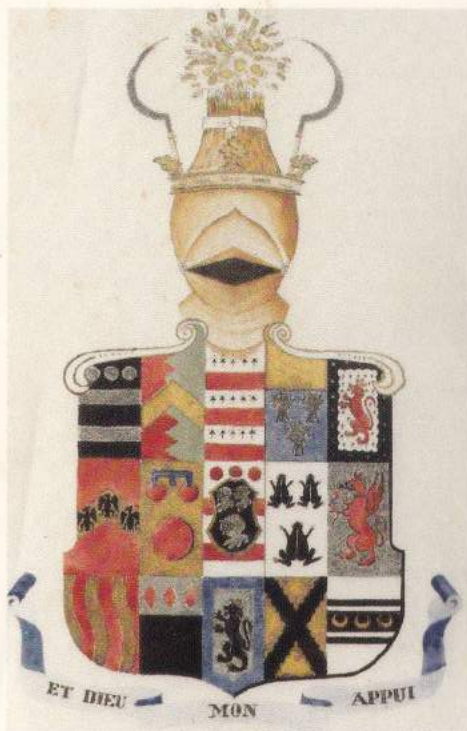


The Journal of the
HUNGERFORD
and ASSOCIATED FAMILIES Society

Volume 3 Number 3 May 1996

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Another Hungerford Achievement
painted by a descendant of Anne Hungerford Chapman

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A Hungerford Achievement

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 1996.

Copy date for the November Journal: 30th September, 1996.

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

Editorial

by Peter Sherlock

It is high time that some of the information the Society has gathered, through works such as the Jackson Papers, is disseminated for members and others to digest. This issue of the Journal presents a series of genealogical charts recording the bare facts of the history of the Hungerfords of England as far as known, up to the eighteenth century. The colour cover depicting the armorial bearings of the main line of the family should make this something of a souvenir issue.

Betty Crowley's article on the earliest Hungerfords, especially Sir Thomas de Hungerford who purchased Farley Castle, is timely. I hope that this will be followed in time by other articles on these ancient ancestors.

Please send in any queries or corrections you may have about the charts in this issue so that we may continue to correct and extend our knowledge of the family for any future publications.

Peter Sherlock



*Head in Stained Glass in one of the Windows of Farley Church
Commonly Called Sir Thomas Hungerford*

Farley Castle

by Betty Crowley

Once upon a time, in the cider autumns and wheat ripening summers of Somerset there lived a knight known as Thomas of the House of Hungerford. Beside the River Frome, beside the Wiltshire border Sir Thomas built a castle called Farley. Mind, he didn't build the castle upon virgin ground for there was already on the site a manor house. The manor belonged to the family of de Burghersh when it was known as Farleigh Montford. In 1370 for 1100 marks Thomas bought the estate. He added a moat and tower converting the manor to fortified castle, a refuge for his family in troubled times.

His son Walter completed the additions after his father's death. And so began the romance of the castle of Farley Hungerford. The history of the place began long before this time. Certain circumstances indicate that Farley during the Roman Occupation (55BC - 411 AD) was the site of a "castra aestiva" or summer camp. In clearing away earth against the foundations of the west wall of the castle two "little arches" of the kind used by Romans to strength wall structures were found years later. Furthermore, the spot has a northerly aspect which was favoured by the Romans for a summer camp. Then in 1846 from the moat was recovered part of a small white glass vessel still holding some clear liquid. This is believed to have been a Roman lachrymatory, a little vessel for containing tears.

Archaeological evidence gives way to written record by the 10th century. A Charter dated 987AD quotes "Faern-Laega" (Fernleagh) as having been given by King Ethelred II to his huntsman Leofwine. The Domesday Book 1086 enters "Ferlege" as held by a Saxon called Swewin in the time of Edward the Confessor. With the Norman Conquest 1066 the land became a grant to a Norman favourite, Roger de Crucelle.

The next recorded transfer is in the reign of William Rufus when Farleigh (note spelling change) was granted to Hugh de Montford. Farley remained with the Montford family until 1337 when it was sold to Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln who in his Will bequeathed it to his brother Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh. An offer of sale 32 years later was very likely prompted by the fact that there was no male heir to inherit the property.

The good Sir Thomas negotiated to purchase Farley. Terms of sale are recorded in the Abstract of Deeds - Burghersh to Hungerford:

3 April 1369. 43 Edw. III.

Bart. de Burghersh, Kt. acknowledges the receipt of 600 marks (L400) from Thomas Hungerford in part payment of 1100 marks (L733 6s 8d.) due for certain lands under a recognizance of L1000.

Further payments were due at the Octaves of Easter, the Feast of the Ascension and the Feast of All Saints. Deeds dated at Hendon.¹

It is not certain when Thomas began to fortify the manor. It was probably during the reign of Edward III as later it was Richard II who voiced his displeasure at action taken without his permission. What is certain is there was a real need to do so. The times were troubled. It was a time when "Lord, miller and peasant must guard his own family, property and life."²

In the south-east and the south-west of England there was increasing unrest as forces agitated to break away from the old manorial system. In the towns a vigorous merchant class emerged to challenge the prestige of the landed lords as trade busied across the counties. With transactions between the emerging classes money was increasingly the preferred currency. Old service agreements were replaced by wages to labourers and by rents from tenant farmers. Labourers were becoming more vocal in demanding better returns and where amicable agreement could not be reached aggression bubbled to the surface. Sword and shield were confronted by pikestaff and longbow. Thomas was involved in these events as a nobleman, as a landlord and as a Member of Parliament. In 1377 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, having the distinction of being the first person formally mentioned in the Rolls of Parliament as holding the office of Speaker. In that crucial year an important Statute regulating wages and reaffirming the custom of the manor was passed by Parliament. The terms were resisted by unions of both labourers and farmers.

Tensions found expression in a series of revolts in the market towns and in the great abbeys of St Albans and Bury St Edmunds. Across the country roving bands threatened life and property of honest folk. A social historian of the time explains that these bands were made up of professional poachers, broken men, criminals and the discharged homeless soldiers of the French wars. These Robin Hood bands found ready allies in the disaffected burghers of the towns. Theirs was a revolt against control by rich Churchmen and the upper class.

A special commission ordered into the country to restore law and order and to arrest wrong doers proved a mockery. Officers in this force became even greater offenders. Crisis was reached with the march on London and the occupying of the Tower in 1381. The event has been

¹ Rev. J.E. Jackson, *A Guide to Farleigh Hungerford*, 1879, p.99.

² G.M. Trevelyan, *English Social History*, 1948, p.16.
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likened to the capture of the Bastille in 1789. Parliament and the king recognised the moment for negotiation. The boy king Richard met the gathering army in parley at Mile End. He granted commutation of all servile dues for a rent of 4d. an acre and a free pardon to all rebels. The promise of these reforms was not fulfilled. Lawlessness persisted across an ill-policed countryside.

Against this background then Thomas Hungerford was well advised to fortify the Manor. It was indeed a prudent move, but it was viewed with suspicion by Richard. Perhaps he saw in Thomas's close association with John of Gaunt a threat to his authority. Thomas as Steward to John of Gaunt and Executor to his will had established strong Lancastrian ties. Richard II was of the house of York. Richard was acutely aware that his court was riddled with intrigue. His kingship was under constant risk from aspiring landlords anxious to extend their power and property.

Why could not Sir Thomas Hungerford be one of them? After all he clearly favoured the red rose as his talisman. Thomas must have won the trust of his monarch however, for in the Royal Letters Patent dated November 1383 at Westminster there is a note:

pardoning Thomas Hungerford Knight for fortifying his Manor House¹

Sir Thomas had a distinguished career in civic administration. A brief outline of his record is provided by E.L. Davis in his neat *Is Your Name Hungerford?*. In early years Thomas was Registrar to Wyvill, Bishop of Salisbury, and in 1360 he was made Mayor of Salisbury. In the Longford papers of Edward III (1356) he is described as 'civis nova sarum' and in the following year in Norman French as 'Merchaunt de Salisburi'. He was appointed Sheriff and Escheator of Wiltshire in 1355. (The Escheator was required to record those estates that fell to the Crown for lack of heirs.)



The Seal of Sir Thomas Hungerford

¹ Jackson, p.103.

His stewardships included the Duchy of Lancaster south of the Trent, lands belonging to the Earl of Salisbury, and in 1373 Kidwelly. He was involved closely with legal matters in the Duchy in Lambourne in 1380 and as an executor of John of Gaunt's will.

Sir Thomas's own idea of his place in 14th century England is probably reflected in his memorial in the Chapel of St Anne, the little chapel he added to the parish church.

Under the arch of the chapel, Sir Thomas, the builder of the castle, ob. 1398, and Joan Hussey, his wife, ob. 1412. Sir Thomas is mailed, his head resting on his helm and his feet upon a lion, and his lady is in cloak and mantle, with her head upon a cushion held by two little angels (one of which is destroyed), and her feet upon two little dogs. Round the sides of the tomb are coats of arms.¹

In Canon Jackson's time the image of Sir Thomas the warrior was also a feature of the window nearest the chancel on the north side of the nave. It is described as:

a portrait in old yellow glass, of a Knight with helmet and chain gorget, surrounded by sickles, and the letters T.H. It is commonly supposed to represent Sir Thomas Hungerford, the purchaser of Farley; but this is not certain, as he died many years before this church was built.²

Jackson points out that Sir Thomas, because of his rank of Knight, was entitled to appear in armour as he does in his monument under the arch in the old chapel but that his life was more that of a civilian than a soldier. He was rather a man of business and law, "and that though in 'Arma' on his monument, the 'Toga' was more his habit as he lived."³

Thomas married twice. Eleanor, his first wife, was the daughter and heiress of Sir John Strug of Heytesbury. His second marriage was to Joan, daughter of Sir Edmund Hussey of Holbrook and allegedly a descendant of the early Dukes of Normandy. By this marriage Thomas acquired wealth and property. Five sons were born to Thomas and Joan: Thomas, Peter, Walter, John and Robert. Only one son survived his father, that being Walter, who was destined to become the best known of all the Knights of Farley.

¹ Jackson, p.107.

² Department of Environment, *Farleigh Hungerford Castle*, 1983.

³ Jackson, pp.54-55.

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Jackson, J.E., *A Guide to Farleigh Hungerford*, London, 1879.

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Department of the Environment, *Farleigh Hungerford Castle*, Edinburgh, 1983.

Correspondence between E.L. Davis and R.H. Prentice, 1995.

The Hungerfords of England

Genealogical Charts compiled from Canon Jackson's Papers

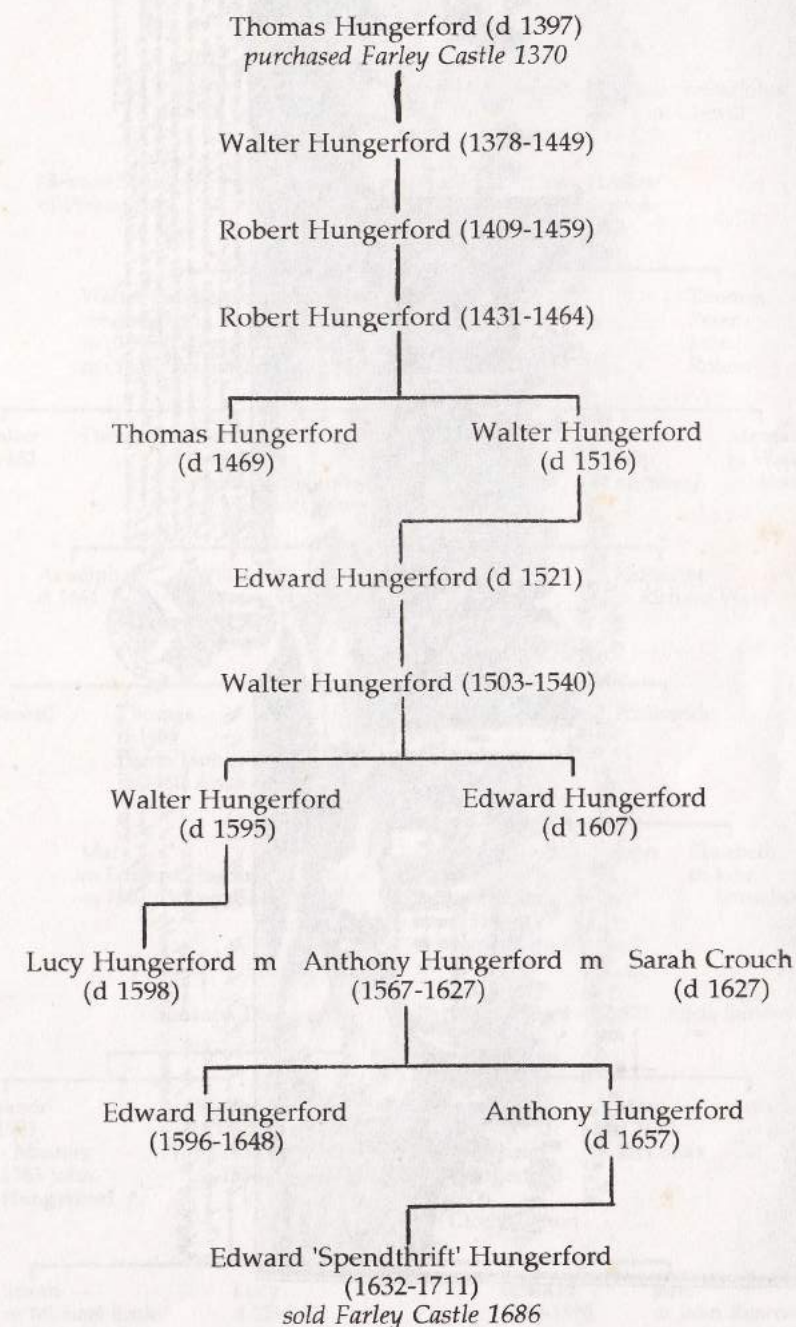
The following charts cover the story of the English Hungerfords from their earliest known ancestors (brothers Walter and Robert de Hungerford) through to the demise of the male lines of each of the landed families in the eighteenth century. A few female lines are traced forward where some person mentioned in the Journals or of other interest may be found.

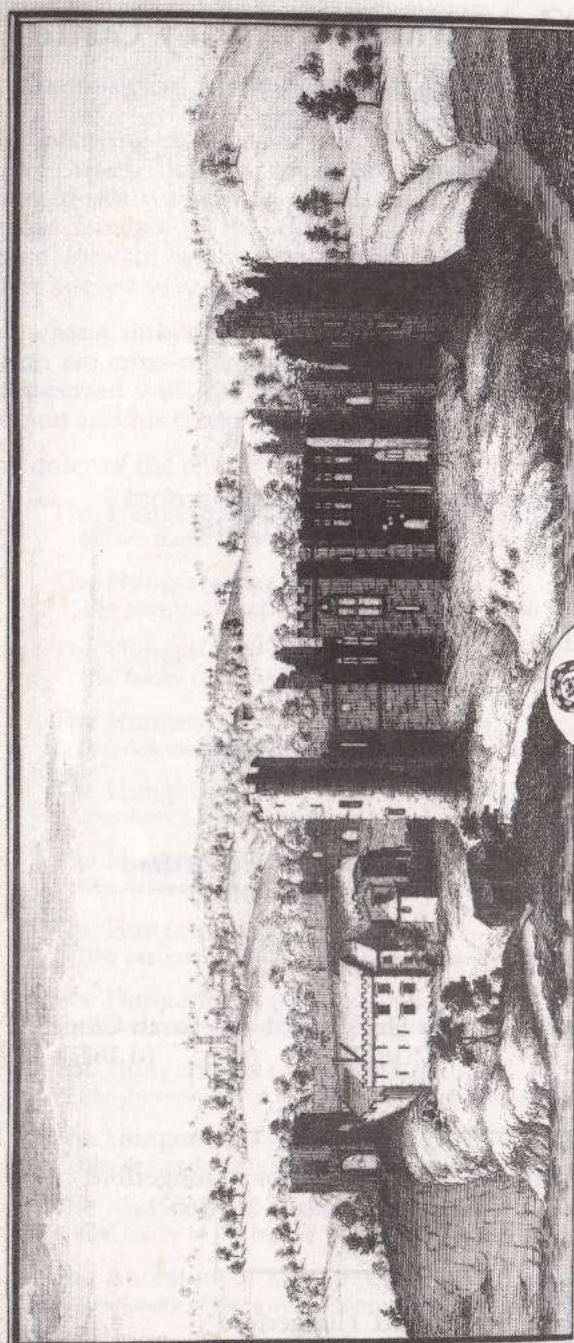
The charts link in to each other through the use of letter symbols which are cross-referenced from one page to another. The pages are interspersed with drawings of the various family residences made by Jackson and his contemporaries in the mid- to late nineteenth century.

The order of the charts is as follows:

1. The Hungerford Owners of Farley Castle
(which traces the relationship of the owners from 1370 to 1683)
2. The Hungerfords of Farley
(the principal branch of the family from 1352 to 1607)
3. The Hungerfords of Blackborton & Farley
(the family of Anthony Hungerford who married Lucy Hungerford of Farley)
4. The Hungerfords of Down Ampney (1)
(the descendants of Edmund Hungerford in the junior lines)
5. The Hungerfords of Down Ampney (2)
(the descendants of Anthony Hungerford, Jane Darell & Dorothy Danvers)
6. The Hungerfords of Hungerford
(the descendants of Anthony's son Edmund Hungerford & Ursula Ferrars)
7. The Hungerfords of Lea
(the descendants of Anthony's son Thomas Hungerford & Edith Strange)
8. The Hungerfords of Windrush
(the descendants of George Hungerford and Catherine Fabian)
9. The Hungerfords of Bremhill (1)
(the descendants of Walter Hungerford & Frances Cock in the junior lines)
10. The Hungerfords of Bremhill (2)
(the descendants of Edward Hungerford & Susanna Prettyman)
11. The Ancestors of Katherine Peverell
(the family of the wife of Walter, Lord Hungerford, from whom all descend)
12. The Ancestors of Margaret Burnell
(the family of the wife of Edmund Hungerford of Down Ampney)

The Hungerford Owners of Farley Castle





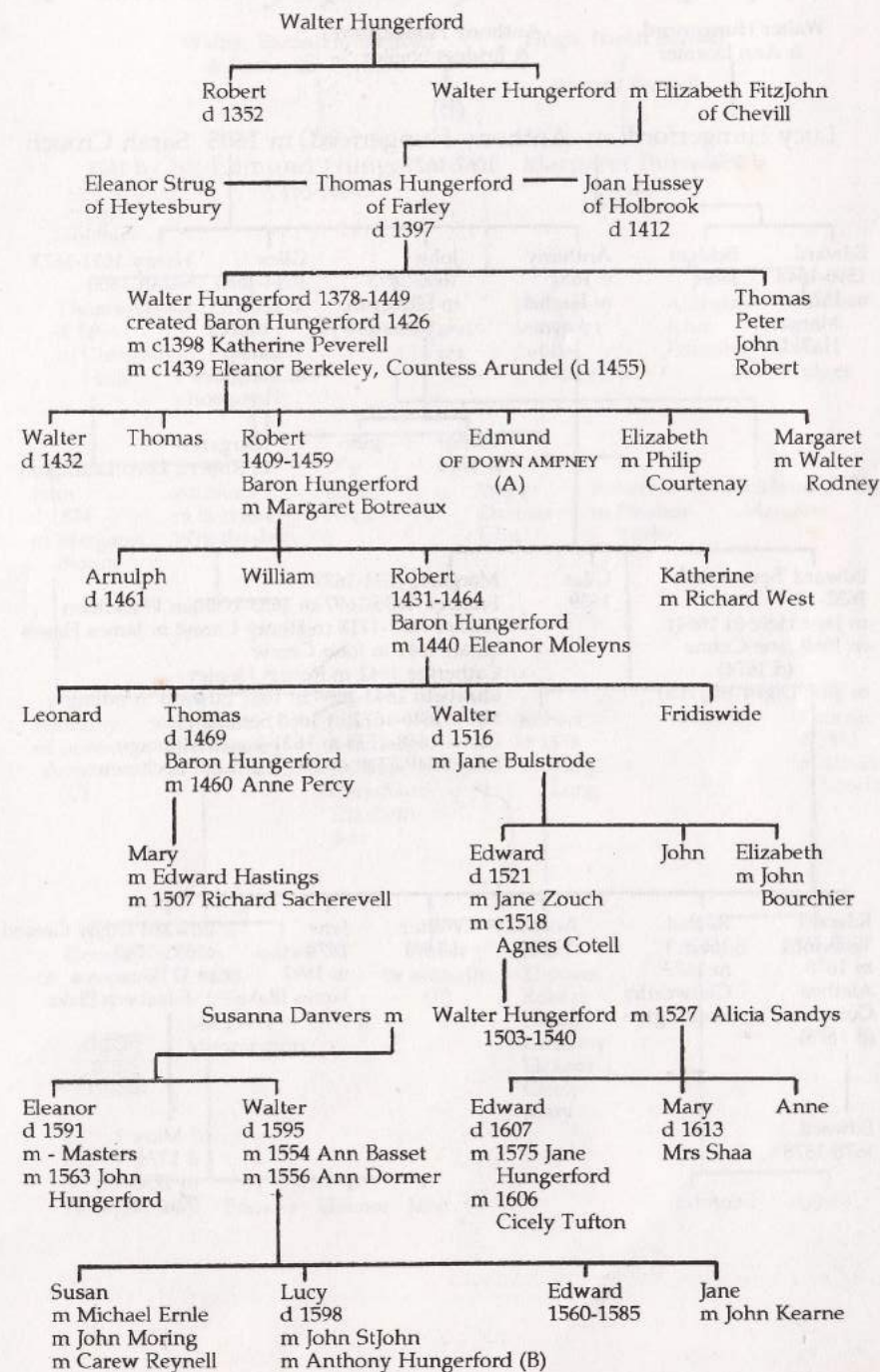
Farley Castle

This Castle, once the possession of the Family of Hungerford, is now called Farley Mount. It is on a hill of 100 ft. high, and was built by J. de Hungerford, the 1st Baron of Hungerford, who succeeded in succeeding, after bearing the title of Lord of the House of Commons, when the Duke of Gloucester, who bore the title of Lord of the House of Commons, was killed at Tewkesbury, in 1471. The Castle was built on the site of an old Roman camp, and is now a large ruin. The Castle was built on the site of an old Roman camp, and is now a large ruin. The Castle was built on the site of an old Roman camp, and is now a large ruin.

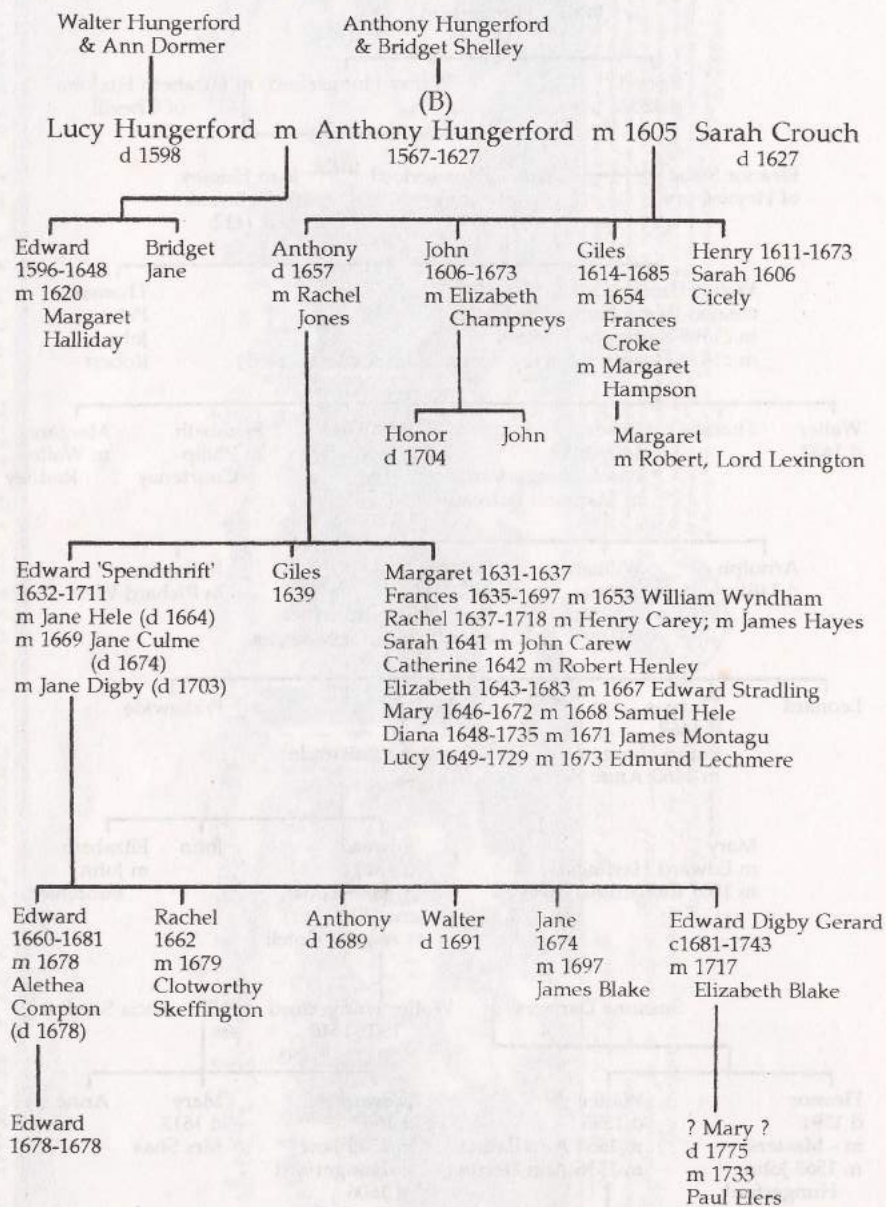


of Richard Wyndham (Baron Wyndham) of the House of Commons, who succeeded in succeeding, after bearing the title of Lord of the House of Commons, was killed at Tewkesbury, in 1471. The Castle was built on the site of an old Roman camp, and is now a large ruin. The Castle was built on the site of an old Roman camp, and is now a large ruin.

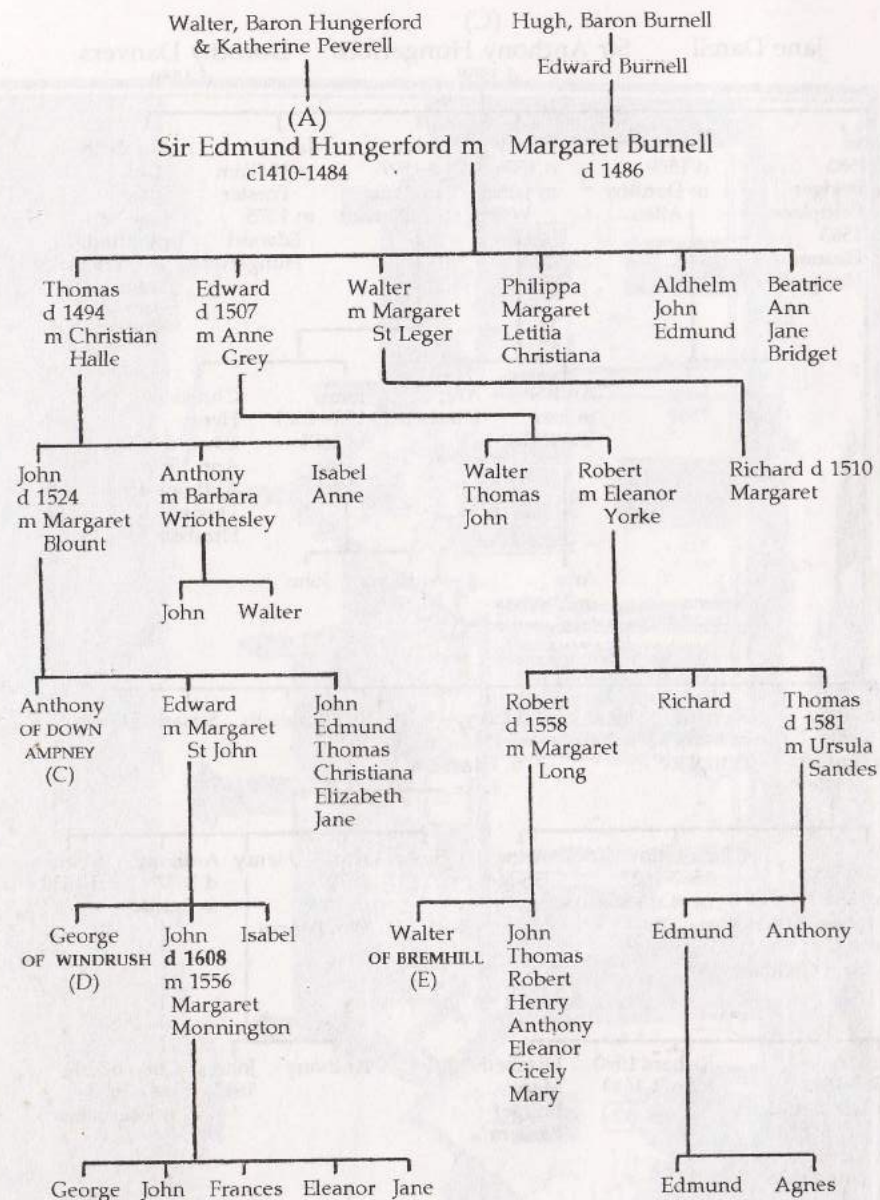
The Hungerfords of Farley



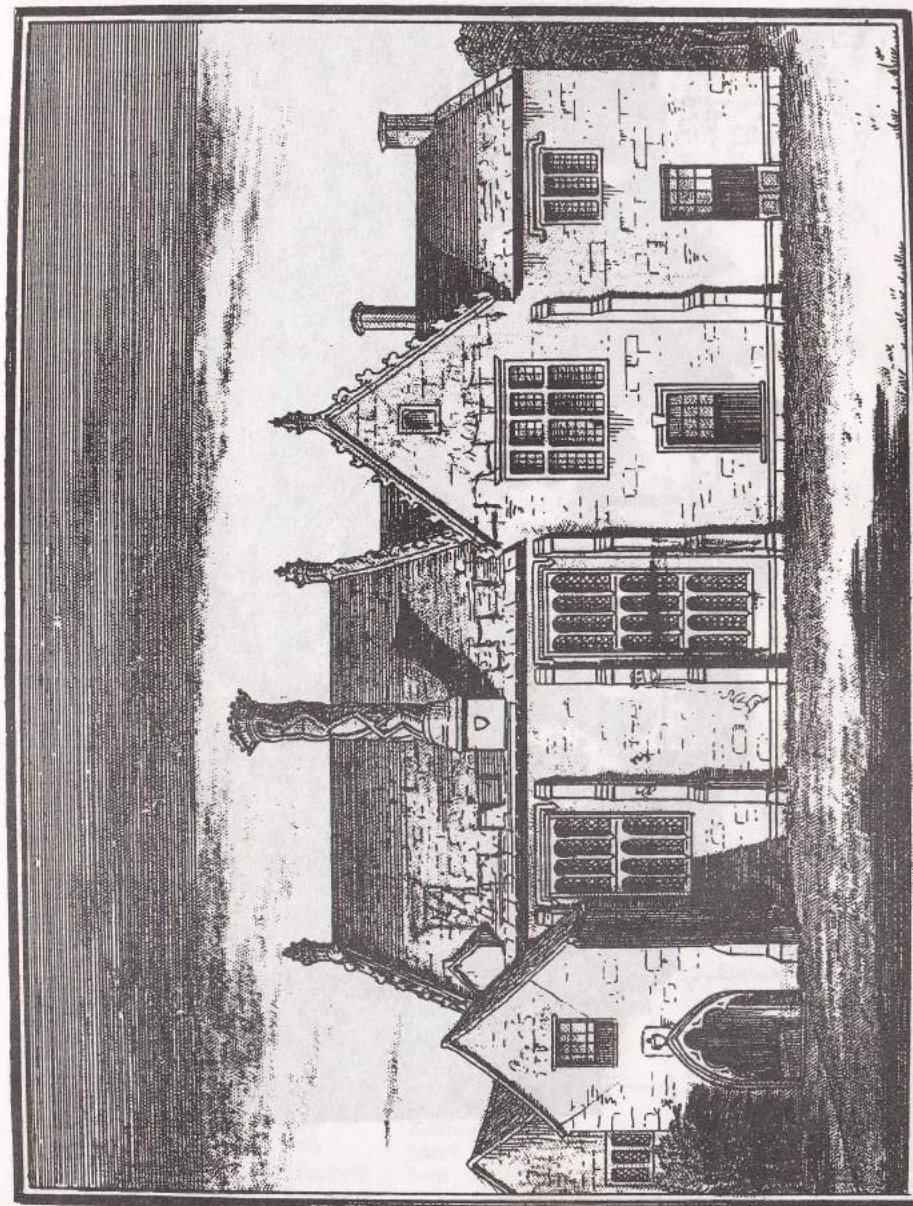
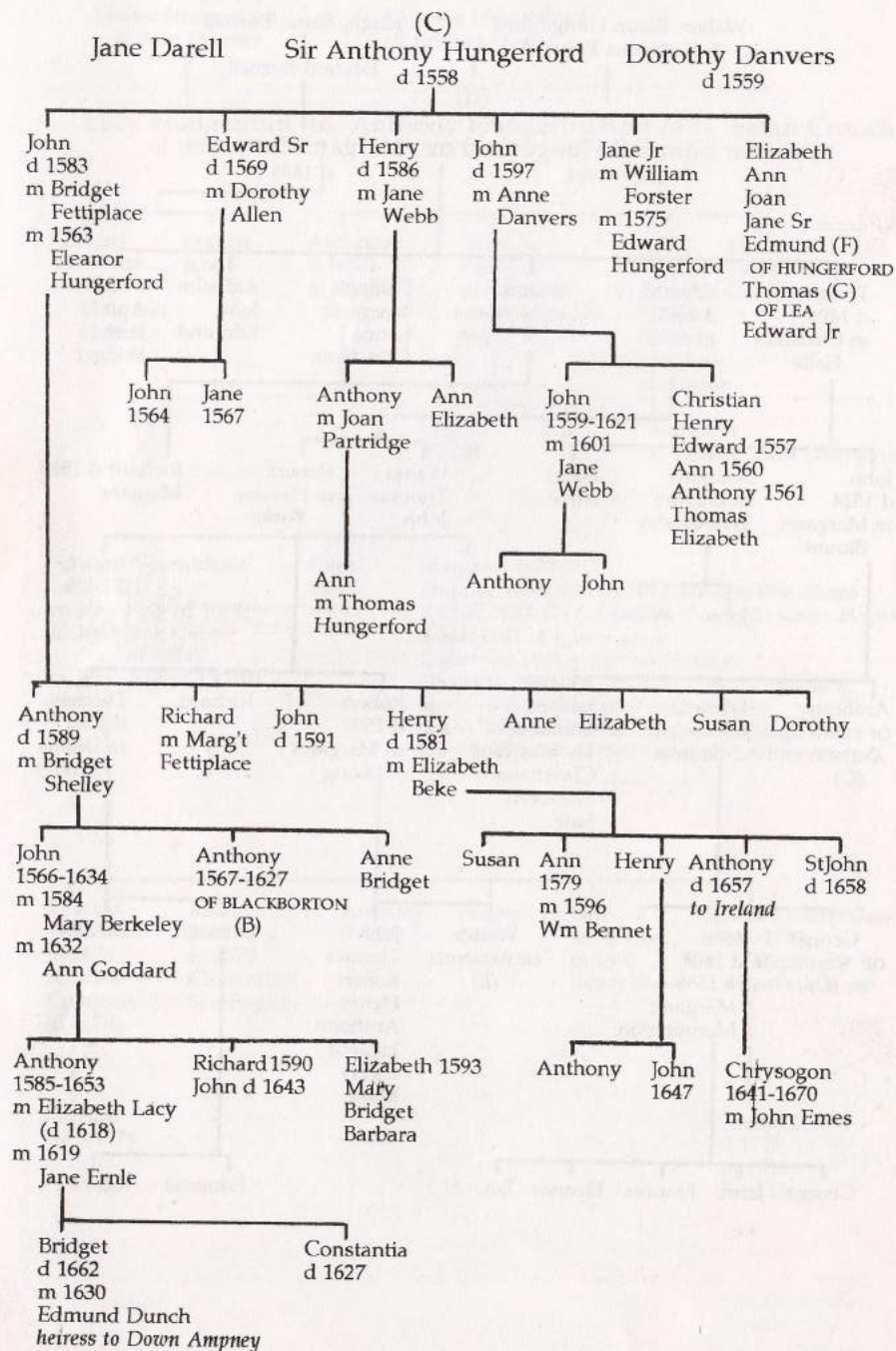
The Hungerfords of Blackborton & Farley



The Hungerfords of Down Ampney (1)



The Hungerfords of Down Ampney (2)

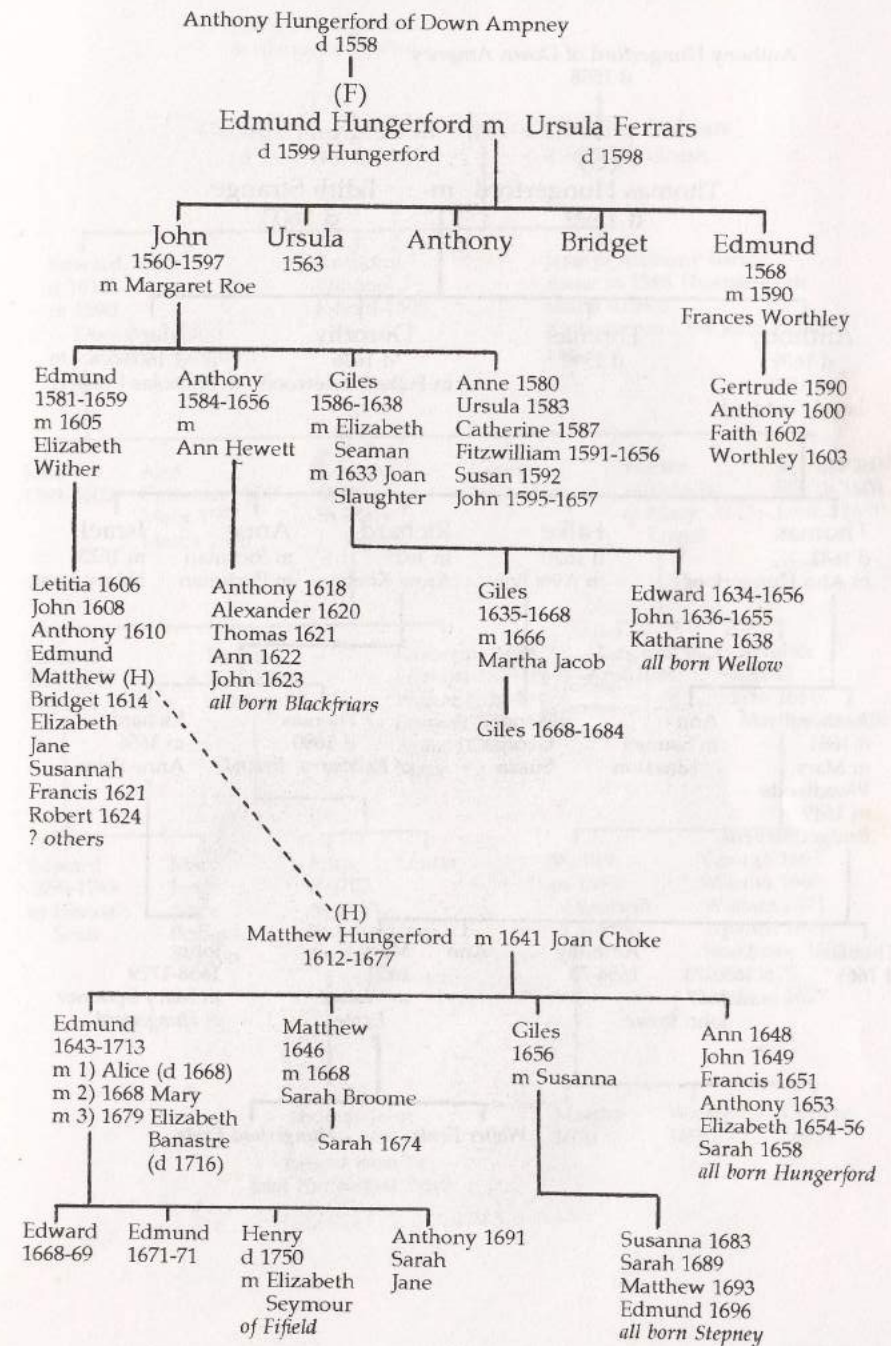


Down Ampney House

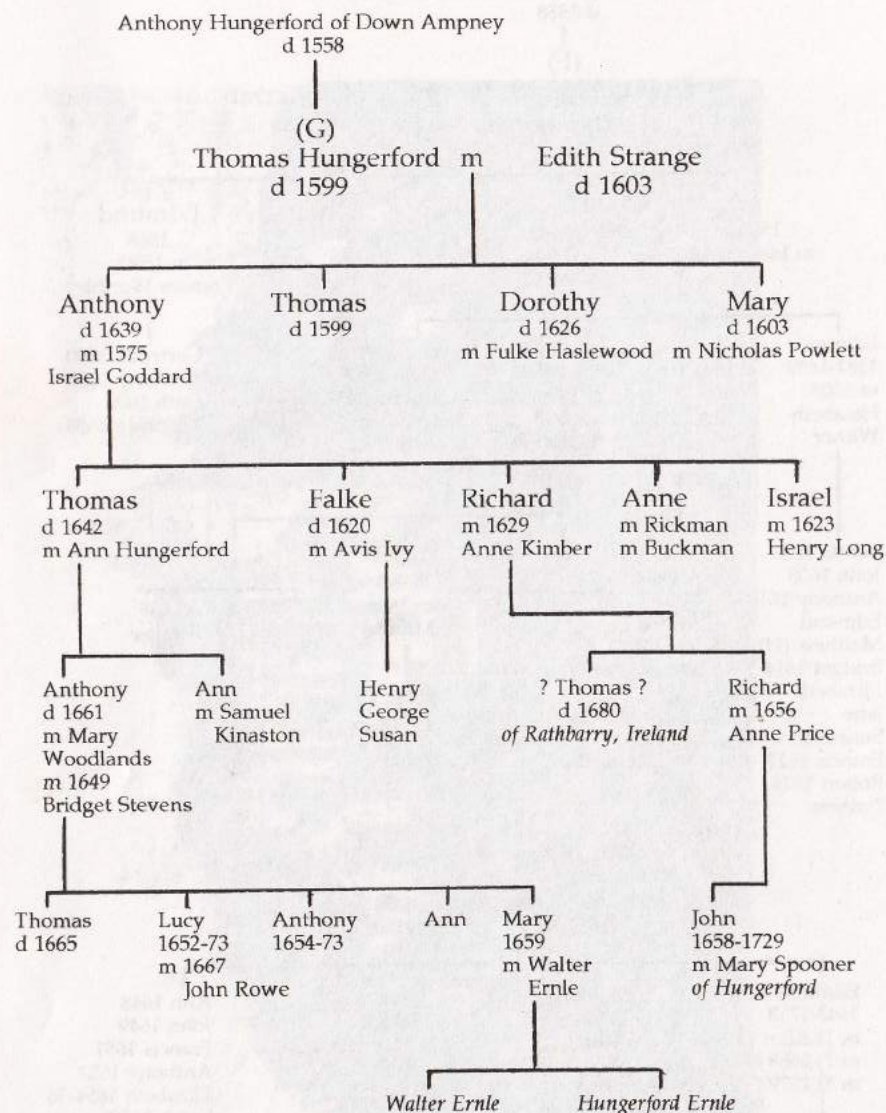


The Church at Hungerford Town, Berkshire

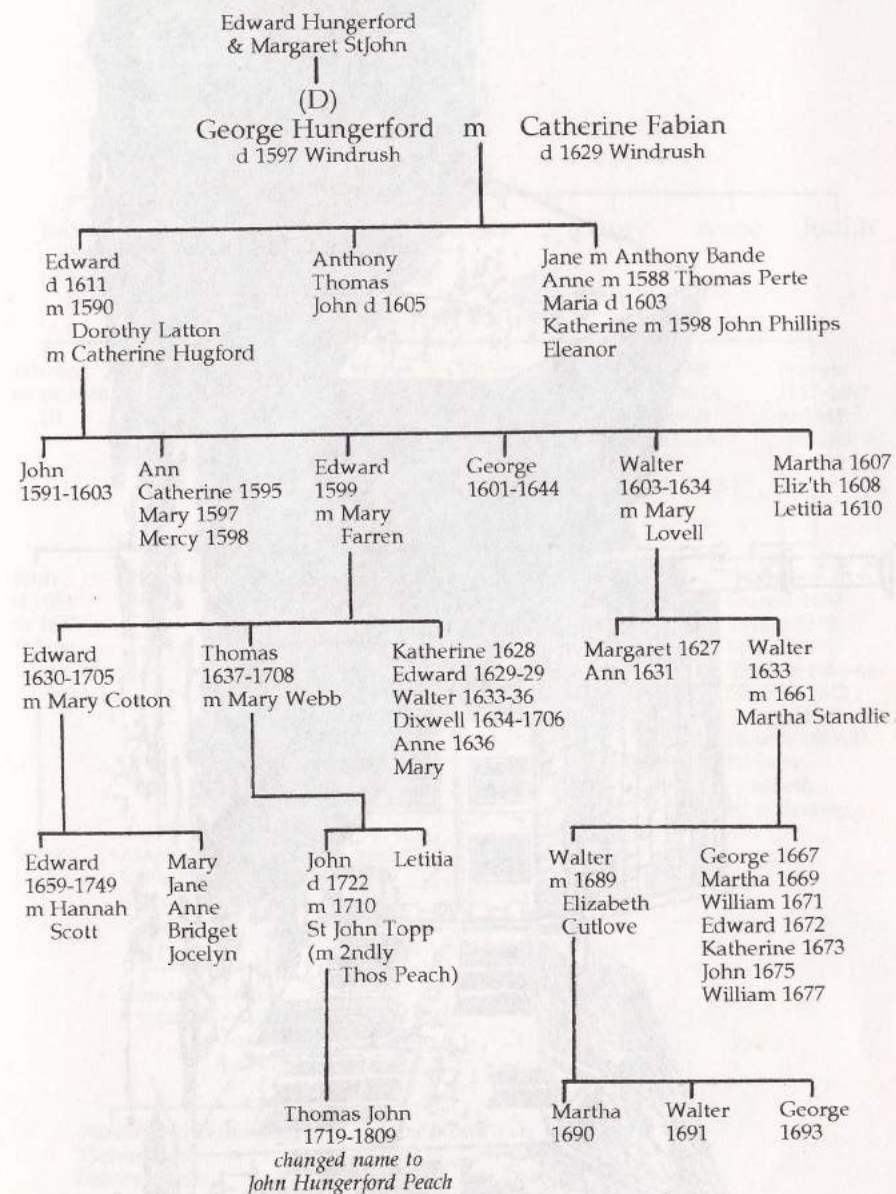
The Hungerfords of Hungerford

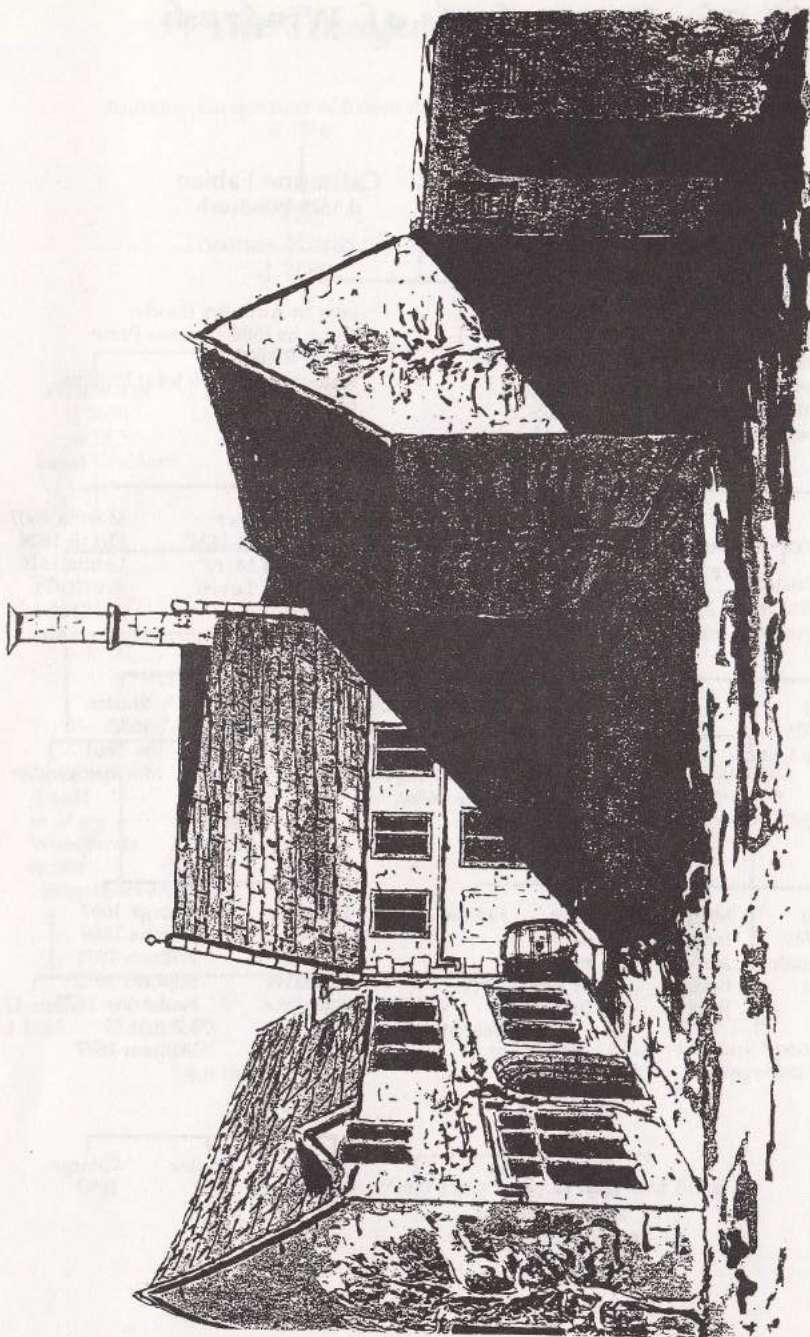


The Hungerfords of Lea



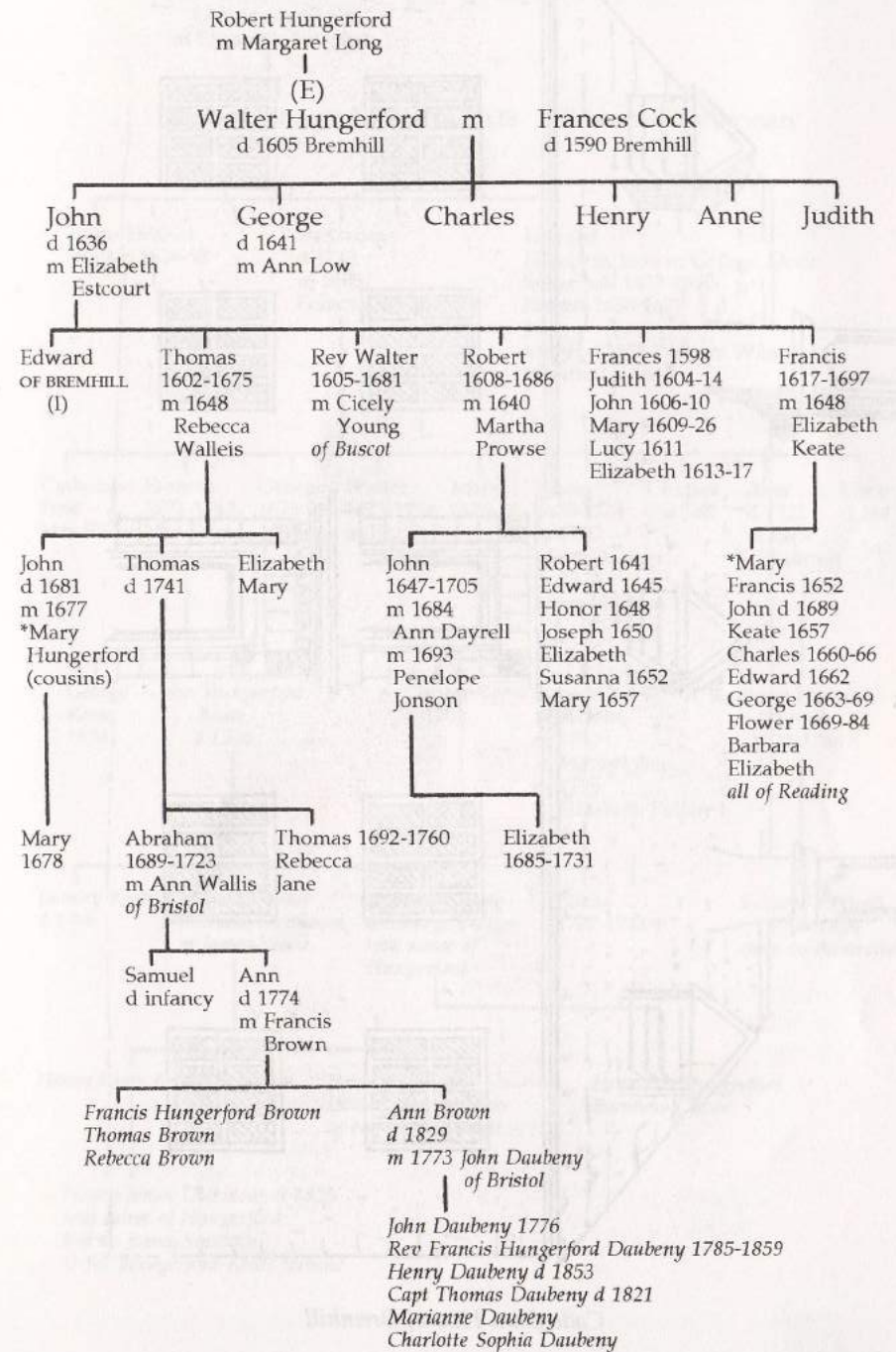
The Hungerfords of Windrush

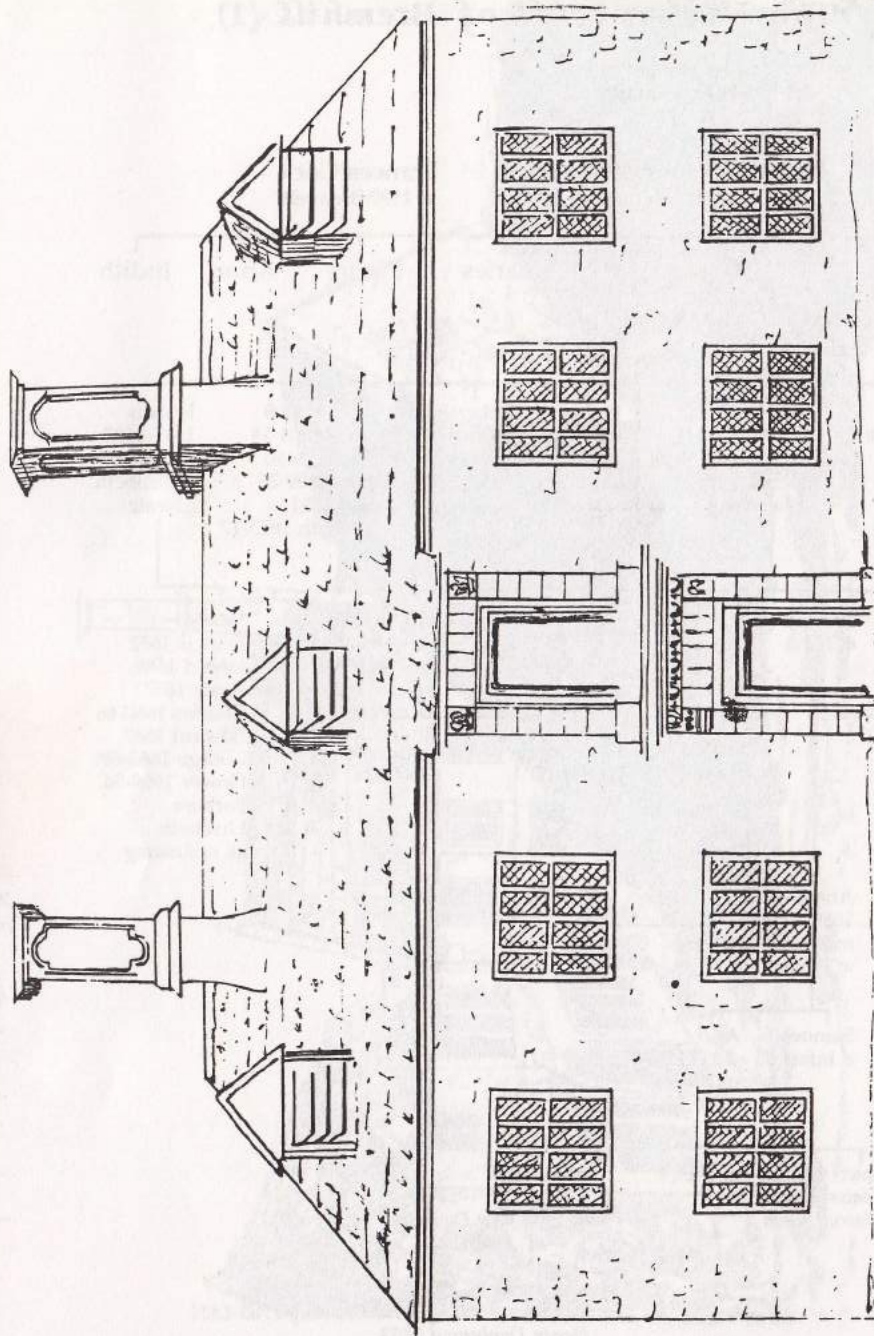




Windrush

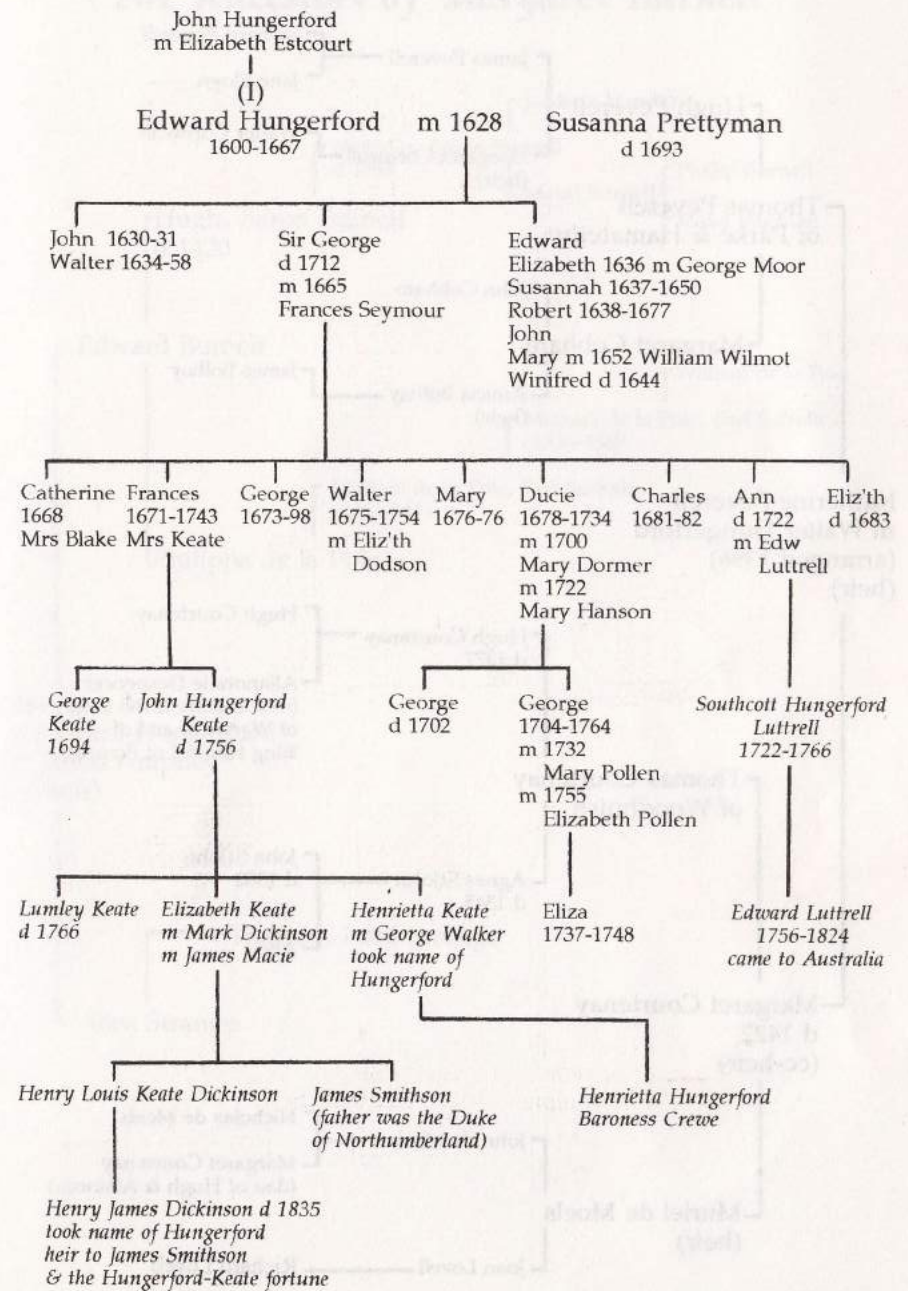
The Hungerfords of Bremhill (1)



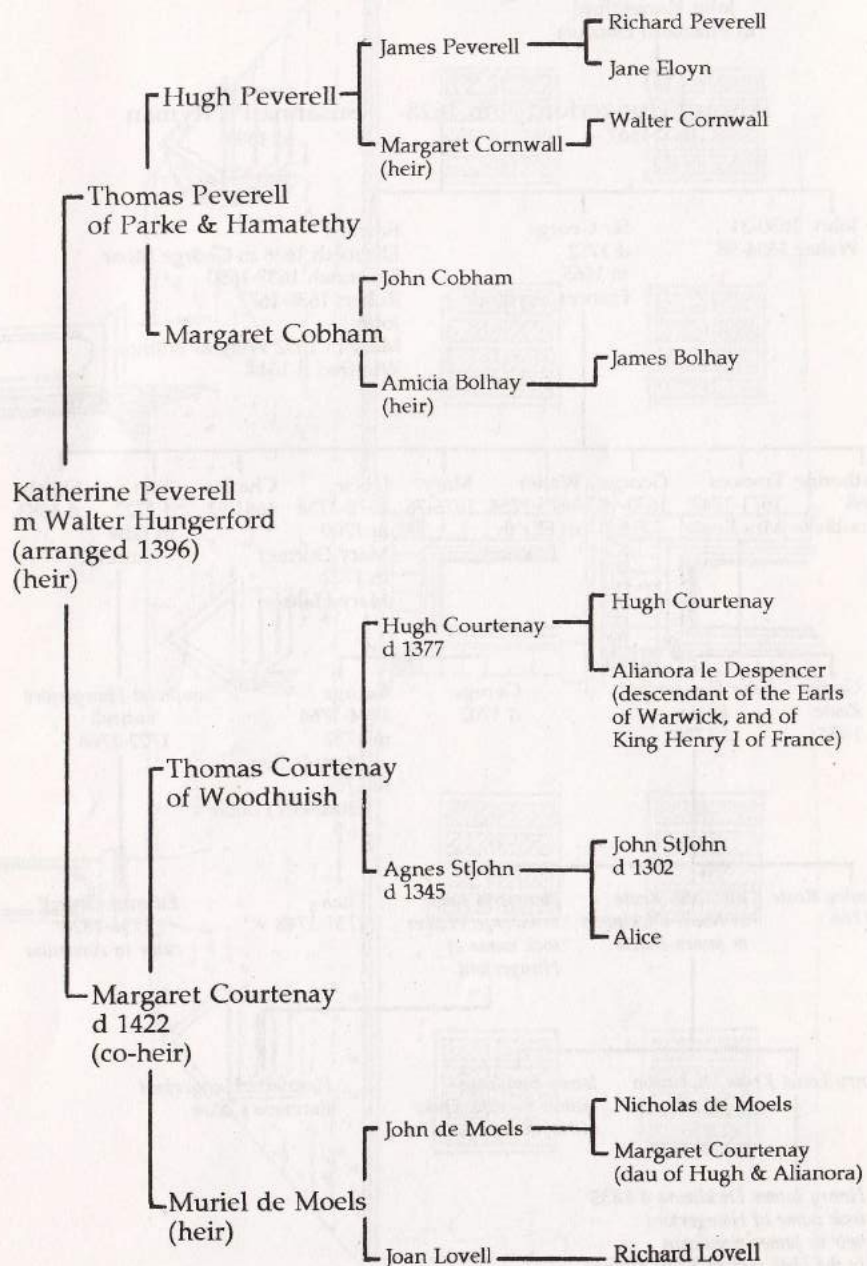


Cadenham House, Bremhill

The Hungerfords of Bremhill (2)



The Ancestors of Katherine Peverell



parents grandparents great-grandparents great-great-grandparents

The Ancestors of Margaret Burnell

