

THE AYLIFFE FAMILY

T H E S T O R Y O F T H E

A Y L I F F E F A M I L Y H I S T O R Y

A S C O L L E C T E D B Y

I A N H A M I L T O N .

One hundred and fortieth anniversary
of arrival in Australia.

160 Printed for private circulation.

Ian Hamilton



A PORTRAIT OF IAN HAMILTON

by Rex Wood. 1958.

I pay great tribute to my wife
Irene, who has always helped me
in every way possible throughout
our marriage.

I am also grateful to Miss
Margaret Bryant for all the work
which she has done for this study.

CONTENTS.

	Page
A list of illustrations	7
The Ayliffe family tree	8, 9
Thomas Hamilton <u>Senr.</u> called Ilive and later Ayliffe	12
Dr. George Hamilton Ayliffe	21
Thomas Hamilton Ayliffe <u>Jnr.</u>	38
Dr. Henry Hamilton Ayliffe	38
Document 1	44
Document 2	46
Document 3	48
Document 4	51
The Wyndham Family Tree	52, 53
Document 5	54
Cecelia Wyndham Hill, <u>Statement of Facts Re Thomas Hamilton (called Ilive - afterwards Ayliffe) and his family, the late Earl of Egremont, and the Wyndham - Ilive family.</u> London: printed for private circulation. 1889	56

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page
A Portrait of Ian Hamilton	2
The Egremont Family	15
Petworth House	16
"Belle Vue" Ayliffe Hill, Darlington	19
The Pestonjee Bomanjee	20
Irene and Ian Hamilton	35
Ian Hamilton at Milne Bay	35
Inscription on the fly leaf of Ian Hamilton's copy of <u>Petworth House, Sussex</u>	36

SIR GEORGE AYLIFFE OF

? married daughter
George James Thomas married Sophie, Grand
(DUKE AND DUCHESS OF
FRANCIS married ?

ELIZABETH married George Wyndham O'Brien (3rd Earl of Egremont) in 1802
(b. abt. 1764 d. 1822) (b. 1751 d. 1837)

DR. THOMAS
(b. 1774
(called Ilive and

Col. George Wyndham Ilive (b. 1787 d. 1869) Gen. Sir Henry Wyndham Ilive (b. 1790 d. 1860) Col. Charles Wyndham Ilive Francis (b. 1789 d. 1848)

DR. GEORGE married Elizabeth Sanders
(b. ? d. 1844) (b. 1809 d. 1894)

Cecelia eloped with John Martin

THOMAS HAMILTON married Jane Bell
(b. 1814 d. ?) (b. 1826 d. ?)

Thomas Hamilton
(b. 1834 d. ?)

George Edward Hamilton married ?
(b. 1858 d. ?)

Francis married a Smythe

Percy St. Babe married ?
(b. abt. 1866 d. ?)

Ethel married

? ?

daughter married Tarlton Jeffries

John

1 son 1 daughter

George (Hamilton or Henry) married Sarah Gleeson
(b. 1840 d. 1906)

Gerald Gleeson
(b. ? d. 1948)

Claude married ?

George Wyndham married Eva Kelly

Ida married a Kelly

Kathleen married a Winde

Donald

Brenda

Thomas

George married a Marie

Estella married Joseph A. Bode in 1877
(b. 1835 or 1836 d. ?)

Fylafie

Anne married a Geddes

daughter

Josephine married George Milne (Jnr.)

Cecelia married Alfred Wyndham
(b. 1838 d. ?)

Alfred

Fred

Frank

James Burton
(b. 1879 d. 1967)

William Lionel married a Page
(b. 1877 d. 1967)

Florence married I.H. Pollitt

Violet Elsie Mabel married
(b. 1875 d. 1965)

Jim

William

Keith

Bethe married Jack Brennan

Ruth married William Stanley Brennan

Bert

Jim

Syd

Cleve

Frank

Marjory

Bessie

Eric

Sydney married Mavis Maiden

Dr. Ian married

Robert married Nan Edwards

Susie married a McTaggart

Mark

Edwina

Virginia

Alistair

Craig

Reginald married Rosemary Rymill

Diana married James Ramsey

Anthea

? ? ?
(one d. 1977)

? ?

Pat married David Game

Ian Michael
(called Michael)

Anne

Philip

Timothy

Ruth

John Hamilton married ?

Arthur

Alfred

Walter Courtney

Edmund

Thomas

Harold

Ray

?

?

?

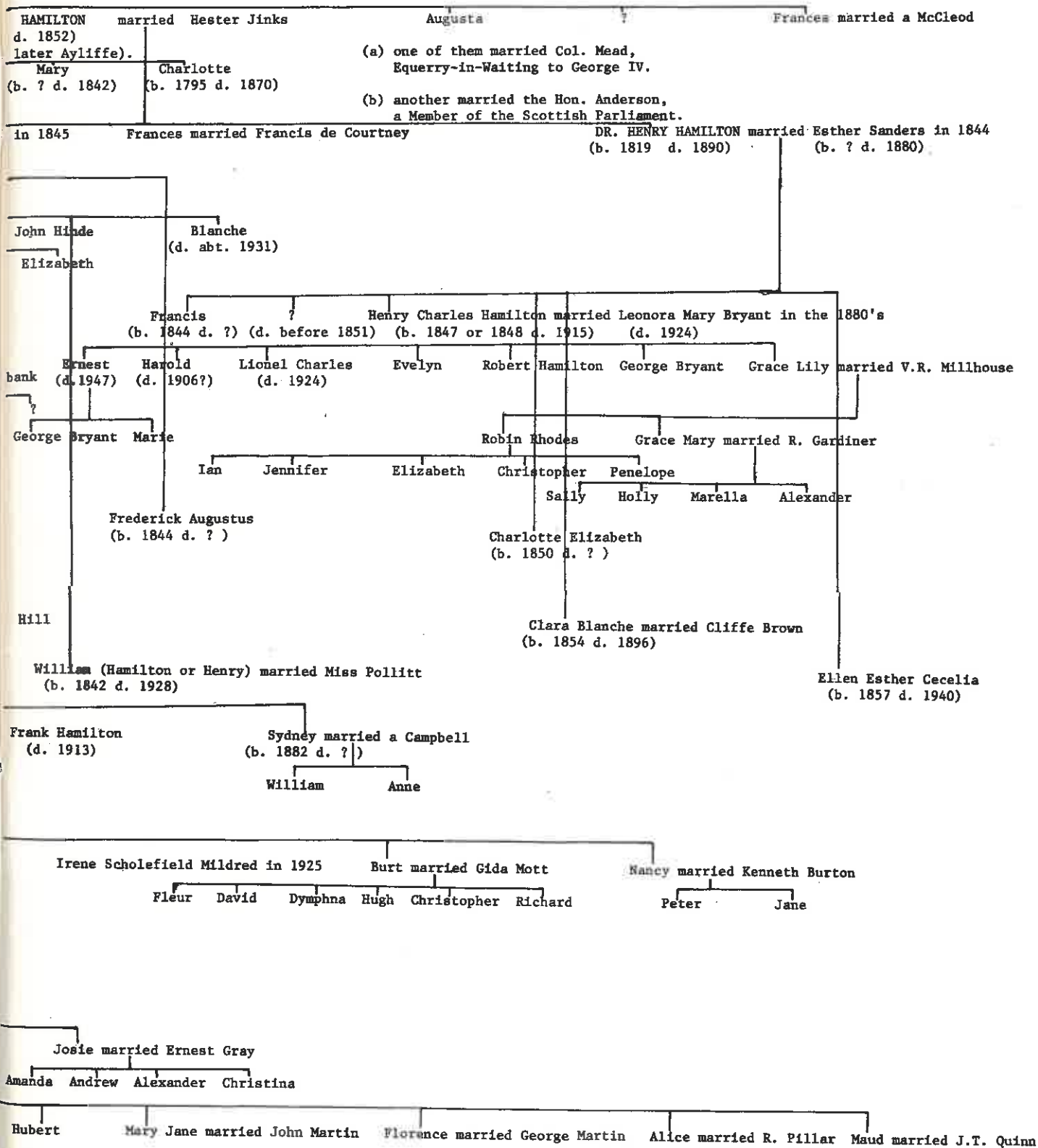
(girls)

Winsome

FAMILY TREE

GRITTENHAM

Duchess of Saxe, Coburg.
HAMILTON.



Having been a patient and interested listener to the strange and extraordinary stories of the family, endlessly repeated, I felt that unless someone wrote it up it would be lost in the mists of time. As we know it the history is as follows:-

Thomas Hamilton called Ilive⁽¹⁾ in the late eighteenth century and later Ayliffe was either a

1. descendant of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton which would account for Hamilton being a family name;
2. a son or ward of Dr. Iliffe - a librarian at Westminster Abbey who, most probably, was one and the same person as the Reverend Thomas Iliff who was born in 1737. He was 40 years a Curate of St. Mary's le Strand and 26 years old when he became so. He was 50 years old when he was appointed a librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster which was in 1787 and he held this appointment for 16 years. His wife's name was Frances, his sisters were Ann Sarah and Susannah. His daughter and three sons were Susannah Morgan, Edward Henry, Thomas and Charles. He died on the 15th August, 1803 at the age of 66 and was buried in the Rector's Vault of St. Mary's le Strand⁽²⁾;
3. a child or grandchild of Percy Wyndham (a brother of the second Earl of Egremont) who emigrated to Ireland took the name of O'Brien and was created Earl of Thomond;
4. a Devonshire farmer;
5. a Surrey rector - possibly one and the same as No. 2;
6. a son of Sir Joseph Ayliffe, an able Antiquary of the eighteenth century, a keeper of the State papers and author of the "Universal Librarian". He was born in 1708 and died in 1781.

(1) read document 1 Origin of the name Ilive written by Henry Charles Hamilton Ayliffe (Thomas Senr.'s grandson).

(2) his last Will and Testament is document 2.

7. a grandchild or great-nephew of Sir Benjamin Ayliffe, a wealthy banker who died in 16--; or
8. a great, great grandchild of Sir George Ayliffe of Grittenham.

Thomas was born in 1774 and when he was 3 or 4 years old he was left (with his sisters - one of whom was called Elizabeth, another possibly called Augusta and the youngest called Fanny) in the care of his mother and subsequently their guardian - George Wyndham O'Brien - as their father was possibly guilty of a transgression against the Government. Depending on his identity he was either guilty of:-

- (i) publishing a seditious pamphlet and speaking publicly against the Government or,
- (ii) if he was the Duke of Hamilton, outlawed because of his part in the American War of Independence of 1776⁽³⁾.

Whatever his "crime" he fled under an attainder and the only personal remembrance retained of him by Thomas, which he reported in turn to his grandchildren, was "having been awakened from sleep at night, and carried by someone into the room where his father and mother were together. He was greatly impressed by the size of his father, and the splendour of his appearance, and he would relate how he played with the jewelled hilt of his father's sword which was so bright that it dazzled him. He would tell us likewise, how his mother's beauty and sadness impressed him, and that she wore a long white dress, and her long black hair fell in long ringlets over it".⁽⁴⁾

From the time of their father's departure there was mystery and restraint in the family's relations with Thomas's mother. Their home was changed from a castle to a cottage buried in trees, his mother wore black clothes and was called by another name - Mrs. Ilive. Thomas remembered asking her why they called her this instead of "My Lady" and she replied that he must not speak of that and looked terrified and weepy when she bade him be silent on the matter.⁽⁵⁾

-
- (3) Document 1. p.2 for an account of the Duke of Hamilton's anti-Government actions.
 - (4) *ibid* p.3.
 - (5) This paragraph suggests that Thomas's father was either 1. an important public figure 2. part royalty or 3. of some such equal social standing, for example, an Earl etc.

The next great event of Thomas's life seems to have been parting from his mother - at the remembrance of whom he would weep like a woman whenever he spoke of her.

When he was about 8 years old he and his sisters in the care of a priest and servants were placed on board ship and taken abroad to Germany, thence to France. His sisters were placed in a convent for their education and Thomas was sent to school. Three or four years later the news of (a) their mother's death arrived⁽⁶⁾ and (b) that their trustee and guardian⁽⁷⁾, the third Earl of Egremont, (George Wyndham O'Brien) would arrive shortly to convey them to Petworth House, Sussex, England.

On the Earl's arrival Thomas learnt that at College he was to be known as "Thomas Hamilton Ilive" and that his sisters were to reside at Petworth under the joint care of the Earl and his mother, the Dowager-Countess. However, of this latter arrangement Thomas allegedly had no recollection of it, perhaps because the original programme was not carried out, owing to the fact that the Earl being struck by the beauty of Elizabeth - the eldest in the family (10 years older than Thomas) married her secretly in the convent in which she had lived.⁽⁸⁾

Thomas, his sisters, the Earl and Elizabeth (their marriage unavowed publicly) all went to England. As per arrangement, Thomas was sent to College where his sisters - all but Elizabeth⁽⁹⁾ lived as well.

In the following years Elizabeth became the mother of several children. George Wyndham Ilive who was born on the 5th June, 1787, Henry Wyndham Ilive born on the 12th May, 1790, Charles Wyndham Ilive, Frances and Charlotte.

(6) approx. death date of his mother 1785 or 1786.

(7) It is not known if he was the sole guardian or not.

(8) information gained only from Cecelia Wyndham Hill's article Statement of Facts Re Thomas Hamilton (called Ilive - afterwards Ayliffe) and his family, the Late Earl of Egremont and the Wyndham-Ilive family. London: printed for private circulation. 1889. p.1-2.

(9) Elizabeth lived at Petworth, first as "Miss Ilive", later as "Mrs. Wyndham" and finally after her 'legal' marriage on the 16th July, 1801, "Countess of Egremont".

Cecelia Wyndham Hill adds that the Earl at this stage tried to introduce into the family circle an ex-mistress⁽¹⁰⁾ and her daughter (a result of the Earl and the ex-mistress love match) Mary, afterwards Countess of Munster, who died in 1842. He apparently tried to introduce them on terms of equality into the house of his wife and children. On the Countess's objection the Earl replied "In the eyes of the law, you are no better than she!" On the instant Elizabeth wrote to Thomas informing him of what had taken place. "His indignation knew no bounds - leave him and at once" was the advice.

Elizabeth did so and Thomas - who was now by right of purchase called Ayliffe - threatened the Earl with legal proceedings; for the recovery of his own and his sister's trust money, estates etc. During this procedure the Earl craved his lady's pardon and entreated her to marry him after the Protestant form which she did in the presence of the witnesses William Taylor and John Upton in the Petworth parish, Sussex.

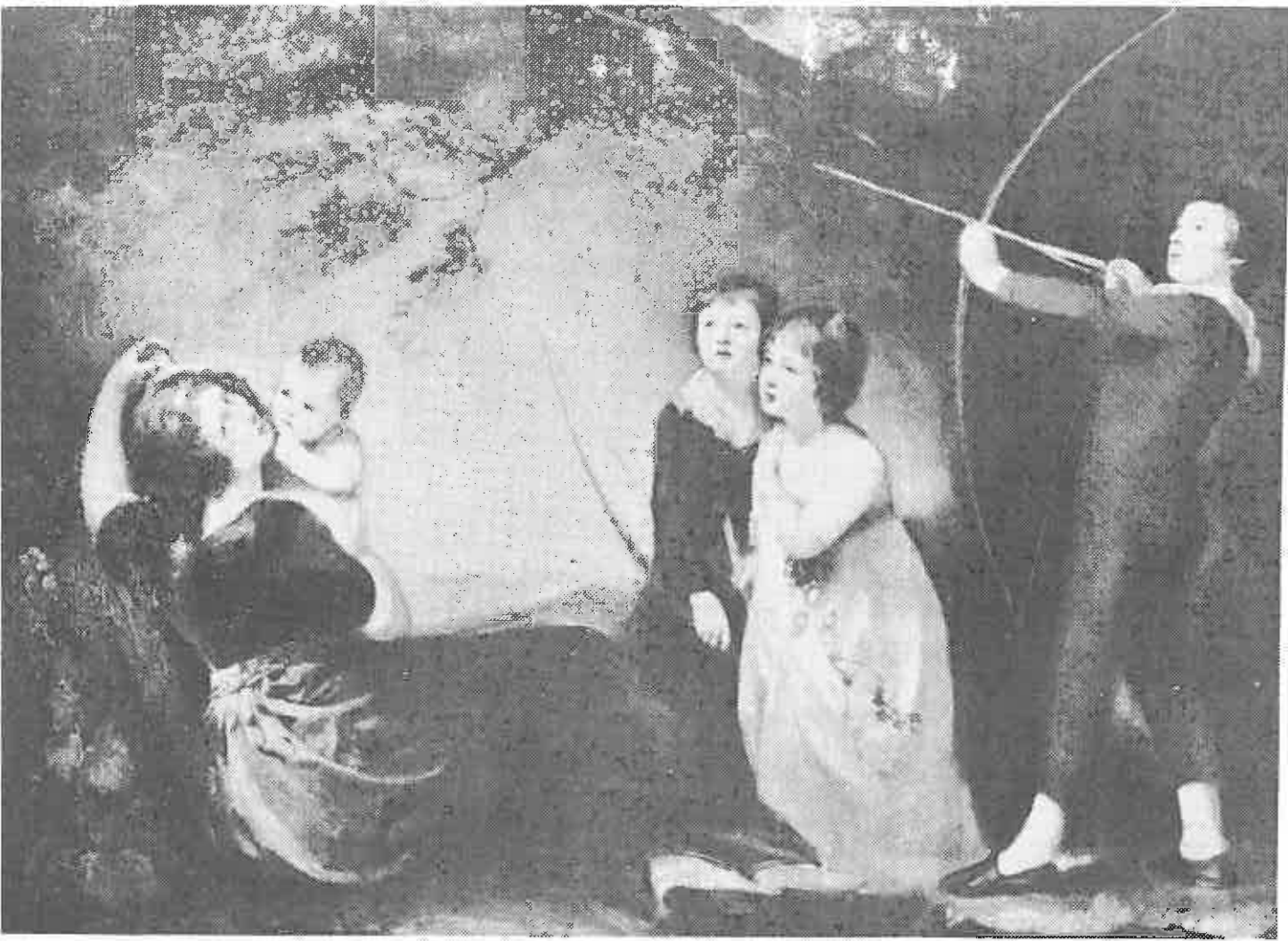
Whatever the case Mary did become part of the Earl's recognized family⁽¹¹⁾ and it is noted that the Earl never ceased to regret having delayed marrying the woman who became Lady Egremont until she had borne him six children."⁽¹²⁾ It was a regrettable omission for, although all his properties passed in the ordinary manner to his eldest, - Colonel George Wyndham - the title had to go to a nephew.

However, the marriage that should have established Elizabeth's position - destroyed it. In May, 1803, a deed of separation and settlement was executed and she left Petworth for the last time. Whatever happened to her after this is uncertain. Cecelia noted that she lived with Thomas at Hurlingham until she died. Christopher Hussey claims that she lived firstly near Harrow until in 1807 Egremont bought Hurlingham House in Fulham for her for 18,000 pounds. She then left this in 1815 and moved to Waterloo

(10) Either the once famous beauty Mrs. Crowe or Elizabeth Fox who it seems the only important fact recorded of her was that she was "born in Brighton".

(11) Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Peerage Baronetage and Knightage Privy Council and Order of Precedence. London: Burke's Peerage Ltd. 1949. p.1185. Col:2.

(12) Greville - nephew of the famous William Hamilton - quoted in Christopher Hussey's Petworth House, Sussex: The Seat of Lord Leconfield. London: Country Life, 1925. p.33.



ROMNEY: "THE EGREMONT FAMILY", 1795.

The family are playing at fairies. The mother is the fairy queen in a dress of sea green, holding Charles, the youngest child (d.1866) Henry (d.1860) and Frances (Lady Burrell) stand together, he in a plum-coloured suit, she in white, and George, the eldest boy, in scarlet, is drawing his bow at a bat.



HOPPNER: UNFINISHED PICTURE OF LORD EGREMONT'S DAUGHTERS.

On the left is Frances (Lady Burrell), in the centre Charlotte (Mrs. King), on the right Mary (Lady Munster).



THE GALLERY. BUILT BY THE THIRD LORD EGREMONT.



TURNER: "PETWORTH HOUSE FROM THE LAKE, DEWY MORNING".

Place where she finally died in 1822. She was buried in St. Decuman's - her funeral apparently costing the Earl 450 pounds.

During their life together Elizabeth and the Earl patronised the arts well. Reynolds, Hoppner, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Chippendale and Romney masterpieces were chosen to decorate the walls of their home. The painter, Turner, was a frequent guest at Petworth and it is indicated as well that Blake completed "The Last Judgement" - a priceless treasure - for Elizabeth. This is hinted at by the mention of her in one of his poems:-

"The caverns of the grave I've seen,
And these I showed to England's Queen
And now the caves of hell I view,
Whom shall I dare to show them to?
What mighty soul in beauty's poem
Shall dauntless view the infernal storm?
Egremont's Countess can control
the flames of hell that round me roll" (13)

She was also interested in scientific subjects and designed a lever for the lifting of heavy weights. Her innovation was acknowledged by her receiving a silver medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. (14)

Meanwhile, Thomas's sisters and he himself had married. One of them had become the wife of Colonel Mead, Equerry-in-Waiting to the then Prince Regent (later King George IV), another married the Honourable Anderson, a member of the Scottish Parliament and the youngest, Frances (called Fanny), married a McCleod. (15)

Thomas himself, during his sojourn at College, contracted a secret marriage with Hester Jinks on the 5th April, 1796 in the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, London in the County of Middlesex. She was thought of as a woman "beneath him" and was (at that period the penal laws against Catholics being in force) a Roman Catholic. For this offence he (not being of age although he was 21 at the time, but by his father's will not coming of age until he was 28

(13) Hon. H.A. Wyndham, A Family History 1688-1837: The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire. London: 1950. p.224.

(14) *ibid.*

(15) Mr. & Mrs. McCleod were reputed to be very wealthy but they lost most of their fortune in the Indian bubble, described, or the bursting of it that is, by William Makepeace Thackeray in The Newcomes: Memoirs of a most respectable family. ed. Arthur Pendennis, Esq. Vol.I & Vol.II. London: Bradbury and Evans, 11, Bouverie St., 1885.

years of age) was declared by the Earl as disinherited and was compelled to leave Cambridge, penniless and in disgrace. (16)

However, whatever the tale between the Wyndham-Ilives, at the Earl's death which occurred in his 86th year on the 11th November, 1837, Thomas's name was left out of the Earl's will, but he did leave a letter directing that provision should be made for the family. (17) The "Deed for Indemnification" was in existence and negotiations were at once opened between Thomas's solicitors and the Earl's son - Colonel George Wyndham - afterwards the first Lord Leconfield, (created Baron Leconfield in 1859) (18) the result of which was a proposal that land should be taken up in one of the colonies on which the family should settle.

40,000 pounds was advanced to them for the purpose of taking up land, stocking, farming it and building a home for the family. Frederick Mitchell was sent as an agent, commissioned to take up land - 12,000 acres - in the colony of South Australia and to otherwise prepare for the coming of the family.

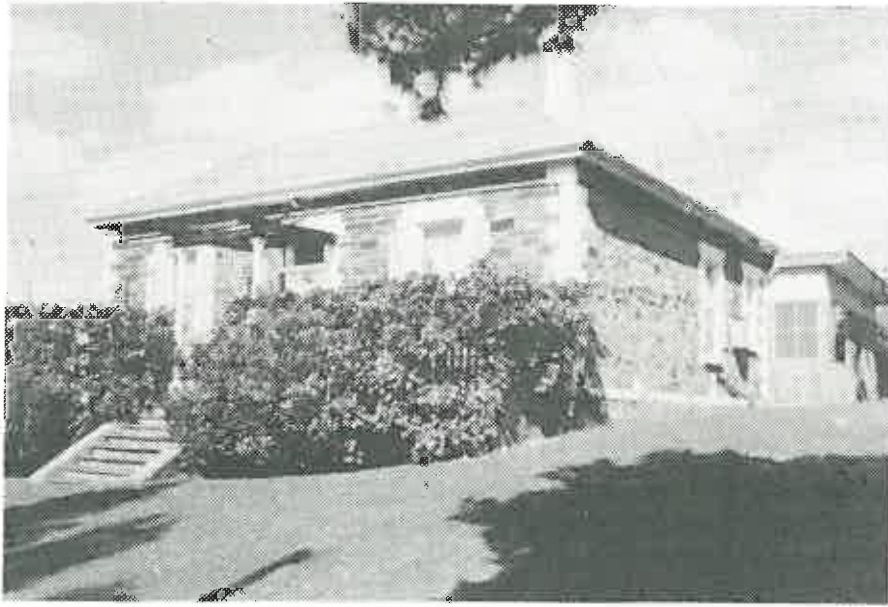
Mitchell did take up land to the extent authorized but being no judge of country some of his selections proved to be of the most unsuitable character that could have been selected. 160 acres were taken up at the Springbank foothills - 8 or 9 miles from Adelaide - east of South Road at Darlington. Some six or seven hundred acres near Clare and on the Hutt River as well as on the Yorke Peninsula which apparently was never settled upon by the Ayliffes.

A home being established, land to develop and new prospects for a bright future, Thomas (a surgeon by this time) and some of

(16) There is record that on the 3rd May, 1796 Thomas Ayliffe from Ireland was admitted into St. John's College, Cambridge and that he obtained his B.A. in 1800. Whether he was forced to leave while doing the course and then allowed back to complete it or it took him four years to master his subjects - the implication is uncertain.

(17) The pedigree that apparently Thomas had compiled in the early 1800's (at a cost of 500 pounds) was stolen at this time. His granddaughter, Cecelia, claims that at the Earl's instigation it was stolen by a Mrs. Jordan - King George IV's mistress. He therefore, according to Cecelia, had no claim over what was in the will because he could not prove his pedigree!

(18) The name "Leconfield" was taken from one of the original Percy properties in Yorkshire.



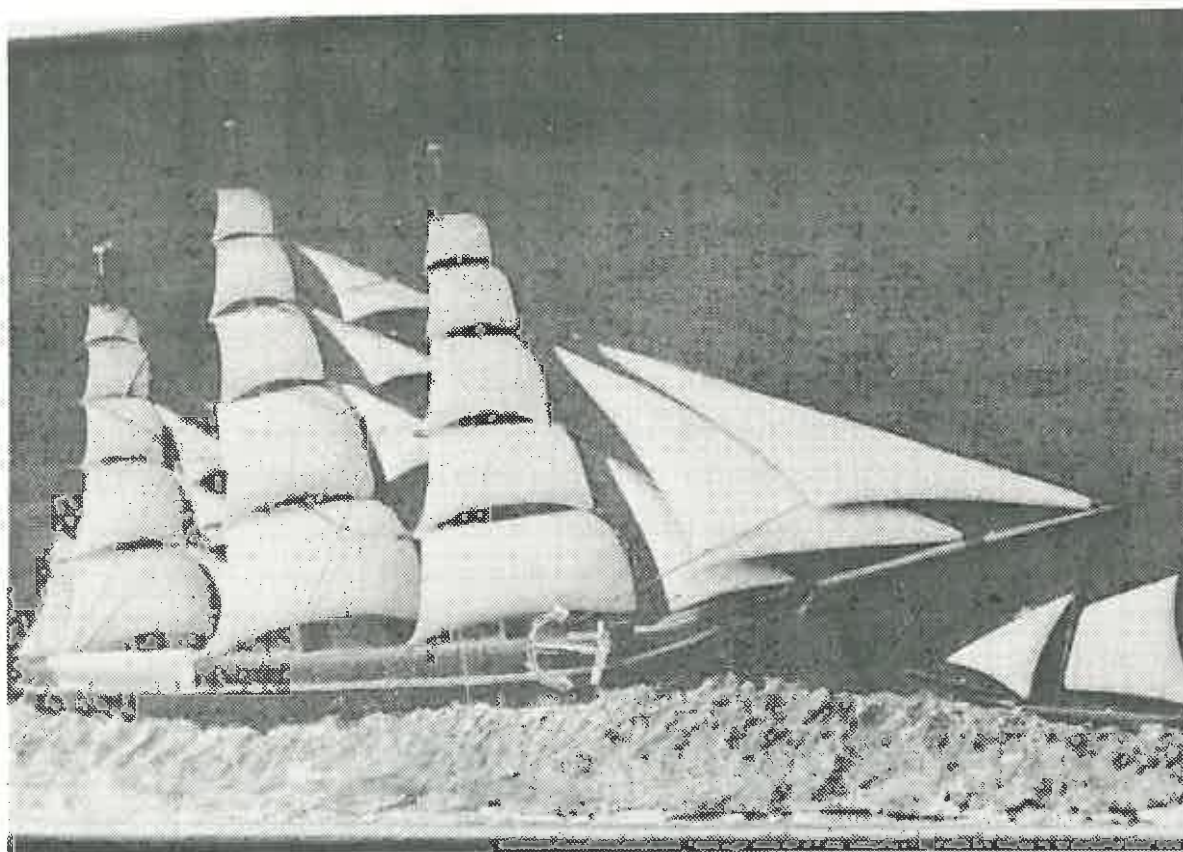
The front view.

"BELLE VIEW": Ayliffe Hill, Darlington.

The original Ayliffe home built soon after 1837.



The north side.



THE PESTONJEE BOMANJEE.

his family⁽¹⁹⁾ left from Bovey Tracey in Devon and came out to Australia on the Pestonjee Bomanjee⁽²⁰⁾. After an approximately four month voyage they arrived with Governor Gawler and about 200 other emigrants. The ship had touched at Tenerife and Rio before landing at Holdfast Bay on the 12th October, 1838.⁽²¹⁾

Thomas was aged 62 at this stage and Hester was 64. They were accompanied by George 29, (the eldest in the family) his wife Elizabeth 28 and their two children:- Thomas 3½ and daughter aged 2 and Henry (the youngest son) unmarried aged 19. Their middle son - Thomas - arrived in South Australia a good deal later than his parents and brothers. It is believed that Thomas either stayed behind on his own accord or was commiserating the loss of his commission in the Navy and remained too late at a dance to catch the ship to Australia with his family.⁽²²⁾ Whatever the story, on a subsequent ship he was shipwrecked in New Zealand⁽²³⁾ and he lived there with a Maori tribe for more than a year before he eventually reached Australia.

Little further is written about the father of the family - Dr. Thomas Senr. - apart from his living for a while on the Sturt River in South Australia and dying on the 28th May, 1852. He was buried in the South Road Cemetery, Adelaide.

Six years after their settlement in South Australia the colony began to fail. The Ayliffes were particularly unfortunate. Most of the settlers were in favour of abandoning South Australia and George, Thomas's eldest son, being amongst

-
- (19) Thomas's daughters were presumably already established and settled in England. Frances Ilive had married Francis de Courtney, Count de Frischen-cort. Cecelia, the second daughter, had eloped with her drawing master John Martin or Marten.
- (20) The Ayliffe family and 7 or 8 of the Sanders family, one the wife of George- Elizabeth - and one later becoming the wife of Henry - Esther - were sponsored and financed by their guardian's son, Colonel George Wyndham Ilive. The Sanders family were sent out as servants to the Ayliffe family.
- (21) Document 3. for an account of the trip out on the Pestonjee Bomanjee written by Henry Charles Hamilton. A mere fantasy in parts, but of interest.
- (22) Document 3. p.1.
- (24) mentioned in 2 letters. One from Winsome - a great granddaughter of Thomas Jnr.'s, the other George Ayliffe of Kangaroo Island - a great great nephew of the same.

this majority was determined to go home to England but, a climax in his misfortunes⁽²⁴⁾ was reached when he broke a blood vessel⁽²⁵⁾ from the effect of which he died, after a few weeks (or months) illness, at home "Belle Vue" on Ayliffe Hill, Darlington, leaving his wife - Elizabeth (formerly Sanders) and their six children - Thomas, George, Estella, Cecelia, William and Fred to the mercy of the world and their relations who were in possession of what remained to him of his own and his father's property. A year passed before any notice by their guardian's son was taken of the widow or her children but Thomas Senr. insisted on a provision being made by his nephew - Colonel George Wyndham - who then fixed on the widow a small annuity⁽²⁶⁾ which enabled Elizabeth to bring up and educate her family.

Some time later it was intimated to Elizabeth (widow) by Capt. Bagot that Col. George Wyndham was prepared to receive her children (the youngest son to remain with her) the other three sons to be taken back to England and educated for the Army, the Navy and the Church.

These terms were declined by Elizabeth and she did not send her children away. Other proposals were pending when Thomas Senr. died at the age of 78 and, but for her husband's will - Cecelia claimed - she would have had no hold whatsoever upon those who were "pillaging" her family.⁽²⁷⁾ However, at the age of 85 Elizabeth

(24) another misfortune was that he did not get a Port Lincoln post which he applied for to look after the troops and police there.

(25) George made a bet that he could carry a load of stones from the Kangaroo Hotel on South Road to the top of Ayliffe Hill. He did and died as a consequence.

(26) Obviously some provision was being made by Colonel George Wyndham (however sporadic) before this date. Such evidence is furnished by a copy of a draft for 70 pounds paid to the South Australian Company at London on the 22nd February, 1841, addressed to the Bank of South Australia, Adelaide. It states that the 70 pounds had been lodged by Col. G. Wyndham for the credit of Mrs. George Ayliffe. Her address is given as Wyndham Farm, near Adelaide. There is mention that the annuity could have been continued even after Col. G. Wyndham's death. Document 4.

(27) Cecelia Wyndham Hill, op cit., p.5.

(the wife of Dr. George) succumbed somewhat suddenly to an attack of bronchitis and on the 26th October, 1894 she died at "Belle Vue".

Her sons were Thomas (born in 1834?) who was 3 or 4 years old when he came out on the ship with his father and mother. In the early days of his settling here in South Australia he commenced business as a contractor for Government works. Many of the principal roads of the time were constructed by him - amongst them being the road to Glenelg and the main road which leads in the direction of Willunga. The Morphett Street river bridge was built by him and also the Clarendon bridge as well as others.

Subsequently he engaged in cattle speculation and lost most of the wealth that he had gained. In 1873 he went to New Zealand and obtained interests in gold mining ventures so he turned his attention to mining. He remained there for several years and when the gold fields in the Northern Territory commenced he was appointed as leader of a prospecting party representing a powerful syndicate.

He spent eight years in the Northern Territory and then returned to Adelaide where he established himself in business as an auctioneer and commission agent. When the gold fields in the West attracted attention he was drawn back to his former occupation and remained interested in it until he died at Kanowna, W.A. He left a widow, two sons and three daughters. His children were:

- (a) George Edward Hamilton who was born on the 11th? October, 1858 - a surveyor in the Engineer-in-Chief's Department who married and had two children;
- (b) Mrs. H.I. or H.R. Smythe (Fanny) of Adelaide. She had one daughter who married Tarlton Jeffries. Their children were:- one son who lived at Kuitpo? and one daughter who lived for a while with her Aunt - Ethel;
- (c) Percy St. Barbe of Bangemall gold fields Gascoigne River, W.A. who was born about 1866 - he married but had no family so he left his money to his sister - Ethel - when he died in W.A.;
- (d) Mrs. John Hinde (Ethel) who taught at Childers Street private school. She had two children, John and Elizabeth (the latter called Betty) and finally;
- (e) Blanche also a teacher who taught at a school in Green Plains and died about 1931 unmarried.

Dr. George and Elizabeth's second child was Estella (Ettie) who was born about 1835 and was noted for her writing and poetry. (28) She married on the 28th March, 1877 at St. Mary's Church near Adelaide Joseph A. Bode Esq. of Sunningdale Park near Strathalbyn. (29) Ettie had one or two daughters:-

(a) Fylafie who married and had a daughter called Josephine. She in turn married George Milne (who incidentally through the maternal side of his family was a lineal descendant of the third Earl of Northumberland and therefore a relation-in-law to the Wyndhams; (30)

(b) and maybe an Anne that married a Geddes and had a daughter who lived in London.

Cecelia was the second daughter of Dr. George and probably was born on board the Pestonjee Bomanjee on the 3rd or 4th August, 1838. She married an Alfred Wyndham Hill. Her husband was the first Professor of English in the Melbourne University or in Scotch College. She had two children - one called

(a) Alfred who died quite young it seems and

(b) Fred who became a journalist.

After her husband's death she went to London in 1889 and there was apparently "left to strive and suffer alone." (31)

Presumably the next in line was George Hamilton who was born on the 25th May, 1840. His parents (Dr. George and Elizabeth) were apparently friends of Sir Dominick - the Governor of South Australia at the time - and Lady Daly. (32) Lady Daly, according to Cecelia, never lost an opportunity of being kind to the family

(28) poems by Estella were published. Mrs. J.A. Bode, Original Poems. Strathalbyn, Elliott & Co. 1885.

(29) The marriage announcement in the London Times of 1877 said that Ettie Ayliffe was a niece of the late Earl and Countess of Egremont (great niece one presumes was meant).

(30) refer to Wyndham family tree.

(31) Cecelia Wyndham Hill, op cit.

(32) Lady Daly (who incidentally was the first cousin of the first Lady Leconfield) after entertaining the family is reputed to have said to a mutual friend "How deeply I sympathize with that most ill-used, most wronged family. There is nothing that I could do that I would not do to atone them even in a small degree for all they have suffered, but Sir Dominick is too poor to help them with money."

and, at her insistence, Sir Dominick obtained for young George Hamilton - a handsome, elegant lad of 19⁽³³⁾ - a Government appointment. This "government appointment" one would presume was his joining the Mounted Police in 1859.⁽³⁴⁾ In his work he was highly commended for his services in connection with the arrest of some notorious offenders against life and property.

Except for a short interval in the General Post Office he continued in the Police Department until 1875, where from there he became Inspector under the Central Board of Health and Secretary in 1883. In 1889 the office of Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages was added to his other duties and he succeeded Mr. Cleland. Frequently he acted for the City Coroner and at one stage became the Chairman of the Central Board of Health. In 1903 he was the returning officer for South Australia. He lived at Turner Street, Glenelg and died on Friday the 2nd November, 1906, having had 47 years of civil service. His children were:-

(a) Gerald who was a lieutenant in the Imperial Bushmen's Corp. in South Africa during the Boer War. He died in 1948 leaving a son George who married a Marie and settled on Kangaroo Island;

(b) Claude (married);

(c) George Wyndham Ayliffe who married a Miss Eva Kelly. They had 2 children Donald and Brenda;

(d) Ida who also married a Kelly - a sister of Eva's - and lastly;

(e) Kathleen (Cassie) who married a Windebank and had 2 children, one of whom was called Thomas.

The third son of Dr. George's was William Hamilton or William Henry, a pastoralist who was born on the 4th June, 1842 at Edwards-town. He married a Miss Pollitt who was the daughter of the Reverend James Pollitt.⁽³⁵⁾ He died in 1928 aged 86 and is buried in the West Terrace Cemetery.

(33) Cecelia went on to quote here in reference to the 'good looks' of George, Shakespeare's Iago's lines (a character in Othello):

"He hath a daily beauty in his life
That makes me ugly".

(34) Lady Daly was claimed to have said "He is fit for the Guards!"

(35) Rev. James Pollitt was the first incumbent of St. Luke's Church, Whitmore Square who, before coming to South Australia, was a Church of England missionary in Jamaica.

He and his wife had six children:-

(a) Frank who married and had 4 sons and 2 daughters. Three of the sons went to the Desert War of Mesopotamia, two of these - Jim and William - being killed there, Keith returning. The other son died of tetanus.⁽³⁶⁾ Frank's two daughters Bethe and Ruth married two brothers - Jack and William Stanley (called Bill) Brennan respectively.

(b) James Burton (called Jim or Bert) was born at Darlington in 1879 and died on 31/7/67 at the age of 88. His main education was at Mitchells Caterers School in Sturt Street which was well known and acclaimed at the time. He served with the 1st Commonwealth Imperial Mounted Forces in the Boer War and following this he enjoyed pastoral interests at Kangaroo Island, the West Coast, Albury, Victoria and finally Willunga.

He did some stock buying in 1896, became part owner of "Wisanger Park" and developed a lot of country on Kangaroo Island. His business there was as an auctioneer. In 1909 he went into his own corporation in Adelaide as an Estate agent (Stacey, Dunn and Ayliffe being the trioship) and had branches of this office at Lameroo, Loxton and an agency at Streaky Bay.

He bought Lairg Station in 1918, sold it and went to N.S.W. Bought Elm Park from Frank Snow, sold it and bought Goomalbee Park on Broken River, Benalla. He sold that as well and came back to South Australia where he bought Russell Lea which he finally sold and retired at Victor Harbour. In his lifetime he bred and raced many good horses including many in partnership with Alb Bowman of Bethenga Park, best of which was Don Salatis. He also raced Lord Carrington, Meylas, Steel Guitar and bred and raced Willunga's Petallie Glennie, Rowithia, Meadow King, Meadow Princess and others. Most of these being good winners.

(c) William Lionel (called Leo) who was born in 1877 at Plympton and died on his 90th birthday on the 22nd January, 1967 also served in the Boer War with his 2 brothers - Bert (already mentioned) and the youngest in the family - Syd.

(36) He was 12 years old when a box thorn got in his foot while at Brighton.

He remained in South Africa until 1904 and then he returned to Australia. Settling down here he became a stock dealer, land agent and farmer. He managed a family property at Kangaroo Island (with Bert) where he spent 20 years before returning to the mainland. He was a keen chess player - a South Australian champion on two occasions and runner up on several other occasions. He was also a prolific reader and late in life he became a bridge enthusiast. He, before his death, was quoted as saying "activity is the recipe of longevity"⁽³⁷⁾ which obviously was his motto on life.

He left a widow, (formerly a Miss Page) three sons, Leo of Westland Street, Port Pirie, who married an Edna Dianne. (She was killed in a car accident on 10/9/67.) Syd, Frank, and two daughters Marjory and Bessie. His other three sons Burt, Jim and Cleve were killed in World War II.

(d) Florence (Flo) was the eldest daughter of William's family. She married late in life an I.H. Pollitt (a cousin of her mother's) and adopted one child.

(e) Violet Elsie Mabel was the next in line. She was born on the 1st February, 1875 and died on the 1st February, 1965 (90 years old). She married a Mr. Frank Hamilton who died on the 13th June, 1913. She lived for 70 years at the old family home at Ewell Vineyards, Glenelg alongside the now famous Hamilton Winery and Distillery which was established by her husband's grandfather Richard Hamilton in 1837. Her children are:-

(i) Eric who, during his life, was the Chairman of Directors for the Hamilton Ewell vineyards. He married and had two children:-

1. Robert, who married Nan Edwards, is now the Chairman of the vineyards company. His two children are Mark and Edwina; and
2. Susie who married a McTaggart has three children. Virginia, Alistair and Craig.

(ii) Sydney, an oenologist and viticulturalist, married a Mavis Maiden and their children are (A) Reginald who married Rosemary Rymill and had three sons (B) Diana who married James

(37) "Obituary Late W. L. Ayliffe". The Victor Harbour Times. 3/2/67.

Ramsey from Tasmania and (C) Anthea who married a violinist and lives in Sydney with her two children;

(iii) Dr. Ian is a surgeon and married Irene Scholefield Mildred. His children are 1. Patricia Jean who married David Game and has 4 children. Anne, Philip, Timothy and Ruth; 2. Ian Michael (called Michael) and 3. Josephine Mary Gray whose family consists of Amanda, Andrew, Alexander and Christina.

Dr. Ian's reflective life story is such:-

I was born at Hamilton's Ewell Vineyards on the 22nd October, 1901. At that time we lived in a separate house about half a mile from the main old homestead where the winery was. My father had bought some land and had his own vineyard there which it was said he had planted by moonlight, as he was working for his father in the family business and the winery, and there was no time at ordinary times of the day to work on his own property. In those days there were no telephones, there was no public water supply and there was no sewerage or deep drainage in that area at all. The water supply was by rain water tanks and a well at the back of the house. The water from the well was somewhat mineralised but it was used to water the vines. I do not remember a great deal about the old house where we lived then, except that there was an earthquake on one occasion and the dishes, cutlery and everything in the dresser rattled in the kitchen. However, there did not seem to be many stories of much damage being done. Also, the Sturt Creek, half a mile away, used to flood very frequently and on one occasion when a big flood occurred one afternoon and I was over at the winery with my eldest brother Eric, he had to carry me home through the vineyards because we were stranded in inches of flood water. My grandfather died in 1909 and we then moved over to the old homestead alongside the winery. That old house is still present. We grew up there, we played with guns and dynamite and everything you could think of. We learnt to make wine and to manage horses, horses being the only means of transport and work in the vineyards that we had. Every summer huge loads of hay were brought by farmers from the Aldinga region and stacked up in a paddock opposite the winery on the other side of Morphett Road. The whole place was not planted with vines in those days. Part of it was run as a farm and of course there always had to be room

for pasturing the horses, about a dozen horses generally being kept on the place. They were practically all draft horses with some hacks and some for the traps and light work. My brothers went to school at Glenelg when they were 6 years old, but as I was very small I was kept at home for another year and did not go to school until I was 7. We first went to a place known as "Billy Moore's", near the beach at Glenelg, and it was a 2 mile walk from where we lived, or, if you were old enough, you rode a bike, unless it was punctured and this frequently happened because there were enormous numbers of prickly jacks on the road. When "Billy Moore's" school closed down I went on to study at a school on the Esplanade at Glenelg run by a Mr. John Hill. He had been a soccer player in his early days and, as children, we were always amazed to see him bounce a soccer ball off his head. He had a smattering of science and proceeded to teach us some chemistry in his laboratory and this attracted my attention from an early age, and I became passionately interested in it, as well as scouting.

In 1914 I went on to St. Peters College first, as a day boy. It involved going to Miller's corner at Glenelg and catching the express train up to Victoria Square, a tram out to St. Peters, and then a walk of about half a mile to the school each day. We usually rode a bike to Miller's corner, but if the bikes were out of order we had to walk. Once again the route would have been about 2 miles from where we lived. My last three years at St. Peters College were spent as a full time boarder which I loved very much. In the winter we played football and in the summer, we rowed and played various other sports. My first introduction to the boat club was when the headmaster, (who had been an oarsman at Oxford at some time in his life) Reverend Mr. Girdlestone his name was in those days, commonly known to the boys as "Guts" Girdlestone, because he had a big stomach, came down to the boat shed and put us into a boat. He hung onto it from the bank and instructed us on how to row.

I left school at the end of 1919 and in 1920 went on to the University of Adelaide as a medical student. I joined the University Boat Club and was straight away accepted as a cox, being too small to be an oarsman in an adult boat.

In 1922, 23 and 24, I was coxswain to the University Crew and during that period was awarded a University Blue. In 1924 the South Australian interstate rowing crew invited me to cox them, that was the Mannum crew which had been appointed to represent the State. The race was rowed on the Port Adelaide River. We did not win it but we came third and there was only a canvas between the first three boats. We never won the intervarsity boat race and the last time we rowed as a team was in Melbourne in 1924.

Having completed the medical course at the end of this year, I then became a House Surgeon, for nearly a year, at the Adelaide Hospital. While a student I met Irene Mildred, who was a young nurse at the time and in December, 1925 I married her. We went to Jamestown, about 150 miles north of Adelaide, the day after the marriage to take up a practice which I had bought. We were there until June, 1928, and we had our first child, Pat, born there in November, 1926.

I enjoyed the practice in the country, but I had other ambitions, and so when the opportunity came to sell the practice in 1928 to Dr. Gordon Prest, I did. In the meantime as the overseas shipping companies gave occasional free passages to promising students to go to England every year with a return ticket, so long as they returned within three years, I applied to the University for one and it was granted to me. It was a first class passage and I went to London on the Ascanious, a 10,000 ton passenger ship, via Durban and Capetown. My intention was to go to London and take up the necessary studies to do the course for the fellowship for the Royal College of Surgeons of England. My wife Irene and the baby Pat were left in Adelaide at the time, as I wanted to go to Vienna and France, particularly to study and learn the French language. I never got to Vienna because on the way I did a post graduate course in Strasbourg and there I met several young Rumanian doctors who were going to Paris to pursue their post graduate studies. They invited me to go back with them and informed me that I would learn as much in Paris as I would in Vienna, so as it was a warm invitation I returned to Paris where I attended hospitals every day, the anatomy department in the afternoons and learned to speak the language. It was a very interesting life in Paris associating with the foreign doctors; the French students in the

University, and Hungarians, Italians and particularly the Rumanian post graduate doctors.

A few days after Christmas in 1928, I went down to Naples to meet my wife and the baby Pat, who were due to arrive there. We went back to Paris through Italy calling at Vesuvius, Florence, Rome, Venice and so on, on the way. It was bitterly cold weather and by the time we got there Irene and Pat both had severe attacks of influenzal colds. We then went back to London across the Channel from Calais to Dover on a very cold and stormy day. Nearly everybody on the ship was sea sick except us experienced travellers!

The first hotel we stayed at in London was the Waldorf in Aldwych, a beautiful first class hotel. While we were staying there I wrote to the then Lord Leconfield with whom my mother had communicated from time to time. We were invited by them to visit Petworth House for lunch, so we went there on a Sunday. Our hosts most graciously entertained us in that fantastic establishment and we were shown all the treasures of the place. It was at this time that the book Petworth House, Sussex was given to us to remember our wonderful experience. We were also given the address of the Dowager Lady Leconfield in London and pressed to visit her. We did so but only once for afternoon tea and were most hospitably entertained.

After our initial settling in to an English way of life we decided to leave the hotel and set out to find a flat. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon on one heavy snow storm day Irene suddenly declared that she was tired, cold and hungry and couldn't go any further, we at this time having looked at a number of flats, none of which suited us. However, we were just in time to get a meal at a local hotel, and as fortune has it we found a flat after lunch that was sufficiently good for our needs. It was at Barons Court, three flights of stairs up, but with ample room, and at a rent which we could afford. During a big freeze in March that year of 1929, when even the hot water service in the building froze, Irene had to go down into the street to a stand pipe to get our supply of water until the freeze disappeared.

In regards to my medical career, I first sat for the primary fellowship in May, 1929, but failed to pass the examination. In

retrospect it was obvious that I did not know sufficient for the purpose of the examination. I then went to Toronto to try and sit for it again, and was in Toronto for about a month where we stayed at one of the University Colleges. However, once again the examiners did not appreciate my knowledge, so I went back to London via New York, having seen something of Canada, the Niagara Falls and Buffalo and so on. Next time I sat for the Fellowship was in December and I then passed the examination. It must be remembered that only about 25% of candidates ever pass it on the first try, so that it was a very important part of my life, to have got through, and it cleared the way to sit for the final examination of the Fellowship for the Royal College of Surgeons of England which I passed in May, 1931. Following that I spent some time doing house jobs in the West London Hospital and the Poplar Hospital for Accidents. It then seemed time to go back to Australia, so I returned in September, 1931. At that time the world was in a state of severe depression, the Great Depression, and there was very little work to be obtained back in Adelaide. However, it wasn't long before I was lucky enough to obtain a job with Professor Cleland in the Pathology Department as a demonstrator in Pathology for which I received an income of 200 pounds a year. At the same time I was appointed Clinical Assistant to the Surgical Section of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, then just known as the Adelaide Hospital.

In 1933 I became a Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons. In the same year I obtained an appointment to the Children's Hospital as an Assistant Surgeon and in 1935 as an Assistant Surgeon at the Royal Adelaide Hospital. The experience in the Pathology Department also led me to work with the City Coroner, for whom I did post mortems until the beginning of the War. The Assistant Surgeon's job at the Children's Hospital was given up in 1936 as I had my time adequately filled with the duties required for the Royal Adelaide Hospital. Also during this time our final two children were born. Our son Michael was born in May, 1932 and our daughter Josephine in November, 1934.

In 1939 we decided to go to America and went there by the luxury liner the "Monterey" and came back some months later by the "Mariposa". Landing in Los Angeles I visited the great new hospital there and went on to Chicago where I spent about a month,

mostly in the Cook County Hospital, and then on to New York. In the meantime my wife and Dorothy Radford of Sydney had made a tour of California and Canada and met me following that back in New York where we also had a very pleasant companionship with a young Dutch doctor called Gerhardt Geel. In New York my time was mostly spent visiting the great hospitals, watching their operating theatres and so on. After this we went to Boston and we were there on Independence Day July 4th, 1939. I spent a lot of time visiting the main hospitals there and, after a week, we went back to New York then to Cleveland to the Cleveland Clinic. While in Cleveland a namesake of mine, Ian Hamilton from Canton, Ohio, came over and picked us up and took us to his home 60 miles away, where we spent an evening and the following day visiting his club and playing tennis. After being entertained by Dr. Crile Senior at his magnificent home, we went back to Chicago and to the Mayo Clinic for a fortnight, then back home via San Francisco and Los Angeles. On the way back to Australia we were in Auckland, New Zealand, on the day that World War II was declared, ~~December~~^{September} 3rd, 1939. This entirely changed the lives of everybody. I was given a commission in the Australian Army as a Captain and served at home for some time. I was then enlisted in the A.I.F. with the rank of Major as a Surgical Specialist. I served on the hospital ship the Wanganella and ultimately in the Pacific Islands where I spent 15 months in the Second First Casualty Clearing Station at Milne Bay. I was demobilised from the Army in 1944, and had to spend the next two years both working at the Children's Hospital as a temporary Senior Surgeon and at the Adelaide Hospital in the same capacity, as the surgical services had become very depleted on account of the demands of the War. During the late 1930's I had been a lecturer in Forensic Medicine at the University of Adelaide but I relinquished that when I gave up doing the pathology for the City Coroner during the early part of the War. In 1950 I was appointed lecturer in Surgery at the University of Adelaide.

In 1951 we went to England again and spent something like 5 or 6 months away, where I visited numerous hospitals right around the country, and also visited France and Switzerland. The experience was very interesting and very valuable as in 1950 I had been appointed Senior Surgeon to the Royal Adelaide Hospital

in place of Sir Ivan Jose, who had retired by that time from his position in the hospital.

In 1945 we went to Honolulu where I attended a meeting of the Pan Pacific Surgical Association. That was the first such meeting that I went to. We made a lot of very wonderful friends amongst the Americans there and three years later they made me Vice President of the Association, a position which I held for the next three years. In 1958 I was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and in 1960, on the recommendation of some of my wonderful American surgical friends, I was appointed as a member of the International Society of Surgery.

As well, the new Queen Elizabeth Hospital had opened in 1959 and the Board of the Royal Adelaide Hospital had asked me would I go there to a position as the Senior Surgeon. I had many qualms about leaving the Royal Adelaide Hospital but I agreed to do this, and stayed on there as Chairman of the new Queen Elizabeth Hospital Medical Staff Society until I retired. In the meantime in 1960 we had another trip abroad to England. Irene went ahead by ship via America, the Panama Canal and so on, and was waiting for me in London when I arrived by air. (During our visit to London in 1960 I again contacted the then Lord Leconfield and we were graciously entertained, by him, to lunch at his house in London.) In that trip I also visited many hospitals in England and once again went to Paris and Austria before going back to London. We returned by air to Adelaide via America and Honolulu.

At the age of 60 in October, 1961, I retired from my hospital positions and have carried on my private practice since then, and am still practising to this date, Tuesday the 10th May, 1977.

Ian's younger brother, Burt, is a viticulturalist and married to Gida Mott. They have six children:- Fleur who married John Cook, David (a doctor) Dymphna, Hugh (an economist) Richard (an unmarried doctor) and the youngest, Christopher.

(v) Ian's youngest sister is Nancy (Annie Ellen) who married a Kenneth Burton of Springfield and their two children are Peter and Jane.

(f) The last of William Ayliffe's family was the "adventurer" Sydney (called Syd) who was born on Friday the 2nd December, 1882



Irene and Ian Hamilton.



Ian Hamilton at Milne Bay during
the Japanese offensive. 1942.

For J. & W. Hamilton
on the occasion of their
first 60th birthday
March
1929

from Violet Pearsonfield

Reprinted from "Country Life" of the following dates:—
Nov. 28th, Dec. 5th, Dec. 12th, Dec. 19th, 1925, and Feb. 13th, 1926.
First published in book form 1926.

Of this edition 160 copies have been set aside
for private distribution of which this is no. 106

at Seacliff and was christened at St. Judes, Brighton by the Reverend Frederick Whittington (who afterwards was the Archdeacon of Tasmania).

He went to school at Glenelg Church school, and later went as a boarder under Blanche Ayliffe (an aunt of his) at Mt. Bryan. After that he went to Sturt Street Public school and while there, he told his sister Flo, he read all of the Waverley novels at the Public Library when it was singing afternoons as he was "no acquisition to music" and so played truant! (38)

After his required school years he went as a jackeroo to Maconoilles Station at the age of about 15 - later to Broken Hill. While on holidays from Broken Hill he decided to go to the South African War and, as being too young, persuaded a man named Duncan - aged 25 - to stow away with him. After getting out into the gulf they presented themselves to the captain and explained their position. He allowed them to go on as firemen.

When they got to Durban they were given the opportunity of joining the English Regiment which Duncan did. But Syd wanted to be with the Australian forces. His opportunity arose when an Australian was killed while disembarking so he was given the man's mount and uniform (apparently minus an overcoat though and he nearly froze from the cold). His regiment was referred to as the Fighting Fourth. After 18 months he returned to Australia but after a very short time he joined up again and this time his two brothers - Burt and Leo - went too.

Leo was with the Army Medical Corps and after peace was declared stayed in Africa for 2 years. Burt contracted enteric fever very early in the piece and returned home while Syd remained on in Africa for 6 years. When he returned home from the war he had more than one line of medals - maybe two or three.

The final son of Dr. George's and the last brother of William's was Frederick Augustus (called Fred). Little is known about him except that he was born on the 9th October, 1844 shortly before the death of his father. (39)

(38) A letter from Mrs. I.H. Pollitt to Ian Hamilton 17/12/35.

(39) Cecelia claims that he was 12 hours old when his father died. Henry, brother of Dr. George, claims that he was a month old.

Thomas Hamilton (born in 1814) was the middle son of Dr. Thomas Senr. When he arrived in Australia he met and married a Miss Jane Bell⁽⁴⁰⁾ on the 23rd July, 1845 and they eventually settled at Hamley Bridge.⁽⁴¹⁾ Jane was born in 1826. She had arrived in South Australia with her parents in 1839 and was 19 years old when she married Thomas. She died at the age of 83 after having 10 children.⁽⁴²⁾ They were:-

1. John Hamilton who it seems moved to the west from the north of South Australia with his wife and family of three sons and three daughters in the early 1900's. Winsome is the only child of one of these three sons - Harold Hamilton. His two brothers were Thomas who moved to Queensland and passed away there in the 1960's and Roy who married and had two sons.

The rest of the family were:

2. Arthur of Hamley Bridge;
3. Alfred from Balaklava;
4. Walter Courtney;
5. Edmund of Torrensville;
6. Hubert of Goodwood Park;
7. Mary Jane (Mrs. John Martin) of Gladstone;
8. Florence (Mrs. George Martin) of Hamley Bridge;
9. Alice (Mrs. R. Pillar) and
10. Maud (J.T. Quinn) of Hamley Bridge.

The last of Thomas Senr.'s sons that arrived on the Pestonjee Bomanjee was Dr. Henry. He was born in 1819 and died on Friday the 25th April, 1890 at Angaston, aged 71. He was apprenticed as a medical student to his father at the age of 13 and after his arrival in South Australia he worked at clearing "Belle Vue". He married Esther Sanders, daughter of John Sanders of Exeter,

(40) Her father conducted a malster's business at the Sturt, near Marion for a number of years.

(41) Thomas farmed for several years at Ayliffe Hill near Darlington. He then moved to Stockport where for many years he contended against drought and other difficulties.

(42) George Ayliffe of Kangaroo Island claims that they had 12 children. An eleventh one could well have been Stuart who had a son - Geoffrey - killed in W.W.II. Stuart was a grandson if not a son.

England⁽⁴³⁾ on the 4th March, 1844. She died on the 12th March, 1880.⁽⁴⁴⁾

Financed by Col. George Wyndham, Henry travelled to England in 1850 to study at St. Bartholomew's and Guy's Hospital for his diploma which he obtained with credit after 3 years as against the usual 5 years.⁽⁴⁵⁾

While in England he stayed with his mother's brother - Jinks - who was a goldsmith. He came back on the Anne Milne ? in about 1853 but the ship unfortunately was wrecked off Portland. His predicament forced him to ride overland from Victoria, to swim his horses across the flooded Murray River in order to arrive safely and quickly in Adelaide so that he could return to his beloved family⁽⁴⁶⁾ and practise his medicine.

Finding a living impossible in Adelaide with so many calls on his purse⁽⁴⁷⁾ he bought a practice from Dr. Myles at Morphett Vale for approximately 1 year, then one at Angaston where he lived for the rest of his life. He was offered a fellowship at St. Bartholomew's but it was declined by him for financial reasons.

After his death the Observer eulogised "he was a kindly, genial gentleman, ever ready to alleviate suffering".⁽⁴⁸⁾ This was exemplified many times during his life.⁽⁴⁹⁾ He left 6 children.

(43) Her father was either an English farmer or a stone cutter. Esther was a sister of Dr. George's wife - Elizabeth.

(44) Esther Ayliffe was buried in the Angaston Cemetery on 13/3/1880 but no age is recorded. Her burial No. is 150. Dr. Henry was buried in the same cemetery on 27/4/1890. Both are buried side by side in Block A 79 Lots 4 (Mrs.) and 5 (Dr.).

(45) He qualified 22/7/52 as a Member of the Society of Apothecaries and later was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

(46) Document 5. a letter written by Dr. Henry while studying at St. Bartholomew's, England.

(47) His brother - George - had died and he financially helped the widow of the family and her children.

(48) The Observer, the 3rd May, 1890. p.27 Col.E.

(49) One such incident was when a man called Henry Sobey was found by Dr. Henry lying in the street. After treating him Henry wrote to the Governor of the time and said "all he begs is a blanket". The man was labouring under the rheumatic affection of the spine in the sacro-dorsal region which caused a partial paralysis of the lower extremities and all he had existed on before this time was entirely on charity. The government granted him 2 blankets along with some rations of food.

The eldest 1. Francis Esther or Hester (called Fanny) who was born on the 28th June, 1844. She was baptised on the 26th April, 1848 in the Church of St. John's Adelaide and either had gone to England before 1875 or had died.

2. A boy who died before 1851.

3. Henry Charles Hamilton (a solicitor) born either in 1847 or 1848 who married Leonora Mary Bryant in the 1880's. He died in 1915, she in 1924. Their 7 children are (a) Ernest Hamilton who married and had 2 children, George Bryant Ayliffe and Marie, died in 1947, (b) Harold who died in about 1906 (c) Lionel Charles (called Tod) who died in 1924 - 2 months after his mother (d) Evelyn Hamilton (the latter being a confirmation name) who was nicknamed Girlie and who never married (e) Robert Hamilton who had three children James, (died) Margaret and Jean (died) (f) George Bryant who was killed at the age of 19 in W.W.I and finally (g) Grace Lily (born in 1900) who married Vivian Rhodes Millhouse. Her children are (i) Robin Rhodes (an independent member of the South Australian Parliament) - his family are Ian, Jennifer, Elizabeth, Christopher and Penelope, and (ii) Grace Mary called Gay married Richard Frederick Gower Gardiner - her children are Sally, Holly, Marella and Alexander.

4. The next child of Dr. Henry's was Charlotte Elizabeth who was born on the 4th January, 1850. She was baptised on the 23rd April, 1854 at Trinity Church Adelaide as was

5. Clara Blanche (called Blanche) who was born on the 10th January, 1854. She married Edmund Cliffe (called Cliffe) Brown at the age of 22 on the 14th November, 1878. She taught at the Dutton School from 1891 to 1896 and died on the 11th December, 1896,⁽⁵⁰⁾ and the youngest of Dr. Henry's family;

6. Ellen Esther Cecelia (E.E.C.) called Nellie. She was born on the 7th September, 1857 and was baptised by the Reverend James Pollitt on the 29th August, 1861 in St. Luke's Church, Adelaide. After her sister died, she taught at the Dutton Government School from 1897 to 1899 and at the Daveyston School for 25 years until

(50) Mrs. Clara Blanche Brown aged 42 of Dutton was buried at Truro in Plot No. 1593 on 12th December, 1896. Edmund Cliffe Brown aged 67 was buried beside her in Plot No. 1594 on 4th April, 1901.

her retirement in 1927. She died in August, 1940 and is buried next to her niece Connie Roberts in the North Road Cemetery after living most of her life in the Barossa Valley.

This represents the Ayliffe family that settled in Australia: The descendants of Dr. Thomas Senr., Dr. George, Thomas, Dr. Henry and their ancestors' life stories.

A P P E N D I X E S.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME ILIVE.

Historians state that Shane O'Neil after his final overthrow by the English;

"having been treacherously betrayed, was cruelly stabbed to death by eight assailants, each one hewing and hacking him and that they threw his remains, after that their cowardly work of butchery was complete into a lime kiln, whence they were recovered, and with a waiting of nine days solemnly, and with masses chanting of staves by nuns and priests; taken to the Halls of Tara where high feasting did proceed and Quatrains (anthems of praise to the dead hero composed by the poets and harpists Royally retained to sing them) were sung, both before and after the internment, which was attended by loyal followers; warriors, statesmen and footmen to the number of many thousands, and buried on One Tree Hill; a spot which Shane had chosen as his last resting place, when that he did come from his last battle, and did lean outweariied upon his shield, to watch the fire which by his orders, had been kindled, devour his ancestral home of mystery, for none knoweth, when, or by whom Shane's castle was built. At that burial, a heavenly phenomenon did appear; all the heavens were suddenly darkened, and the earth did tremble, as tho' in the throes of an earthquake; thunder did roll across the skies, and a strange dread forms did appear flying through space. Then, as other charioteers did begin to ascend the hill, and the bearers did advance to bear the body of the illustrious dead to its last early resting place, the darkness cleared away, a bright light brilliantly illuminated earth and sky so great that its light was seen through all the country round, and lighted the cathedral at Armagh as tho a glorious sun were shining over and through it, and the town at midday, and a great, and wondrous opening cleft the heavens through which fell a ball of fire, that did burst as it neared the earth, and became scattered, like myriads of burning stars over all around; which nevertheless they did not burn, but only made beautiful those things that did light upon."

Now, notwithstanding this consecutive and highly dramatic narrative of Shane O'Neil's burial, he did not die as stated, but assuming the expressive alias of "Ilive", dwelt there in security many years, and he passed the name on to many of his descendants. Whether with the knowledge of Elizabeth, who was his cousin or not, history does not declare; but, as in the time of that Queen one Lady whose name was "Ilive", received on her husband died -

"a grant of augmentation of arms in right of his wife"

it is only reasonable to suppose that they were known as belonging to the greatest of earth's great ones. The last assumption of it by any of the then recognized great ones, was by Thomas Duke of Hamilton, and from whom we are descended. James, was his first Christian name. He married first Sophie, Grand Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, but his father had married the daughter of Sir George Ayliffe of Grittenham - hence Ilive - Ayliffe, later assumption. Sir George Ayliffe was by right Duke of Dorset, but for adhesion to their near relations the Stuarts who had been cast out in favour of the Hanoverians the title was held in abeyance, some of their estates sequestered in the crown. The Duke of Hamilton first appears in command of Royal troops in America - but so shameful were the cruelties permitted against the white colonists, and then he was instructed to utilize the Indians as cohorts, or mercenaries, against the whites. This Hamilton indignantly refused to do, and for his defiance of the English Government, he was outlawed, and a price was put upon his head. Assuming the name of "Ilive", he and his brother Alexander

put their futures into what were then termed Vitners houses one on Cornhill, and the other on St. Bride's Street near Fetter Lane, and one of these houses was put as a sign to the other "Thomas Ilive", and on the other "George Ilive" which was to signify so long as those signs appeared that they were neither assassinated, nor taken. There they remained long after the Duke and his brother had passed away. The one in St. Bride's Street became the printing and publishing house of the Coventry Iliffes, and is now removed to Cannon Street. Iliffe's Printing Establishment, which I presume had become too large for a private enterprise; has merged into a company. The Iliffes are seated at Coventry near Birmingham, in the Country of Warwick. Where the Vitner on Cornhill was located, now is occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. The Duke's descendants are scattered to all parts of the globe, and their seats of their Masters: but this is a digression. The Duke having taken part against the Crown, went to America to head the Tyrone rising in America, the last blow struck for American Independence, in 1776; and that was the last time his son Thomas Hamilton Ilive-Ayliffe remembers to have seen him

He was wont describe this scene of his parting with his Mother.

"He remembered having been awakened from sleep at night, and carried by someone into the room where his father and mother were together. He was greatly impressed by the size of his father, and the splendour of his appearance, and he would relate how he played with jewelled hilt of his father's sword which was so bright that it dazzled him. He would tell us likewise, how his mother's beauty and sadness impressed him, and that she wore a long white dress, and her long black hair fell in long ringlets over it."

His first, last and only distinct remembrance of his father. With him Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe - the last of that name have disappeared.

EXTRACTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRY OF HER MAJESTY'S COURT
OF PROBATE.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I THOMAS ILIFF of Deans Yard Westminster Clerk being of sound mind and memory do make my last Will and Testament as follows first a true believer of the Gospel of Christ and in firm hopes of a joyful resurrection I humbly recommend my soul to the keeping of the Great Parent of all things who gave it being And I direct all my just debts funeral and testamentary expenses to be paid and satisfied and I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved Wife Frances Iliff all my household goods furniture plate linen china wearing apparel books and other goods and chattels which shall be in and about my dwelling house in Deans Yard aforesaid or elsewhere at the time of my decease for her absolute use and benefit Also I give and bequeath unto my said Wife Frances Iliff all those my twenty shares in the Chelsea Water Works and also five hundred pounds part of my three per centum consolidated Bank annuities to and for her sole use and benefit and disposal Also I give devise and bequeath unto my said Wife Frances Iliff for and during her natural life all those two Closes of Land called the Town End Closes situated at Anstey in the County of Leicester and given and devised to me in fee by the Will of my late father deceased from and after the death of my sisters Ann Sarah and Susannah Iliff the said Ann being since dead but the said Sarah and Susannah are now living and from and after the death of my said Wife Frances Iliff I give and devise the said two Closes of Land at Anstey aforesaid unto my daughter Susannah Morgan Wife of John Morgan of Charlotte Street Bloomsbury in the County of Middlesex Esquire her heirs and assigns for ever Also I give and bequeath unto my sons Edward Henry Iliff Thomas Iliff and Charles Iliff the sum of one hundred pounds each of lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland current in England Also I give unto the said John Morgan and The Reverend David Evans of Upper Titchfield Street in the said County of Middlesex my Executors hereinafter named the sum of fifty pounds each of like lawful money and all the rest residue and remainder of my Estate and Effects whatsoever and wheresoever which I shall be interested in or intitled to I give devise and bequeath unto my said Wife Frances Iliff the said John Morgan and David Evans their executors administrators and assigns upon the trusts and to and for the uses intents and purposes following (that is to say) Upon trust that they my said Wife Frances Iliff John Morgan and David Evans their executors and administrators do and shall as soon as conveniently may be after my death sell and dispose of and collect in all the said to which (shall not then be invested in Government Securities and invest the money arising their names in Government or such other Securities as they shall think proper and upon further trust that they my said trustees or the survivor of them her or his Executors administrators and assigns do and shall pay or permit my said Wife Frances Iliff to receive all the dividends and interest of the said residue of my Estate invested or to be invested as aforesaid for and during her natural life for her own absolute use and benefit and from and after the decease of my said Wife Upon further trust that they the said John Morgan and David Evans or the survivor of them his executors and administrators do and shall assign transfer and divide the said residue of my Estate on such securities in which the same shall be invested as aforesaid unto and equally between my daughter Frances and my son Charles Iliff share and share alike but in case both my said daughter Frances and Charles Iliff or either of them shall happen to die in the lifetime of my said wife Frances Iliff then and in such cases upon further trust that they my said Trustees or the survivor of that his executors or administrators do and transfer and divide the share or shares of both my said daughter Frances Iliff and Charles Iliff

any of them so dying in the lifetime of _____ Wife
as aforesaid of and in the said residue of my Estate or such securities in
which the same shall be invested as aforesaid unto and equally between my
sons Edward Henry Iliff and Thomas Iliff their executors administrators or
assigns and I do nominate and appoint my said Wife Frances Iliff the said
John Morgan and David Evans Executors of this my Will and hereby revoking
all former and other Wills by me made I do declare this only to be my last
Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have to the first two sheets of
this my Will set my hand and to the third sheet thereof set my hand and seal
this third day of May in the Year of Our Lord Christ one thousand eight
hundred and three _____ Thos. Iliff _____ Signed sealed and published
and declared by the said Thomas Iliff as and for his last Will and Testament
in the presence of us who at his request and in his presence and in the
presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses _____
Geo Pearson Middle Temple London John Pearson of the same place Edwd Pearson
of the same place _____

- COPY -

PROVED At London the 30th Sept. 1803 before the Worshipful Samuel Pearce
Parson Doctor of Laws and Surrogate by the Oaths of Frances Iliff Widow the
Relict of the deceased and John Morgan Esquire two of the Executors named
in the said Will to whom Admon was granted having been first sworn duly to
administer Power reserved of making the like-Grant to The Reverend David
Evans Clerk the other Executor named in the said Will when he shall apply
for the same.

PROVED at London the 4th October 1803 before the Worshipful Samuel Pearce
Parson Doctor of Laws and Surrogate by the Oath of the Reverend David Evans
Clerk the other Executor named in the said Will to whom Admon was granted
having been first sworn duly to administer.

On the 10th August 1822 Admon with the Will annexed of the Goods Chattels
and Credits of the Reverend Thomas Iliff formerly of Devereaux Court in the
Strand but late of Deans Yard Westminster in the County of Middlesex Clerk
deceased left unadministered by Frances Iliff Widow the Relict John Morgan
Esquire and the Reverend David Evans Clerk respectively deceased whilst
living the Executors and residuary legatees In trust named in the said Will
was granted to Edward Henry Iliff the son and one of the Residuary legatees
substituted in the said Will having been first sworn duly to administer The
said Reverend David Evans survived his co-executors and died Intestate
Charles Iliff the son and one of the residuary legatees named in the said
Will died in the lifetime of the said Frances Iliff who was also residuary
legatee for life named in the said Will.

OFFICE

COURT OF PROBATE

--o0o--

MEMOIRS OF DESCENDANTS OF THE AYLIFFES OF GRITTENHAM IN AUSTRALIA.

July, 1838 Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe, accompanied by his wife and two sons, the eldest and the youngest, the second son having gone to sea on loss of his commission in the Navy, by remaining too late at a dance to join his ship, unknown to his parents; and a numerous following. The eldest son was married and his wife was also on board, and the first marked events on board after the emigres had crossed the line was the birth of two female children; one to George Hamilton Ayliffe, and one to one ----- Taylor who was accompanying the family, as head shepherd to Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe Sen. - for the missing son's name was the same as his father's, Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe, au passant, be it stated that the said commission was obtained by the influence of Meade, Earl of Chamilliam, a connection of the family. Even before the marriage Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe's sister with Capt. Meade, then Equery in Waiting to George the 4th:- further be it stated, that had the Captain's wife borne an heir a contingency prevented by the oversalivation of the Lady, and her death, subsequently from this maltreatment, such heir would have come into the Chamilliam Estates and honours, as Captain Meade was of the Sen. branch, and there were only two lives between him and the Estates and honours. The ship in which this illfated and defrauded family came to Australia, was an old East India-man named The Pestonjee Bomangee. I spell the name by sound, and will not undertake to declare that it is correct. A terrible storm arose shortly after they had "crossed the line", that is the Equator, during which the said infants were born: so terrible that the Captain's note in his log declares that it could not be stated accurately which child was born on the 3rd and which on the 4th August. Naturally, they were within a very few hours or maybe an hour of each other. The Cape route, the only one known then, is an awful one, and at that time when they had on all occasions to go round the Horn, it must have been horrible indeed; and what the unfortunate Ayliffes, the father and the eldest son being men who had trod the ways of Courts from infancy, it would idle to conjecture. The ancient name of the Cape was "Cape of Storms", until its second discovery. This was the expedition under Juan Fernandez, whose ships were driven wide apart by the force of hurricane. The one under his (Juan's) command was in a last stage of resistance, all on board perishing of thirst, they sighted the desired promontory and henceforward named it "Cape of Good Hope". A wild and wildering waste of waters, with hideous breakers boiling and hissing over its rocks are those to be encountered thereabouts even today; but all is safer now than when the foredoomed and expatriated Ayliffes breasted their foam crested waves.

Accompanying the family, was one Col. Gawler, chosen to succeed Col. Light, as Governor of the Colony of South Australia which was being settled under the Colonization Committee, and the money provided came largely from the Ayliffe Exchequer; although paid nominally by Col. George Wyndham-Ilive, nephew of Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe. The reason of this personation was that the father of Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe Sen., Duke of Hamilton, had been made attaiinder for taking part in the American War. The war for American independence against the Crown and all his lands were sequestered in the Crown - sequestered, not confiscated, which attaiinder would have long before the date of their extradition have been removed from Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe; but previous to O'Connell's Relief bill, Emancipation of Catholics, who under the penal laws were adjudged criminals. Altho' never so virtuous, the said Thomas had married a Catholic, thus all his hereditary estates and honours were lost pro tem, in 1869. When Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe had long been dead, and his son longer, for George Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe pre-deceased his father

by many years, helped as some say to his doom by mal-treatment of a medical man, paid as in the case of his Aunt Meade to do such dreadful work. Then, nay before then, the grandson, Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe son of George Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe, might have succeeded to all that his grandfather or much of it, and father had lost, but that on attaining his majority he failed to return to claim his own. Later on his mother, a widow who was cited to produce her son by the Court of Chancery failed to do so, because he had made an early and imprudent marriage and so he died without being made aware that his claims had been recognized in a desirable manner. Those who could not obtain his wealth honorably, had so fraudulently; and their immediate descendents enjoy all that he should have had, the wealth, all, but naturally only as a "grant from the Crown". The honors in part and up to the present day.

In addition to Governor Gawler, the Ayliffes had on board a Chaplain, known as a Colonial Chaplain, a Doctor, under agents, farm and other land and stock agents. All carried salaried and otherwise provided; even to Manning Houses at the family's expense. The family of Sanders, seven or eight in number, relations of the eldest son's wife, as "servants" according to pre-arrangement; as a large number of men and women; labourers (farm and garden) skilled gardeners and agriculturalists, charcoal burners and others to the number of six hundred souls - not to mention the Captain and crew. Two shiploads preceded the Pestonjee Bomanjee's cargo, passengers and people; and in one of those gone before was Frederick Mitchel, the financed and salaried agents, sent out to take up the stipulated forty or sixty thousand acres of land - and upon that part taken in or near to the town, to erect the Manning Houses (wooden structures which could be carried like a folded fan) for the reception of the family who were to follow, for himself, he built a brick cottage on that part of the estate named - and which up to the present time has been called - "Mitchel's Gully" - among the stock sent out were 12,000 store sheep, a number of horses for working, riding and with stallions - brood mares; which were afterwards the sires of the famous Marybynong, racing stud owned by the Fishers and John Baker of Morialta; all of whom became rich on the winnings of racers bred from the Ayliffe stud.

A number of grooms were shipped in charge of the horses of whom Henry Ayers - afterwards Sir Henry, was head groom. The Ayliffe's stud farm was (but I am speaking from memory of "heresay" of my grandfather Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe at Onkaparinga. One Coote, whose son is now or was some few years ago a doctor in practice at Hullborough, a few miles from Petworth - was chief manager of the Ayliffe stud farm. They imported some specially fine carriage horses among others and - if it be a matter of interest to their immediate descendents to learn it - the Ayliffes were the first owners of a barouche and brougham in South Australia. Their old fashioned travelling carriage came with them likewise. Their carriages were utilized on high days and holidays for State functions by the Governor of the Colony. There was not an implement known up to that period in agricultural or household use that was not brought out by the Ayliffes, nor of household furniture, nor clothing, nor supplies of every seed whether of fruit or flower, vegetable or cereal that they did bring out. Stores of wine - the finest made - in hogsheads and bins from the choicest vintages - spirits and beers also in casks and bottles. Birds of various kinds, dogs (sporting and fancy) of choiciest breeds; even choice species of rabbits, hares and fowl - nothing necessary to comfort and even luxury that was not provided. But from the hour of leaving England misfortune to themselves and dishonesty in their employees dogged their way. On the day they landed, intending to return to the ship at night, but before night came a storm arose, a heavy equinoxial gale set in and the old ship broke from her moorings, most of the cargo and baggage was swept into the sea, and

among that Mrs. Thomas Hamilton-Ilive-Ayliffe's jewel box was swept away. It was subsequently recovered but jewels to the value of many thousand pounds were missing, the compartments having been broken open by the violence of the sea. There were some rare gems among the lost bijouterie, and as they were hereditaments of many centuries standing they were higher value to their owners than that of their intrinsic worth.

--o0o--

NEWSPAPER CUTTING.

WILLS & BEQUESTS.

The Will of the Right Hon. George Wyndham, Baron Leconfield, dated Aug. 21, 1867, with three codicils, has been sworn under 250,000 pounds. The executors appointed are his two sons, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Leconfield, and the Hon. Percy Scawen Wyndham. The testator observes that "in as much as his eldest son is provided for under the will of the late George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont," he makes several gifts in favour of his second son, Percy, including the manors and lands in Sussex purchased of the Duke of Marlborough, subject to certain provisions; and, after making a trifling bequest to one of his daughters, he leaves to his son, Percy, the residue of his real & personal estate in England and Ireland. He bequeaths to his son Henry, now Lord Leconfield, all his plates, racing-cups, horses, hounds, and farming stock, and the furniture in his residences at Petworth, Brighton and Elsewhere. In the first codicil long references are made to family settlements; and, by a further codicil he provides for a continuance of some small annuities he had granted to different persons, which are to be paid to them as if he were still living."

--o0o--

THE WYNDHAM

Henry de Percy (1341-1406) created

2nd to 8th

9th Earl of Northumberland

Algernon Percy, 10th Earl of
(b. 1602 d. 1668)

Joscelyn Percy, 11th Earl of
(b. 1644 d. 1670 at Turin)

(3rd husband) Charles Seymour (6th Duke of Somerset) K.G., married
(b. 1662 d. 1748 - built Petworth House)
(known as the 'Proud Duke')

Sir William Wyndham (3rd Baronet) married Lady Catharine
M.P. for Somerset (b. 1688 d. 1740) (d. 1731)

Charles Wyndham married Alicia Maria Carpenter
(1710-1763) (1729-1794)

created 2nd Earl of Egremont by
remainder from his uncle, 7th
Duke of Somerset

Percy Wyndham migrated to
Ireland & took the name of
O'Brien, later created Earl
of Thomond.

Rev. William Roberts

George Francis, Baron of Cockermouth married Jane in 1820
(d. 1845) (born at Eton College)
4th Earl of Egremont

George Wyndham O'Brien married ELIZABETH ILIVE in 1801
(b. 1751 d. 1837) (b. 1769 d. 1822)
3rd Earl of Egremont (1)

Col. George William Ilive (2) married Mary Fanny on the 25th March 1815
(b. 5/6/1787 d. 18/3/1869) (d. 23/5/1863)
created Baron Leconfield on the 14th April, 1859
(the 1st Lord Leconfield) - inherited Petworth
and other estates.

Gen. Sir Henry Wyndham Ilive K.C.B. married
(b. 12/5/1790 d. 3/8/1860)
inherited Cockermouth & Egremont estates in
Cumberland, died without issue. Estates
appear to have devolved on his elder
brother's line.

Maj. Gen. Sir Guy

Helen Hon. Henry Lord Leconfield married Lady Constance in 1867
(b. in Brighton 1830 d. 6/1/1901)
2nd Baron Leconfield

Hon Percy Scawen Wyndham married Madeline Caroline on
(d. 13/3/1911) (d. 18/3/1920)

George Charles married Violet (called Violette)
(b. 1868 d. 1895) (b. 1872 d. 1952)
3rd Lord Leconfield

William Reginald
(b. 13/3/1876 d. 6/11/1914)

George married Sibel Mary
(b. 29/8/1863 d. 8/6/1913) (d. 4/2/1929)

Guy Percy C.B. married Edwina Virginia
(b. 19/1/1865) (d. 4/10/1919)

Mary Constance

George Heremon Guy Richard Charles
(b. 25/10/1893 d. 24/3/1915) (b. 29/8/1896)

Percy married Diana Lister on 17/4/1913
(b. 5/12/1887) (d. 22/12/1919)

- (1) None of the 3rd Earl of Egremont's sons could inherit the Egremont title as they were considered illegitimate.
- (2) After a Royal Licence the three brothers were called Wyndhams not Ilives.

FAMILY TREE

1st Earl of Northumberland in 1377

Earls
(known as the 'Wizard Earl')
Northumberland married Elizabeth Howard

Northumberland married Elizabeth Wriothesley

Elizabeth Percy in 1682
(b. 1667 d. 1722)

boy (both died)

girl

Seymour in 1708

7th Duke of Somerset
Earl of Hertford

Lord Algernon
(b. 1684 d. 1750)

1st Earl of Egremont & Earl of Northumberland

Yorkshire Baronet

Lady Elizabeth married Hugh Smithson
(b. 1714 d. 1746)

2nd to 9th Dukes

10th to present Duke

Elizabeth in 1812
(d. 1872)

Col. Charles Wyndham IIive married Elizabeth Anne on 3/10/1835
(d. 18/2/1866)

Sir Charles Merrik Burell married Francis
(b. 4/7/1808) (b. 1789 d. 28/9/1848)

1st Earl of Munster married Mary on 18/10/1819
(d. 3/12/1842)

John King married Charlotte
(1795-1970)

Campbell

16/10/1860 Francis Blanche Caroline Constance

Hugh Archibald
(b. 4/10/1877 d. 1963)
4th Baron Leconfield

Edward

Everard Humphrey

Henry
(b. 1915 d. at Alamein 1942)

John Wyndham married Pamela Wyndham Quin
(b. 1920 d. 1972)
1st Baron Egremont in 1953
& 6th Baron Leconfield

Max Wyndham
(b. 1948)
2nd Baron Egremont &
7th Lord Leconfield

Carolyn
(b. 1951)

Harry
(b. 1957)

COPY LETTER.

To Mrs. Henry Ayliffe,
Wyndham Farm,
Adelaide,
South Australia. (To the care of Messrs. Downer & Graves, Hindley Street).

This is my direction - London, 20 Upper King St., Bloomsbury.

My dear Wife,

It is impossible for you to conceive the amount of interest with which I received and read your dutiful and affectionate letter of the 29th of last March. I need not tell you that I did so with an interest of the acutest description where it spoke of your troubles it drew the tears plentifully from my eyes & sympathy from my heart but how happy am I to have it in my power to say, cheer up! my own dear Wife! - be a woman! Ours is the victory!! Let not my enemies imagine that my own Good Patron Colonel Wyndham has forsaken me in the hour of need; for all their ill-conceived ideas are dashed to atoms on the very ground on which they built them!! - The fool, as some have been pleased to term me, has for once proved to be the "Wise Man". Think not your husband who strives for you, who struggles for you, who confronts the world for you and his dear children, dear to his bosom as the blood that warms it, is the fool that his enemies have endeavoured to make him out, no! far, very far from it. and I trust to heavens that the same hand that has held me up across the Wide Ocean, that has preserved my life for my wife & my dear, dear children in the hour of peril that has born me up through all the hazards of my undertaking in England will sustain me on my return! - My trust in Providence I am sure is not vain. - I foresaw the blow that was threatening us, & I have just met it with a manful brow & a calm fortitude and have gained the victory!! return your thanks to the Almighty for his indulgent kindness towards us. The pain of my mind which arose from your description of my poor dear Mamma's illness was soon relieved by Papa's letter to my sister. Tell Papa to give Mamma one tablespoonful of the Cod-liver Oil twice a day and she will recover strength & flesh. It is quite a new medicine and works wonders. I trust I shall yet see them once more; this they have / thank God / the comfort of knowing viz. that I have succeeded with Colonel Wyndham and furthermore I am far from being held low in his estimation. I am getting on very fast with my studies and there is very little doubt of me passing. My lecturers tell me that there is no fear, for they are sure I shall pass. I study night and day. I am at the hospital from $\frac{1}{4}$ past 9 in the morning till $\frac{1}{2}$ past four in the afternoon and then again from 7 till 8 in the evening. Now let me tell you what I have done. I have paid off Mr. Lucking and Messrs. Downer & Graves I have purchased several things which shortly should arrive care of Mr. A.L. Elder Grenfell Street Adelaide. There will be a besides another for you as well as a hat and for Mrs. Wise. A Workbox for my daughter Fanny and sundry other things, for I have not yet made up the parcel; I have also bought another for a Goldwatch for you; but which I reserve until my return as your wearing it might not seem prudent at present, but of this you may be certain that it is in my possession and that you will faithfully receive it from me on condition that you will never part with it till your death and that you will then leave it to my dear little Fanny if she is living or our next little Daughter. You will most likely find a few shillings in the parcel to reimburse you for what you will have to pay for it. You see I have not forgotten you nor shall I forget those who during my absence have behaved kindly to you and my Children. I have had a great deal

to pay, and a great deal to buy in Books and Clothes, as I am at the finest Hospital in London. Time, my dear Esther flies, and it will soon be again bearing me on its ample pinion to your support and protection. How do you think I shall be received by the people? Write & tell me. - I shall get Colonel Wyndham to request Captain Bagot to interest himself for me on my return. I shall return with a high rate of medical knowledge because I am studying hard & I am sure it will puzzle old Boyer (?) to beat me or Dr. Kent either. I shall no doubt be equal to any of them. All the world who have the least knowledge of my history give me the highest credit for the step I have taken; It was indeed the most judicious thought that ever entered my head - and you see the success with which it is likely to be crowned. All my debts are paid, and I am in a fair way of returning to Australia as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London and be in a position to support you & my children. Let nothing daunt your Spirits, remember that it will not be long ere you will again have me on the spot to maintain & protect you. Now you are in the position you will be called upon to support in life and bear in mind that you are the wife of a Surgeon and of course hold the rank in society of a Lady, for whatever may be the rank of a female before marriage. She is always a Lady after marriage if she is married to a gentleman and a surgeon bears that title at all times in the world. And so "my dear little" Fanny was nursing the baby when you were writing to me "and if she could run out and meet me how she would kiss me" - Press the dear little Girl to your breast for me and tell her she will yet have her Papa to kiss before very long, and he will kiss her. Tell her he will soon come back from England and bring her some pretty presents as also my poor dear "Bags." Keep him for me, and tell him he need not come to England for me as I shall soon return. I have also bought a Celestial globe of a very large size. I hope to pass in about 15 months from now. Tell dear Papa that his son is becoming a very good Anatomist and that Students of 2 & 3 years standing come to me to turn them up on the bones. There is no Student in Bartholomews' Hospital knows the head better than his son Henry, although some people take upon themselves insultingly to call him, yet have even in their own bodies proofs to the contrary. Never mind, Esther, you & I will go along together and I dare hazard the opinion that they put your husband in a pan and fry him for a fool, & they will waste their fat. Tell Mr. Wise I think his speech was a good one but made for an unworthy man. He must be careful how he defends himself against the "Mercury". I have no time to write to him. Now remember me to all and everybody. Kiss my father and mother for me. Kiss all my children ten thousand times over for me & tell them they will see their Papa again. Ask little Fanny from me if she loves poor Papa and tell me what she says also little Henry I will excuse mistakes in your letters as long as I see an improvement. You compose better, but you do not pay attention to the "spelling".

Now my dear Wife, goodbye to all of you, Papa & Mamma and even my enemies if I have any, and also your Sister out. I am promised a Ship. I am trying...

Words under the seal.

also a tea - handsome. My dear little
not yet bought & paid.
/ any. Henry.

I have sent you the Illustrated London News describing the Lord Mayor's Show. Take care of all the papers, I have sent you several already. I have got a microscope and a perfect skeleton. Cod-liver oil will be good for Henry if he is thin. How does the baby grow? Is Thomas fenceing in the section? You do not tell me what they are doing. Where are the cows and turkies?

STATEMENT OF FACTS

RE THOMAS HAMILTON
(CALLED ILIVE ---- AFTERWARDS AYLIFFE)

AND HIS FAMILY,
THE LATE EARL OF EGREMONT,

AND

THE WYNDHAM - ILIVE FAMILY.

LONDON:
Printed for private circulation.
1889.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

My grandfather, Thomas Hamilton Ilive, afterwards Ayliffe, a descendant of the Duke of Hamilton, was left with his sisters, from his third or fourth year - first with his mother - to strangers care. When only three years old, his father, whose crime was the publication of a seditious pamphlet, and speaking publicly against the Government, fled under attainder, and the only personal remembrance retained of him by his son was being awakened in the dead of night and taken out of bed to kiss and bid his father farewell - for ever, as the event proved.

He, recalling the fact with distinctness, remembered that his father wore a glittering dress (uniform or court dress), a plumed hat, and that a sword hung at his side with a jewelled hilt, with which he, childlike, toyed, while the father held him on his knee, caressing him and stroking his head, and the mother clinging around her husband weeping.

Of his mother - a very beautiful woman - he remembered more, having seen her later; but from the time of his father's departure, in their relations with her, there appears to have been mystery and restraint.

Their home was changed from a castle to a cottage buried in trees; his mother wore black clothes; was called by another name - Mrs. Ilive! He mentions having asked her why they called her so instead of "My Lady", and her replying that he must not speak of that, and looking terrified and weeping when she bade him be silent.

The next great event of his life seems to have been parting from his mother, at the remembrance of whom he would weep like a woman whenever he spoke of her up to the hour of his death, which took place quite suddenly in his eightieth year.

With his sisters, in the care of a priest and other servants, he was placed on board ship - he must have been eight years old then - and taken abroad to Germany, thence to France. The sisters were placed in a Convent for their education, and he was sent to school. Three or four years later the news of their mother's death arrived, also that of their trustee and guardian, O'Brien; and it was intimated to them that the Earl of Egremont, their sole guardian, and trustee (I am unaware whether sole trustee or not) would arrive shortly to convey them to their home in England, Petworth House.

In later years he learnt the why and wherefore of all this sorrow and mystery. On his (the Earl's) arrival my grandfather learnt that he was to go to college, and that college was to know him as "Thomas Hamilton-Ilive".

His sisters were to reside at Petworth, under the joint care of the Earl and his mother, the Dowager-Countess, of whom, however, my grandfather seemed to have no personal recollection, perhaps because the original programme was not carried out, owing to the fact that the Earl, being struck by the beauty of Elizabeth, the eldest of the family, married her secretly in the Convent in which she had resided. Elizabeth was ten years older than Thomas, her own and only brother - not half-brother, as is now sought to be established by members of the family. The Earl and Countess with the remainder of the family, came to England, the marriage inavowed publicly, as it has remained unto this very day. From the clergyman who had watched over their infancy Thomas Hamilton learnt that Ilive was a password or sign, and had come into existence thus:

Thomas Hamilton and his brother fleeing different ways, or one remaining and the other going, had put their butlers into opposite public houses - "Vintner's houses" as they were named then - one on Holborn Hill and the other Cheapside. Over one house appeared the sign "Thomas Ilive" over the other "George Ilive" and so long as these signs set up as names appeared, the unfortunate fugitives were neither assassinated nor captured. As a means of future identification, to the family's name was added Ilive, subsequently changed to Iliffe, and then by right of purchase in my grandfather's case, to Ayliffe. All the family documents proving the children's identity had been confided by their lady mother to the care of their relation, trustee, and guardian, O'Brien, from whom they were passed for some years, by purchase of a tenant right, into the hands of the Earl of Thomond; but Thomond held only a tenant right or interest in them, and the trust fell ultimately from the O'Brien section into the hands of George Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, who added O'Brien to his name. These particulars are carefully excluded from English records, but Irish archives furnish such evidence. (Egremont, by a House of Commons Bill or some other form of law, established his right and his heir to the Irish estates which, it was shown, were derived from the Earl of Thomond Damar - Thomas Damar; but I have seen the original deeds in Ireland, and the Earl of Thomond never possessed more than a tenant right, a bought and sold right, in whose trust they were a generation previously confided by Lord Archibald Hamilton (O'Neil the family name). The lands came by marriage settlement on Lady Hamilton, daughter of the Earl of Orkney.) And thus it will be seen how the whole of this unfortunate family and all they possessed fell into the hands of the Earl of Egremont, of whom my grandfather was wont to remark, "Gold was his God". No nearer heir appearing, the identity of the true one (my grandfather) being concealed, Lord Egremont's right was confirmed. In 1853 an old retainer of the family came to Adelaide to deliver to the family important documents. My grandfather and father were dead, my brother absent. For him the man went in search to the goldfields of Australia, but they never met, and we heard no more of him. Of the character of the illustrious descendant of Percys and Seymours) Briton's boasted sons were folios of historic data and description furnished, no better idea could be conveyed than is furnished by the graceful tribute of a granddaughter of the noble Earl when speaking of him to the writer of these lines she said referring to her ancestor and the then Prince Regent, "They hunted in couples."

Besides hereditary estates, this unfortunate family came into vast funded property as heirs-at-law to or under the will of a great-uncle or grandfather, Sir Benjamin Ayloffe, a wealthy banker, who died in 16--. Ayloffe was a family name; the purchased name Ayliffe is a corruption of the original, I presume. (I am not well up in the Sir Benjamin Ayliffe particulars many of which (having a clue) I came upon at the Record Office). As per arrangement, on coming to England Thomas Hamilton was sent to College, where his sisters, all but Elizabeth, lived, whose position with her Lord being misunderstood, was deemed equivocal. But one of them became the wife of Colonel Mead, Equerry in waiting to the then Prince Regent, another married Hon. Anderson, a member of the Scottish Parliament, and the youngest, Frances known familiarly as Fanny Ayliffe, married a McCleod. She and her husband were very rich, but they lost of their wealth in the Indian bubble, described, or the bursting of it, by Thackeray in the Newcomes.

During his sojourn at College, Thomas Hamilton contracted a secret marriage with a woman beneath him, and who was, worse still - at that period the penal laws against Catholics being in force - a Roman Catholic. For this offence, he not being of age, although twenty-one at the time, but by his Father's will not coming of age until he was twenty-eight years of age, was declared disinherited, and was compelled to quit Cambridge, penniless and in disgrace. By this time,

Elizabeth, Countess of Egremont, had become the mother of several children - all of whom up to the present time have been and still are declared and believed to be illegitimate; perhaps, on account of the second marriage in the Protestant Church, are so in a legal sense. A quarrel respecting the introduction into the family circle of an ex-mistress of the Earl, who had relieved the Regent of her and destroyed her claim upon the Prince, for a consideration of course. The result of this connection was a daughter, afterwards Countess of Munster; her mother was the once famous beauty, Mrs. Crowe. This person and her daughter the Earl sought to introduce on terms of equality into the house of his wife and children. On the Countess raising indignant objection, the brutal Earl replied, "In the eyes of the law, you are no better than she."

On the instant of the Countess, who had insisted, on her brother being allowed an income, wrote to him informing him of what had taken place. His indignation knew no bounds. "Leave him, and at once" was the hot advice. The unfortunate lady did so. Thomas Hamilton Ilive or Ayliffe as he was now called, bearing the latter name by right of purchase, now threatened the Earl with legal proceedings, for the recovery of his own and his sister's lost rights - trust moneys, embezzled estates, held illegal possession of. The uses to which the trust moneys had been applied were then and more largely subsequently, purchasing in the Egremont estates (the entail being cut off). At a cost of 500 pounds my grandfather had his pedigree compiled. Then the Earl - another act of villainy - humbly craved his Lady's pardon and entreated her to marry him, after the Protestant form, which she did, unfortunately. Two children were born after this marriage, neither of whom survived, and so brutal was the treatment she received that she once more equitted Petworth, and lived with her brother at Hurlingham until she died. With regard to monetary matters Lord Egremont executed a bond, pledging himself to pay Thomas Hamilton 30,000 pounds a year, to portion his daughters handsomely in marriage, and by annuities to other members of the family to wipe out gradually the immense sums due to the family, and at his death to, by will, cause the Irish estates to revert to him, their true owner. The position taken up by the Earl as a justification of his conduct was that my grandfather had forfeited his rights by marrying contrary to his will, and that by his (the Earl's) marriage with his sister, he obtained a legal right to the wealth of her and her brother, which in due course fell to the lady.

(Autopsy was at that period unpractised in surgery, and dark suspicion rests upon the Earl for the cause of her death, which occurred suddenly at the moment that she was to have been openly acknowledged as Countess of Egremont. The lady died with no one present but my father, to whom she had some moments previously presented a watch and seals, which my brother now wears.)

In course of time, as the children of both families approached maturity, Lord Egremont arranged a programme for their disposal in marriage:-

Henry Wyndham Ilive, called commonly Henry Wyndham, to marry the eldest daughter of Thomas Hamilton Ilive; Cecelia, second daughter of Thomas Hamilton Ilive to marry Francis, afterwards Viscount Gordon; George Hamilton Ilive (my father) to marry the youngest daughter of the Earl of Stanhope. Instead of carrying out these plans Frances Ilive married Frances De Courtney, Count de Frischecort; Cecelia the second daughter eloped with her drawing master, John Martin; George married secretly Elizabeth Sanders (my mother). The pedigree at the Earl's instigation was stolen by Mrs. Jordan, the King's mistress. Lady Egremont died, as I have stated suddenly, without having made a will, at a moment when preparations were on foot for her presentation at Court as Countess of Egremont. At the Earl's death, Thomas Hamilton Ilive's name was left out of the Earl's will, but he left a letter directing that provision should be made for the family. The "Deed of Indemnification" was in existence, and negotiations

were at once opened between the solicitors of Thomas Hamilton Ilive and Colonel George Wyndham Ilive, afterwards first Lord Leconfield, the result of which was a proposal that land should be taken up in one of the colonies on which the family should settle.

40,000 pounds were to be advanced for the purpose of taking up the land, stocking and farming it, and building of houses. Frederick Mitchell was sent as agent, commissioned to take up land, 12,000 acres, in the colony (South Australia), and to otherwise prepare for the coming of the family. He took up land to the extent authorized, but being no judge of country, his selections proved to be of the most unsuitable character that could have been selected. 160 acres were taken up at Springbank, 8 or 9 miles from Adelaide. This is still in possession of Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of George Hamilton Ilive, or Ayliffe. Some six or seven hundred acres near Clare and on the Hutt River are in the possession of the Hon. Percy Scawen Wyndham Ilive, known as Wyndham. On Yorke's Peninsula there is another wide tract never yet reclaimed from the Government. I am inclined to believe that it is held illegally by those who have no claim to it. Six or seven years after their settlement in South Australia the colony absolutely failed. The Ayliffes were particularly unfortunate. The majority of the new settlers were in favour of abandoning the colony. George Hamilton Ayliffe determined on going home, but a climax in his misfortunes was reached by a friend, for whom he had backed a bill, absconding, and leaving the debt to him. Few's stores were destroyed by fire, and the result of the shock, he being told of it suddenly, was that he broke a blood vessel, from the effect of which he died, after a few weeks illness, leaving a widow and six young children to the mercy of the world, and the relations who were in possession of all that remained to him of his own and his father's property.

A year passed before any notice was taken of the widow or her children, but the grandfather insisted on a provision being made by his nephew, Colonel George Wyndham Ilive, commonly called George Wyndham, who then fixed on the widow a small annuity. Captain Bagot came out as agent for the Colonel, and in the name of his employer took possession of everything possible to seize upon. Some of the land fell into his hands, I believe at Barossa, on which copper was ultimately discovered. The proceeds of the mine rendered Bagot wealthy, but it is, I believe, now worked out. "The Barossa" was the name of the mine. Captain Bagot intimated to my mother, officially, that Colonel George Wyndham Ilive was prepared to receive her children - the youngest son, a baby, only twelve hours old when his father died, to remain with her - the other three sons to be brought home and educated for the Army, the Navy, and the Church.

Lonely, far distant, and timid of result, these terms were declined by the widow; that is to say, she did not send her children home, and thus condemned them and herself to a life of penury. Other proposals were pending when the grandfather died suddenly; and but for her husband's will, she would have had no hold upon those who were pillaging her family.

After a short period, as soon as he felt safe in doing so, safe from legal proceedings twelve years after the granting, or paying rather, of her income to her, Mrs. Ayliffe's annuity was stopped. Trifling gifts, an occasional fifty or twenty pounds or so, was all she has since received.

In the years 1851 to 1853 Henry Hamilton Ayliffe, second son of Thomas Ayliffe was put through the medical profession by the first Lord Leconfield. The last transaction between Wyndham Ilives and Hamilton Ilives, or Ayliffes, was in land in 1882, 1883 or 1884. The family quitted England in 1837 or 1838. George Hamilton Ilive died in 1844.

In closing this brief record of the extinction of my father, grandfather and of us their children, descendants of an illustrious but unfortunate line, I wish to place this solemn fact on record, i.e., that I came twelve months since to this country, a widow, alone, and in an almost dying state, from the effect of the American blizzard, by which I was struck while passing over the Northern Pacific Railway, and which nearly resulted in my death; that for the time being I was in absolute want of the necessities of life, and on friends, unknown to me, communicating that fact to the various members of the family, I was left to my fate, and that from then up to the present moment, although I have been in the deepest trouble and sickness, I have been left to strive and suffer alone. I am the widow of a Freemason. These kinsmen are Freemasons as well as relations!!! (Hysteria. G.H.H.)

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Ayliffe, George; A letter to Dougal Brown.

Ayliffe, Winsome; A letter to Dr. Ian Hamilton. 8th June, 1967.

Bode, J.A.; Original Poems. Strathalbyn, Elliott & Co. 1885.

Burke's Geneological, Heraldic History of the Peerage Baronetage and Knightage Privy Council and Order of Precedence. London: Burke's Peerage Ltd. 1949.

Copy of letters in the Archives Department, Adelaide. No. C.5.0. 435 and 1258. 1844.

Lord Egremont; Wyndham & Children First. London: Macmillan. 1969.

Hamilton, Henry Charles; Memoirs of Descendants of the Ayliffes of Grittenham in Australia.

Hamilton, Dr. Henry; A letter to Mrs. Henry Hamilton. 1850.

Hamilton, Henry; Origin of the Name Ilive.

Hill, Cecelia Wyndham; Statement of Facts Re Thomas Hamilton (called Ilive afterwards Ayliffe) and his family, the late Earl of Egremont, and the Wyndham-Ilive family. London: printed for private circulation. 1889.

Hussey, Christopher; Petworth House, Sussex: The Seat of Lord Leconfield. London: Country Life, Ltd. 1926.

Dr. Iliffe's; Will and Testament; Extracted from the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate.

Milne Jnr., George; A letter to Dr. Ian Hamilton. Monday, 1st Feb., 1954.

"Obituary Late W. L. Ayliffe" The Victor Harbour Times. 3/2/67.

The Observer. 3rd May, 1890.

Pollitt, I.H.; A Letter to Dr. Ian Hamilton. 4/12/35 and 17/12/35.

Thackeray, William Makepeace; The Newcomes: Memoirs of a most respectable family. ed. Arthur Pendennis Esq. Vol I and Vol II. London: Bradbury and Evans, 11, Bouverie St. 1885.

Wyndham, Hon. George; Wills & Bequests.

Wyndham, Hon. H.A.; A Family History 1688-1837: The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire. London: 1950.