

Dr Lovegrove

Dr Buck of Settle is well known through his friendship with the composer **Edward Elgar** and his contribution to musical performances. Towards the end of his career as a surgeon, in 1905, Dr Buck went into partnership with **Dr Lovegrove** [ph1] from Sevenoaks, Kent, and he is photographed on his horse outside their surgery on the Market Place. Dr Buck was planning for succession upon his retirement, and that's exactly how it worked out. Dr Lovegrove took over the practice in 1916.



So, who was Dr Lovegrove?

Dr Buck was the grandson of a wealthy farmer in Long Preston whereas Dr Lovegrove was the grandson of a Berkshire innkeeper. **Richard Lovegrove**, from Bray, Maidenhead married **Elizabeth Caffell** in 1821 and they had at least nine children. Richard was initially apprenticed to a plumber, following in his father's footsteps, but decided he preferred the lifestyle of landlord at the Red Lion at Maidenhead. By doing so, this may have excluded him from his father's will!

In 1833 Richard (and Elizabeth) left the Red Lion to take over the '*Original Commercial House*', the 15th century Bear Inn at Maidenhead. A year later the Red Lion was taken over by the capable hands of **George Portridge**, formerly the waiter at the Bear Inn [1]. Richard intended to open a regular Coach Office '*so as to ensure places to any part of England, and effect a speedy and safe delivery of parcels*' and also '*fitting up with every comfort, so as to render it complete for a Commercial Inn*', meaning it provided everything that travellers may need, especially after a long journey by horse and cart. During the first half the 19th century, before the building of the new barracks at Windsor, when soldiers were stationed at Maidenhead, officers usually took rooms at The Bear. The non-commissioned officers were distributed among the other inns so the Bear must have been held in higher repute.



Richard's career path was not straight forward. In October 1842 Richard instructed an estate agent to sell '*the whole of the household furniture of the Bear Inn, it about to be closed as a public inn*' [2]. However, at the beginning of 1843 the Bear Inn, including a farm of 174 acres, '*now let to Mr Richard Lovegrove at the annual rent of £310*' was put up for sale. In August that year the Borough Magistrates met to grant annual licenses to public houses. '*It was supposed that in consequence of the depression of trade, some of them would not be applied for.*' The after effects of the Napoleonic Wars on the economy lasted for decades. However, '*Mr Richard Lovegrove, who occupied the Bear*

Inn (previous to it being pulled down), applied for a licence to open an inn at some premises near the chapel bridge, now in his occupation' [3]. With the testimony of several 'highly respectable witnesses, that an Inn of the kind was much in request in the town, as the Bear and the Sun Inns were both closed' this was approved. These days there is still a Bear Hotel in Maidenhead [ph2] — it is now a Wetherspoons hostelry.



Richard found himself in court on several occasions for failure to pay rates. As a hotel keeper and farmer, he was obliged to pay three sets of rates; the general district rate, a highway rate and a borough rate. Sometimes he managed to talk his way out of payment! In a classic case of Victorian justice, in 1850 Richard took three men to court for stealing from the Bear Inn. They included Thomas Arter, aged 17 who was indicted for stealing a copper kettle. The prisoners were undefended. *'The Chairman remarked that Arter's previous punishment had no effect on him and sentenced him to seven years' transportation'* [4]. In 1854 *'much mischief was done to the property of Mr Richard Lovegrove. Some fellows entered the yard where Mr Lovegrove's gigs and flys are kept, and cut to pieces two of his best flys'* [5], stealing the horsehair inside the seats. Without thinking it through very well, the perpetrators tried to sell the horse hair to a shop in Windsor and were caught and sent for trial.

James Clements, 31, and Thomas Arter, 17, were indicted for having stolen a copper kettle, on the 18th of July, at Maidenhead, the property of Mr. Lovegrove. Mr. Carrington conducted the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended. The Chairman remarked that Arter's previous punishment had no effect on him, and sentenced him to seven years' transportation;

COMMITMENTS, &c.—On the night of the 4th instant, much mischief was done to the property of Mr. Richard Lovegrove, of the Bear Inn. Some fellows entered the yard at the station, where Mr. Lovegrove's gigs and flys are kept, and cut to pieces two of his best flys. They also destroyed some cushions, from which they stole the horse hair. Fortunately, on offering the

Unexpectedly, in 1859 it transpired that Richard paid £40 a year for the lease of *'the famed Money Island'* with its pavilion, hotel, fishery and islands'. Presumably, Richard needed to tighten his belt and so sold the lease of *'the well known, popular and romantic establishment in the River Thames'* (near Bray)[6] *'On Monkey Island,*

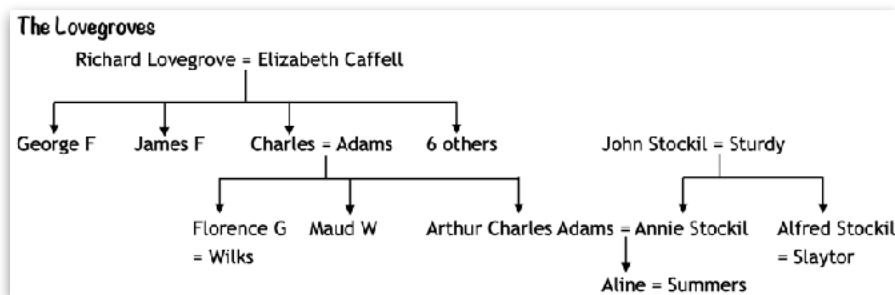
The famed "Monkey Island,"
In the RIVER THAMES, near WINDSOR and ETON, with its Pavilion and Hotel, its valuable Fishery, Islands and Eyots, Meadow Land, &c.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by Mr. Richard Lovegrove to SELL by AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Cornhill, on MONDAY, August 22nd, 1859, at Twelve for One o'clock, in One Lot, the valuable LEASE of the above well-known, popular, and romantic ESTABLISHMENT, which includes "MONKEY ISLAND," and other

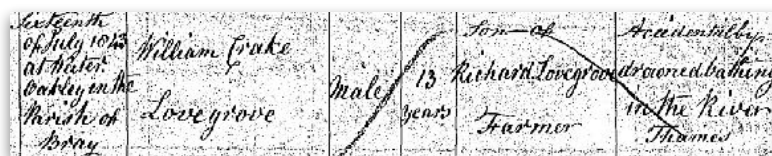
approached by a handsome flight of steps, is the Pavilion, erected by the third Duke of Marlborough (in the 18th century), with its eminently curious paintings in the saloon depicting monkeys in grotesque characters ... Monkey Island is the favourite resort of anglers of the highest class and offers tempting accommodation to boating and picnic parties.' Over the years Monkey Island Estate [ph3] hosted royalty, including Edward VII and was where Sir Edward Elgar composed the First Symphony of his Violin Concerto. To this day, the Monkey Island Estate offers exclusive and luxurious private residences and even has a floating spa. Richard obviously had high aspirations to take on Monkey Island!



When he was in his sixties, perhaps after his wife Catherine died in 1864, aged 65, Richard retired from the inn but still farmed over 200 acres with two spinster daughters and servants. Richard died in 1879, aged 80!



What happened to Richard and Elizabeth's children? Sadly, three died, unmarried, at a relatively early age, eldest **Henry Caffell Lovegrove** at 27, second child **Catherine Elizabeth Ann Holmes Lovegrove** (yes, she had all those names) at 36. Descendants say that their fourth child, **William Crake Lovegrove**, aged 13, on the River Thames.



William's death certificate confirms that he accidentally drowned at Water Oakley, by Oakley Court, not far from Monkey Island. How sad. There do not appear to be any newspaper reports of the coroner's inquest. Richard and Elizabeth's surviving two daughters, **Sarah Elizabeth** and **Charlotte Matilda Lovegrove** remained spinsters and helped their father at the farm towards the end of his life and then lived together, still in Berkshire for the rest of their lives.

Three of Richard and Elizabeth's surviving children found their way to the other side of the world. The eldest surviving son, **George Fredrick Lovegrove**, was the first to emigrate in 1851, when he was 20, ready to make his mark on the world, which he certainly did. He sailed on the ship *Phoebe Dunbar* [ph4], built in Sunderland, which was on its maiden voyage. The sailing of 89 days brought many of New Zealand's very early colonists to land at Wellington. Two years later the *Phoebe Dunbar* was employed as an Irish Catholic convict ship, travelling to Australia. George Frederick was employed to work for **Sir Charles Clifford**, who became the first speaker of the New Zealand House of



Representatives, to build Stoneyhurst Sheep Station and stud farm of over 7,400 acres [ph5]. It was named after Stoneyhurst College, near Clitheroe, that Clifford attended. George Frederick became the manager of Stoneyhurst and several other pastoral stations until he could afford to buy his own in Makihiki and Gapes Valley. In 1857, 26 year old George Frederick married 16 year old **Sarah Ann Orchard** from Polesworth, Warwickshire who had travelled to New Zealand with her family to run another farm. George Frederick and Sarah Ann had eight children. George Frederick played cricket and owned quite a few thoroughbred horses for racing. He was the secretary of the Hunt Club *'and started the first Grand National Steeplechase in New Zealand'*. He was a Magistrate, and was the chair of a school board. George Frederick [A] was a wealthy man and often went on business trips around the world, but found that his farm tended to be mismanaged while he was away. So, in 1880 he asked his brother-in-law **James Gillett**, a Berkshire farmer and his sister **Catherine (Lovegrove) Gillett** to come over to run his farm with their family, which they did. George Frederick died in 1894, aged 63.



THE LATE MR. G. F. LOVEGROVE.

Meanwhile Richard and Elizabeth's youngest son, **James Francis Lovegrove**, studied medicine at Guy's Hospital. When he was 26 James married **Eliza Clara Griffon** who was French born but had worked as a governess in London. They had seven children, the youngest of whom, **Horace Charles Lovegrove**, was born in 1878 in New Zealand. This is because, in 1877 James became the visiting surgeon at Timaru Hospital. In 1890 a young man stole £2 from James and in doing so, the report of the crime tells us that James had moved to Sydney by then, living at the Hotel Metropole in Sydney [7]. The family settled at Gunning, south-west of Sydney and James Francis became the Government medical officer and a magistrate. In 1894 Eliza Clara died, aged 55, and, in 1898, James married **Florence Ellen Aldridge** who had travelled to Sydney with her widowed father, a farmer. James Francis retired two years before his death which was in 1914 when he was 78.

Sydney.—Description of a man, who, about 5.30 p.m., the 23rd instant, obtained the sum of £2 from James Francis Lovegrove, of the "Hotel Metropole," by means of the confidence trick. About 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, rather stout build, full face, dark moustache only, abscess under chin; dressed in dark clothes, light-brown overcoat, and dark-brown hard felt hat. Can be identified.

So, Richard and Elizabeth had some very talented children. Their only remaining son was their sixth child, **Charles Lovegrove**, who also studied medicine but stayed in this country, settling in Hythe, Kent, between Dover and Dungeness. When he was 26, in 1860, Charles married **Catherine Adams**, the daughter of another surgeon named, wonderfully, **Robert Ebenezer Adams**. Catherine was from Sevenoaks and they had three children, the first two being born in Sevenoaks. While in Sevenoaks Charles went into a partnership with **Dr John Lucas Worship** with whom he performed numerous operations, often involving broken limbs and amputations. There are numerous articles about his work, many of which involved accidents from steam engines and horse and carts. Charles treated **Mr Edwyn Evans Cronk**, auctioneer, his wife and two children after a steam plough suddenly blew off steam, frightening

ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred, on Tuesday last, to a highly esteemed resident in this town, Mr. E. E. Cronk, auctioneer and estate agent. This gentleman was returning from Wrotham towards Kemsing, with Mrs. Cronk and two children,

Cronk's horse and overturning the trap [8]. Mr Cronk broke his left arm and there were several other cuts and bruises to the family and the horse. Newspapers also tell us that Charles was a member of Sevenoaks Rifle Corps and the surgeon and chair of the Sevenoaks Ancient Order of Foresters, which, like the Oddfellows, is associated with the Quakers. Charles' branch numbered over 100 members and had about £50 in the bank.

In 1870 Charles and Dr Worship's partnership ended and the Lovegrove family left Sevenoaks for London. Charles auctioned off most of his household furniture [9]. With an array of quality furniture, horses and phaetons and garden machinery it's clear this family had a very high standard of living.

FURNITURE and effects, comprising Arabian and French iron bedsteads, with damask and dimity furniture, mattresses, excellent beds, marble-top basin stands, toilet ware, toilet glasses, dressing tables, mahogany wardrobe chest of drawers, sponge baths, Brussels carpet and heart rugs, chimney glasses, fenders, and fireirons; drawing room suite in rosewood, covered in green rep, loo table window curtains; mahogany telescope dining table, fitted with the patent billiard table. A 5ft. 6in. mahogan

Charles' most widely reported case was in 1879, now in Hythe, when Charles invited 67 year old **Rev William Francis Wilkinson** and his daughter, **Mary Arabella Wilkinson**, to stay with the family so that he could care for the Reverend who was suffering from depression. Unfortunately, Rev Wilkinson managed to find laudanum in Dr Lovegrove's surgery store and took an overdose. He left a suicide note saying, *'I know I have forfeited my insurance and left my loved ones destitute but there are others who will not suffer them to want. I am sure I could not be cured and am bringing worse ruin by staying here without hope of leaving'*. As was usual in cases of suicide, the hearing declared that the Reverend took his own life whilst in a state of temporary insanity [10]. Later that year, just like his brothers, Charles was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace and oversaw numerous cases of theft, assault, vagrancy, failure to pay rates and one case in 1885 in which **Horace Hougham** was charged with *'committing an unnatural offence on a sheep belonging to Mr Heritage, in a field at Horne Street'* at the Petty Sessions [11]. Horace Hougham was a habitual criminal despite being the son of a medical man. Charles sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for stealing ponies, vagrancy and, later, two indecent assaults on 14 year old girls. He was described

Dr. Charles Lovegrove said: The deceased gentleman came to reside at my house on August 26th last, with his daughter, to be under general medical care. He was suffering from extreme mental depression. He was under no restraint. I enquired particularly of Miss Wilkinson as to whether her father had shown any suicidal tendency, and was informed he had not.

as *'well known in the district, considerably over 6ft, of powerful appearance, with a tattoo on the bald crown of his head'*. Later in life, in the workhouse, he appeared in court again for being *'a disorderly and refractory pauper'* by refusing to perform his allotted task, and for absconding from the workhouse in a suit of clothes belonging to the Guardians. He was sentenced to further imprisonment with hard labour. The justice system wasn't much of a deterrent for Horace!

Hythe and Seabrook, on May 20th. — Horace Hougham was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions on a charge of committing an unnatural offence on a sheep belonging to Mr. Heritage, in a field at Horne Street, Cherton, on Wednesday last.

In 1890 Charles invited **Dr Osborne** of Church Stretton to share in his practice with a view to taking it over after his retirement. In 1893 Charles was given a *'complimentary dinner at the Seabrook Hotel to commemorate his long connection with Hythe on his retirement from practice to take up his residence at Elham. Dr Lovegrove has rendered valuable services to the town as a member of the Town Council, the Burial Board, as*

Borough Magistrate, identifying himself in every possible way with any movement for the benefit of the town' [12]. Charles continued his work as a JP.

Catherine died in 1906, aged 67 and Charles lived until 1921, when he was 88. What happened to their three children?

Eldest **Florence Gertrude Lovegrove** married **George Stringer Wilks** who worked on Hythe Burial Board with Charles. George was a Hythe solicitor who also served as a Registrar, a Coroner and the Town Clerk, just as his father had done throughout his life. He was *'one of the most public spirited of men'*. Things were going well, with two daughters and servants, until 1904 when George was declared bankrupt. On 5 May 1910 George had a *'sudden end'* aged 48. *'He seemed as well and robust as ever at a meeting of the Town Council on Monday evening but was taken ill early on Tuesday morning. It soon became evident that the malady from which he was suffering was the dreaded appendicitis.'* He underwent surgery later that day but died on the Thursday morning [13]. The Town Hall Union Jack was lowered to half-mast. The newspapers reported his death on 7 May 1910, and, in some editions, the article was positioned next to one about the death of his Majesty King Edward VII the day before. Obviously, following the bankruptcy, George left a very modest estate of £100 and so Florence had to spend the rest of her life running a boarding house, until she died in 1948, aged 88, having been a widow for 38 years.



Charles and Catherine's youngest daughter, **Maud Waring Lovegrove**, remained a spinster, technically. However, probate documentation suggests she was also known as Doris Lord! Local papers advertise the services of a Doris Lord *'Piano and Theory teacher'* – perhaps that was Maud? Whatever her name, Maud left her estate to Florence and George's daughters.

LOVEGROVE Maud Waring or **LORD** Doris of 47 Albemarle-street London W.1. and of 22 St. Duntans-road London W.6. spinster died 22 March 1950 at 30 Alleyn Park London S.E.21 Probate London 28 July to Katharine Baines (wife of Charles Frederick Baines) and Sibyl Wilks (wife of Charles Edward Wilks). Effects £6029 8s. 7d.

MISS DORIS LORD. Piano and Theory.—Certificates and Prizes at T.C.L. and Associated Board.

Charles and Catherine's middle child was **Arthur Charles Adams Lovegrove**, the man we recognise as Settle's Dr Lovegrove. He followed his father to become a surgeon, educated at Epsom College and qualifying at St Andrews with placement at the Western Hospital in Kent. He received his diplomas to practise in medicine in 1889. Initially he went into general practise in Hythe and then Ripon but was also a surgeon on the ships *Britannia*, *Decalion* and *Telemon*.

Whilst in Ripon Arthur dealt with the usual medical ailments and a few deaths, many due to motor accidents but also had the added pressure of a smallpox outbreak in 1902. In March 1894 Arthur had a close scrape with his own mortality [14]. He was being driven to see a patient in a hired trap along with some other passengers. The driver turned a corner too sharply and the passengers were *'violently*

the trap was upset and its occupants violently thrown out. The driver escaped with a severe shaking, but Dr. Lovegrove was pitched on to his right side and his head, and was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the cottage of Mrs. Raw,

thrown out. The driver escaped with a severe shaking but Dr Lovegrove was pitched onto his right side of his head and was picked up unconscious.' He 'suffered concussion and paralysis of the right side and was in a precarious position for several days'. Six months later he married **Annie Stockil**, a farmer's daughter from Doncaster.

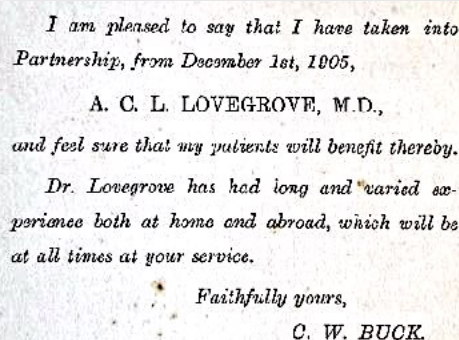
As we know, Arthur went into partnership with Dr Buck in Settle in December 1905, with a 'long and varied experience both at home and abroad' [ph6]. The Lovegroves lived above the surgery in the Market Place with their only daughter, **Aline Lovegrove**, and servants, of course.

There are not many articles about Arthur's work in Settle, perhaps because there were less journalists or because it was a quieter existence? However, we know that he was a Vice President of Settle Cricket Club, although didn't appear to play in matches, was a member of the Castleberg Lodge of Freemasons and a patron of Settle Amateur Dramatic Society. Unsurprisingly, Arthur was the honorary surgeon of Settle Nursing Division. He was a Vice President of Giggleswick Football Club and so, in 1912, was quickly on the scene at Giggleswick football pitch to attend 24 year old **Arthur Peel**, who played for Langcliffe and broke his leg whilst being tackled. It didn't seem to have any lasting effects as Mr Peel married four years later and worked as a gardener [15].

Inevitably Dr Lovegrove was involved in certifying deaths and we know of some specific cases; In 1907 he certified the death of **Jane (Lagomarsino) Hook**, the widow of postmaster and registrar **William Field Hook** after a stroke. She was born in Greece!) He also recorded the cause of death, in 1908, of two year old **Phyllis Winifred Warnes** as Rachitis Asthmia which is an asthma attack brought on by complications from rickets, the bone deficiency due to a lack of Vitamin D.

In 1915 Arthur wrote to the Royal Engineers after examining **Sydney Arthur Herbert (Rutt) Littleproud** [ph11]. In the small world of Settle Sydney had been unofficially adopted by Phyllis Winfred Warnes' grandparents after his mother died when he was born. Sydney Rutt Warnes was a good musician and especially talented organist but was called up to serve in the war. Within two months Sydney was suffering from severe nerves and was given 14 days' leave. His illness became worse during this leave and Dr Lovegrove wrote to say that he had known Private Sydney Warnes for about ten years. 'He is a highly strung nervous man and, in my opinion is not fit to be a soldier in any capacity.' He was discharged a month later 'not being likely to become an efficient soldier.' He was described as suffering from 'Neurasthenia bordering on melancholia. Flat foot very exaggerated on left foot.' So, he didn't see any more active service, thanks Dr Lovegrove. Thanks to this, for any graphologists, we see Dr Lovegrove's handwriting.

In 1930 Arthur was called to the body of 30 year old **James MacPherson** who had just been appointed as the manager of the Braithwaite quarries. He had been lodging at



I am pleased to say that I have taken into Partnership, from December 1st, 1905,

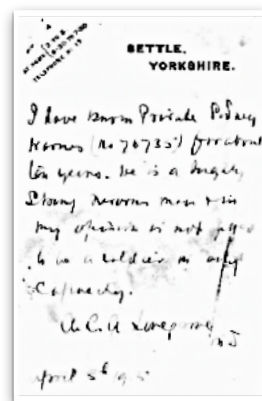
A. C. L. LOVEGROVE, M.D.,

and feel sure that my patients will benefit thereby.

Dr. Lovegrove has had long and varied experience both at home and abroad, which will be at all times at your service.

Faithfully yours,

C. W. BUCK.



SETTLE, YORKSHIRE.

I have known Private Sydney Warnes (No 74732) for about 10 years. He is a highly strung nervous man and in my opinion is not fit to be a soldier in any capacity. He is a soldier in the 1st Co. of the 1st Bn. of the 1st Regt. of the 1st Div. of the 1st Army.

A. C. L. Lovegrove M.D.

Helwith Bridge Inn. He went out with his friend on their motorcycles and was returning from Horton-in-Ribblesdale but misjudged that sharp corner just before the village [16]. The roads and motor vehicles were far more lethal in those days. Three years after this accident Arthur and Annie retired to Hexham, Northumberland where they died. They were buried with a memorial stone, obviously arranged by their daughter Aline Lovegrove [ph7].

ROAD FATALITY.
CRASH AT HELWITH BRIDGE.



In loving memory of Arthur A C Lovegrove of Settle who died Sept 7th 1943 (aged 89). And Annie, his dear wife who died Jan 15th 1954 in her 90th year. A beloved mother and father.

Why did Arthur and Annie retire to Northumberland? This was to be near their daughter Aline who, in 1916 in Settle, married **Sir Summers Hunter (Jnr)**. She was pictured leaving the family abode on her wedding day [ph8]. **Rev Linney** officiated at the wedding at Settle church. This could have been described as a ‘very good marriage’!



Summers Hunter and his father, another **Summers Hunter** [ph9], from Inverness, were outstanding marine engineers, known across Britain and on the Continent. Summers (Snr) was apprenticed within the Sunderland works of the North Eastern Marine Company and worked his way up to become the manager of the Wallsend works, and then the general manager of the company, the managing director and, eventually the Chair of the whole organisation. The main business of the firm was developing designs for steam engines and boilers. During the war Summers worked on several government committees and was awarded the CBE. Impressive!



Son Summers Hunter (Jnr), Aline’s husband, just had to follow his father! He was educated at Oundel School and Durham University before joining his father’s company and working his way up to the top. During the 1939-45 war Summers (Jnr) [ph10,17] became the regional director of merchant shipbuilding for the North East coast area and, for this, was knighted in 1943. He was a senior member of numerous engineering groups nationwide and was also a JP for Wallsend. Summers and Aline had two sons.



Interestingly, Annie Stockil’s youngest brother, **Alfred Stockil** also lived in Settle, perhaps after visiting his sister. In 1911 Alfred became the second husband of widow **Miriam Elizabeth (Little) Slaytor**. Miriam Elizabeth had been the third wife of (a much older) **John Slaytor** who died in 1909 and their son, **John Druville Slaytor** died in 1915, aged 12. Alfred and Annie Lovegrove were witnesses to this wedding. Alfred Stockil worked as the bank manager in the Market Place bank building. The Stockils had two

sons, one of whom became an editorial journalist and the other a lawyer. Alfred and Annie Stockil and family relocated to Nottingham.



This account has been compiled as part of the Settle Graveyard Project which has recorded gravestone inscriptions, updated church records and researched the lives of those buried. It has been written in good faith with no offence intended. If I have inadvertently included errors or breached any copyright I apologise and would welcome corrections.

Life stories can be found on [dalescommunityarchives.org.uk/settle graveyard project](http://dalescommunityarchives.org.uk/settle-graveyard-project). The 'Old Settle' family tree on ancestry.co.uk includes the families buried in the graveyard. The project is ongoing and welcomes queries and information on settleresearch@gmail.com. Latest news and events are on the Facebook page 'Settle Graveyard Project'. The life stories of people with italicised names have been researched as part of the graveyard project.

Newspaper cuttings with the kind permission of the British Newspaper Archives: 1,2,5,6 – Windsor and Eton express, 3 – Reading Mercury, 4 – Oxford Chronicle, 7 – NSW Police Gazette, 8,9 – Maidstone Journal, 10 – Kentish Express, 11 – Whitstable Times, 12 – Folkestone Express, 13 – Folkestone Herald, 14 – Yorkshire Evening Post, 15 – Lancaster Observer, 16 – Morecambe Guardian, 17 – Sunderland Daily Echo

A – Cyclopedia of New Zealand

ph1 – photo with thanks to the Big Mitchell collection, ph2 – credited to the Maidenhead Photographs Facebook Page, submitted by Ian Rodwell, ph3 – credited to monkeyislandestate.co.uk, ph4 – irishaussies.wordpress.com, ph5 – credited to my.christchurchlibraries.com, ph6,11 – with thanks to Giggleswick Church Archives, ph7 – memorial stone image and inscription credited to findagrave.com, ph8 – credited to the Back In Settle Facebook Page, submitted by Barry Graham via his grandmother Elsie Horner who had the shop next door, ph9 – credited to Wikipedia, public domain, ph10 – credited to family descendants via Ancestry.co.uk, username Julius Hunter