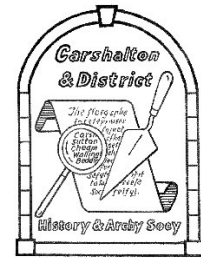


Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society

Local History Note 18



Stanstead: a forgotten mansion in Cheam Road, Sutton

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Interest in *Stanstead* was sparked by the loan to Sutton Archives of an illustrated notebook written by Violet Field, who lived there at the time of the 1881 Census. It felt important to set this fascinating glimpse into late Victorian Sutton in its wider context: the story of *Stanstead* from beginning to end.

The story starts not in Sutton, but near Paddington. John Dunkin, a successful corn merchant from the City of London, married Anne Brown in October 1860,¹ and by 1861 they were living at 4 Cleveland Square, Paddington.² Cleveland Square had been built in 1855 as a high-class development of large stuccoed houses set around a small locked garden. One side of the square was bombed in WW2, but the rest survives to this day (2023), many now divided into expensive flats.³ John and Anne had five children here: Henry (b. 1861),⁴ Helen (b. 1863),⁵ Annie (b. 1865),⁶ Alice (b. 1867)⁷ and Mary Ann (b. 1868).⁸ Sadly, Anne died a week after Mary Ann's birth, leaving John with five children under the age of seven.⁹ The children needed a mother, and in 1869 John married Catherine Wenham in Brighton;¹⁰ she was a daughter of John Wenham, Rector of West Clandon near Guildford,¹¹ who by then was 80 years old.¹² She had been born in New York.¹³ In 1871 John and Catherine were living at 4 Cleveland Square with their children (except for Henry, who was away at boarding school) and seven domestic servants.¹⁴ A few months later John died at the early age of 48, leaving 'less than £40k' (between £3m and £4m in today's money).¹⁵



Numbers 4 (right) and 5 (left) Cleveland Square (photo: author)

Our attention now moves to Sutton. A large house called *Stanstead Lodge* on the south side of Cheam Road (on the corner of what became St James's Road) had been offered for sale in 1870.¹⁶ It was described as "Detached family residence and gardens of about two acres, known as Stanstead Lodge, Cheam Road, containing 12 bedrooms, three nurseries, dressing and two bathrooms, dining and drawing rooms, library, billiard-room, conservatory and offices." It is not shown on the 1871 Ordnance Survey map (surveyed in 1866-67), nor was it listed in *Morgan's Directory* of 1869 or (oddly) *Church's Directories* of 1870 and 1872. When it finally appears in *Church's Directory* of 1876, the occupier is given as Mrs Dunkin (Mrs C. Dunkin in 1880).¹⁷ The 1881 Census lists her as Catherine Duncan, but the children are the same as in 1871, so she must be our Catherine.¹⁸ Henry had by now matriculated from Haileybury,¹⁹ and was an undergraduate at New College, Oxford.²⁰ Sharing the home are the sisters Violet and Eleanor Rose Field (age 15 and 10 respectively) described as Catherine's great-nieces.²¹

During the 1880s, the family spread its wings. In 1886 Catherine hosted a meeting at *Stanstead Lodge* to help set up a 'habitation' of The Primrose League,²² which had been founded in 1883 to spread Conservative principles in Great Britain (the primrose had been Benjamin Disraeli's favourite flower).²³ In 1887 Henry gained his MA at Oxford²⁴ and was ordained priest in the Church of England at St Asaph Cathedral,²⁵ and in 1890 he was appointed headmaster of a County School in Charminster, Dorset.²⁶ In 1888 Eleanor left to marry Launcelot Kiggell, an army officer about eight years her senior.²⁷

At the 1891 Census, Catherine was away in Hastings with Annie and Alice (presumably on holiday), leaving a confused situation in Cheam Road, as two houses are listed: *Stanstead (Lodge)* and *Stanstead*. The head of household at the former is Edwin Melhuish (age 38), a gardener, with Louisa (27), Edwin (7) and Susanna (3). At the latter Violet Field (age 25) is listed with Emily Wenham (cousin, presumably Catherine's (age 52)), Elizabeth Melhuish (cook, age 53), and four domestic servants,²⁸ two of whom were also present here in 1881.²⁹ Elizabeth Mellish living here as a cook (age 43);³⁰ she must be the same Elizabeth. Further, both she and Edwin were born in the village of Kenn, near Exeter, so they are probably sister and brother, and he followed her to Sutton after she became established here. That still doesn't explain the appearance of two houses here. Perhaps *Stanstead (Lodge)* was built to house some of the growing number of servants, necessitating the change of name of the main house to *Stanstead*. Certainly, after this date the house seems to have always been called *Stanstead*.

The Dunkin era came to an end in 1894; Catherine died in July, leaving Henry as her executor.³¹ He instigated a partial sale of the contents in November,³² and put the house up for sale in the following year,³³ selling it to Henry George Smallman in 1896.³⁴ For the time being, we will look at the lives of the family she left behind.

Henry Dunkin was headmaster of a County School in Charminster, Dorset, in 1890.³⁵ He was admitted to the Merchant Taylors Company by patrimony in 1895 (so John must have belonged).³⁶ In 1893 he married Janet Adelaide Churchill (10 years his junior) at St Nicholas', Sutton;³⁷ they appear to have had two children, John (b. 1895)³⁸ and Mary B. (b. 1900).³⁹ They moved to Sherborne, Dorset, where in 1911 he was a housemaster of Sherborne School, a famous public school.⁴⁰ I cannot trace him again until 1925, when he resigned as Rector of Patney in the Diocese of Salisbury.⁴¹ He and Janet were recorded as living in *The Manor House*, Bemerton, Salisbury in 1939,⁴² where he died in 1949 at the age of 87.⁴³

Of the girls, I cannot trace Helen beyond 1881, when she was living at home at *Stanstead*.⁴⁴ Annie and Alice seem to have never married. They were living with Catherine in 1891,⁴⁵ and together in

Dorman's Park, near East Grinstead in 1911, living on private means.⁴⁶ They were still living together in 1935/6,⁴⁷ but Annie was registered with Henry and Janet in 1939.⁴⁸ Mary Ann married Alfred Cecil Dicker, Rector of St Maurice's, Winchester, in 1900.⁴⁹ I have not been able to trace any of them after these dates.

The story of the Field sisters is more complicated but more interesting. First, there is their relationship to Catherine. The term 'great-niece' implies to me that one of their grand-parents must have been a sibling of Catherine's. I have so far failed to establish such a link; this does not mean that it is impossible, but opens up the possibility of a looser relationship. What we do know is that their father, Spencer Field, was born in about 1835⁵⁰ and became an officer in the army.⁵¹ Violet was born in Jamaica in about 1865⁵² and Eleanor Rose in Pembroke in 1870, when Spencer was a captain.⁵³ In 1891 he was living with his wife Catherine and five children (aged between 18 and 9) in St Peter Port, Guernsey, listed as a 'retired colonel'.⁵⁴ By 1901 he was living elsewhere on Guernsey with Eleanor and her two children (see below),⁵⁵ and he died at Sandown, Isle of Wight, in 1907.⁵⁶

In 1882 Violet left London for Calcutta, apparently to accompany her father, who was based in India.⁵⁷ Her artistic skills came to the fore, and in 1885 she exhibited a painting "The Bright Rupee" at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.⁵⁸ She was back in Sutton by 1888, when she sang in a concert at Sutton Public Hall in November,⁵⁹ and again in February 1889.⁶⁰ After appearing at *Sinclair Mansions*, Shepherd's Bush, in 1901,⁶¹ Violet is hard to trace, because a pantomime leading lady and comedienne took 'Violet Field' as her stage name in the 1920s and '30s.⁶² Violet seems to have kept in touch with Annie, and is last recorded in Felixstowe in 1935.⁶³



Sinclair Mansions (photo: author)

Eleanor Rose also had an interesting life. We have seen that she married Launcelot Kiggell in 1888;⁶⁴ they had three sons – Launcelot (b. 1890), John (b. 1894) and Arundel Williams (b. 1903).⁶⁵ He was steadily promoted, becoming a Brigadier-General by 1911, and Chief of General Staff to the British Expeditionary force in France from December 1915 to early 1918. He was Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey from 1918 to 1920, when he retired.⁶⁶ Launcelot was knighted in 1916,⁶⁷ so Eleanor became married to ‘Sir Launcelot’. Eleanor died as Dame Eleanor Rose Kiggell in Felixstowe in 1948,⁶⁸ and Launcelot died there in 1954.⁶⁹

As we saw above, in 1896 Henry Dunkin sold *Stanstead* to Henry George Smallman, who lived there until 1900.⁷⁰ In 1901 *Stanstead* was empty, and from 1902 to 1913 it was occupied by C.H. Williamson.⁷¹ In 1913 it was briefly in the possession of Percy Vere Windebank,⁷² and from 1915 to 1925 the occupier was Mrs M.E. Gibson.⁷³ The information about each of these people is variable.

Henry George Smallman was born in Poplar in 1854,⁷⁴ and grew up in the Brixton/Camberwell area.⁷⁵ He trained as a solicitor, becoming an articled clerk in 1874.⁷⁶ He was admitted to the Freedom of the City of London in 1878 (presumably by patrimony),⁷⁷ took his final examinations in 1879,⁷⁸ and in April 1880 he married Louisa Strong at St Giles’s Church, Camberwell.⁷⁹ A large family soon followed, taking the family name Strong Smallman: Henry Richard George (b. 1881),⁸⁰ Ellen Hammelton Louie (b. 1882),⁸¹ Raleigh (b. 1883),⁸² Constance (b. 1885),⁸³ Elsie May (b. 1886),⁸⁴ Howard (b.1890),⁸⁵ Arthur Frederick (b. 1891),⁸⁶ Charles (b. 1894)⁸⁷ and Bertie (b. 1898).⁸⁸ The family seems to have moved home frequently: Henry and Ellen were born in Lee (Kent), Raleigh in Brixton, Howard and Arthur at another address in Lee, Charles in Eastbourne and Bertie at *Stanstead* in Sutton. Censuses show the family at *Rose Villa*, Lee, in 1881, *Lee Lodge*, Lee, in 1891, *Carlton House*, Herne Hill, in 1901, and *Homeside*, Eastbourne, in 1911. Henry George was living at *Eliot Lodge*, Beckenham, in 1917.⁸⁹ This makes a total of at least seven addresses in less than 40 years.

Meanwhile, Henry George’s career as a city solicitor was flourishing. From at least 1888 to 1898 he had an office just off Cheapside,⁹⁰ and in 1905 Henry Richard was also admitted to the Freedom of the City of London.⁹¹ In 1905/6 Henry George was one of the two Sheriffs of the City of London, responsible for the smooth running of the Central Criminal Court, the *Old Bailey*,⁹² and in June 1906 he was knighted;⁹³ he was also an Alderman of the City of London.⁹⁴ His career seems to have come to a sudden end in 1909, when he had a serious nervous breakdown in court;⁹⁵ in 1911 he was described as a ‘retired solicitor’.⁹⁶ That year Sir Thomas Vezey Strong and Elizabeth Mary Strong (Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London) were his visitors in Eastbourne⁹⁷. Sir Thomas had been a Sheriff of London in 1904/5, the year before Henry. It is likely that they were related to Louisa, but I can find no evidence that Sir Thomas was her brother. Perhaps a cousin? In 1918 Sir Henry was charged with libel by Sir C.J. Stewart, the Public Trustee; he originally pleaded ‘not guilty’ but changed his plea to guilty.⁹⁸ He died at *Eliot Lodge* in 1923,⁹⁹ and Louisa in Streatham in 1931.¹⁰⁰ I haven’t followed the careers of their children in any detail. Henry Richard became an architect and stayed in the Sutton area until at least 1932,¹⁰¹ and Arthur died in action on the Western Front in November 1916.¹⁰² Howard tried to set up a garage business in St Nicholas Road, Sutton from 1914 to 1916.¹⁰³ Ellen, Constance and Elsie May never married, and died in 1968, 1940 and 1973 respectively;¹⁰⁴ Bertie was the last of their generation to die, in 1983 at Banstead.¹⁰⁵

By contrast, I have discovered little about C.H. Williamson (at *Stanstead* from 1902 to 1913) and Mrs M.E. Gibson (1915-25).

The most dramatic event in the story of *Stanstead* came in 1913, when it was owned by Percy Vere Windebank, who was not living there at the time (I can find no evidence that he ever lived there). I assume that his name was intended to be an encouragement, and hope that he didn’t suffer too

much for it at school. Before we recount the event, let's look at Percy's family and his career. He was born in the Croydon district in 1866,¹⁰⁶ and married Mary Jane Nield in Stockport in September 1891.¹⁰⁷ They soon had a large family, though not as large as the Smallmans': Mary (b. 1892),¹⁰⁸ Olive (b. 1894),¹⁰⁹ Stanley (b. 1898),¹¹⁰ Ivy (b. 1900)¹¹¹ and Marjorie Irene (b. 1902).¹¹² Like the Smallmans, they seemed to have moved house a lot, from Streatham until 1903,¹¹³ then various addresses in Sutton: *St Olave's*, Mulgrave Road, (1903-07), *Burrswood*, Mulgrave Road (1909), *Hillcroome*, Eaton Road (1910-12), *Burrswood*, Mulgrave Road (again! 1913-28).¹¹⁴ The Electoral Registers also show him at *Burrswood*, Upland Road, from 1922-26.¹¹⁵

Percy Vere had a successful career as a builder and property developer; I can remember local estate agents occasionally advertising 'Windebank houses' when I moved to Sutton in the 1970s. He was said to be "planning extensive improvements" to *Stanstead*, which he had bought only a week before the event;¹¹⁶ even in 1913 there can't have been much demand for a 12-bedroom family home. He made a trip on the *Mauritania* (a cruise?) with Mary and Marjorie in 1928,¹¹⁷ and died in 1934 at the *Regent Hotel*, Leamington Spa.¹¹⁸

I haven't followed the children's lives in detail, but would like to highlight two of them. Olive enrolled as a midwife in 1926¹¹⁹ and soon left to work in Africa.¹²⁰ In July 1927 she married Percy Cromwell Forrester in Kenya; they had three children: Barbara Ann (b. 1928 in Nakuru, Rift Valley), Mary Janet (b. 1931 in Nairobi) and James Roland (b. 1933, also in Nairobi). Percy died in Kenya in 1968 and Olive in Nairobi in 1974 at the age of 80.¹²¹

Stanley was educated at Epsom College¹²² and went on to become a stockbroker.¹²³ He married Phyllis Marjorie Slough from Stonehouse (Gloucestershire)¹²⁴ in 1930 and they lived in the Guildford area.¹²⁵ He was listed as 'retired' in the 1939 Registration, which may indicate an illness or disability. He died at Holmbury St Mary in 1952.¹²⁶

The dramatic event was an arson attack on *Stanstead*, made on 11th September 1913, apparently by Suffragettes. There was a detailed report in *The Suffragette* for 19th September 1913, which I summarise here.

"About 2.30am a neighbour was awakened by a noise, and looking out of a window saw a fire at the back of Stanstead. He sent his son to alert the Sutton Fire Brigade [situated at the Public Hall, where *Chancery House* now stands in St Nicholas Way, less than ½ mile away]. By 3am firemen had arrived with the escape tender and the 'steamer' (which had powered hoses). They found the billiard room at the back of the house 'burning furiously'. It took them half an hour to subdue the fire, which had severely damaged the billiard room and affected some nearby rooms. A search revealed that nobody was in the building at the time, and most of the firemen returned to the station. A secondary outbreak was soon subdued.

The police investigated and discovered that fuses of cotton wool soaked in 'benzoline' (a petrol additive) had been inserted through the windows, and that the billiard room floor had probably been saturated with benzoline. They believed that only the wakefulness of the neighbour, and the swift action of the firemen, had prevented a very extensive and serious conflagration. Suffragette publications found in the grounds were taken as further evidence of the perpetrators. A valuable house in Burdon Lane had recently been destroyed by arson, again attributed to the Suffragettes." This had taken place in March 1913.

I have been asked 'why Percy? What had he done to upset the Suffragettes?' I can find no evidence that he had, and believe that *Stanstead* was chosen because it was (a) large and imposing and (b)

empty, as was the house in Burdon Lane. This would have caused maximum impact with no risk of loss of life. Their mistake was to choose a house that was too close to the Fire Station.

The 1920s and 1930s saw the end of many large houses in Sutton and the surrounding area, as the need for large family homes fell rapidly. Some were demolished to make way for smaller houses or blocks of flats, some were divided into flats, and a few were converted into hotels. *Stanstead*, and *Norfolk House* (five doors along Cheam Road towards Sutton), belonged to this last category.

The first reference that I can find to *Stanstead Hotel* was in 1925, when ownership passed to Misses Evelyn Norfolk and Janet Barr.¹²⁷ They lived there until 1932; from 1932 to 1934 Dr M.E.M. Jago was listed at this address.¹²⁸ From 1936 to 1946 Mrs Beatrice Alice Gascoigne lived here (and was listed as a 'private hotel proprietor' in 1939).¹²⁹ Although the hotel continued until 1959, I cannot trace any later owners.¹³⁰ A wrangle followed over planning applications; the building was demolished in the 1960s and permission granted in about 1962 for the flats that stand on the site today (*Stanstead Manor*) (see below).



Stanstead Hotel as it was in the 1930s (top), as it displayed itself (bottom) (LBS Archives)

Evelyn (sometimes Eveleyn) Mary Norfolk was born in Leeds in 1874¹³¹ and baptised in Leeds Parish Church. Her father was James Henry Norfolk and her mother was Mary (née Jackson).¹³² By 1881 the family were living in Ilkley, Yorkshire, where they still lived in 1891.¹³³ Evelyn was still at home with James and Mary in 1901, by which time they had moved to Potter Newton (a suburb of Leeds); she was listed as a 'Manag^t Assist.'¹³⁴ Sometime between then and 1911 she must have trained in hotel management, because in 1911 she was managing *Pendennis*, a boarding house of 40 rooms in Devonshire Road, Buxton, jointly with Janet Barr (see below).¹³⁵ They probably met in training, but possibly sooner as she too had lived in Potter Newton in 1901. They appear to have been inseparable from at least 1911.

Janet had been born in Pontefract (Yorkshire) in 1876 and was baptised as a Methodist.¹³⁶ Her father was William Barr (who died in 1876) and her mother was Mary Ann (née Jaques).¹³⁷ The family were living in Leeds in 1881 and 1891,¹³⁸ and in Potter Newton (where Janet may have met Evelyn) in 1901.¹³⁹ From 1911 onwards we can trace their joint careers.

They first appeared at the Stanstead Hotel in 1925,¹⁴⁰ and were advertising for staff in 1927.¹⁴¹ They lived there until at least 1932,¹⁴² but by 1938 they had retired to 1 Wood Dene, Church Road, Leatherhead.¹⁴³ In 1939 they were recorded here as retired private hotel keepers.¹⁴⁴ They lived here together for the rest of their lives, Janet dying in 1952 and Evelyn in 1958 (her death was recorded at Commons Farm Lane, Ashted, but Probate gives her home address as 1 Wood Dene).¹⁴⁵ A fitting tribute to their relationship comes from Evelyn's will of 1956, where she requested to be buried in the same grave as Janet at Leatherhead Parish Church.¹⁴⁶ This request was fulfilled.



Headstone of Evelyn Mary Norfolk and Janet Barr in Leatherhead Churchyard (photo: Frank Haslam, Parish Archivist, Leatherhead Parish Church)

Dr Jago is an unlikely interlude in the *Stanstead Hotel's* story. To give him his full name, Maurice Edwin Macdowall Jago was born in Cornwall in 1902,¹⁴⁷ and qualified as a doctor in 1925.¹⁴⁸ He was listed as living at Stanstead in 1932-34, but presumably as a hotel guest, not a manager.¹⁴⁹ Early in 1934 he married Mona Estell Pethick List,¹⁵⁰ who had been born in Plymouth in 1910.¹⁵¹ She was a promising artist of the Newlyn School, and exhibited her work frequently between 1928 and 1933.¹⁵² Their son, Francis Harry Ashley Jago, was born in February 1935,¹⁵³ by which time Maurice and Mona had moved to *Stafford House*, Church Road, Sutton.¹⁵⁴ From 1937 to at least 1958 Maurice lived at *St Blaize*, 37 Grove Road, where I think he practised as a GP.¹⁵⁵ In March 1938 their second son, Peter, was born, but Mona contracted a rare form of pneumonia and died about a week later. Peter died at about the same time. Dr Jago had diagnosed pneumonia and prescribed Lederle, a rare serum, for which an SOS message was broadcast. The first supply, sent from Leeds, was of the wrong type. A second supply was rushed by train and car from Aberdeen, but arrived too late to save Mona's life.¹⁵⁶ In 1967 Maurice moved from *Torrington*, Devonshire Road (where he had lived from at least 1959) to *Watergate House*, St Mabyn, Cornwall, presumably on his retirement.¹⁵⁷ He died in 1998 at the age of 96.¹⁵⁸

Our last proprietor recorded at *Stanstead Hotel* is Beatrice Alice Gascoigne, who was born Beatrice Alice Walker in 1882,¹⁵⁹ and in 1901 was living in Ifield, Sussex (near Crawley).¹⁶⁰ In 1907 she married Victor Gascoigne at St Martin's in the Fields;¹⁶¹ their only child whom I can trace (Marjorie Beatrice) was born in April 1908.¹⁶² In 1911 Beatrice and Victor were jointly managers of *The Crest Hotel* in Crowborough (Sussex).¹⁶³ At some point Victor and Beatrice divorced,¹⁶⁴ and from 1936 to 1946 Beatrice was living at *Stanstead Hotel*.¹⁶⁵ From 1948-50 she lived at 6 St James's Road (next door to *Stanstead Hotel*) and from 1951-53 at 14 Egmont Road,¹⁶⁶ where she died in 1953.¹⁶⁷ It is not clear what role (if any) she played in the hotel after 1946.

Pile's Directories in the 1920s and 1930s list a surprising number of hotels in Sutton, given that it was neither a resort nor a centre of business or industry. *Stanstead* was what was known as a residential hotel, i.e., one where guests would generally stay on a long-term basis. This is borne out by the long lists of residents listed there in Electoral Registers, some of whom appear repeatedly over the years. This function seems to have diminished in the 1950s; it may be that the growth and development of Sutton made it less desirable as a place for long-term hotel residence, or it may be that this life-style had become less affordable. Advertisements for staff were common in 1938/39, but whether this is typical or not is difficult to say. In the 1950s the hotel seems to have been a popular venue for wedding receptions and the occasional commemorative dinner, but this may not have provided sufficient income for it.

The end came in 1959. In September the Stanstead Hotel Co. Ltd lodged an outline planning application to SUDC and Surrey County Council for the demolition of *Stanstead Hotel* and 65-67 Cheam Road (the hotel was known as no. 69), and the erection of one block of 30 flats.¹⁶⁸ At the same time, a Mr I. Chaiken (whom I have not been able to identify) submitted three outline applications for the demolition of 61-67 Cheam Road and *Stanstead* and *Norfolk Hotels* (i.e., 59-69 Cheam Road) and the erection of three blocks of flats, totalling 84, 96 and 108 flats in respective applications.¹⁶⁹ All applications were deferred. What was probably *Stanstead's* last wedding reception was held in October (it must have had a strange atmosphere),¹⁷⁰ and in November an auction sale of 'entire contents and equipment' was advertised.¹⁷¹ It must have completely gutted the hotel.

The applications were repeatedly deferred until August 1960, when they were withdrawn.¹⁷² They were replaced by an application from M.J. Gleeson Ltd for the demolition of 59-69 Cheam Road and the erection of 97 flats in two 11-storey and one 3-storey block, including a restaurant.¹⁷³ It was

agreed subject to conditions (mainly concerned with parking), and was modified in October to include the site of 6 St James's Road.¹⁷⁴ A new version of the application, made in November 1961,¹⁷⁵ was approved in February 1962 subject to conditions.¹⁷⁶ Gleasons submitted a completely different application in April (two blocks of flats, maisonettes and a terrace of houses), which was refused.¹⁷⁷ Another, of five smaller blocks, was submitted in June and approved subject to conditions.¹⁷⁸ I can find no further applications. Planning control was taken over by the newly-formed London Borough of Sutton in 1965.

The first flats of *Stanstead Manor* (nos. 1-24 on Cheam Road) were occupied in 1966. By 1968 further blocks (nos. 25-56) were occupied along St James's Road, and a final block (nos. 57-72) in 1970.¹⁷⁹

¹ *Morning Post*, 27 Oct 1860, p.8.

² 1861 Census.

³ clevelandsquare.co.uk.

⁴ London, England, Church of England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ FreeBMD.

⁸ *Sun (London)*, 7 Jul 1868, p.4

⁹ *Morning Post*, 16 Jul 1868, p.8.

¹⁰ East Sussex, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1936.

¹¹ 1861 Census.

¹² 1871 Census.

¹³ Ancestry family tree.

¹⁴ 1871 Census.

¹⁵ England and Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858-1995.

¹⁶ *Weekly Dispatch (London)*, 3 Jun 1870, pp. 15, 31, 47; *Daily Telegraph & Courier (London)*, 14 Jul 1870, p.10.

¹⁷ *Church's Directory*, 1880.

¹⁸ Compare 1871 and 1881 Censuses.

¹⁹ England, Oxford Men and Their Colleges, 1880-1892.

²⁰ 1881 Census.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Wallington and Carshalton Herald*, 13 Mar 1886, p. 5.

²³ [En.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primrose_League](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primrose_League).

²⁴ *London Evening Standard*, 28 April 1887, p.8.

²⁵ *Flintshire Observer*, 9 Jun 1887, p.5.

²⁶ *Bristol Mercury*, 3 Jul 1890, p.3.

²⁷ [En.wikipedia.org/wiki/Launcelot_Kiggell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Launcelot_Kiggell).

²⁸ 1891 Census.

²⁹ 1881 Census.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ See note 15; *London Evening Standard*, 30 Jul 1894, p.2.

³² *Wallington and Carshalton Herald*, 3 Nov 1894, p.1; *London Evening Standard*, 10 Nov 1894, p.9.

³³ *Wallington and Carshalton Herald*, 8 Jun 1895, p.1.

³⁴ Sale particulars, in Sutton Archives.

³⁵ See note 26.

³⁶ London, England, Freedom of City Admission Papers, 1681-1930.

³⁷ Sutton, Surrey, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1940.

³⁸ *Western Chronicle*, 15 Mar 1895, p.8; name inferred from 1901 Census.

³⁹ *Southern Times and Dorset County Herald*, 8 Sep 1900, p.8: name inferred from 1901 Census.

⁴⁰ 1911 Census.

⁴¹ *Western Gazette*, 15 May 1925, p.7.

⁴² 1939 Registration.

⁴³ See note 15.

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- ⁴⁴ 1881 Census.
- ⁴⁵ 1891 Census.
- ⁴⁶ 1911 Census.
- ⁴⁷ *Mid Sussex Times*, 19 Feb 1935, p.1; 16 Jun 1936, p.3.
- ⁴⁸ 1939 Registration.
- ⁴⁹ *Hampshire Advertiser*, 28 Feb 1900, p.2.
- ⁵⁰ Oxfordshire, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1915.
- ⁵¹ UK, British Army and Lists, 1882-1962.
- ⁵² 1881 Census.
- ⁵³ Pembrokeshire, Wales, Anglican Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1599-1995.
- ⁵⁴ 1891 Census.
- ⁵⁵ 1901 Census.
- ⁵⁶ See note 15.
- ⁵⁷ He featured in Violet's painting (see below).
- ⁵⁸ *Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)*, 30 Sep 1885, p. 8.
- ⁵⁹ *Wallington & Carshalton Herald*, 17 Nov 1888, p.4.
- ⁶⁰ *Wallington & Carshalton Herald*, 9 Feb 1889, p.8.
- ⁶¹ 1901 Census.
- ⁶² Violet sang at local events until at least 1915 (*West London Observer*, 28 May 1915, p.2), when she was 45. References in the 1920s and 1930s to 'Miss Violet Field' performing in pantomimes, etc., are unlikely to be her. I have found one such reference that says that it was a stage name, but I have lost it.
- ⁶³ See note 47.
- ⁶⁴ See note 27.
- ⁶⁵ *Ibid.*
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.*
- ⁶⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁶⁸ See note 15.
- ⁶⁹ See note 27.
- ⁷⁰ *Pile's Directories*.
- ⁷¹ *Ibid.*
- ⁷² *The Suffragette*, 19 Sep 1913, p.8.
- ⁷³ See note 70.
- ⁷⁴ Ancestry family tree; 1861 Census.
- ⁷⁵ See for example 1861 and 1871 Censuses.
- ⁷⁶ UK. Articles of Clerkship, 1756-1874.
- ⁷⁷ London, England, Freedom of City of London Admission Papers 1681-1930.
- ⁷⁸ UK and Commonwealth, Law Examination Records, 1836-1946.
- ⁷⁹ London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1938; *Pall Mall Gazette*, 10 Apr 1880, p.5; *South London Press*, 10 Apr 1880, p.5.
- ⁸⁰ 1881 Census; 1939 Registration.
- ⁸¹ 1939 Registration.
- ⁸² *Ibid.*
- ⁸³ *Ibid.*
- ⁸⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁸⁵ Ancestry family tree; inferred from 1891, 1901 and 1911 Censuses.
- ⁸⁶ Ancestry family tree.
- ⁸⁷ East Sussex, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1920.
- ⁸⁸ Sutton, Surrey, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1915.
- ⁸⁹ *Weekly Dispatch (London)*, 14 Oct 1917, p.3.
- ⁹⁰ *Kentish Mercury*, 15 Mar 1889, p.1; *St James's Gazette*, 8 Jan 1898, p.7.
- ⁹¹ See note 77.
- ⁹² *Westminster Gazette*, 2 Jul 1923, p.7.
- ⁹³ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Knights_Bachelor_appointed_in_1906.
- ⁹⁴ For example, see *Shoreditch Observer*, 16 May 1908, p.5.
- ⁹⁵ *Evening News (London)*, 26 Feb 1909, p.5.
- ⁹⁶ 1911 Census.

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- ⁹⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁹⁸ *Pall Mall Gazette*, 4 Jun 1918, p.2.
- ⁹⁹ *Pall Mall Gazette*, 30 Jun 1923, p.7.
- ¹⁰⁰ See note 15.
- ¹⁰¹ *Pile's Directories*, 1909 to 1932.
- ¹⁰² UK, Commonwealth War Graves, 1914-1921/France; Find a Grave index for select locations, 1300-current.
- ¹⁰³ *Pile's Directories*, 1914 to 1916.
- ¹⁰⁴ England & Wales Death Index, 1916-2005; Ancestry family tree; see note 15 respectively.
- ¹⁰⁵ See note 15.
- ¹⁰⁶ England and Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1837-1915.
- ¹⁰⁷ England and Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1837-1915; copy of Marriage Certificate, dated 8 Feb 2012.
- ¹⁰⁸ England and Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1837-1915.
- ¹⁰⁹ London, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1923.
- ¹¹⁰ *Ibid*; 1939 Registration.
- ¹¹¹ Ancestry family tree.
- ¹¹² *Ibid.*
- ¹¹³ London, England, Electoral Registers, 1832-1965.
- ¹¹⁴ *Pile's Directories* for relevant years.
- ¹¹⁵ Surrey, England, Electoral Registers, 1837-1962.
- ¹¹⁶ See note 72.
- ¹¹⁷ UK Incoming Passenger Lists, 1878-1960.
- ¹¹⁸ See note 15.
- ¹¹⁹ UK, The Midwives Roll, 1904-1959, for 1926.
- ¹²⁰ UK Outgoing Passenger Lists, 1890-1960.
- ¹²¹ All information in this paragraph is from a family tree in Ancestry.
- ¹²² 1911 Census.
- ¹²³ 1939 Registration.
- ¹²⁴ Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1938.
- ¹²⁵ Surrey, England, Electoral Registers, 1837-1962.
- ¹²⁶ See note 15.
- ¹²⁷ *Pile's Directory*; see also note 125.
- ¹²⁸ *Pile's Directory*.
- ¹²⁹ See note 125; 1939 Registration.
- ¹³⁰ *Croydon Times*, 6 Nov 1959, p.13; 20 Nov 1959, p.13.
- ¹³¹ 1939 Registration; England & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index 1837-1915.
- ¹³² West Yorkshire Church of England Births & Baptisms, 1813-1910.
- ¹³³ 1881 and 1891 Censuses.
- ¹³⁴ 1901 Census.
- ¹³⁵ 1911 Census.
- ¹³⁶ West Yorkshire, Non-Conformist Records, 1646-1985.
- ¹³⁷ See note 131.
- ¹³⁸ See note 133.
- ¹³⁹ See note 134.
- ¹⁴⁰ See note 127.
- ¹⁴¹ *Westminster Gazette*, 30 May 1927, p.12.
- ¹⁴² *Pile's Directory*.
- ¹⁴³ See note 125.
- ¹⁴⁴ 1939 Registration.
- ¹⁴⁵ For both, see note 15.
- ¹⁴⁶ Ancestry family tree for Janet Barr.
- ¹⁴⁷ 1911 Census; 1939 Registration.
- ¹⁴⁸ UK & Ireland Medical Register 1933 and later years.
- ¹⁴⁹ *Pile's Directories*.
- ¹⁵⁰ England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1916-2005.
- ¹⁵¹ Devon, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1920.

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- ¹⁵² For example, see *Western Morning News*, 4 Sep 1930, p.3; 18 Jun 1931, p.6.
- ¹⁵³ FreeBMD; Ancestry family tree.
- ¹⁵⁴ UK & Ireland Medical Register 1935, 1936; Sutton, Surrey, England, Electoral Registers, 1931-1970.
- ¹⁵⁵ UK & Ireland Medical Register 1937 to 1943; 1939 Registration.
- ¹⁵⁶ This was widely reported in the national press, see for example *Daily Mirror*, 29 Mar 1938, p.2. The best account is probably in *Cornishman*, 31 Mar 1938, p.3.
- ¹⁵⁷ *London Gazette*, 15 Aug 1967, p.9014.
- ¹⁵⁸ www.chessgames.com/perl/chessplayer?pid=31373.
- ¹⁵⁹ 1939 Registration.
- ¹⁶⁰ 1901 Census.
- ¹⁶¹ Westminster, London, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1935.
- ¹⁶² livesofthefirstworldwar.iwm.org.uk/lifestory/6705551.
- ¹⁶³ 1911 Census.
- ¹⁶⁴ She was described as 'divorced' in the 1939 Registration.
- ¹⁶⁵ Surrey, England, Electoral Registers, 1832-1962.
- ¹⁶⁶ Sutton, Surrey, England, Electoral Registers, 1931-1970.
- ¹⁶⁷ FreeBMD.
- ¹⁶⁸ Application no. 23756, 16 Sep 1959. Dates are of consideration by the Planning Committee, and can be found in the Minutes of the SUDC.
- ¹⁶⁹ Applications no. 23798, 23799, 23800.
- ¹⁷⁰ *Middlesex County Times*, 24 Oct 1959, p.10.
- ¹⁷¹ *Croydon Times*, 6 Nov 1959, p.13; 20 Nov 1959, p.13.
- ¹⁷² Meeting of 10 Aug 1960.
- ¹⁷³ Application no. 24574, 10 Aug 1960.
- ¹⁷⁴ Meeting of 12 Oct 1960.
- ¹⁷⁵ Application no. 26329, 8 Nov 1961.
- ¹⁷⁶ Meeting of 7 Feb 1962.
- ¹⁷⁷ Application no. 26710, 4 Apr 1962.
- ¹⁷⁸ Application no. 26948, 6 Jun 1962.
- ¹⁷⁹ Sutton and Cheam Electoral Registers 1965 to 1970.