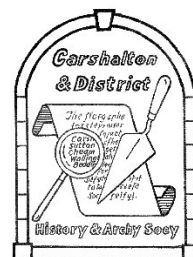


Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society

Local History Note 2



The Story of *The Hilton* (in Sutton)

Clive Orton

Introduction

This story is inspired by the BBC2 TV series *A House Through Time*, presented by David Olusoga. In it he takes the story of an 'ordinary' house (the first in Liverpool and the second in Newcastle), detailing its ups and downs, the changes made to it, and above all the lives of the people who lived there over the years. This was so engaging that I felt it was an excellent way to bring local history to life, and an approach that could be replicated anywhere. I decided to emulate it, on a smaller scale, in Sutton. The first house I chose no longer exists: *The Hilton* (later 41 Benhill Wood Road), which my daughter Ruth had studied for a primary school project over thirty years ago.

The Hilton was built in 1875/76: no buildings are shown on a plan of this site in 1875,¹ and the first named occupant was in 1876. The local Directories² show four main families living here:

Cloeté (1876-1879)

Kennedy (1881+)

Hunt (1896-1901)

Hickman (1901-1926),

to whom can be added Mrs Wood (1890), Miss Scott (1929), Misses Randall and Skelton (1931–1932), H. Bligh (1935). The house was vacant from 1926–1928, and there are other unexplained gaps. It was divided into three flats in 1938; the occupants can be traced in the Electoral Register from 1945 to 1967. It was demolished in about 1968 to make way for three new houses, which were first occupied in 1970. I shall look at the stories of each of the four main families in turn, before turning to the later occupants.

The Cloeté family

The first named occupant of *The Hilton* was William James Dundas Cloeté (WJDC), who was born in Cape Town in 1823 to an Afrikaner family,³ who claimed descent from the original Dutch settlers of the late 17th century, so his surname should be pronounced 'Klur-tee'. His father was Henry (or Hendryk) Cloeté, a lawyer who ended his career as Judge of the Supreme Court of Cape Town.⁴ William pursued a nautical career, first going to sea in 1837 at the age of 14.⁵ In 1845 he acquired his Certificate (or 'ticket') as a 2nd Mate; the related document describes him as having brown hair and hazel eyes, and living (when not at sea) in Woolwich.⁶ On 10 June 1851 he married Maria Albinia Brodrick at Holy Trinity, Clapham.⁷ She had been born in Devon in 1826,⁸ and was apparently his cousin, as her mother Anne

Brodrick was sister to his mother Helen (both née Graham).⁹ The following year he was granted his Master's Certificate (which qualified him to captain a ship in the merchant navy) on 3 January,¹⁰ and then matriculated (i.e. signed on) at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 22 January.¹¹ In 1854 he (presumably with Maria) was living at 45 High Street, Oxford,¹² and he left Oxford in December 1855, after nearly three years there.¹³ I have so far found no evidence of which subjects he studied.

There appear to be no children from their marriage; their only close relative William Brodrick Cloeté (WBC), who was living at *The Hilton* in 1877,¹⁴ was born in Cape Town in 1852 and his father was Peter Lawrence Graham Cloeté, WJDC's older brother.¹⁵ He had been born in Cape Town¹⁶ and married Helen Henrietta van der Byl in Stellenbosch (near Cape Town) in 1843.¹⁷ Like his parents, they had a large family; WBC was in fact their fourth son.¹⁸ Peter died on 14 May 1871 in Norwood,¹⁹ and seems to have been buried in West Norwood Cemetery.²⁰ Helen survived him for many years, dying in 1902 in the Steyning District of Sussex (probably Hove),²¹ but also buried in West Norwood Cemetery.²²

WJDC's obituary²³ describes him as "formerly captain in the P&O Services". The P&O (Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company) archives show that he was employed by P&O from 1855 to 1861.²⁴ He signed on with P&O as a Second Officer in July 1855 (while he was still technically a student at Oxford), serving on SS Candia. At this time SS Candia was one of nine P&O ships requisitioned to transport troops and supplies to the Crimean War. He transferred to the Calcutta station on October 1856 (the archive says that he 'proceeded overland to India') and was promoted to Chief Officer on SS Hindustan in December that year. In February 1857 he was transferred to the China station and appointed Chief Officer of SS Shanghai, subsequently serving in this rank on SS Ganges and SS Singapore. He was promoted to the rank of Commander of SS Pekin in June 1860 and of SS Cadiz in that August. He joined the Bombay station in October 1860, and appointed Commander of SS Pottinger there in November 1860. He resigned the service there on 30 June 1861, having served just six years, on eight ships. Comparing his record to those of other Officers, the rapid changes of ship does not seem unusual, but I have not discovered why he had to 'proceed overland to India' (presumably from the Black Sea region), or whether his length of service of exactly six years is significant.

There is a record of Captain and Mrs Dundas Cloeté emigrating to Nelson in New Zealand in 1865;²⁵ this may be related to the fact that Edmund Hobhouse, who had married Maria's sister Mary Elizabeth, was the first Bishop of Nelson from 1858 to 1865, so perhaps they were bringing him home when he had to resign through ill health?²⁶ In 1871 WJDC is recorded as living in Inveresk, Midlothian, in the household of Robert Walker, a lath splitter.²⁷ He was described as 'Commander Merchant Sea Services (retired)'. Maria was living at Snaigow House in Perthshire, in the household of her aunt Elizabeth Keay, the sister of Anne and Helen mentioned above.²⁸ No one was recorded in the household except for Elizabeth, Maria and five servants, although WBC had given this as his home address in 1870.²⁹ This raises the question of why WJDC was living in apparently poor circumstances while his wife and nephew were living in apparent luxury about forty miles away. Had there been a family break-up? After this I can find no trace of him until 1875, when he turns up in Sutton, living in Benhill Road, Sutton.³⁰

Maria died 'suddenly' in Sutton in 1877,³¹ and WJDC continued to live at *The Hilton* until 1879.³² He seems to have occupied himself in local politics, serving on the Board of Guardians of the Epsom Union [workhouse], to which he was elected in April 1877,³³ as well as on the Sutton School Board³⁴ and the Epsom Highways Board.³⁵ In 1878 WJDC re-married, marrying Anna Isabella Fulford³⁶ (née Giles, daughter of the Rev. John Allen Giles, Rector of Sutton 1867-84),³⁷ the widow of Baldwin Fulford, who had died in Somerset in 1871.³⁸ They moved to Churchill in Somerset, but WJDC retained the ownership of *The Hilton* until 1884.³⁹ He and 'Mrs Cloeté' (presumably Anna) were recorded as visiting Buxton in 1880.⁴⁰ WJDC died in Monte Carlo in 1891, though his home address was still in Churchill.⁴¹ Anna subsequently re-married, marrying John Pugh Vaughan-Pryse in 1895⁴² and living until 1926.⁴³

I now turn to the life of William Brodrick Cloeté (WBC), whom we met briefly as the son of Peter Lawrence Graham Cloeté and nephew of WJDC.⁴⁴ After his birth in Cape Town in 1852,⁴⁵ I can find no trace of him until matriculated at Queen's College Oxford in October 1870,⁴⁶ giving his home address as Swaigow, Dunkeld, presumably a typo for Snaigow, the home of Elizabeth Keay, his grandmother's sister.⁴⁷ This seems to still have been his address in 1872.⁴⁸ He left Oxford in 1874 having obtained a third-class degree in modern history.⁴⁹ In 1875 he was admitted to the Inner Temple, London,⁵⁰ and in 1877 he was awarded an MA degree at Oxford (he probably bought it three years after obtaining his BA there).⁵¹ In 1877 he served as Executor to the Wills of both Catharine Margaret Briggs (said to be his great-aunt)⁵² and his aunt Maria Cloeté, whose Probate says that he was living at *The Hilton*.⁵³

He was clearly a keen sportsman. While at Oxford he played cricket for Queen's College,⁵⁴ as well as being a member of the Delvine Curling Club in Perthshire.⁵⁵ After leaving Oxford he played cricket for various minor teams, including playing for the Gentlemen against the Surrey Colts in Beddington Park in 1877.⁵⁶ In 1876 and 1877 he played for the Surrey Club,⁵⁷ and went on to play for the Marylebone Cricket Club from 1877 to 1893.⁵⁸ An obituary says that he played for the MCC and remained a member until his death.⁵⁹ In his forties, he seems to have given up cricket for golf; in 1898 he is recorded as a member of both the Mitcham Golf Club⁶⁰ and the Ranelagh Golf Club⁶¹ in Barnes; he played for the latter in their annual match against the House of Commons in 1900.⁶²

From 1884 until his death he was a well-known owner and breeder of racehorses,⁶³ even being known to ride himself (for example, on *Smatterer* in 1885).⁶⁴ In the same year his colt *Paradox*, which he had bought for £5000 (over £600,000 at today's prices) from the Duke of Westminster,⁶⁵ won the *2000 Guineas* and the *Grand Prix de Paris*, and came second in *The Derby*.⁶⁶ Where did his money come from? The clue may be in Maria's Probate of 1877, which says "Effects under £10,000".⁶⁷ I take this to mean not much less than £10,000, i.e. well over £1,000,000 in today's money. As WBC was one of Maria's two Executors (along with a cousin, Edward Pennefather),⁶⁸ he may well have inherited a substantial proportion of this. He was also the Executor and Beneficiary of Catherine Briggs' will, valued at "under £3000", or over £300,000 in today's money.⁶⁹ He may have suddenly become quite a wealthy young man. He continued to own and breed racehorses until his death, but despite buying some expensive horses (for example, *Irish Ivy* for £6000 in 1896⁷⁰ and *Strike-a-Light* for £4200 in 1899)⁷¹ he seems not to have repeated his early successes. From at least 1894

he was based at Ecchinswell House, Hampshire, near Newbury,⁷² where there was a serious fire in his stables in 1897.⁷³ By 1904 he had moved to Upper Hare Park, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (conveniently close to Newmarket),⁷⁴ where he lived until his death.⁷⁵

WBC made many trips to America between 1878 and his death in 1915. I have tracked his arrival in New York in 1878, 1880, 1883 and 1886,⁷⁶ all from Liverpool except for 1883, which was from Havana,⁷⁷ and a return to Liverpool in 1899.⁷⁸ From 1892 to 1915 there seems to be a regular pattern of sailing to New York in the autumn and returning to Liverpool in the spring. This seems to have enabled him to carry out both his business interests in the Americas and his racehorse breeding. His business interests in America must have already included Mexico, because he gave a lecture entitled "Mexico", illustrated with lantern slides, to the Leighton [Buzzard] Institute in March 1899.⁷⁹ There was an additional trip, from Southampton to the Cape, in 1895.⁸⁰ He may have participated in the Klondyke Gold Rush of 1897,⁸¹ but I cannot verify this. He was however involved with a potential gold mine in north-west Mexico (the Sonora district) in 1896,⁸² and this may have caused some confusion. From 1905 to 1908 there are records of him returning to the USA from Sabinas in north-east Mexico via the Eagle Pass into Texas;⁸³ he appears to have been running a coal mine which he had set up in a small town near Sabinas.⁸⁴ He died on the Lusitania when it was torpedoed in May 1915.⁸⁵ After he died the locals renamed the town San Jose de Cloeté, or just Cloeté, in his honour.⁸⁶

His business interests seem to have been widespread: for example, he was reported to be a Director of the Maxim Gun Company in 1888.⁸⁷ In 1896 he helped to organise the visit of Li Hung Chang (properly called Li Hongzhang) to England, when he was taken to Erith to inspect Maxim guns and see them in action on the range there.⁸⁸ In 1900 WBC donated a Maxim gun to the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.⁸⁹ He had other military interests. In 1874, he resigned his commission as a Lieutenant in the Edinburgh Artillery Militia.⁹⁰ In 1899 he was promoted to Captain and joined the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry,⁹¹ where he served in C Squadron, apparently being promoted to Major in 1901.⁹² He resigned his Commission in November 1902.⁹³

Meanwhile, what was he doing in England for the rest of each year? From 1892 to 1915 he lived at 90 Piccadilly⁹⁴ (not quite as grand as it sounds, as it seems to have been divided in 'rooms'). In 1898 he gave his address as 128 Piccadilly, but this may have been the address of his Club.⁹⁵ In 1899 his edited edition of his grandfather's book was published.⁹⁶ In October 1900 he became engaged to Dorothy Constance Kingsmill, who lived at Sydmonton, near Ecchinswell,⁹⁷ but nothing seems to have come of this because in June 1902 he became engaged to Violet (baptised Violata) Kate Henley,⁹⁸ whom he married that July at St Paul's, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge.⁹⁹ She had been born in Cork (Ireland) in 1882,¹⁰⁰ so she was 20 years old to his 51. She often accompanied on his trips to the USA and Mexico.¹⁰¹ I can find no record of children born to them. Violet did not accompany WBC on his last trip on the Lusitania in 1915, and survived to marry Bertram Sackville Thesiger (later Admiral Sir Bertram Sackville Thesiger) in 1921 in Malta,¹⁰² and lived until 1973.¹⁰³

The Kennedy family

In 1881, *Church's Directory* lists the occupant as Miss Kennedy, while the Census of the same year lists Lieut. General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy K.C.S.I. (Knight Commander of the Star of India), and Misses Katherine and Edith Kennedy. "The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is an order of chivalry founded by Queen Victoria in 1861. The Order includes members of three classes:

Knight Grand Commander (GCSI), Knight Commander (KCSI), and Companion (CSI).

No appointments have been made since the 1948 New Year Honours, shortly after the Partition of India in 1947.

Several years after the Indian Mutiny and the consolidation of Great Britain's power as the governing authority in India, it was decided by the British Crown to create a new order of knighthood to honour Indian Princes and Chiefs, as well as British officers and administrators who served in India."¹⁰⁴

To trace how Michael Kavanagh Kennedy (whom I shall refer to as MKK) reached this exalted status, I shall go right back and trace his life from birth. He was born in Exmouth, Devon, on 28 April 1824,¹⁰⁵ and entered the service of the East India Company in 1841 at the age of 17.¹⁰⁶ On 8 May 1848 MKK married Hannah Henrietta Bulkeley in Malligaum (now Malegaon), about 140 miles north-west of Bombay.¹⁰⁷ She seems to have been commonly known as Henrietta, so that is the name I shall use for her. She had been born on 29 January 1830 in Bombay.¹⁰⁸

A large family soon followed:

Willoughby Pitcairn, born 10 December 1850 in Surat, a coastal city about 150 miles north of Bombay),¹⁰⁹

Hartley, born 6 June 1852 in Aden,¹¹⁰

Ellen Louise, born 16 December 1853 also in Aden,¹¹¹

Evangeline, born in 1855 or 1856, probably in India,¹¹²

Catherine (or Katherine), born 24 August 1857 in Sattara (now Satara), about 120 miles south-east of Bombay,¹¹³

Michael, born 26 March 1859 also in Sattara,¹¹⁴

Edith and Henrietta (twins), born 25 December 1860 in Kensington.¹¹⁵ Sadly, Henrietta died on 1 October 1861 in Broadstairs.¹¹⁶ Thus must have been a particularly sad year for the family, as Evangeline died on 25 May in Kensington district.¹¹⁷

Hugh, born 16 November 1862 in Belgaum, about 250 miles south-east of Bombay,¹¹⁸

Henrietta Marion, born 1864 in Poona (now Pune), a city about 80 miles south-east of Bombay,¹¹⁹

Mary Nona, born 1866 in Linslade, Bucks,¹²⁰

Elizabeth Decima, born and died 1867 in Leighton Buzzard, Beds.¹²¹

These locations reflect a series of postings for MKK to locations within the Bombay Presidency (as its administrative region was called, which included Aden on the other side of the Indian Ocean). Edith, Henrietta (1), Mary and Elizabeth were presumably born while MKK was on home leave. The children may well have been educated at boarding schools in England.

A pivot in the story of the family is seen in the 1871 Census, when Henrietta was listed as head of household at 11 Sandown Crescent, Cheltenham, with all the children except for Willoughby Pitcairn, who had joined the Essex Regiment (44th Foot) in 1870,¹²² and Katherine, who was away at boarding school in Hove.¹²³ They had three servants. Elizabeth had died in 1867 (see above) and I have not been able to trace Michael junior until his first marriage in 1882 (see below).

From then on, the story is of a shrinking family home; Ellen married John Willoughby Wray in Poona in 1876,¹²⁴ and Henrietta died in 1880 in Sutton,¹²⁵ presumably after they had moved to *The Hilton*. By the 1881 Census only Katherine and Edith were still living with MKK (together with three servants), and Hugh was a Gentleman Cadet at the Royal Military College in Woolwich.

I have traced the following marriages:

Ellen m. John Willoughby Wray 24 August 1876 in Poona,¹²⁶

Edith m. William Howell Scratton 4 July 1882 at Leinster Square, Bayswater, so she must have left the family home in Sutton in that year,¹²⁷

Michael (jr) m. Frances Elizabeth Hutchings Jackson 18 September 1882 at Christ Church, Fort Belgaum,¹²⁸

Willoughby m. Alice Jane Grimwood Clark 10 February 1887 in Byculla, a neighbourhood of south Bombay,¹²⁹

Hugh m. Laura Evelyn Samut 8 October 1888 at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay,¹³⁰

Mary m. Reginald Howell 30 July 1891 in Wimbledon,¹³¹

And there are two second marriages:

MKK m. Mary Jane Lawlor 17 April 1894 at St Margaret's, Westminster,¹³²

Michael (jr) m. Amelia Henrietta Richardson 24 May 1898 at St. Paul's, Poona.¹³³

I can find no evidence for Hartley marrying – he appears as a 'single visitor' at the Victoria Hotel, London, in the 1891 Census. Nor of Henrietta Marion, who (together with Mary Nona) was a boarder at The Vicarage, Long Ditton, in the 1891 Census. She was working as a hospital nurse at the Hospital for Women, Frith Street, Soho, in the 1901 Census.

Having looked at the family history, I now turn to MKK's career. In 1841 he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant and posted to the Bombay Engineers, arriving in 1842 on board the *Cleopatra*.¹³⁴ From 1848 to 1860 he served as Executive Engineer in Surat, in Aden (which was then administered from Bombay), and in Satara. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861 and was Secretary to the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay from 1863 to 1880. In 1877-78 he was made Personal Assistant to the Governor of Bombay and charged with relief measures during the Great Famine of 1876-78, for which he was awarded the K.C.S.I. and became an additional member of the Council of the Viceroy. He was appointed Director-General of Supply and Transport for the 2nd Afghan War (1879-80), and retired in 1880.¹³⁵ We next see him in Sutton in the 1881 Census.

His role in the Great Famine is controversial.¹³⁶ "Lieutenant-General Kennedy ... had been deputed in late August [1877] by the Government of India as the personal assistant to the Governor of Madras". His role was "... to advise the Governor of Madras in the discharge of

famine relief matters. Kennedy was chosen for his 'admirable skill in managing the famine relief operations in Bombay'. However, it was obvious that Kennedy was deputed ... in order to control the expenditure of the Government of Madras on famine relief; to tighten up administrative accountability and to soften reports about the severity of the famine that might leak out to a critical press and public in Britain".¹³⁷ "Kennedy wrote an official memorandum on the results of the famine census, wherein he directly refuted the contention that the loss of population between the two censuses was due to the mortality caused by the famine of 1876-78", arguing that much of the decrease in population in the areas studied was due to migration,¹³⁸ which "appears to be whitewashing the truth".¹³⁹ He was no doubt an extremely capable administrator and organiser, but this memorandum seems to me to be a cover-up.

MKK continued a military career even after his 'retirement' in 1880. In 1891 he was Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers (second-in-command of the R.E.).¹⁴⁰ He died of influenza at home in Farnham, Surrey, on 1 February 1898.¹⁴¹

The sons followed careers in the army or in the Bombay Police:

Willoughby Pitcairn Kennedy became a Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment (44th Foot) in 1870,¹⁴² transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps in 1874,¹⁴³ and held several administrative and diplomatic posts in the Bombay Presidency and as far afield as Baluchistan, Aden and Zanzibar, retiring in 1906, when he was made a CSI (Companion of the Order of the Star of India, one rank below his father's KCSI).¹⁴⁴ He is recorded as living in Chertsey district in the 1911 Census; he died there in 1928.¹⁴⁵

Hartley had a very successful career in the Bombay Police. After appearing as a scholar with the family in Cheltenham in the 1871 Census, he joined the Bombay Police Department on 30 October 1871, becoming assistant superintendent in January 1874. He rose steadily through the ranks to become Commissioner in January 1899. He became a CSI in 1902 and retired in 1904.¹⁴⁶ He appears not to have married, and died in 1938 in Bath or Bristol.¹⁴⁷

Michael (jr) also pursued a successful career in the Bombay Police, which he joined in March 1877. He too rose steadily through the ranks to become Inspector-General of Police (second-in-command to the Commissioner) in the Bombay Presidency in 1908. He joined his brothers as a CSI in 1911, and retired in 1915. He was the author of 'Notes on the Criminal Classes in Bombay Presidency'.¹⁴⁸ He died at New Milton on the Hampshire coast in 1932.¹⁴⁹

Hugh, the youngest of the sons, was a Gentleman Cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1881.¹⁵⁰ He was commissioned to the 23rd Cavalry in February 1883;¹⁵¹ a Hugh Kennedy is listed as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1892,¹⁵² but is this him? His rank was given as Colonel in 1915-18.¹⁵³ He died at Rannoch Cottage, Hampton Hill, in 1931,¹⁵⁴ the Inventory of his Estate in India named him as a Brigadier-General.¹⁵⁵

An awkward hiatus

We now come to a hiatus, from the last record of the Kennedys in 1881 to the first record of the Hunts in 1896, due to a gap in Sutton Library's run of *Pile's Directories*. How long did the Kennedys stay at *The Hilton*, and when did the Hunts move in, and did anyone live there

between them? The first clue comes from *Holt's Directory* for 1890 (the only year for which Sutton Library has a copy), which lists the occupant as a Mrs Wood. She was Mrs Searles Valentine Wood (née Elizabeth Gayler), the widow of Searles Valentine Wood junior (SVW), a solicitor and amateur geologist from Suffolk. They were married in 1853, and he died in 1884 at home in Martlesham, Suffolk.¹⁵⁶ They had no children. In 1890 her niece, Bessie Tooke, married Herbert Duncan Appleton, the third son of William Appleton, who lived at *Benfleet Hall*, at All Saints', Benhilton.¹⁵⁷ Under the terms of SVW's will, Herbert took the name of Searles-Wood; we shall see more of him under that name in *The Story of Benfleet Hall* (forthcoming).

My last record of Elizabeth is from 1895, when she attended the marriage of Miss M.L. Wood (a relative?) to Mr J.M. Howard at St James', Piccadilly.¹⁵⁸ There is a possible record of her in the 1911 Census, when an Elizabeth Wood was recorded as living in a house in Brighton Road, Sutton. I am left with the questions of why a childless widow should move into such a large house – was she, like the Hunts who followed, running a boarding house for a school. If so, for which school, for how long, and when did she die?

The Hunt family

In *Pile's Directory* for 1896, the occupants were listed as Dr and Mrs Hunt. From 1897 to 1901 they were referred to as Dr A. and Mrs G. Hunt. Dr Hunt turns out to be Dr Ambrose Hunt, a surgeon from Ireland. He was born in Waterford in 1824,¹⁵⁹ became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland in 1845,¹⁶⁰ and in 1852 he married Elizabeth Dorothea Purdy, ten years his junior.¹⁶¹ A large family followed:

Richard Purdy, born in 1853 or 1854,¹⁶²

William Phineas, born 18 January 1859 in Dublin,¹⁶³

John Barton Colonel de Vere, born in 1861 in Dundrum, Tipperary,¹⁶⁴

Mary C, born in 1863,¹⁶⁵

Andelta [sic] Dorothea, born 20 April 1865 in Dungarvan, Co. Waterford,¹⁶⁶

Elizabeth Bessie George, born 6 November 1866 Dungarvan, Co. Waterford,¹⁶⁷

Ethel L, born in 1868 in Dungarvan, Co. Waterford,¹⁶⁸

Ambrose Langley Captain, born 29 September 1869 in Co. Waterford,¹⁶⁹

Robert Purdy, born in 1870 in Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, died there in 1871,¹⁷⁰

Annie Eva, born 3rd January 1872 in Dungarvan, Co. Waterford,¹⁷¹

Grace Bertha, born 14 June 1873 in Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.¹⁷²

Ambrose's career is at first difficult to follow. He claimed to have "held an appointment in India for some years, subsequently in Waterford",¹⁷³ but I can find no trace of this. He was living in Waterford by 1851,¹⁷⁴ so presumably his Indian service was in the 1840s. He was appointed Medical Officer to the Waterford Dispensary in 1852,¹⁷⁵ shortly before he married Elizabeth. In 1855 his salary there was increased from £80 to £100 p.a.¹⁷⁶ He is recorded as living in Dundrum, Tipperary, in 1858 and 1861,¹⁷⁷ but he settled in Dungarvan in 1863 when he was appointed Medical Officer to the Infirmary and Fever Hospital of the Dungarvan Union, Co. Waterford,¹⁷⁸ a post which he held until his retirement in 1880, which was partly on grounds of ill health.¹⁷⁹ He is recorded as undertaking various medical duties such as a post-mortem (in 1866),¹⁸⁰ and was a witness in the Inquest at Dungarvan in

1867.¹⁸¹ This followed a riot at an election in which two civilians were killed, at least one of them by the 12th Lancers, who got out of hand when attempting to control the riot.¹⁸² In 1864 he had purchased land to the value of £2750 (about £1.6m in today's money), but it's not clear where the money came from.¹⁸³ In 1875 he was involved in a serious lawsuit, when he sued Richard Phelan, chairman of the Town Commissioners of Dungarvan, for an alleged slander, by imputing that the plaintiff had burnt the eye out of a man named Gleeson by the use of a caustic application used medicinally, claiming £500 in damages.¹⁸⁴ Although he won the case, he was awarded damages of only one farthing.¹⁸⁵ Controversy arose again at his retirement: he was awarded superannuation of £80 p.a., but this was challenged.¹⁸⁶

The only child whom I have been able to trace in this period is Richard, who gained a post as sub-assistant commissary in the Supply and Transport Sub-Department of the Army in 1872¹⁸⁷ as the result of a competitive examination. He was promoted to assistant commissary in 1874¹⁸⁸ and transferred to the Ordnance Store Department in 1876, when he served first in Cork¹⁸⁹ and then in Enniskillen.¹⁹⁰ Tragically, he died of typhoid in King William's Town in the Cape Colony in 1878 at the age of 24.¹⁹¹

Annette's Staff Register Sheet at Sutton High School (see below) shows that she was educated at the Ecole Normale, St Maur, Pau in the south of France, from 1880 to 1884. She obtained the Brevet Élémentaire of the University of Bordeaux, which included training in general school work. As she would have been only 15 in 1880, I assume that she was accompanying Ambrose. Perhaps he moved to the south of France for his health. I don't know if any other members of the family went with them, nor whether they went straight there from Ireland.

The rest of the family's movements are obscure until the 1891 Census, when Ambrose and Elizabeth were listed at 20 St Anne's Crescent, Lewes, together with Mary, Bessie, Annie and one servant. Ethel, Annett (presumably Andelta; their ages fit) and Grace were described as lodgers at 14 Belvedere, Weymouth, where Ethel and Annett were teaching at Weymouth High School (a GPDST = Girls Public Day School Trust school) from 1886 to 1891 and Grace was a schoolgirl. Annett had been appointed as Assistant Mistress there in 1886.¹⁹² Later in 1891, Annette was appointed to the post of Assistant Mistress at Croydon High School.¹⁹³ William had emigrated to Canada in 1889,¹⁹⁴ and married Clarissa Pratt in Nova Scotia in 1893.¹⁹⁵

Our attention now focusses on Annette (aka Annett, Andelta). Her Staff Register Sheet shows that from January to July 1895 she attended the Central Technical College in South Kensington, where she gained a Certificate in the teaching of chemistry. The College had been founded in 1884, and merged into Imperial College in 1910. In September Annette was appointed Senior Science Mistress at Sutton High School (another GPDST school). The following is taken from an appreciation in the Sutton High School Magazine of 1932 "From that time until her retirement in July 1928, Miss Hunt worked with untiring devotion as Senior Science Mistress of Sutton High School. She was a brilliant teacher, and her originality of mind, her quick wit and Irish humour, her unfailing kindness and unselfishness, will never be forgotten by those who had the privilege of working with her. She was interested in many branches of science, and her collections of fossils and minerals, no less than the

lantern slides which she herself made to illustrate her lessons, are now cherished possessions of the School. Though frugal towards herself, her generosity towards others was unbounded. No trouble was too great for her to take if she could help another. On her push-bicycle she would cover many miles to help anyone who was ill or in trouble.”¹⁹⁶ This was elaborated in *a school remembers*, published in 1964 “The building programme was now to begin. From 1925 to 1928 it was the laboratories, planned jointly by Miss Lees and Miss Hunt, and we know that in their time they were among the best in English girls’ schools.”¹⁹⁷

It is my guess that Ambrose and some of his family moved to *The Hilton* in 1895; in 1896 the house was described as a GPDST boarding house for high school girls, presumably Sutton High School.¹⁹⁸ This was not a common practice at Sutton High School, but there were boarding houses from the time the school opened in 1884. The first was in Mulgrave Road and was the home of the Houlston family who had a daughter at the school. It seems to have continued when the Hunts moved to Tumora (or Tumaro) in St James Road in 1901,¹⁹⁹ where the Census records Ambrose, Elizabeth, Mary, Andelta, Bessie, Annie, one servant and five boarders aged between 14 and 19. In the same Census, Ethel, Annie Eva and Grace Bertha lived at 292 Willesden Lane, Willesden, in north-west London. Grace was a School Principal and the others were teachers. John, described as an Army School Tutor, was staying at a hotel in Liverpool at the time of the Census.

Ambrose died in 1905 in the Hendon District,²⁰⁰ and in the 1911 Census the family was concentrated at 292 Willesden Lane, consisting of Elizabeth Dorothea (age 77) and her daughters Annette, Bessie, Ethel, Annie, Grace, a nurse and two servants. Ambrose Langley had married Catharine Martha Powell in 1901;²⁰¹ John Barton had married Mary Rebecca Beresford in 1906 and was living in Southsea.²⁰² 292 Willesden Lane must have been an intensely academic household, comprising five schoolteachers; two (Annette and Ethel) teaching at Sutton High School. Annette reputedly cycled home from Sutton at weekends until the age of 58 (in 1923), when she decided to learn to drive.²⁰³

The family was affected by WW1; in 1915 Ambrose Langley died when his ship, the SS Burrsfield, was sunk by U-33 in the Mediterranean on its way to the Dardanelles. His memorial can be found at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission memorial on Tower Hill.²⁰⁴

Annette did not live long in retirement, dying in 1932 at Moyne, Hartfield, Sussex,²⁰⁵ where Ethel also lived.²⁰⁶ John Barton had died there in 1929,²⁰⁷ after surviving an attempt at suicide by drowning in the sea off Brighton in 1921,²⁰⁸ and Ethel died there in 1935.²⁰⁹ William Phineas died in 1935 in Nova Scotia.²¹⁰ By 1939 the only surviving members of the family appear to be Grace, Annie and Bessie, living together in Frinton, Essex,²¹¹ where Grace died in 1943²¹² and Annie in 1957 (at the age of 85).²¹³

The Hickman family

The last of our families to live at *The Hilton* was the Hickman family, who also lived there the longest (1901 to 1926). The head of the household was Arthur Edwin Hickman (AEH), who had been born in Kennington in 1859,²¹⁴ but not baptised until 1870, when he, along with several siblings, was baptised at St Saviour’s Ruskin Park in south-east London.²¹⁵ They were

then living at 25 The Terrace, Kennington. His move to *The Hilton* marks a generational shift, as his predecessor, Dr Ambrose Hunt, had been born in 1824. We next see AEH as a lodger in Aldershot, working as a grocer's assistant.²¹⁶ In view of his later career (see below) this seems unlikely, and may be a case of mistaken identity.

We are on firmer ground in 1883, when he was back at 25 The Terrace, Kennington, and married Mary Harriet Parry from Llanwrog, Montgomeryshire,²¹⁷ who was a few months younger than him.²¹⁸ Their family was large by modern standards (six children), but smaller than the Kennedy's (twelve children) and the Hunt's (eleven children) (see above). The children were:

Ruby (aka Reuben) Mary Parry (1884),²¹⁹

Mary Daphne (1887),²²⁰

Arthur Kendrick (1892),²²¹

Florence Enid (1898),²²²

Gordon David (1901),²²³

Joan Elizabeth (1905).²²⁴

All were born in Sutton except for Ruby (born in Dulwich district) and possibly Mary.²²⁵

I noticed that the interval between the first and last births (21 years) is about the same as for the Kennedys (17 years) and the Hunts (20 years), but the births are more widely spread.

AEH's career appears to have been uneventful. In three successive Censuses (1891, 1901, 1911) he was listed as a stockbroker.²²⁶ In 1888 he applied for admission to the Stock Exchange, and re-applied in successive years until at least 1924;²²⁷ the 1939 Registration listed him as stockbroker (retired).²²⁸

The family first appeared in Sutton in 1891 (unless Mary was born there in 1887, see above), living at *Camden House*, three doors along Benhill Wood Road from *The Hilton*, almost at the corner of Woodside Road.²²⁹ They seem to have lived there until 1901,²³⁰ although the 1901 Census (taken on 31st March) showed them at *The Hilton*. Their address in the 1901 Census was given as Woodside Road (The Hilton); this can be explained because at that date the garden of *The Hilton* ran from Benhill Wood Road to Woodside Road, so its street address could have been in either. Either they moved house early in the year, or *Pile's Directory* was slightly behind the times. A further point of confusion is that the family were called Heckman in that Census, but their first names and ages all match, so it is clear that they are really the Hickmans.

They lived at *The Hilton* until at least 1926,²³¹ but by 1935 they had moved to a house called *Glenthorne* on the south side of Cheam Road.²³² In 1939 their address was given as 23 Cheam Road;²³³ this may well be the same as *Glenthorne*. Sutton Baptist Church, which was built in 1934, was number 31 Cheam Road,²³⁴ so they must have lived next door (probably where the church's car park is now, because *Glenthorne* was east of Sutton Park Road).²³⁵ From at least 1891 to 1939, AEH's sister, Florence May Hickman, lived with the family.²³⁶

The family seems to have had a strong connection with the church of All Saints, Benhillon. Both Arthur Kendrick and Gordon were baptised there while they were living at *The Hilton*,²³⁷ Ruby was married there in 1914 (see below)²³⁸ and her daughter Barbara was

baptised there in 1915,²³⁹ although she was born in Bexley.²⁴⁰ Finally, Ruby (died 1930), Mary Harriet (died 1935) and Arthur Edwin (died 1942) were buried there.²⁴¹

Mary Harriet also maintained a strong connection with her home church at Llanwrog. For example, in July 1896 she served on the Committee for the Llanwrog Church Restoration Bazaar, which took place nearby in Caersws. She and Ruby helped with stalls at the Bazaar, and Ruby also took part in the accompanying concert.²⁴² This suggests an ongoing and regular connection, not just a one-off occasion. I wonder if she came back with the children each summer, perhaps to get them out of London.

What did the members of the family do? Arthur Kendrick was a boarder at Clifton College, Bristol, in 1911,²⁴³ where he played cricket and tennis for the school,²⁴⁴ and where Ruby and Mary Daphne may have visited him.²⁴⁵ He went on to be a student at Trinity College Oxford from 1911 to 1914, and played cricket for his college.²⁴⁶ He joined the London Rifle Brigade in August 1914²⁴⁷ and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in March 1915 (remember his mother was Welsh).²⁴⁸ After serving in both Flanders and Gallipoli, he died in action near Kut (now in Iraq) in April 1916.²⁴⁹

Gordon, by contrast, was too young for the War and became a stockbroker like his father.²⁵⁰ In 1933 he married Charlotte Carpenter,²⁵¹ but by 1939 he was living at 23 Cheam Road with his father, Mary Daphne, Florence Enid and his aunt Florence May.²⁵² He died in 1971 in Rudgwick, Sussex.²⁵³ I am unable to trace what happened to Charlotte.

Ruby married Ernest Spencer Nowill, son of a cutlery manufacturer from Sydenham, in 1914.²⁵⁴ Ernest joined the London Regiment in 1916 as a 2nd Lieutenant²⁵⁵ and survived the War. After the War, they appear to have lived locally (in the Epsom district, which included Sutton).²⁵⁶ Ruby died in 1930 at the young age of 45 and (see above) was buried at All Saints, Benhilton.²⁵⁷ Ernest appears to have re-married, and died at Grasmere in the Lake District in 1943.²⁵⁸

Mary Daphne seems to have lived with her parents until at least 1939, when she was listed as a cake maker.²⁵⁹ She died in 1961 at the age of 73 in the Horsham district (probably Rudgwick,²⁶⁰ where Gordon lived until 1971 (see above)).

Florence Enid joined the Civil Service in 1923, working in the Clerical Class for the Board of Education.²⁶¹ She was still living in Cheam Road with the family in 1939, and still working as a civil servant.²⁶² She was the last of her generation to die, in 1981 at the age of 83.²⁶³

The youngest, Joan, is potentially the most interesting of the sisters. After the 1911 Census I can't trace her until 1964, when she was Chief Herbarium Clerk and Senior Indexer at the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew Gardens [mycology is the study of fungi].²⁶⁴ This sounds like a quite senior non-academic post. She died 1974 in the Horsham district, probably also at Rudgwick (see above).²⁶⁵

Substantial changes took place to the setting of *The Hilton* between 1910 and 1933-34.²⁶⁶ Between these dates the house lost most of its garden. Six semi-detached houses were built along its former Woodside Road frontage, cutting off access. A detached house was built close to the north side of *The Hilton*, between it and *Selborne House*; initially numbered 41A, it is now 41 Benhill Wood Road. Another house is shown to the south, on the location

of the present numbers 35 and 37, although from its shape it does not appear to be the same building. The overall effect was to reduce *The Hilton's* garden to about 25% of its original size, implying a significance reduction in status. Were the Hickmans selling off land in order to be able to afford to continue living here?

The tail-enders

We are now nearing the end of the story of *The Hilton*, although after the Hickmans left on 1926 there were over 40 years before its demolition in 1968. To finish, I will:

- summarise what little I know about the late occupants (the tail-enders, to use a cricketing metaphor), and
- take an overview of the history of the house from beginning to end.

The Hilton had difficulty in finding occupiers after the Hickman family left. The demand for large family homes with accommodation for servants had fallen, mirroring the decline in family size and the increasing difficulty of hiring servants after WW1.²⁶⁷ Perhaps it was time to look for alternative uses, and one such occurred in 1930-31, when Misses J.M. Rendall and M.H. Skelton set up the *Benhilton Nursery Home*, which they described as “Residential Home for the Children of Gentlepeople from birth to seven years.

Entire Charge taken of Children of Parents Abroad.

Special Trained Nurse for Delicate Babies.

Nursery for Sick Children. Large Garden. South Aspect. Phone: Sutton 2822.”²⁶⁸

Pile's Directory for 1931 and 1932 erroneously named it as the *Benhilton Nursing Home*, quite a different concept. This attempt to care for the children of far-flung servants of the British Empire can be seen as a last gasp of the spirit of Empire, at least in Benhilton. But, in the face of the Great Depression, it was not to last, and *The Hilton* seems to have been empty for much of the 1930s, except for 1935, when *Pile's Directory* lists the occupier as one H. Bligh.

The inevitable occurred in 1938, when the house became simply 41 Benhill Wood Road, and was divided into three flats. Initially, only one (Flat 2) was occupied, by Macduff Rhind Major. From 1945 I picked up the story from the Electoral Registers, remembering that they listed only those of voting age. In 1945 and 1948, the flats were referred to as no. 41, and Flats 1 and 2. No. 41 seems to have comprised the bulk of the house, being occupied by Edgar and Rosalie Barratt, Ida Bull, Kathleen Dempsey, Anne and James Larkin, and John Rooney. Flat 1 was occupied by Florence and Heber Evans in 1945; they were joined in 1948 by David and Mary Blakey. Flat 2 was occupied by Edward and Hilda Williams, who were joined in 1948 by Elizabeth Rooney. I haven't tried to trace the occupants through the 1950s, but jumped to the final years of 1961-67, when the occupants were (Flat 1) Garnett and Bridie Glynn, and Mary and Patrick Lyons, (Flat 2) Elizabeth Rooney and Hilda Williams, and (Flat 3) Doreen and Kenneth Rogers (1961-66), followed by Denis and Mary Bradbrock in 1967. Hilda Williams had lived in Flat 2 right through from 1945 to 1967.

Conclusion

The story of *The Hilton* seems an unusual one. I expected it to have been occupied by a large and probably growing family, but this only happened in the time of the Hickmans, from 1901 to 1926, just over one-quarter of its lifespan. The first four recorded occupants: the Cloetés, the Kennedys, Elizabeth Wood, and the Hunts, all arrived in their retirement or as a childless widow. Through to the Hickmans in the 1920s, all seem to have had at least three servants. The growing difficulty of hiring servants, and the decline in family size, must have foretold its end, as they did for so many houses in Sutton. For south Sutton, this is thought of as post-WW2 phenomenon, but in Benhilton it seems to be a feature of the 1930s.

Acknowledgements

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¹ Sutton Archives 62/4/1.

² *Church's Directory* 1876, 1878, 1881; *Holt's Directory* 1890; *Pile's Directory* 1896 to 1938.

³ Oxford University Alumni, 1500-1886; Ancestry, Private Member Stories "Services in the Royal Navy" attached to Commodore William James Dundas Cloeté (1823-1890).

⁴ *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer*, 11 Feb 1871, p.3.

⁵ Britain, Merchant Seamen, 1835-1857.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ England and Wales Registration Index 1837-2005; LMA ref no p95/tri1/112; *London Evening Standard*, 11 June 1851 p.4.

⁸ England, Select Births & Christenings 1558-1975.

⁹ Louisa G. Graeme *Or and Sable: A Book of the Graemes and Grahams*, Quintin Publications 1903, p. 751.

¹⁰ UK and Ireland, Masters and Mates Certificates, 1850-1927.

¹¹ Oxford University Alumni, 1500-1886.

¹² *Kelly's Post Office Directory* 1854.

¹³ Magdalen Hall Admissions Register.

¹⁴ See Probate of Maria Albinia Cloeté in probatesearch.gov.uk/Calendar.

¹⁵ Tydesley Family Tree, Ancestry.

¹⁶ South Africa, Cape Province, Probate Records of the Master of the High Court 1834-1989.

¹⁷ South Africa, Dutch Reformed Church Register (Cape Town Archives) 1660-1970.

¹⁸ See note 15.

¹⁹ *Morning Advertiser*, 20 May 1871, p.8.

²⁰ Verification awaits a visit to Norwood Cemetery, where the records are held.

²¹ See note 16.

²² Bishop's Transcript, LMA.

²³ *The Belfast Newsletter* (Births, Marriages and Deaths), 5 Jul 1893.

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- ²⁴ Caird Library and Archive, P&O 75/3.
- ²⁵ Victoria, Australia, Inward Passenger Lists 1839-1923; Victoria Outward Passenger Lists 1852-1915.
- ²⁶ *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 27 (1891).
- ²⁷ 1871 Census.
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*
- ²⁹ *Foster's Alumni Oxonienses*.
- ³⁰ Sutton District Water Company – Water Rates ref no SDWC 1.
- ³¹ National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1858-1995; *London Evening Standard*, 19 Jul 1877, p.1.
- ³² Surrey Electoral Registers 1832-1962. Ref. QS6/7A/102.
- ³³ *Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter*, 14 Apr 1877, p.7.
- ³⁴ *Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter*, 4 Aug; 17 Nov; 22 Dec 1877, p.7; 2 Mar 1878; *Croydon Guardian and Surrey County Gazette*, 30 Mar 1878, p.6.
- ³⁵ *Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter*, 7 Jul 1877.
- ³⁶ Somerset Heritage Service, Somerset Parish Records 1538-1914, ref. D\p\chl/2/2/1.
- ³⁷ England Marriages 1538-1975.
- ³⁸ *Morning Advertiser*, 6 May 1871, p.8.
- ³⁹ Surrey Electoral Registers 1832-1962. Ref QS6/7A/105 and Ref QS6/7A/117.
- ⁴⁰ *Buxton Advertiser and List of Visitors*, 15 May 1880, p.4.
- ⁴¹ National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1858-1995.
- ⁴² Somerset Heritage Service, Somerset Parish Records 1538-1914, ref ENGLB030D_D-DC-1895.
- ⁴³ England and Wales Death Registration Index 1837-2007.
- ⁴⁴ See note 15.
- ⁴⁵ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁶ See note 29.
- ⁴⁷ See note 9.
- ⁴⁸ *Perthshire Advertiser*, 18 Jan 1872, p.3.
- ⁴⁹ *Reading Mercury*, 19 Dec 1874, p.6.
- ⁵⁰ innertemplearchives.org.uk.
- ⁵¹ See note 46.
- ⁵² England and Wales, Index of Wills and Administration 1858-1957.
- ⁵³ probatesearch.gov.uk/Calendar.
- ⁵⁴ *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, 15 Jun 1872, p.2.
- ⁵⁵ See note 48.
- ⁵⁶ For example, see *Field*, 13 May 1876, p.21.
- ⁵⁷ For example, see *Field*, 7 July 1877, p.43.
- ⁵⁸ For example, see *Field*, 11 August 1877, p.36.
- ⁵⁹ *Wisden's Almanack* for 1916.
- ⁶⁰ *Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser*, 19 Feb 1898, p.2.
- ⁶¹ *Morning Post*, 14 Feb 1898, p.2.
- ⁶² *Pall Mall Gazette*, 30 Apr 1900, p.10.
- ⁶³ *The Lusitania Resource*, www.rmslusitania.info/people/saloon/william-brodrick-cloete.
- ⁶⁴ *The Morning Post*, 2 Jul 1885 and 3 Jul 1885 p.3.
- ⁶⁵ *The Morning Post*, Oct 23 1884 p.3.
- ⁶⁶ See note 63.
- ⁶⁷ See note 53.
- ⁶⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁶⁹ See note 52.
- ⁷⁰ *Sporting Times*, 28 Oct 1899, p.3.
- ⁷¹ *London Evening Standard*, 14 Mar 1899, p.8.
- ⁷² *Field*, 21 Jul 1894, p. 10.
- ⁷³ *Newbury Weekly News and General Advertiser*, 1 Apr 1897, p.8.
- ⁷⁴ City and County Directories 1766-1946.
- ⁷⁵ *Cambridge Independent Press*, 14 May 1915, p.4.
- ⁷⁶ New York Passenger Lists 1820-1891.

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- ⁷⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁷⁸ *Liverpool Mercury*, 16 Sep 1899, p.10.
- ⁷⁹ *Leighton Buzzard Observer and Linslade Gazette*, 28 Feb 1899, p.1.
- ⁸⁰ Passenger Lists Leaving UK 1890-1960.
- ⁸¹ See note 63.
- ⁸² *Pall Mall Gazette*, 2 Sep 1896, p.4.
- ⁸³ Border Crossings from Mexico to US, 1895-1964.
- ⁸⁴ See <https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloete>.
- ⁸⁵ See note 63.
- ⁸⁶ See note 84.
- ⁸⁷ *Northern Whig*, 19 July 1888, p.4 [prospectus].
- ⁸⁸ *Morning Post*, 14 Aug 1896, p.8.
- ⁸⁹ *Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, 29 Mar 1900, p.7.
- ⁹⁰ *The Broad Arrow*, 14 Mar 1874, p.28.
- ⁹¹ *Army and Navy Gazette*, 29 Apr 1899, p.18-19; *West Somerset Free Press*, 6 May 1899, p.7.
- ⁹² *Taunton Courier and Western Advertiser*, 2 Oct 1901, p.5,6.
- ⁹³ *Volunteer Service Gazette and Military Dispatch*, 28 Nov 1902, p.14.
- ⁹⁴ London Electoral Registers 1847-1913.
- ⁹⁵ *Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser*, 19 Feb 1898, p.2.
- ⁹⁶ *Globe*, 21 November 1899, p.10.
- ⁹⁷ *London Evening Standard*, 9 Oct 1900, p.3.
- ⁹⁸ *Cambridge Daily News*, 23 Jun 1902, p.3.
- ⁹⁹ "Court Circular". *The Times* (36824), London, 19 Jul 1902, p.12. Westminster Marriages.
- ¹⁰⁰ Ireland Civil Registration Indexes, 1845-1958.
- ¹⁰¹ New York Passenger Arrivals Lists (Ellis Island) 1892-1924.
- ¹⁰² See note 63.
- ¹⁰³ freebmd/Geni.
- ¹⁰⁴ https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Star_of_India.
- ¹⁰⁵ 1891 Census / British Army Lists.
- ¹⁰⁶ C.E. Buckland, *Dictionary of Indian Biography* (1906), p.x.
- ¹⁰⁷ India, Select Marriages, 1792-1948.
- ¹⁰⁸ India, Select Births and Baptisms, 1786-1947.
- ¹⁰⁹ Inferred from India Marriages 1792-1958.
- ¹¹⁰ British India Office Births & Baptisms.
- ¹¹¹ *Ibid.*
- ¹¹² Inferred from death notice in *Allen's Indian Mail*, 14 Jun 1861 (via FIBIS).
- ¹¹³ See note 108.
- ¹¹⁴ See note 110.
- ¹¹⁵ Civil Registration Birth Index; *Allen's Indian Mail* birth notice.
- ¹¹⁶ Death notice in *Allen's Indian Mail*, 7 Oct 1861 (via FIBIS).
- ¹¹⁷ Death notice in *Allen's Indian Mail*, 14 Jun 1861 (via FIBIS).
- ¹¹⁸ See note 110.
- ¹¹⁹ 1891 Census.
- ¹²⁰ Select Births and Christenings 1538-1973.
- ¹²¹ *Ibid.*; FreeBMD.
- ¹²² British Army Service Records.
- ¹²³ 1871 Census.
- ¹²⁴ India, Select Marriages, 1792-1948.
- ¹²⁵ Death notice in *Allen's Indian Mail*, 19 Mar 1880 (via FIBIS).
- ¹²⁶ See note 124.
- ¹²⁷ London & Surrey, England, Marriage Bonds and Allegations 1597-1971.
- ¹²⁸ Parish register transcripts from Residency of Bombay 1709-1948.
- ¹²⁹ See note 124.
- ¹³⁰ *Ibid.*
- ¹³¹ Select Marriages 1538-1973.
- ¹³² See note 127.

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- ¹³³ British India Office Marriages.
- ¹³⁴ *Bombay Times*. Arrivals and Departures Notices (via FIBIS).
- ¹³⁵ John F. Riddick, *Who Was Who in British India* (1998) p. 202.
- ¹³⁶ Leela Sami, *Famine, Disease, Medicine and the State in Madras Presidency (1876-78)* unpublished PhD thesis (2006), available at discovery.ucl.ac.uk/1444928/1/U592238.pdf.
- ¹³⁷ *Ibid*, p. 227-8.
- ¹³⁸ *Ibid*, p. 228.
- ¹³⁹ *Ibid*, p. 231.
- ¹⁴⁰ See note 106.
- ¹⁴¹ National Probate Calendar.
- ¹⁴² See note 122.
- ¹⁴³ Regimental records of officers' services 1775-1914.
- ¹⁴⁴ Register of Employees of the East India Company and the India Office 1746-1939, India Office list 1921 Record of Services p. 621.
- ¹⁴⁵ England & Wales deaths 1837-2007.
- ¹⁴⁶ See note 144.
- ¹⁴⁷ England and Wales Death Registration Index 1837-2007; *The Western Daily Press and Bristol Mirror*, 24 Jun, p.8.
- ¹⁴⁸ See note 144.
- ¹⁴⁹ Percy-Smith/Bullock Papers: Graves and Monuments Vol. 2.
- ¹⁵⁰ 1881 Census.
- ¹⁵¹ Indian Army Quarterly List for 1 Jan 1912.
- ¹⁵² British Army Lists 1882-1962.
- ¹⁵³ *Ibid*.
- ¹⁵⁴ British India Office Wills and Administration.
- ¹⁵⁵ Inventories and Accounts of Deceased Estates, Bengal 1780-1937.
- ¹⁵⁶ DNB vol. 62.
- ¹⁵⁷ *Sussex Agricultural Express*, 8 Jul 1890, p.2.
- ¹⁵⁸ *Kentish Mercury*, 22 Feb 1895, p.3.
- ¹⁵⁹ Ireland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1620-1911.
- ¹⁶⁰ *Waterford Chronicle*, 11 Jun 1845, p.2; UK Medical Registers 1859-1959.
- ¹⁶¹ See note 159.
- ¹⁶² *Dublin Daily Express*, 23 Jul 1878, p.1.
- ¹⁶³ See note 159.
- ¹⁶⁴ *Ibid*.
- ¹⁶⁵ *Ibid*.
- ¹⁶⁶ *Ibid*.
- ¹⁶⁷ *Ibid*.; 1939 Registration.
- ¹⁶⁸ See note 159.
- ¹⁶⁹ *Ibid*.
- ¹⁷⁰ Ireland Civil Registration Indexes, 1845-1958.
- ¹⁷¹ See note 159.
- ¹⁷² *Ibid*.
- ¹⁷³ *Freeman's Journal*, 8 Dec 1875, p.7.
- ¹⁷⁴ Griffith's Valuations 1847-1864.
- ¹⁷⁵ Ireland Medical Directory 1851; *Waterford Mail*, 14 Aug 1852, p.3.
- ¹⁷⁶ *Waterford Chronicle*, 21 Apr 1855, p.3.
- ¹⁷⁷ Ireland Medical Directory 1858; see also note 159.
- ¹⁷⁸ *Morning Advertiser*, 6 Aug 1863, p.2; for images of the workhouse see workhouses.org.uk/Dungarvan.
- ¹⁷⁹ *Waterford Standard*, 8 May 1880, p.3; 26 Jun 1880, p.3; *Irish Times* 28 May 1880, p.2.
- ¹⁸⁰ *Waterford News*, 27 Jul 1866, p.4.
- ¹⁸¹ *Dublin Weekly Nation*, 26 Jan 1867, p. 2 and many others.
- ¹⁸² For a detailed account of the riot by the 12th Lancers see <http://irishgarrisonsontowns.com/dungarvan-1866/>, and further references there.
- ¹⁸³ *Allnut's Irish Land Schedule*, 1 Aug 1864, p.2.

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- ¹⁸⁴ *Freeman's Journal [Dublin]*, 8 Dec 1875, p.7.
- ¹⁸⁵ *Dublin Weekly Nation*, 18 Dec 1875, p.6.
- ¹⁸⁶ *Waterford Standard*, 20 Oct 1880, p.3.
- ¹⁸⁷ *Pall Mall Gazette*, 18 May 1872, p.7.
- ¹⁸⁸ Hart's Army List for 1877.
- ¹⁸⁹ *Morning Post*, 5 Jan 1876, p.6.
- ¹⁹⁰ *Dublin Daily Express*, 25 Mar 1876, p.3.
- ¹⁹¹ *Dublin Daily Express*, 23 Jul 1878, p.1.
- ¹⁹² *Jubilee Record and Register of Old Girls*, Sutton High School, 1934.
- ¹⁹³ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁹⁴ Canada Census 1901.
- ¹⁹⁵ Nova Scotia Vital Records, 1763-1957.
- ¹⁹⁶ Reprinted in note 192, p.22.
- ¹⁹⁷ *a school remembers*, Sutton high school g.p.d.s.t., p.64.
- ¹⁹⁸ *Pile's Directory*, 1896.
- ¹⁹⁹ *Pile's Directory*, 1902.
- ²⁰⁰ FreeBMD.
- ²⁰¹ *Ibid.*
- ²⁰² England and Wales Civil Registration Marriage Index 1837-1915; *Hampshire Telegraph*, 7 Jul 1906, p.6.
- ²⁰³ See note 192.
- ²⁰⁴ See www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/2976303/hunt,-ambrose-langley/.
- ²⁰⁵ See note 192.
- ²⁰⁶ *Ibid.*
- ²⁰⁷ *Sevenoaks Chronicle and Kentish Advertiser*, 9 Aug 1929, p.16.
- ²⁰⁸ *Sunday Post*, 14 Jul 1921, p.2; many others.
- ²⁰⁹ England and Wales Death Registration Index 1837-2007.
- ²¹⁰ See note 195.
- ²¹¹ 1939 Registration.
- ²¹² FreeBMD.
- ²¹³ *Ibid.*
- ²¹⁴ 1939 Registration gives d.o.b; England and Wales Birth Registration Index, 1837-2008 gives Q1 1860; 1911 Census says b. in Kennington.
- ²¹⁵ Surrey Baptisms.
- ²¹⁶ 1881 Census.
- ²¹⁷ Montgomeryshire Marriages and Banns 1837-1911.
- ²¹⁸ freeBMD.
- ²¹⁹ England and Wales Births 1837-2006.
- ²²⁰ 1891 Census (Dulwich), 1939 Registration (Sutton).
- ²²¹ London, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms 1813-1917 gives this as the date of his baptism; 1939 Registration gives this as his date of birth.
- ²²² 1939 Registration.
- ²²³ *Ibid.*
- ²²⁴ *Ibid.*
- ²²⁵ See note 220; I prefer the former because the source is much closer to her date of birth.
- ²²⁶ 1891, 1901 and 1911 Censuses.
- ²²⁷ London, England, Stock Exchange Membership Applications, 1802-1924.
- ²²⁸ See note 222.
- ²²⁹ 1891 Census.
- ²³⁰ *Pile's Directory* listed AEH at that address.
- ²³¹ Electoral Register.
- ²³² Sutton, Surrey, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1985, gives this as Mary Harriet's address.
- ²³³ See note 222.
- ²³⁴ <http://www.suttonchurch.org.uk/about-us/our-building/>.
- ²³⁵ *Pile's Directory*; *Church's Directory* 1880.
- ²³⁶ 1891, 1901 and 1911 Censuses and 1939 Registration.

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- ²³⁷ See note 221; Sutton, Surrey, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1985.
- ²³⁸ Church of England Marriages and Banns 1754-1940; *Norwood News*, 30 Oct 1914, p.2.
- ²³⁹ Sutton, Surrey, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1915.
- ²⁴⁰ *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, 24 Aug 1915, p.4.
- ²⁴¹ Sutton, Surrey, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1985.
- ²⁴² *Montgomery County Times and Shropshire and Mid-Wales Advertiser*, 1 Aug 1896, p.8.
- ²⁴³ 1911 Census.
- ²⁴⁴ *London Gazette*, 3 Nov 1916, p.6.
- ²⁴⁵ *Clifton Society*, 21 Nov 1907, p.4; *Clifton Society*, 8 Nov 1906, p.4.
- ²⁴⁶ See note 244.
- ²⁴⁷ *Western Mail*, 18 Apr 1916, p.6; *West Sussex Gazette*, 18 Apr 1916, p.2.
- ²⁴⁸ *Western Mail*, 6 Mar 1915, p.6.
- ²⁴⁹ www.greatwarforum.org/topic/219703-arthur-kendrick-hickman-lieut-royal-welsh-fusiliers/.
- ²⁵⁰ See note 218.
- ²⁵¹ FreeBMD.
- ²⁵² See note 218.
- ²⁵³ *London Gazette*, 14 Sep 1971, p.9970.
- ²⁵⁴ See note 238.
- ²⁵⁵ Supplement to Monthly Army List 1914-1918, p.221.
- ²⁵⁶ Electoral Register.
- ²⁵⁷ See note 241.
- ²⁵⁸ *Lancaster Guardian*, 12 Mar 1943, p.2.
- ²⁵⁹ 1939 Registration.
- ²⁶⁰ FreeBMD.
- ²⁶¹ *London Gazette*, 4 May 1923, p.3236.
- ²⁶² 1939 Registration.
- ²⁶³ London, England, Death Notices from *The Times* 1982-1988.
- ²⁶⁴ *Supplement to London Gazette*, 13 Jun 1964, p.4953.
- ²⁶⁵ FreeBMD.
- ²⁶⁶ Ordnance Survey 25in maps for 1914 (surveyed 1910) and 1935 (surveyed 1933-34).
- ²⁶⁷ See the *Mid Sussex Times*, 16 Apr, 3 May and 10 May 1921, all p.4.
- ²⁶⁸ *Sutton and Cheam 1930*, p.x; *Sutton and Cheam 1931*, p.x.