

Samuel Long's House, a lost Carshalton mansion

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Introduction

In June 2001 the site of the old Cottage Hospital at 85–105 Rochester Road, Carshalton (TQ 279 649), was redeveloped (Fig. 1). It was the location of a large Mansion House demolished in 1822. A watching brief revealed fragmentary building remains probably originating in the 14th century, with substantial extensions in the 18th century.

Documentary, cartographic and pictorial evidence

This large house, known as *the Manor House* in early documents, and more recently as *Samuel Longs House*, lay close to the intersection of North Street running north-south and West Street Lane and Mill Lane running east-west at the northern end of Carshalton Village. At the time of its demolition in 1822, North Street and Mill Lane formed the western and southern boundary of a large trapezoidal block of land of about 50 acres, the eastern and northern boundaries of which are the present Strawberry Lane and Nightingale Road. Although *Samuel Longs House* was situated in the south-west corner of this block of land, it was not directly connected to all of it until the end of the 18th century.

The early history of the manor and sub-manors of Carshalton is confused and the site of the Manor House has migrated at least once.¹ The main manor of Carshalton is generally accepted to have been owned by the Carews during the 15th and 16th centuries; in 1580 it had been split into two halves or *moieties* by John St John, a grandson of Sir Richard Carew, who sold one half to a leading Carshalton family, the Burtons, and the other to Walter Cole.² With his son William, Cole sold “*the moiety of the manor of Carshalton and of the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, and of the Manor House, buildings, gardens and orchard thereof containing by estimation 4a . .*

and also all that parcell of land containing by estimation half an acre purchased of John Hedge of Mitcham . . behind the new barn of the Manor House” to the Trustees of the Countess of Arundel.³ Sold with the house and surrounding land was a field called “*... the Bullen, containing by estimation 6a, and little West Meads containing by estimation 2a*”; these lands remained with the property until the early 19th century. In March the following year the trustees agreed with Sir Henry Burton, who held the other moiety, “*... a partition concerning the scite and demesne lands of the said manor ... to share the rents, services and profits of the manor... to be held in common*”.⁴ It appears that these ‘rents and services’ were subsequently combined with the main moiety of the Manor of Carshalton when owned by the Scawen family in the early 18th

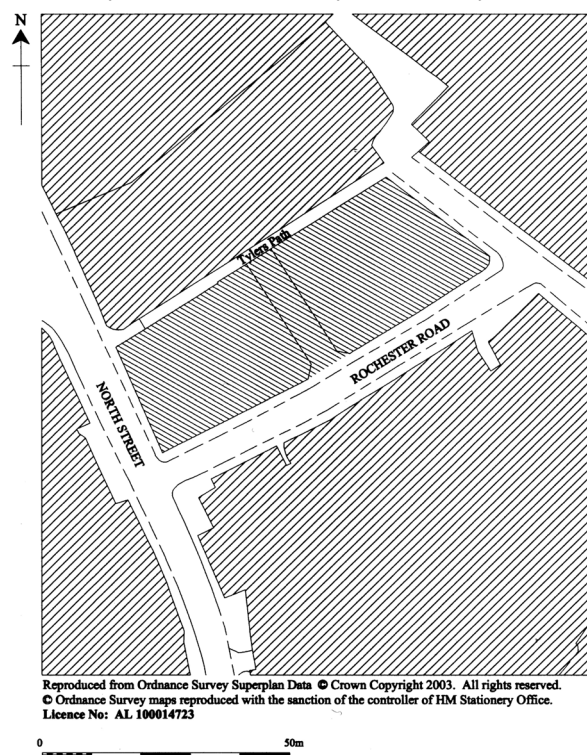


Fig. 1: location

century. By the late 18th century all manorial rights had been either extinguished or displaced.

The earliest map of Carshalton, the so-called *Arundel Map* (Fig. 2), dates from the 1620s.⁵ On the trapezoidal block of land referred to above, a frontage of three substantial houses is shown along North Street, but no building is shown on the site of *Samuel Longs House*. The rest of the block of land is shown sub-divided into fields. The map can be shown to have been accurately surveyed, and the neighbouring property of *Stone Court* (which was in other hands) is shown in some detail; the absence of a representation of a building on the site of *Samuel Longs House* is therefore inexplicable. It may be, however, that its inclusion was irrelevant to the purposes of the map. One of the houses shown may have survived until 1724, when Thomas Scawen obtained “... a piece or parcel of land on part of which an old house wherein two tenements now stand ... and abuts east, north and west upon lands of the said Thomas Scawen called the Manor House” from his neighbour John Cator of Stone Court, who



Fig. 2: Arundel Map

had the right to take away the materials of the old house within three months.⁶

In the mid-17th century the Arundel property was conveyed to Sir Edmund Hoskins, who in the Hearth Tax returns for Lady Day 1664 paid for 18 hearths, and had 8 other hearths in two empty houses for which he had not paid. Unfortunately it is not possible to differentiate between or identify the particular houses.⁷ Hoskins' name is replaced by Francis Coventry between 1665 and 1675, who pays for 17 hearths and 6 hearths in two instalments.⁸ In 1696 John Hoskins sold this house with his other property to Sir William Scawen for £7,600.⁹

Scawen was a major financier and co-founder of the Bank of England.¹⁰ Although buying other estates in the home counties, Scawen made Carshalton his main estate from 1696, buying the other half or moiety of the manor in 1712 from the Short family.¹¹ In 1697 he swapped certain lands with his neighbour John Cator along their mutual boundary, which allowed Cator to create the road called *Pall Mall*, now represented by Mill Lane, forming a regular boundary between the two estates. The fields called *Hither Home Field* and *Further Home Field* were originally part of a larger field called *Whatmans Mead*, which stretched across the line of Pall Mall to the River Wandle to the south.¹² By 1719, when Sir William leased a capital messuage called “*the Manor House*” to a fellow merchant Sir Joseph Eyles on a 61-year lease, it was accompanied by the *Dog Kennel Field*, and *Curds Close*, which lay close to, but not attached to, the house itself, and the detached *Bullens Close* lying well to the north of the house. Before 1730 Sir Joseph sold it to Sir William's brother, Sir Thomas Scawen, on whose death in Carshalton in 1730 left “...all that leasehold Messuage or tenement wherein I now live at Carshalton ...which I lately purchased of Sir Joseph Eyles of London Kt for the remainder of several term of years...” to his wife.¹³ Dame Martha Scawen was the occupier of the house when the earliest surviving poor rate was taken in 1744.¹⁴ It is generally accepted that Sir William Scawen had at least one other major house in Carshalton, certainly from 1712, and that *Samuel Longs House* (or its predecessor) was not his major residence, at least from 1719.¹⁵ On his visit to Carshalton in about 1723, Daniel Defoe

found ‘... a county village situate amongst innumerable springs of water which all together form a river in the very street of the town ... crowded by the houses of the citizens of London, some of which are built with such a profession of expense, that they look rather like seats of the nobility, than the county houses of citizens and merchants, particularly those of Sir William Scawen, lately deceased ...’.¹⁶

On the death of Sir William in 1722, his estates were inherited by his nephew Thomas Scawen who continued a policy of acquisition with the purchase of the nearby Stone Court mansion and estate in 1729, in which he and his family then resided. His mother Dame Martha Scawen was rated for the Manor House until October 1753 (although not for 1748-50), when the rateable value of the house was £54. The House was then taken from December 1753 for a year by the Countess of Pomfret, and then in December 1754 by Beeston Long (1711-85), a West Indian planter, and a Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.¹⁷

When Beeston Long purchased the “*Capital Messuage or Manor House of Carshalton*” for £3,150 from Thomas Scawen’s son James in 1781, he also obtained the Dog Kennel Field, Curds Close, Hither Home, and Further Home Field, along with Bullens Closes, and “*the Workhouse and three small cottages or tenements two Messuages or Tenements now in the several occupations or tenures of Michael Cole and William Taylor, and which were late one Messuage or Tenement in the occupation of Robert Russell, Schoolmaster... and four Cottages or Tenements now or late in the several tenures or occupations of Philip Wagnall, Elizabeth Lucas, Michael Drew and Richard Onion*”.¹⁸ These buildings were said to have been demolished by Beeston Long although three cottages remained on Mill Lane, near Butter Hill. These activities were not the first Long had conducted on his estate; in 1778 Lord Bathurst, who was organising the sale of the Carshalton estates of his brother-in-law James Scawen, wrote that Beeston Long was “*an old friend of the family, is a worthy man, & has laid out a great deal of money on the premises*.”¹⁹ Long first took possession in late 1754, and a rise of the rateable value of the house from £54 to £80 between May

and October 1755 suggests significant improvements being made on the estate in general, if not on the house in particular. By 1759 Long was being charged an extra £28 for additional land, but there is no significant rise in the rates for the next twenty years. From 1764 for some unexplained reason the value of the property is split into two parts; one of £35, the second of £38.²⁰ There are no records for 1767 to 1782, but in November of that year the house he had recently purchased from James Scawen was valued at £100. At that date Long was also rated for lands he held of “Late Pope” (£9), “Parker” (£36), “late Garrard” (£13), “late Cramer” (£16) and “late Durand” (£18), making a total of £192, one of the highest in the parish.²¹

On his death in 1785 Beeston Long was succeeded by his son Samuel (died 1807), who continued a similar policy of purchase and improvement.

In 1786 Samuel Long purchased some land, cottages and a carpenters’ workshop, situated along the North Street frontage, from John Alfrey for £750.²² Long retained seven cottages “*and Mr Herons House*” but the rest were demolished and “*the scites laid into Mr Longs Garden*”.²³ A most important purchase was from the trustees of John Dewey Parker of Waddon Court in 1789 of the late-17th-century Strawberry Lodge at the far end of Mill Lane and a further 23 acres of land to the east and north of Samuel Longs Estate.²⁴ All these properties or their sites are shown on an estate map by Thomas Bainsbridge dated 1788-1790 (Fig. 3).²⁵ This shows the house and its estate in some detail. The house and its pleasure grounds lay along the southern boundary; close to the house were walled gardens and a gravelled courtyard leading onto North Street. Beyond to the north lay fields whose boundaries appear little changed from the time of the Arundel Map. The boundary between the Manor House gardens and Henry Byne’s Field still survives today as a red-brick wall between Nos 36A and 38 North Street; this is all that is now visible from the pre-1800 landscape of the Manor House and its grounds.

Between May and November 1791 the rateable value of the house and surrounding buildings and lands increased markedly to £242, representing Samuel Long’s recent acquisitions and possibly further work on the house. In 1793 Long

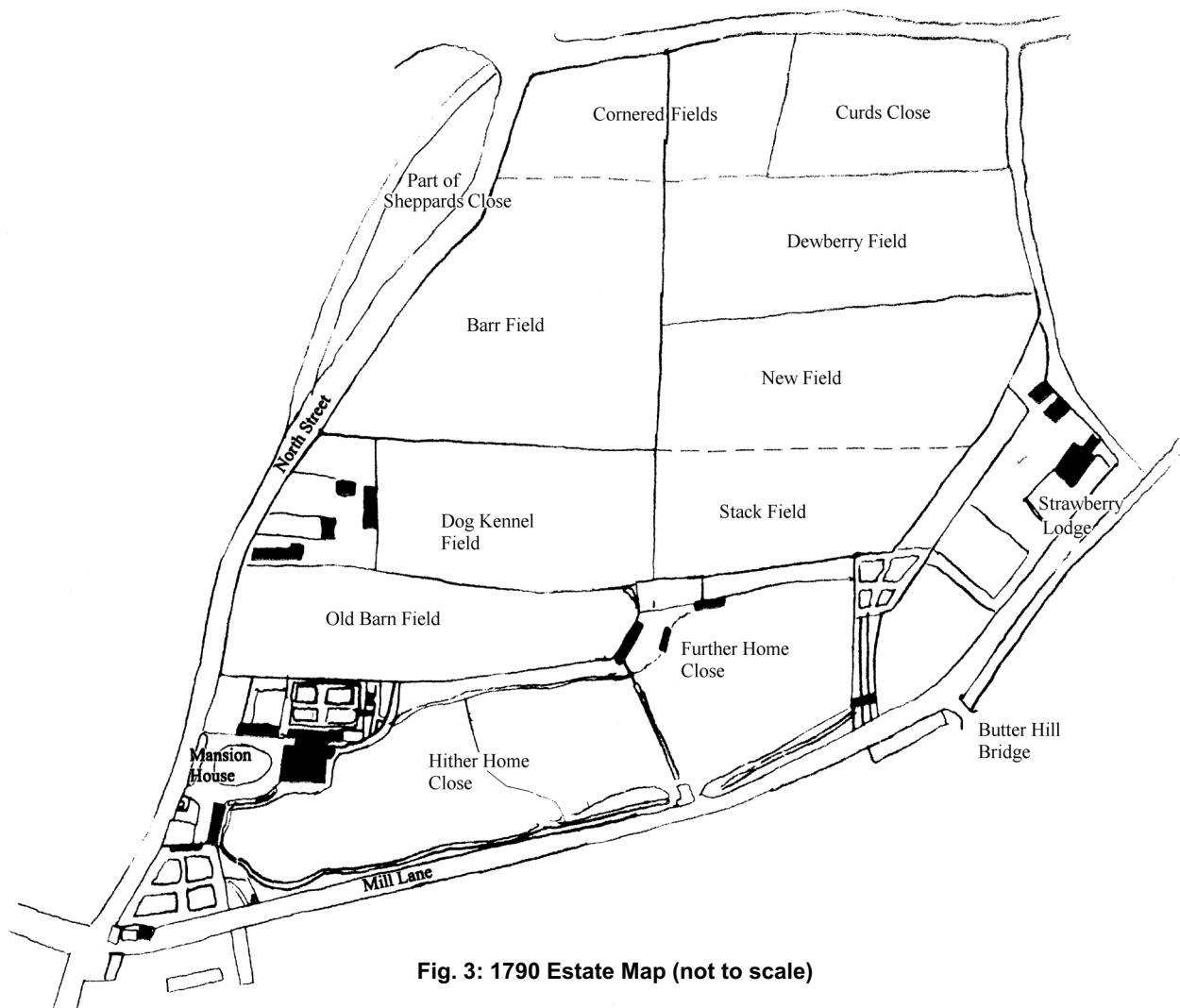


Fig. 3: 1790 Estate Map (not to scale)

purchased from his neighbour Henry Byne *The Old Barn Field* which lay between the Mansion garden and the Dog Kennel Field and Long's Farmyard to the north.²⁶ The Barn and Carhouse in this field were immediately pulled down "... and made to form the farmyard now standing on these premises".²⁷ Traces of Long's new buildings may have been found in 1999 on the Holy Cross Church annexe site, in which structures of late-18th or early-19th century date were recorded, some incorporating reused brickwork.²⁸ Long had incurred the wrath of the local vestry by taking "... part of the road into his grounds, and spoiled the path, leaving it be repaired at the parishes expense".²⁹

Finally, in 1798, Long purchased from Byne a 12 acre field called *Sheppards Close*, situated to the west across North Street from his property. This purchase allowed him to realign North Street further to the west, enlarging the trapezoidal block of land by about 3 acres.³⁰ The old and new road route is clearly shown to the north of the farmyard on the tithe map of 1849 (Fig. 4).³¹ In 1802, the "*House, buildings, pleasure grounds, lawn and about 37 acres of meadow Land Adjoining*" were valued at £250; this figure varied during recorrections in 1802 and 1810 across all rates, but there is nothing to suggest any further work on the house.³²

In about 1790 the topographer James Edwards observed "*the seat of Samuel Long Esq. an*

*elegant picturesque view of which is given in the illustrations of this work [Fig. 5]. It is a large and good building situated in a pleasant lawn, which has a fine carpet of grass and interspersed with trees and shrubs in an agreeable variety. The house stands about 60 yards from the road and the lawn is surrounded with high fruit walls This seat with that of Mr Andrews (before described) formerly belonged to the family of the Scawens who resided at the Park”.*³³

The image depicts a substantial house set amongst simple lawned gardens with mature trees and shrubs. From the estate map and the angle of the shadows cast, it is likely that the elevations depicted are those of the south and east, with a glimpse of the roofs, chimney stacks and some architectural details afforded. In addition to the house, other built structures are shown, including a high ‘fruit’ garden wall to the rear of the house, and a trellised fence extending toward the south-west corner of the house.

The southern elevation is illustrated in most detail and comprises three distinct elements. The central section of the house comprises a well-proportioned and hierarchically fenestrated building with a tall ground floor comprising a central door with pilasters and simple head, flanked by tall multi-paned windows with pronounced surrounds. Three similar windows to the first and second floors are of diminishing proportions. Simple storey bands define each floor, with a continuous parapet extending across the whole frontage. The three sections are defined by what appear to be broad down pipes from parapet gutter spouts. However, from the minimal detail of the engraving an alternative interpretation could be pilasters.

The eastern section of the façade is similar with a continuation of the storey bands and fenestrative style, but only a single window per floor and quoins continuing the full height of the house. The western section, while retaining the quoins, differs considerably, notably in its single band above the upper window, and only comprises two storeys. The shallow roof pitch indicates that it was hipped with three large chimney stacks without pots being visible. Although the image lacks detail, it indicates that the three distinct elements of the south elevation are not of a single building campaign, and may represent successive

extensions to the earlier house, attributable perhaps to those carried out in 1755 by Beeston Long or in the late 18th century by Samuel Long.

After the death of Samuel Long, his son, also Samuel, leased the property to two tenants, Alexander Baring (1808-12, 1817-18) and James Daniel (1813-17, 1818-21) in which period the house was rated at £100 per annum, the garden at £20 per annum, and surrounding meadow land at £120 per annum. The last rate for Daniel in April 1821 drops to £220. In the following August, the estate was put up for sale at Auction, where it was bought for £7020 by a Captain Grindley. He purchased “...a Superior Residence formed for the complete accommodation of a respectable family... surrounded by its delightful pleasure grounds and Shubbery Walks tastefully arranged, and a Park of some 50 acres.”³⁴ The house itself “... built with a view to durability...” comprised “... five upper sleeping rooms, two Principle Bed chambers, & three dressing rooms, six best bed chambers” on the first floor, and on the ground

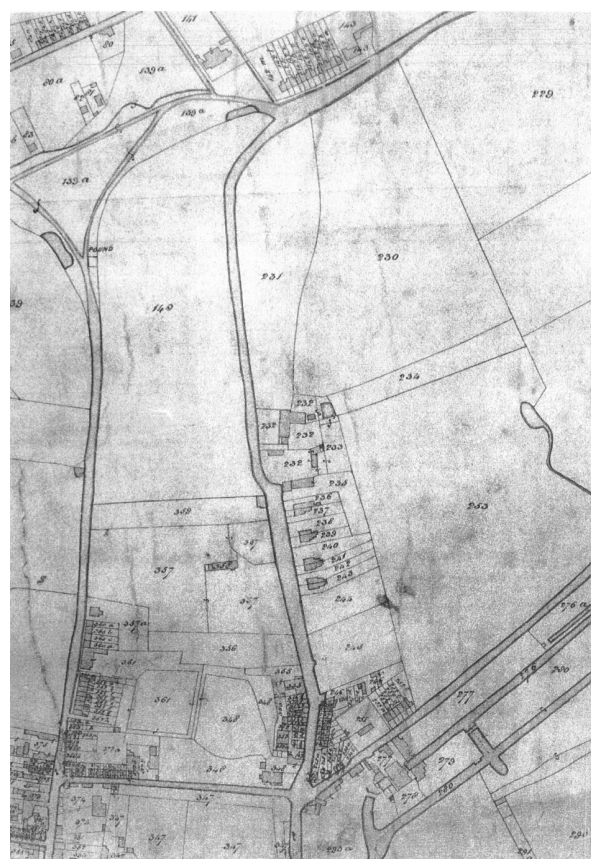




Fig. 5: engraving (from Edwards, 1801)

floor a large entrance hall and “... a Library communicating by the North Bow Dining Room, with solid mahogany doors, about 30 feet x 26, and about 16 feet high, leading to the Shubbery Walk and Park, and overlooking the domain, a Dining Parlour about 28 feet x 21, Breakfast Room, well secluded Water Closer”. The service offices including Housekeepers Room and servants, kitchen and scullery appear to have been attached. On one side of the house lay a court yard with “capital dairy, laundry, and Wash House”, on the other side a five stall Stables and harness Room. The Farm Yard was “... well shut out from a view of the house, and possesses all requisite buildings, capital lofty double barn, Two cottages with gardens, a farm horse stable, a Dovecote, range of sheds and piggery &c”. The gardens were walled in, “with hot and succession houses and ... A large vegetable Garden walled and cloathed with fruit, Gardeners room, and fruit room over”. The house was “encircled by a

prolific shrubbery walk & Plantation which encompasses the Park, and is ornamented with a profusion of Stately Trees”. In August 1821, the rate book states that “Captain Greenfield (sic) late James Daniel” was in occupation.³⁵

The last year of the mansion’s life is rather confused. Although Grindley is recorded in occupation in May 1822, paying for “House, Pleasure Grounds, lawn, about 27 acres Meadow Land against” rated at £250, the following November Samuel Long “or occupier” pays “for meadow land within ring premises £120” and “garden £20”. Although the actual events are unknown, the suggestion must be that Grindley defaulted, and that Long repossessed his property, either Grindley or Long demolishing the house in the second half of 1822.

In 1823 “...the site of the Capital Messuage or Manor House, with farmhouse, Barn, Dove House, buildings and gardens” and “the park, one

part of which the said capital messuage or manor house lately stood and the said other buildings are yet standing” were sold to William Foster Reynolds, a member of a local calico-bleaching family; the accompanying map showed lakes and other watercourses in the park.³⁶ In April 1832 the Reynolds family were paying “for land late Samuel Long Esq” rated at £89 per annum.³⁷

Within the next 30 years, the North Street frontage of the estate was built up with groups of cottages and larger semi-detached properties. The site of the house is readily identifiable in the Carshalton Tithe Map of 1849 (Fig. 5) as a large sub-rectangular plot with an entranceway onto North Street.

From the Reynolds family the land passed to Samuel Gurney, on whose bankruptcy the estate was again sold by auction in 1866. By that time the railway had split the estate in two, Gurney had already sold off the southern portion on which, from the 1860s, residential development along Mill Lane (essentially for the mill workers) had been created, including Rochester Road. The construction of the Cottage Hospital in 1898 located foundations of the mansion or its attached buildings “... the workman met with great difficulty, owing to great masses of brickwork &c - evidently the foundations of Longs’ residence, extending to a great depth”. Coins of Charles I and II, and William and Mary, were also found, as were lead pipes.³⁸ The latter may have included “... a Leaden Pipe not exceeding 1” diameter on the inside or Bore thereof” which Beeston Long was permitted to lay from the Grotto Canal in Carshalton Park to his house to supply water, on his purchase in 1781.³⁹

During geotechnical investigations on the site in 2000, John Philips observed a very substantial red brick wall toward the extreme north-western boundary of the site and much red brick demolition rubble, suggesting the possibility of remains of the house having survived. The redevelopment of the site was therefore subject to a requirement to carry out an archaeological watching brief during construction groundworks.

The 2001 watching brief (Fig. 6)

The watching brief in June 2001 was supervised by Mark Bagwell, formerly of Pre-Construct

Archaeology. The new development retained the oldest part of the Cottage Hospital on the eastern third of the site. Although the watching brief covered all areas disturbed by the new development, archaeological remains were observed to survive only on the central third of the site.⁴⁰ This appears to have been a result of the excavation of air raid shelters to the west of the Cottage Hospital buildings during the Second World War and the construction of an ancillary block to the old Cottage Hospital after the War.

Late medieval occupation

The earliest phase of occupation was represented by a narrow north-south wall (24) built of roughly hewn chalk and flint nodules surviving only a single course high. Chalk blocks formed the western face, while the eastern face was of flint nodules. The backfill of the construction cut for this wall produced a sherd of shelly Limpsfield-type ware of c. 1150–1300 and a highly decorated sherd of Earlswood ware of c. 1240–1350.

To the west of wall (24) was the remains of a hearth (31) built of reused peg tiles pitched on edge and at a 45° eastwards angle set in a cut (32)

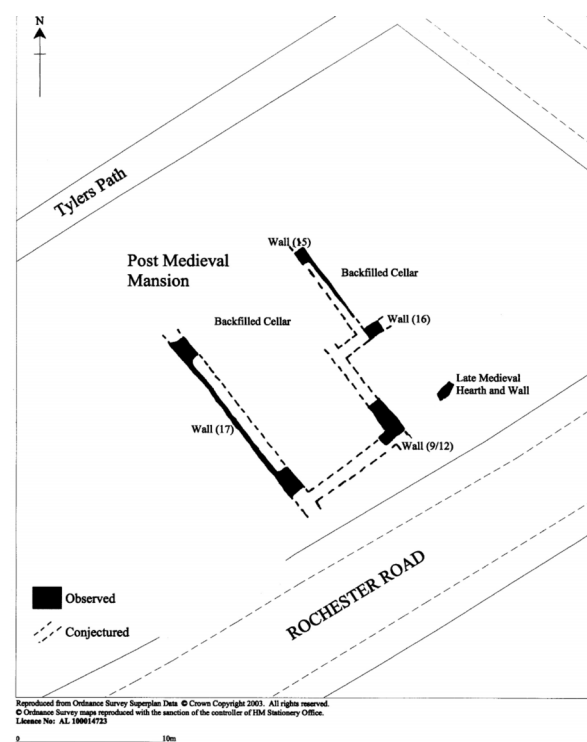


Fig. 6: results of the watching brief

(Fig. 7). A layer of burnt sand beneath the hearth (33) may have been caused by it, or perhaps represents an earlier hearth. Stakeholes in this area (40, 42, 44, 46) may represent hearth structures. Analysis of the peg tiles suggests a most probable date range of 1270 to 1500.

Fragmentary traces of a mortar floor (30) were present; it contained a sherd of possible Limpsfield-type ware of 1150–1300. There were also two substantial postholes (36 and 38). The fill of the former produced four sherds of Earlswood ware with a date range of 1200–1400.

The floor, fireplace, post- and stakeholes were sealed by a layer of demolition rubble comprised principally of broken peg tiles mixed with chalk fragments and crushed chalk and mortar (11). The date of this demolition is uncertain, but no post-medieval dating evidence was recovered from the demolition layer.

The late medieval activity had been massively truncated to the north and west by features of the post-medieval house and on the east by the former Cottage Hospital.

Post-medieval occupation

North of the area of late medieval activity was a heavily truncated east-west wall (16) built of chalk slabs (200mm by 150mm by 15mm thick), surviving up to six courses high, carefully faced on the north. The core of this wall comprised of chalk rubble, the whole being bonded with hard cream-coloured mortar.

One metre to the north of wall (16) was a north-south wall (15) 5m long, with evidence of an eastward return at its northern end, and a westward return at its southern end (Fig. 8). The wall stood 1.12m high, below existing ground level, and was built of up to five courses of carefully dressed rectangular chalk blocks each approximately 380mm long by 280mm wide by 200mm deep. At the returns of the wall brick quoins had been added for strengthening. The area to the east of the wall was thought to have been a backfilled cellar, filled with mixed demolition rubble and massively truncated by the retained Cottage Hospital building which stood 3m east of wall (15). No trace of a floor was identified *in situ*, though one might easily have been robbed out.

The brick fabric type within the wall was 3039 (local variant) of very late 18th to mid/late-19th-century date. Given that the house appears to have been demolished by 1822, we might suggest that the wall (15) was built at the time of Beeston and Samuel Longs remodelling of the house in the second half of the 18th century.

West of the area of late medieval activity was a composite chalk, flint and brick wall (9/12) comprising a north-south wall with a westward return at its southern end. The east side of the wall and its base (12) was formed of irregular chalk rubble (180mm by 150mm) and whole flint nodules (up to 120mm by 80mm) bonded with a yellow sandy mortar. The western facing of the wall (9), apparently the internal face of a backfilled cellar, was constructed of hard red unfrosted bricks bonded with a very hard white to cream mortar.

Six metres west of wall (9/12) and parallel to it was wall (17) built of red unfrosted bricks



Fig. 7: medieval hearth (31)

(fabric 3032 (local variant) place brick and fabric 3046 facing brick) and incorporating two substantial chalk blocks. Wall (17) stood up to 1.10m high, was 0.95m thick and was traced over a length of 11.25m, neither its northern or southern extent being determined.

The space between walls (9/12) and (17) was occupied by (8): a mass of demolition rubble composed mainly of crushed chalk, mortar and brick with occasional chalk and brick rubble. This deposit extended above the level of walls (9/12 and 17) and was up to 2.2m thick. It is thought to represent a cellar, backfilled with the residues from the demolition of the house. No trace of a floor was recorded between walls (9/12) and (17), though again this may have been robbed out.



Fig. 8: post-medieval wall (15)

The brickwork in wall (17) had a long date range, falling between the late 17th and the 19th centuries. Most probably this wall and wall (9/12) also can be attributed to the work of Beeston and Samuel Long.

Discussion and conclusions

The evidence for 14th-century (c. 1300 to 1350) occupation is noteworthy. Late medieval Carshalton has long been identified as a polyfocal settlement, and it may be that the area of the study site formed its northern focus.

Although the site is later recorded as occupied by the 'Manor House', its late medieval status is unclear. The tile hearth and decorated Earlswood ware indicate a certain level of sophistication. There is no clear evidence to indicate either continuity or discontinuity of settlement between the late medieval and post-medieval periods, though the reuse of medieval peg tiles in some of the post-medieval walls might suggest the 'recycling' of a late medieval building during rebuilding. All of the post-medieval walls encountered on the site are attributable to the rebuilding of the house by Beeston and Samuel Long and are thought to be at foundation or cellar level. Their value in reconstructing the ground plan of the house is therefore extremely limited.

Of interest however is the extensive use of chalk as a building material in the late post-medieval fabric, particularly in areas where it would not subsequently be observed.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Ignatius Froneman for preparing the drawings, the staff of Croydon Local Studies Library, particularly Chris Bennett who identified the 1790 estate map, the staff of Sutton Local Studies Library, John Philips Heritage Projects Officer with the London Borough of Sutton, the staff of the Surrey History Centre, Woking, Mrs Stella Wilks for access to her late husband's papers, and Mark Stevenson of English Heritage.

1. Stone Court; see A. E. Jones *An Illustrated Directory of Old Carshalton* (1973) 202–4; A. Skelton *Evidence for the development of Stone Court and*

its estate (in prep).

2. For discussions, see Jones *op cit* fn 1, 140, 147; Victoria County History of Surrey IV, 185, col b.

3. Surrey History Centre (Sy H C); K174/1/8; Abstract of deeds confirming the property of Beeston Long "As to the Mannor House of Carshalton in the county of Surrey &..... since taken by Beeston Long Esquire from James Scawen Esq. and his Trustees". Folio 97, 30 June, 18 Jas I; between 1) Walter Cole of Carshalton, and William Cole Gent, son and heir of Walter Cole, and 2) Sir T Penrudduck, George Duncombe, and Sir George Houghton (the trustees of the Dowager Countess of Arundel).
4. Sy H C, K174/1/8; Fol 98 12th March 18 Jas I; Agreement between Penrudduck, Duncombe and Houghton, to Sir Henry Burton.
5. Arundel Castle Archives H2/42 (copy in London Borough of Sutton Local History Collections)
6. London Metropolitan Archives, Deposit 19, Box 2, Bundle 40, Doc 2; Exchange between Thomas Scawen and John Cator (dated 2/2/1724).
7. PRO E179/258/1 (1664)
8. PRO E179/258/4 (1664–6) and E179/188/496 (25–26 Chas. II); For a discussion of Coventry see S. Wilks and G. Rookledge (eds) *The Book of Carshalton* (2002), 53, 89.
9. SyHC 174/1/8, fol. 98; 24 & 25/4/1696; from 1) Lease and Release, between John Hoskins, 2) Thomas Scawen and Robert Stockdale, and 3) Sir William Scawen.
10. R. Sedgewick (ed) *The History of the House of Commons 1715–64*, II, members K–Y (1970). On Sir William and the Scawens in general, see A. Skelton *The Descendants of Robert Scawen of Horton and Catherine Alsop* (1989, copy in London Borough of Sutton Local History Collection).
11. London Borough of Sutton Archives; ref 2/1; Short family to Scawen, Hilary Term, 11 Anne (1712)
12. London Metropolitan Archives, Deposit 19, Box 2, bundle 20, doc 1; Exchange; between Sir William Scawen of Carshalton, and John Cator of Carshalton (dated 29/3/1697); SyHC K174/1/8; Fol 100
13. Minet Library, ref 1624 Sir W Scawen to Sir J Eyles; 1719); Sir Thomas Scawen's will, PRO Prob11/640q/242–47.
14. London Borough of Sutton Archives LG15/20/1 Carshalton Rate Book 1744–67, no folio no.
15. A E Jones *op cit* fn 1, 55–60.
16. Daniel Defoe "A tour thro' the whole island of Great Britain" (I. letter 2, SOL108)
17. L B Sutton Archives LG15/20/1 Carshalton Rate Book 1744–67, no folio no, Professor Michael Wilks, MSS
18. L B Sutton archives LG4/10/28; Benjamin Clark's description of the Long estate, composed c. 1820
19. L B Sutton archives, 9/2 letter from Lord Bathurst to Isaac Porter, undated, but probably 1778.
20. L B Sutton Archives LG15/20/1 Carshalton Rate Book 1744–67, no folio no.
21. L B Sutton archives LG15/20/2 Carshalton Rate Book 1782–1791, no folio no.
22. Sy H C; K174/1/11a, folio 11–13 (and notes in margin to fol. 12). Carshalton Tithe Map, 1849, ref: 247, a–h.
23. In October 1786 Long's rateable value was raised by £5 to £200 "for the ground on which the houses of Finch, Knapp, Palmer Chambers and Harrow formerly stood" L B Sutton archives, Carshalton Vestry Book LG15/16/1, entry for 23/10/1786.
24. Sy H C 174/1/11a, folio 212; Trustees of J D Parker to S Long, (18/12/1789).
25. Sutton Archives Acc 641 (formerly Croydon Archives) "A plan of the estate belonging to Sam Long Esq at Carshalton in the County of Surrey, 1790, surveyed in 1788 by Thomas Bainbridge, 7 Creys Inn"
26. Sy H C 174/1/11a, folios 49–50; H Byne to S Long; (1–2/5/1793).
27. L B Sutton archives LG4/10/28; Benjamin Clark's description of the Long estate, composed c. 1820.
28. J E Perry and A C Skelton (1999) *Holy Cross Church Annexe, Carshalton* (unpublished report).
29. L B Sutton archives, Carshalton Vestry Book LG15/16/1, entry for 3/3/1787.
30. SyHC: K1741/11a; folio 60 ff, H Byne to S Long (9–10/5/1/1798)
31. Carshalton Tithe Map, 1849, ref: 230.
32. L B Sutton archives LG15/20/3 Carshalton Rate Book 1791–1812, no folio nos.
33. James Edwards (1801) *A Companion from London to Brighthelmston*, 24 (Copy in Minet Library).
34. L B Sutton archives LG4/10/18–19; Sale Particulars of Samuel Longs estate; 1821. To be sold by Messrs Robins 21st August 1821 in one lot.
35. L B Sutton archives LG15/20/4; Carshalton Rate Book 1812–1824, no folio nos.
36. A E Jones, *op cit* fn 1, 142, quoting a deed in the Surrey Record Office, then at Kingston. The deed is now missing.
37. L B Sutton archives LG15/20/4 Carshalton rate book 1812–1824, (no folio nos)
38. L B Sutton local Studies Collection; Peatling Papers (under LONG); letter to A V Peatling from S Ward Evans of Coulstonfields, dated 11/7/1924; misc. other references.
39. L B Sutton archives LG4/10/17; Trustees of James Scawen to Beeston Long. (4th May 1781).
40. The area observed by John Philips in 2000 was not disturbed during 2001.