

## **Captain Lionel Brough Stansell©**

**Regimental number: 26/7**

**4th Battalion, New Zealand Rifle Brigade (Earl of Liverpool's Own)**

**born: 22 June 1880–died: 4 June 1916**

About 18,000 New Zealanders died in or because of the Great War.<sup>1</sup> Lionel Brough Stansell was one of those who made the supreme sacrifice. The fourth surviving son of English immigrants, he was born on 22 June 1880<sup>2</sup> in Timaru, New Zealand, a port city on the eastern Pacific coast of the South Island (Canterbury Region). His mother, Cecilia Maria Popplewell (1850<sup>3</sup>–1933<sup>4</sup>) was only one year old when she, her brother and her parents, Susannah Elizabeth (Singleton) and Joseph John Popplewell, left England on the HMS *Cornwall*, landing in the Canterbury Region, South Island, on 10 December 1851. The men had to build huts before the women and children were able to disembark.<sup>5</sup> Lionel Brough's father, John Rainbow Stansell (1843<sup>6</sup>–1921<sup>7</sup>) was about 15 when he, his five siblings and his parents, Ann Amelia (Rainbow) and John Brough Stansell, set sail on the *Maori*, arriving in the Canterbury Region on 14 July 1858.<sup>8</sup> At some point John Rainbow Stansell and Cecilia Maria Popplewell met, fell in love and married in January 1868,<sup>9</sup> probably at St. Mary's Anglican Church in Geraldine,<sup>10</sup> a town on the South Island.

The early years of their married life were spent in the rugged MacKenzie County located near the centre of the South Island. The couple moved to Timaru and then to the North Island and for many years resided in Shannon, Foxton (where John Rainbow Stansell was twice mayor), Te Horo and Lyall Bay. John Rainbow worked in various enterprises, from coal mining to running the Acme Barb-wire Company. In 1882, he listed his occupation as an ironmonger in Timaru.<sup>11</sup>

Life as a pioneer in New Zealand was precarious. The couple had 17 children: John Robert George (1869–1933),<sup>12</sup> Susanna Elizabeth (Stansell) Vickers (1870–1949),<sup>13</sup> William Frederick (1872–1945),<sup>14</sup> Arthur Clement (1874<sup>15</sup>–1946<sup>16</sup>), Ann Amelia (1875–1875),<sup>17</sup> Thomas Henry (1876–1876),<sup>18</sup> Lionel (1877–1879),<sup>19</sup> Ada Grace (Stansell) Lodge (1878–1927),<sup>20</sup> Lionel Brough (1880<sup>21</sup>–1916<sup>22</sup>), Charles Alfred (1881–1882),<sup>23</sup> Albert James (1883–1927),<sup>24</sup> Violet May (Stansell) Reid (1884–1959),<sup>25</sup> Percy Rainbow (1885–1959),<sup>26</sup> Ernest Singleton (1887–1902),<sup>27</sup> Reginald (1889–1889),<sup>28</sup> Florence Edith (Stansell) Lomas (1890–1981),<sup>29</sup> Ruby Eleanor (Stansell) Raper (1892–1982).<sup>30</sup> Of these, six children died in childhood from various ailments, such as typhoid fever.

Over time the couple did prosper. Cecilia Maria once rode in New Zealand's first hunt club and was noted for her charity and church work. John Rainbow was one of the founders of the Farmers' Union in the Otaki district and an enthusiastic lawn bowler.<sup>31</sup>

In May 1896 Lionel Brough graduated from Standard VI at the Foxton State School,<sup>32</sup> in Foxton, a town located on the lower west coast of the North Island. Two years later he began his career with the New Zealand Railways (NZR) and was in that employment up to the time of his death.<sup>33</sup>

When the South African Boer War (1899–1902) erupted, the New Zealand government responded quickly, with troops landing in Cape Town by 23 November 1899.<sup>34</sup> As the war dragged on into what was termed the second Boer War, new recruits were needed. In 1901, 20-year-old Lionel Brough, standing 5 feet 7 inches (170 cm) tall with brown hair, brown eyes and weighing 10 stone (140 lbs; 64 kg) was working as an NZR clerk in Nelson, a town on the South Island. Granted a leave of absence, he enlisted on 3 March 1901<sup>35</sup> and competed successfully for a spot in the 7th

Contingent, No. 23 Company (Nelson Section), which was to see more fighting than all the other New Zealand contingents put together.<sup>36</sup> On his departure, his fellow railway workers presented him with a pair of high-quality field glasses.<sup>37</sup> Assigned the rank of divisional sergeant, he left Wellington for South Africa on the *SS Gulf of Taranto* on 6 April 1901. He spent 17 months in the South African conflict. In a letter home, he described some of the battles, the lack of proper food and clothing for the troops and his promotion to squadron quarter-master sergeant.<sup>38</sup> His horse was shot from under him twice and he was captured and stripped by the Boers.<sup>39</sup> Returning safely to New Zealand, he was discharged on 25 June 1902 with an evaluation of “very good.”

Lionel Brough’s reintegration into the NZR Traffic Department seemed to go smoothly. On his return, he was stationed in Wanganui (aka Whanganui), North Island, when he began corresponding with the NZ Defence Force to obtain the correct medals and payment for his time in South Africa. Over the years, he acted as relieving officer at various stations,<sup>40</sup> for example Longburn (1905–06)<sup>41</sup> and Wellington (1908)) and as station master at Ashhurst (1911).<sup>42</sup> He was appointed chief clerk for the Timaru Station, South Island, in 1913.<sup>43</sup>

His younger sister May (Violet) might have introduced him to the 5 feet 8 inches (173 cm) tall, brown haired, hazel eyed<sup>44</sup> Ivy Elton Tucker (1878<sup>45</sup>–1959<sup>46</sup>), the second daughter of William Tucker and Martha Hannah Jane (Crawley). Lionel Brough and Ivy were married on Tuesday 16 January 1906 in Levin, North Island,<sup>47</sup> by Reverend J. Wrigley, most likely in the Methodist Church. Lionel Brough’s brother Percy was best man and May was bridesmaid. Lionel Brough gave a gold Kruger pendant to Ivy. Following an afternoon party, he and Ivy, who was dressed in a handsome light blue travel outfit trimmed with brocade and silk braid, left for a honeymoon trip to Napier on the eastern coast of the North Island.<sup>48</sup>

Through the years, Lionel Brough maintained an interest in the military. On 31 July 1908 he was at a meeting in Wellington where it was decided to form a volunteer corps, the Dominion Scouts, consisting of members of any regiment that served in the Boer War. Lionel Brough volunteered to recruit members to form a squadron in Palmerston.<sup>49</sup> The 1909 Defence Act created the Territorial Force to replace the volunteer forces and made military training compulsory for teenage boys and young men. In response, the NZR created the NZR Engineers, a corps within the Territorial Force in 1911. The corps was organized into two railway battalions, one on the North Island and one on the South Island. They were manned by NZR staff who were liable for military service.<sup>50</sup> Lionel applied and was appointed captain of No. 7 Company, Wellington, North Island Battalion, on 7 July 1913. After he took up the position of chief clerk at Timaru in December 1913, he transferred to No. 3 Company, Timaru, South Island Battalion, on 17 February 1914.

Britain declared war on Germany 4 August 1914 but on the other side of the world in New Zealand, it was 5 August 1914. The Governor, Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, Earl of Liverpool, announced the news at 3 p.m. from the steps of Parliament in Wellington to a crowd of over 12,000, stating that New Zealand was prepared to make any sacrifice to maintain her heritage and birthright.<sup>51</sup> Lionel Brough was caught up in the patriotic fervour that swept the country. He immediately requested a leave of absence from the NZR but approval was delayed. In the interim, the NZR appointed him to take charge of the railway bridges between Timaru and Christchurch.<sup>52</sup> Once the leave was approved, he enlisted on 15 March 1915 in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. He was declared physically fit and at 34 years of age was only 10 lbs (4.5 kg) heavier than he had been in 1901. Lionel Brough seemed well liked. Before his departure from Timaru, his friends in the NZR Engineers presented him with a case of pipes and a gold-mounted fountain pen. The Timaru Bowling Club gave him a wristlet watch.<sup>53</sup>

Because of his experience in the railway battalion, Lionel Brough was appointed a captain without any probation period to "C" Company, 6th Reinforcements, at Trentham Camp near Wellington on the North Island. By 11 July 1915, he was transferred to "D" Company, 6th Reinforcements, in temporary command of Detail. By 6 September 1915 he had transferred to the newly raised regiment, the New Zealand Rifle Brigade (Earl of Liverpool's Own).

On 1 May 1915, this new regiment was named officially the Trentham Regiment (Earl of Liverpool's Own) with the Earl of Liverpool as its honorary colonel. The name was changed again on 7 October 1915 to the New Zealand Rifle Brigade (Earl of Liverpool's Own). On the organization of the New Zealand Division in Egypt in February 1916, the name changed again. As a regiment, it remained the New Zealand Rifle Brigade but at the Division level it became the 3rd New Zealand (Rifles) Brigade. Originally the brigade was composed of two battalions. The 1st and 2nd battalions left for Egypt on 10 October 1915. Mobilization of the 3rd and 4th battalions commenced in September 1915. Each soldier was assigned a regimental number, the first two digits of which identified the battalion (for example, 23/ indicated the 1st Battalion, 26/ the 4th).<sup>54</sup>



*Lionel Brough Stansell c1915*  
*Otago Witness*, 21 June 1916,  
Supplement, *Papers Past*, National  
Library of New Zealand

Captain Lionel Brough Stansell, regimental number 26/7, 4th Battalion, "B" Company (Wellington), along with other newly appointed officers, received five weeks of special preparatory training at Trentham Camp commencing 7 September 1915. The men of the other ranks marched into Trentham on 11 and 12 October and two days later both battalions moved to Maymorn, a tent camp 9 km north of Trentham. By the beginning of December, the inclement weather necessitated a move to Rangiotu, 26 km north of Trentham, near Palmerston North. There, after 14 days leave beginning 19 December 1915, the soldiers of the 3rd and 4th battalions completed training in attack and defence, outpost work and bivouacking. The 4th Battalion received musketry training at Wanganui.

Lionel Brough seemed to know how to build goodwill and team spirit. Around 17 January 1916, he hosted a dinner for his brother officers at Foster's Hotel, Wanganui.<sup>55</sup> Later, through the local newspaper, he thanked the citizens of Wanganui for their kindness toward his men.<sup>56</sup>

Toward the end of January, the Governor, the Earl of Liverpool, inspected the 3rd and 4th battalions, complimented them on their fine appearance and praised the achievements of the two older battalions, the 1st and 2nd.<sup>57</sup> As part of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) in Egypt, the 1st and 2nd battalions, New Zealand Rifle Brigade, had their baptism of fire in the Senussi Campaign, particularly on 25 December 1915 and 23 January 1916 when 7 battalion members died and 46 were injured. General Maxwell, Commander of the BEF in Egypt, praised the New Zealand Rifle Brigade for fighting with the steadiness of seasoned troops.<sup>58</sup>

Lionel Brough and the 4th Battalion left for Auckland by train on 3 February 1916. After marching through the city in the pouring rain, they embarked for Egypt on the *Mokoia* (Transport No. 43), 5 February 1916. The 3rd Battalion embarked the same date on the *Ulimaroa* (Transport No. 42). In articles entitled, "Gradation Lists of Officers of the 3rd and 4th Battalions, New Zealand Rifle Brigade," the newspapers and the nominal roll identified Lionel Brough Stansell as a major.<sup>59</sup>

However, this promotion was not recorded in his official file. Lionel Brough's promotion to major was probably provisional and time ran out before it could be made permanent.

The voyage from New Zealand to Egypt took over a month with stops at Albany, West Australia, and Colombo, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). In a letter to his father, Lionel Brough described his duties on board as being a censor, acting-chaplain and music director.<sup>60</sup> Because of the small size of both the transport ships, neither battalion had guns or equipment with them. Both battalions disembarked at Suez and moved by rail to Ismailia, Egypt. From there they marched to the New Zealand Rifle Brigade's camp about 5 km east of the Suez Canal. The 3rd Battalion arrived on 13 March 1916 and the 4th Battalion on 15 March. Finally, the brigade was complete with all four of its battalions.<sup>61</sup>

For the next few weeks, Lionel Brough and the men underwent more training, with route marches, parades and trench digging. The most enjoyable was probably the bathing parades to the lake and the Suez Canal. On 20 March, the regiment returned to Moascar Camp, Ismailia, where it remained until 7 April, when it embarked for Europe. The 3rd and 4th battalions, onboard the *Alaunia*, arrived in Marseilles, France, on 13 April 1916.<sup>62</sup>

From there, the regiment travelled 850 km by train to Steenbecque, France. By 15 May, it had moved to Armentières, France.<sup>63</sup> On 22 May 1916 the New Zealand Rifle Brigade commenced its first tour of duty in the trenches, taking over part of the front-line sector due east of Armentières. Each battalion was assigned part of the trench. Lionel Brough with the 4th Battalion was allocated to the section from Hobbs' Farm to the River Lys. The front line was a series of narrow communication trenches. The location was problematic, given that the enemy line was on higher ground overlooking the trenches. Owing to the repeated bombardments and reconstruction, the most advanced earthworks had developed into an intricate maze of tumbled timber and clay. In the bank of earth forming the rear part of the trenches were dugouts where the men not on duty could sleep. Each could hold four men.<sup>64</sup> In May, a dugout was struck by a high explosive shell during a concentrated enemy bombardment of the trenches, killing three men of the 3rd Battalion and injuring two. In total, 5 men were killed and 55 were wounded that month.<sup>65</sup>

Lionel Brough Stansell was injured on 3 June 1916 in the field. He might have been in the trenches or in the town of Armentières. (The regiment had been relieved at the beginning of June and had moved to billets in Armentières. However, it still supplied men for work parties in the trenches.) He was taken to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station (CCS), Bailleul, France, where he died at 10:25 a.m. on 4 June 1916.<sup>66</sup> The battalion's doctor, A. A. Martin, visited him although he did not attend him.<sup>67</sup> His file did not state how he was injured.

The casualty count for the New Zealand Rifle Brigade during the month of June 1916 was 2 officers and 21 men of other ranks killed and 91 wounded. In the official account, it was acknowledged that though the regiment was engaged in stationary trench warfare, the casualties were somewhat heavy. They were caused almost entirely by shell fire, which was intermittently striking both the trenches and the town.<sup>68</sup>

Captain Lionel Brough Stansell was buried at Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, Grave/Memorial Reference II. D. 49.<sup>69</sup> Bailleul, close to the Belgian border, was occupied on 14 October 1914 and became an important railhead, air depot and hospital centre. Several casualty clearing stations, including No. 1 Canadian CCS, were quartered there. The earliest Commonwealth burials at Bailleul were made in April 1915. An extension was built and burials continued until April 1918; they occurred again in September and after the Armistice, when soldiers' remains were brought in from the neighbouring battlefields. Captain Lionel Brough Stansell was awarded

posthumously the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre), and the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918). As next of kin, his wife Ivy also received a memorial plaque and a parchment scroll in 1921.<sup>70</sup>

At the time of Lionel Brough's death, there was an outpouring of sympathy for the family. His wife and his parents received a cablegram from the King and Queen, and telegrams from the Governor of New Zealand, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence and the former Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward.<sup>71</sup> They received letters of condolences from his men, his fellow officers and from Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Melville, 4th Battalion.<sup>72</sup>

His family dealt with their grief. In November 1916, John Rainbow and Cecilia Maria Stansell presented two challenge shields—one to the Timaru Bowling Club and the other to the Manawatu Bowling Centre—in memory of Lionel Brough. Members of each club competed for these silver shields engraved with a depiction of Captain Cook landing at Lyall Bay. Proceeds raised were donated to the New Zealand Soldiers' Fund.<sup>73</sup> They also added Lionel Brough's name to a family memorial stone in Barbadoes Street Cemetery, Christchurch. Other names included on the stone were Lionel Brough's grandfather John Brough Stansell, his uncle William Lionel Stansell, and his nephew, Jack Alexander Stansell.<sup>74</sup>

Perhaps because she did not have children to anchor her to New Zealand, Ivy Elton Stansell moved to Sydney, Australia, around 1917.<sup>75</sup> She then spent many years travelling. On 30 April 1919 she arrived in London, England.<sup>76</sup> About a year later, she journeyed to Canada and crossed the Canadian border into Vermont on 29 May 1920 en route to New Zealand via Blaine, Washington.<sup>77</sup> For a time she lived in Sydney and from there went back and forth to England.<sup>78</sup> She might have settled in England for a while. Her name appeared on electoral lists for 1935,<sup>79</sup> 1939,<sup>80</sup> 1945<sup>81</sup> and 1946<sup>82</sup> and she was eligible for jury duty. She returned to Australia on 25 June 1947<sup>83</sup> and in 1949 was living in Guildford, Swan, Western Australia.<sup>84</sup> She died in Perth, Western Australia, in 1959.<sup>85</sup>

In 1914, New Zealand had a population of a little more than a million people.<sup>86</sup> As a result, almost every family was affected to some degree by the war. Perhaps the Stansell family's experience was common to many. Lionel Brough's brother-in-law, Herbert Edward Lodge (Ada Grace's husband), was discharged after losing his left arm because of wounds received in action on 29 June 1917.<sup>87</sup> Lionel Brough's nephew, 21-year-old Jack Alexander Stansell (Robert John George's son), was killed in action on 5 April 1918.<sup>88</sup> Lionel Brough's brother, Albert James, was called up and contracted influenza in France. He was discharged on 23 September 1919.<sup>89</sup>

New Zealand has over 500 memorials honouring its WW1 dead. Lionel Brough Stansell's name is listed on a number of them, for example, the New Zealand Railways Department Roll of Honour, located at the entrance of Wellington's railway station,<sup>90</sup> and the Auckland War Museum Online Cenotaph.<sup>91</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "First World War—Overview," *New Zealand History* (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/first-world-war-overview/introduction>: accessed 1 February 2018)

<sup>2</sup> "New Zealand Birth Index," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 23 October 2017), entry for Lionel Brough Stansell, Registration number: 1880/11491, Registration year: 1880, Country: New Zealand

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- <sup>3</sup> “England and Wales Birth Registration Index, 1837–2008,” *FamilySearch* ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org): accessed 29 December 2017), entry for Cecelia Maria Popplewell, Registration year: 1850, Registration district: Gravesend, County: Kent, Volume: 5, Page: 195, Line number: 18
- <sup>4</sup> “Births, Deaths & Marriages Online,” *New Zealand Government* ([www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search](http://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/search): accessed 27 December 2017), entry for Cecilia Maria Stansell, Death registration number: 1933/7883
- <sup>5</sup> “A Golden Wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Stansell of Lyall Bay,” *Timaru Herald*, 21 January 1918, *Papers Past, National Library of New Zealand* (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 7 November 2017), page 5; “A Golden Wedding,” *Dominion*, 18 January 1918, *Papers Past, National Library of New Zealand* (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 27 December 2017), page 2
- <sup>6</sup> “England and Wales Birth Registration Index 1837–2008,” *FamilySearch* ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org): accessed 28 December 2017), entry for John Rainbow Stansell, Registration quarter: Oct-Nov-Dec, Registration year: 1843, Registration district: Clerkenwell, County: London, Volume: 3, Page: 103, Line number: 21; “London, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813–1916,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 27 November 2017), entry for John Rainbow Stansell Note: On the baptismal entry for 9 May 1852 his birth date is recorded as 1 November 1843
- <sup>7</sup> “Births, Deaths & Marriages Online,” *New Zealand Government* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 28 December 2017), entry for John Rainbow Stansell, Death registration number: 1921/4399
- <sup>8</sup> “New Zealand, Archives New Zealand, Passenger Lists, 1839–1973,” *FamilySearch* ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org): accessed 4 December 2017), entry for John Rainbow Stansell, Digital folder number: 004407269, Image number: 00007
- <sup>9</sup> “New Zealand Marriage Index,” *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 20 November 2017), entry for Cecilia Maria Popplewell, Registration year: 1868, Registration number: 1868/6791
- <sup>10</sup> “A Golden Wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Stansell of Lyall Bay,” *Timaru Herald*, 21 January 1918, *Papers Past, National Library of New Zealand* (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 7 November 2017), page 5; “A Golden Wedding,” *Dominion*, 18 January 1918, *Papers Past, National Library of New Zealand* (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 27 December 2017), page 2
- <sup>11</sup> “A Return of the Freeholders of New Zealand, October 1882,” *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 20 November 2017), entry for John Rainbow Stansell,
- <sup>12</sup> “Births, Deaths & Marriages Online,” *New Zealand Government* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 27 December 2017), (entry for John Robert George Stansell, Birth registration number: 1869/219; entry for John Robert George Stansell, Death registration number: 1933/7077
- <sup>13</sup> “Births, Deaths & Marriages Online,” *New Zealand Government* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 10 March 2018), entry for Susanna Elizabeth Stansell, Birth Registration number: 1870/31694; entry for Susannah Elizabeth Stansell, Marriage registration number: 1901/869; entry for Susannah Elizabeth Vickers, Death registration number: 1949/25554
- <sup>14</sup> “Births, Deaths & Marriages Online,” *New Zealand Government* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 9 March 2018), entry for William Frederick Stansell, Death registration number: 1945/31396; Note: Record of official birth year not available. Death registration entry gives his age at the time of his death as 73 so his probable birth year was 1872.
- <sup>15</sup> “New Zealand, Births 1840–1950,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 2 January 2018), entry for Arthur Clemens [sic] Stansell, Birth date: 1874 Jan-Feb-Mar, Registration place: Temuka, Folio number: 319
- <sup>16</sup> “Births, Deaths & Marriages Online,” *New Zealand Government* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 26 December 2017), entry for Arthur Clement Stansell, Death registration number: 1946/25088
- <sup>17</sup> “New Zealand, Cemetery Records, 1800–2007,” *Ancestry* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 27 November 2017), entry for Ann Amelia Stansell, no. 676

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- <sup>18</sup> Ibid., entry for Thomas Henry Stansell
- <sup>19</sup> Ibid., entry for Lionel Stansell
- <sup>20</sup> "Births, Deaths & Marriages Online," *New Zealand Government* (<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 27 December 2017), entry for Ada Grace Stansell, Birth registration number: 1878/9719; entry for Ada Grace Stansell, Marriage registration number: 1906/885; entry for Ada Grace Lodge, Death registration number: 1927/3970
- <sup>21</sup> "New Zealand Birth Index," *Findmypast* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk): accessed 23 October 2017), entry for Lionel Brough Stansell, Registration number: 1880/11491, Registration year: 1880, Country: New Zealand
- <sup>22</sup> "Record of Deaths, 17 February 1916 to February 1919, a record maintained at No.1 CCCS," *Library and Archives Canada*, (records accessed 2013 and 2015), Record group: 9, Series: IIC10, Volume: 4556, Record number: 114
- <sup>23</sup> "Births, Deaths & Marriages Online," *New Zealand Government* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 26 December, 2017), entry for Charles Alfred Stansell, Birth registration number: 1881/13420; entry for Charles Stansell, Death registration number: 1882/5036
- <sup>24</sup> "Births, Deaths & Marriages Online," *New Zealand Government* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 26 December, 2017), entry for Albert James Stansell, Birth registration number: 1883/4337; entry for Albert James Stansell, Death registration number: 1927/8192
- <sup>25</sup> "Births, Deaths & Marriages Online," *New Zealand Government* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 09 March 2018), entry for Violet Stansell, Birth registration number: 1884/3437; entry for Violet May Stansell, Marriage registration number: 1910/900; entry for May Violet Reid, Death registration number: 1959/23293; Note: This is most likely Violet, given that the age at death was 74.
- <sup>26</sup> "Births, Deaths & Marriages Online," *New Zealand Government* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 26 December, 2017), entry for Percy Rainbow Stansell, Birth registration number: 1885/8447; entry for Percy Rainbow Stansell, Death registration number: 1959/33732
- <sup>27</sup> Note: Official birth information not available. Ernest Singleton Stansell was most likely born 23 October 1887, as reported in *New Zealand Times*, 25 October 1887, *Papers Past*, *National Library of New Zealand* (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 5 December 2017), page 4; "Births, Deaths & Marriages Online," *New Zealand Government* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 2 January 2018), entry for Ernest Singleton Stansell, Death registration number: 1902/3054; "BillionGraves Index," *FamilySearch* ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org): accessed 2 January 2018), entry for Ernest Singleton Stansell, Cemetery: Otaki, Wellington, New Zealand, Death date: 15 April 1902, Affiliate image identifier: 8819712 Note: Engraved on monument: Ernest Singleton Stansell, (Jumbo), Son of J. R. and C.M. Stansell
- <sup>28</sup> "Births, Deaths & Marriages Online," *New Zealand Government* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 9 March 2018), entry for Reginal Stansell, Birth registration number: 1889/17916; entry for Reginal Stansell, Death registration number: 1889/832
- <sup>29</sup> "Births, Deaths & Marriages Online," *New Zealand Government* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 9 March 2018), entry for Florence Edith Stansell, Birth registration number: 1890/6129; entry for Florence Edith Stansell, Marriage registration number: 1922/9091; entry for Florence Edith Lomas, Death registration number: 1981/39935
- <sup>30</sup> "Births, Deaths & Marriages Online," *New Zealand Government* (<https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/>: accessed 9 March 2018), entry for Ruby Eleanor Stansell, Birth registration number: 1891/11692; entry for Ruby Ellen Stansell, Marriage registration number: 1920/3047; entry for Ruby Ellen Raper, Death registration number: 1982/33078
- <sup>31</sup> "Death of Mr. J. R. Stansell," *Horowhenua Chronicle*, 30 August 1921, *Papers Past*, *National Library of New Zealand* (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 7 November 2017), page 2; "Obituary Mrs.

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- J. R. Stansell," *Evening Post*, 30 June 1933, *Papers Past*, National Library of New Zealand (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 4 December 2017) page 11
- <sup>32</sup> "Foxton State School," *Manawatu Herald*, 12 May 1896, *Papers Past*, National Library of New Zealand (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 11 January 2018), page 3
- <sup>33</sup> "Biographical Sketches," *Otago Witness*, 21 June 1916, *Papers Past*, National Library of New Zealand (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 7 November 2017), page 28
- <sup>34</sup> "South African 'Boer' War," *New Zealand History* (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/south-african-boer-war/new-zealands-response>: accessed 30 January 2018)
- <sup>35</sup> "Stansell, Lionel Brough – SA4245, WW1 26/7 – Army," *Archives New Zealand* ([http://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps\\_pid=IE10405556](http://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE10405556): accessed 11 January 2018), Archive reference: AABK 18805 W5515/83, Record no.: 0006480; Note: Unless otherwise stated, all information about Lionel Brough Stansell's military career comes from this source.
- <sup>36</sup> "All Sorts of People," *Free Lance*, 16 June 1916, *Papers Past*, National Library of New Zealand, (<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>: accessed 7 November 2017), page 4
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