

A long hard look

by James Michael Fleming

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Introduction

This research report outlines the outcomes from my research project into the origins of my 4G-grandmother, Catherine Long.



Jim Fleming is a retired Customs Manager and lives on Sydney's lower north shore. He began researching his family history in 1983 and has been a member of the Society of Australian Genealogists since then. Aside from genealogy he was enjoying travelling and singing baritone in two choirs - before COVID19 interrupted those activities, thus leaving more time for family history!

Researching: Bowen, Flowerdew, Gardner, Gordon, Grady, Hanrahan, Jolliffe, Kemp, Kessey, Murphy, Poulton, Press and so many more!

Website: <http://jimfleming.id.au/up/index.htm>

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A search for the origins of Catherine Long

by Jim Fleming

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What I knew

The aim of this research project was to find the origins of my 4G-grandmother Catherine Long. I started off knowing little about her; just that she had married James Grime in Sydney on 20 August 1827 and produced a family of four, including my 3G-grandmother Mary Grime (who was born at Parramatta on 4 June 1829).

Based on my recent research project on her husband's family (*Layers of Grime*) I knew that she and James had separated in the early 1830s. I was also aware that other reliable researchers had established that she had later married William Carlow and produced a second family with him.

Her life in Australia

The purpose of this research project was to work backwards with the aim of identifying her birthplace and parents. But, in order to be fully informed before tackling that research, I firstly focussed on fleshing out the details of her life in Australia.

First marriage

I had established in compiling my report *Layers of Grime*, that both Catherine Long and her first husband (James Grime) were convicts. In 1825 Catherine was assigned to G S W Lloyd at Liverpool while James was assigned to Mr Brooks at Minto (about 20 kilometres away). They conceived their first son in October that year. He was born on 15 July 1826 and baptised James two weeks later¹.

On 24 October 1826, James and Catherine applied to the Reverend Samuel Marsden at Parramatta for permission to marry². They could not have chosen someone less likely to grant them permission. Marsden held reactionary views and always took a hard line with convicts, both as an ordained minister and as a magistrate (where he gained the sobriquet "the flogging parson"). He refused them permission because of them "*both being prisoners of the crown*", even though they already had a child.

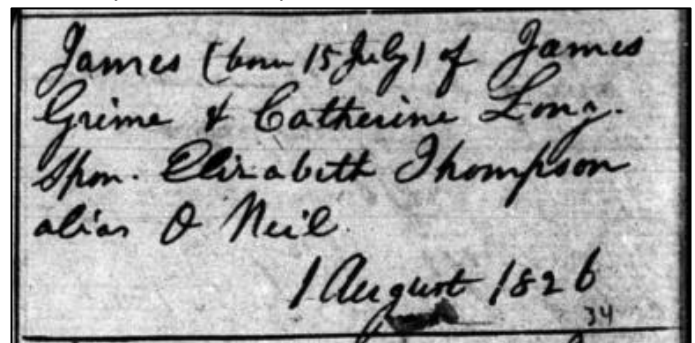


Illustration 1: Baptism record for James Grime 1 August 1826

They tried again a year later, this time wisely avoiding Marsden. Permission to marry was granted by Reverend John Dunmore Lang at Sydney on 10 August 1827³. They were married at the Scots Church, Sydney, ten days later⁴.

In November 1828, the couple was recorded on the NSW census⁵ in the household of Benjamin Young (constable at Liverpool, NSW) and his wife Norah. James "Grimes" was a 32-year-old carpenter, Catherine was 21 years old and their son James was two years old. It is likely that James' carpentry skills were being applied in the construction and maintenance of the Liverpool convict barracks and associated buildings (that were later converted into a Courthouse and are now heritage-listed).

Before the year was out, Catherine gave birth to their second child, John⁶. Their first daughter was born at Parramatta two years later in 1829^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} (my 3G-grandmother Mary). Their fourth and last child (Jane) was born there on 19 September 1832⁷. James was still working as a carpenter in 1832.

At some time over the next few years, the marriage broke down and James Grime went on his own way.

Convict details

The Permission to Marry records for Catherine Long and James Grime reveal that Catherine had arrived at Sydney on the convict ship *Woodman* in 1823 under a sentence of 7 years transportation. The 1826 permission document² gives her age as 25 (born 1801) while the 1827 permission document³ gives her age as 22 (born 1805). The 1822 indents for the *Woodman* do not give her age, but the medical officer who treated her illness while on board estimated her age as 19 years (born 1804)⁸. He also noted that she “*has led a vicious life*”. The indents record that she had been tried at the 1822 Spring Assizes in the City of Cork.

When her sentence expired, Catherine was given her Certificate of Freedom on 3 April 1829⁹. It provides a good summary of her origins. It states that she was born in 1805 at Woolwich, England (even though her crime and conviction happened in Ireland).

Illustration 2: Certificate of Freedom for Catherine Long dated 3 April 1829

Second marriage

Catherine married William Carlow in 1854¹⁰, but they had been living as de facto husband and wife for many years before that. Records of the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages include details of just two children¹¹ (Martha in 1838 and Mary Ann in 1840), but they had at least three other children as well¹² – William (1842), John (1846) and Ellen (1849).

William Carlow was a convict cattleman who had worked for the Reverend Samuel Marsden for many years¹². Marsden had properties at both Bathurst and the Capertee Valley. Researcher Rod Warnock established the reason why the baptisms of the Carlow’s three younger children are not recorded by the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. That is, they were all baptised by Fr Callaghan McCarthy at Hartley on 21 November 1850, but this register was missed when the NSW Registry took control of all registers in 1856¹². Given the proximity to Capertee, it is likely

CERTIFICATE OF FREEDOM.	
No.	29/287
Date,	3 rd April 1829
Prisoner's No.	
Name,	Catherine Long
Ship,	Woodman
Master,	Ford
Year,	1823
Native Place,	Woolwich
Trade or Calling,	Servant
Offence,	
Place of Trial,	City Cork
Date of Trial,	Spring Assizes 1822
Sentence,	Seven years
Year of Birth,	1805
Height,	Five feet 3 Inches
Complexion,	Fair
Hair,	Dark brown
Eyes,	Blue
General Remarks	Wife of James Grimes
	(Carpenter)

Layers of Grime

that these three children were all born there (between 1842 and 1849) while their father worked on Marsden's Capertee property.

Warnock also established that William Carlow later moved west to the Coonabarabran district where he eventually gained ownership of the cattle station *Dandry*. His overseer at *Dandry* was George Gardner, an ex-convict who had married Catherine Long's daughter Mary Grime at Capertee in 1846¹³. George Gardner and Mary Grime are my 3G-grandparents.

William Carlow died in 1858 and Catherine was granted probate on his estate¹⁴. She continued to run *Dandry* for the rest of her life.

Death and burial

Catherine died on 9 January 1871¹⁵ and was buried on *Dandry* alongside her husband. The informant for her death certificate was her son-in-law Thomas Boyle. He recorded that she was Irish; she had been in NSW for 49 years; she was 64 years old (implying a birth year of 1807); she had married James Grime as an 18-year-old; and her father was John Long, a farmer.

Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of Death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant
234 January 9 1871	Catherine Carlow	Female 64 yrs	(1) General debility (2) 2 months (3) 1 Sept (4) 30. 11. 59	(1) John Long (2) Farmer (3) M. Stated	Thomas Boyle Son in law Dandry

Particulars of registration	When and where buried; name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australasian Colonies or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage
F. W. Edwards	January 11 1871 Dandry	John Lawless Roman Catholic Witnesses Thomas Boyle Edward Lyons	Ireland 49 years in N.S. Wales	(1) A. S. Wales (2) 18 years (3) James Grime and afterwards William Carlow	2 male living 3 female living 1 male deceased 3 female deceased

Mr Boyle was wrong about her nationality but right about her time in NSW.

Catherine's children

Catherine had at least 9 children, but Thomas Boyle recorded on her death certificate that she had eleven children: 2 male living and 1 deceased; 5 females living and 3 deceased. He missed one of her children, because she was predeceased by two sons, not one: James Grime (1826 - 1866) and John Grime (born 1828 and assumed to have died as an infant).

Layers of Grime

My reconciliation attempt on her children is as follows:

- 2 Males living
 - William Carlow (1842 – 1903) married Margaret Miller Williams
 - John Carlow (1846 – 1872) married Mary Ann Broome
- 1 male deceased – **should be 2 males deceased**
 - James Grime (1826 – 1866)
 - John Grime (1828 - 1828)
- 5 females living
 - Mary Grime (1829 – 1911) married George Gardner
 - Jane Grime (1832 – 1896) married George Matthews
 - Martha Carlow (1838 – 1919) married Thomas Boyle
 - Mary Ann Carlow (1840 – 1923) married David Matthews
 - Ellen Carlow (1849 – 1906) married Michael Slattery
- 3 females deceased
 - All unknown

Most of the details of her children were well known prior to the start of this research project. The one piece of evidence that was missing was the fate of her eldest son James Grime.

According to Rod Warnock's research, Catherine's son James Grime was living in 1865, but details of his subsequent death were elusive. He recorded that a Boyle descendant (Jack Cameron) held a book inscribed "James Grime NSW 1865". Rod Warnock also quotes the 1918 diary of Mick Warnock, who wrote of his grandmother Mary Ann Matthews nee Carlow that "*she had one half-brother James Grime, who died at Gnomery on the Bree [should be Birrie] (River) near Goodooga*".

I reasoned that perhaps Thomas Boyle was aware that James Grime had died sometime between 1865 and his mother's death in 1871, but researchers had found no official record of such a death. Based on his last known residence at Goodooga (near the NSW border with Queensland), I decided to search in Queensland; and found it. James Grime died at Charleville on 15 Jan 1866¹⁶ and is buried there.

Summary

The Australian records imply several different years for Catherine's birth:

- 1801 (based on the 1826 Permission to Marry document);
- 1804 (Surgeon's diary for the 1823 journey of the convict ship *Woodman*);
- 1805 (Certificate of Freedom in 1829, 1827 Permission to Marry);
- 1807 (1828 census; age at death on Death Certificate)
- 1809 (age at first marriage on Death Certificate).

At some stage she had gone to Ireland where she was arrested in 1822 and charged with larceny from a shop. If she had been born in 1809, she would have been just 13 years old when arrested and tried in 1822, so 1809 seems unlikely. I discounted the upper and lower estimates of Catherine's birth year, 1801 and 1809.

United Kingdom research

The best overseas records to start with would be those associated with her arrest and trial in the City of Cork in 1822. Unfortunately, most Irish records associated with convicts in this time period have been lost. So, I decided to search for Catherine's birth near Woolwich, England.

Catherine's baptism search

Catherine's death certificate states that she was born in Ireland but her certificate of freedom states that her native place was Woolwich, England. The information on the certificate of freedom would have been recorded when she was convicted in 1822 and provided by Catherine herself. It is, therefore, more reliable than the information on her death certificate.

The parents of Catherine's first husband (James Grime junior) were James Grime senior and Betty Entwistle¹⁷. Catherine and James Grime junior named their eldest son James, so they may have been using the naming convention (whereby the first son is named for the father's father). On the other hand, they did not name either of their two daughters Betty. Nevertheless, if they were using the naming convention for their sons (at least), then the name of their second son might provide a clue about Catherine's father's name. Their second son was named John Grime, implying that Catherine's father may have been John Long.

According to research reported by Rod Warnock¹², the parents of Catherine's second husband (William Carlow) were William Carlo and Martha Vince of Kettlebaston, Suffolk. Catherine and William Carlow named their eldest son William, consistent with the naming convention. Their daughter Martha was the eldest known daughter (rather than the second eldest as expected under the naming convention), but she may have had an older sister who did not survive (i.e. one of the unknown three females deceased mentioned on Catherine's death certificate). Their second son was named John Carlow, implying that Catherine's father may have been John Long.

The information on Catherine's death certificate states that her father was John Long, a farmer. So, everything that we know points to her father being John Long; and there is no conflicting evidence.

Catherine named her known daughters Mary, Jane, Martha, Mary Ann and Ellen. It seems likely that her daughter Martha's name was derived from William Carlow's mother, Martha Vince. This implies that Catherine's mother may have been named Mary or Jane.

I searched the online records at Ancestry.com for the period 1803 to 1807 for a Catherine Long whose father was John and who was baptised near Woolwich. None of the possible matches had a mother named Mary or Jane.

A couple named John and Ann Long had three children baptised at St Mary Magdalene church, Richmond between 1797 and 1802¹⁸ (John 1797, William 1799 and George 1802). They may be the same couple named John and Ann Long who had two sons baptised John at Woolwich in 1803 and 1804 who were buried at St Mary Magdalene church at Woolwich in 1805 and 1806 respectively¹⁹. But there is no record of this couple (or couples) having a daughter named Catherine. The 1802 George Long was recorded at Richmond (Surrey) on the 1851 census.

My search identified two possible sets of parents for Catherine. Couple A (John Long and Lucy Skyram) were married at St Bride's church, Fleet Street, London on 8 August 1808²⁰. The witnesses were John Skyram and Sarah Long. They had five children²¹:

1. 1792 Lucy Ann (Melksham, Wiltshire);
2. 7.10.1793 John (Melksham);
3. 5.8.1803 Catherine Elizabeth Mary (Melksham);
4. 26.6.08 George (Kingston upon Thames, Surrey);
5. 18.7.1811 John Skyram (Kingston upon Thames).

While the first three children (including Catherine) were baptised at Melksham (143 miles from Woolwich), the fourth and fifth children were baptised at Kingston upon Thames, just 20 miles from Woolwich. Also, the parents were married in a church that is just 10 miles from Woolwich.

Layers of Grime

Couple B (John Long and Ann) had at least eleven children who were all baptised at Kingston upon Thames, 20 miles from Woolwich²²:

1. 6.6.1788 John;
2. 4.4.1790 Ann;
3. 23.9.1794 Sarah Elizabeth or 21.12.1794 James;
4. 11.9.1796 James;
5. 4.8.1799 Thomas;
6. 26.7.1801 Thomas;
7. 7.7.1803 Edward Anett;
8. 23.4.1805 Elizabeth;
9. 10.5.1807 Catherine;
10. 2.4.1809 George;
11. 9.12.1810 Mary Ann.

While Kingston upon Thames is reasonably distant from Woolwich, I could not find any closer baptisms that meet the criteria (born 1803 – 1807 with a father named John Long).

So, the two possibilities that I identified were:

- A – 5.8.1803 (Couple A - John Long and Lucy Skyram); and
- B – 10.5.1807 (Couple B – John Long and Ann).

Possibility A was born a long way from Woolwich (at Melksham) but the family later moved to Kingston upon Thames. While this is still 20 miles from Woolwich, possibility B was no closer.

Catherine did not name any of her daughters Lucy or Ann, so the potential mother's names do not help us to choose between couples A and B. Either of them could potentially be our Catherine.

Parent burial records

I decided to search for burial records for the potential parents (couples A and B) in the hope that they might throw some light onto the matter.

Burial of Lucy Long

I searched for burial records near Woolwich for people named Lucy Long who were buried between 1810 and 1830 and who were born between 1755 and 1775. There were no matches. I removed the birth restriction to reveal 16 matches. The only tenable one is:

1. 24.9.1813 St Michael Queenhithe church, London²³.

Burial of Ann Long

I searched for burial records near Woolwich for people named Ann Long who were buried between 1810 and 1830 and who were born between 1755 and 1775. There were five matches:

1. 30.3.1817 at Walton, aged 44 years, Walton on Thames (28 miles from Woolwich)²⁴;
2. 10.4.1817 at Frances Street Woolwich, 44 years, St Mary Magdalene at Woolwich²⁵;
3. 29.12.1822 at Little Lent Street, 55 years, St George the Martyr at Southwark (8 miles)²⁶;
4. 12.6.1824 at Miles Hoxton, 66 years, St Leonard's church at Shoreditch (9 miles)²⁷; and
5. 9 Feb 1826 at West Ham, 71 years, (8 miles)²⁸.

Burial of John Long

I searched for burial records near Woolwich for people named John Long who were buried between 1810 and 1830 and who were born between 1755 and 1775. There were fourteen matches²⁹:

1. 19.5.1815 at George Street, St Giles in the field at Holborn, born 1760;
2. 1.12.1815 at Grosvenor Market, St Martin in the field, b 1769;
3. 29.5.1816 at Workhouse Poor, St Mary Islington, b 1757;
4. 28.7.1816 at Old Brentford, St Mary Ealing, b 1773;
5. 21.1.1820 at Countess of Huntingdon Connexion, St Andrews Holborn, b 1760;
6. 12.8.1820 at Clapham, Christchurch City of London, b. 1767;
7. 28.11.1822 at Charing Cross, St Martin in the field, b 1764;
8. 13.11.1823 at Southampton, St James Pentonville Islington, b 1759;
9. 26.3.1825 at Chenies Mews, St Giles in the field Camden, b. 1773;
10. 23.6.1825 at Clifford Street, St Clement Danes Westminster, b. 1772;
11. 5.3.1826 at Queen St, Percival St, Goswell St, London Bunhill Fields, b. 1764;
12. 29.8.1826 at Woodmansterne, St Peter Surrey; b. 1761;
13. 27.12.1826 at P, St John Hampstead, b. 1766; and
14. 4.6.1828 at Frances Street, St Mary Magdalene Woolwich, b. 1770³⁰.

John and Ann Long hypothesis

Two of these burial records are notable because they share an address. Both Ann Long burial 2 and John Long burial 14 were recorded as living at Frances Street Woolwich at the time of their burials in 1817 and 1828, respectively. Ann had been born about 1773 and John about 1770. They were both buried in the same church.

BURIALS in the Parish of <i>Woolwich</i> in the County of <i>Kent</i> in the Year 1817				
Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Ann Long</i> No. 585.	<i>Frances Street</i>	<i>April 10</i>	<i>44 years</i>	<i>H. Frasen</i>

Illustration 3: Burial record on 10 Apr 1817 for Ann Long at St Mary Magdalene church at Woolwich, Surrey

<i>John Long</i> No. 1277.	<i>Frances Street</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>58 years</i>	<i>H. Frasen</i>
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Illustration 4: Burial record on 4 Jun 1828 for John Long at St Mary Magdalene church at Woolwich, Surrey

We know that our Catherine Long said that her native place was Woolwich. Neither of the two possible baptisms that we identified for her above (A and B) was associated with Woolwich. But now we do have a very tenable connection to Woolwich.

It seems very possible that Catherine B is our Catherine. It could be that she was born at Kingston upon Thames on 10.5.1807 and later moved with her parents (John and Ann Long) from there to Woolwich, twenty miles away. This move could have happened sometime after Catherine's younger sister Mary Ann Long was baptised in 1810. The move could have been prompted by a cessation of farming on the land that John Long farmed to facilitate the early stages of urbanization. (This area is now part of Greater London.) Her parents were living at Frances Street Woolwich when they died in 1817 and 1828, respectively.

This also provides us with a possible explanation for Catherine's move to Ireland. She would have been ten years old when Ann Long died at Woolwich in 1817. Her father had children aged 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 as well as several older children. Any child that could get a job would have been put to work, including Catherine. It made sense that Catherine would be put into domestic service. This could explain why she came to be in Ireland – perhaps she had to travel there with her employer on a visit to Ireland.

So, based on the evidence outlined above, I have formed a working hypothesis that fits the known facts. That is that Catherine Long was baptised at Kingston upon Thames on 10 May 1807, the ninth of eleven children of John Long and his wife Ann.

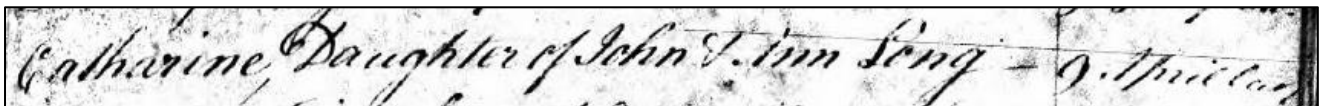


Illustration 5: Baptism record for Catharine Long at All Saints church, Kingston upon Thames on 9 Apr 1807

Marriage of John Long and Ann Durham

A search for John Long marriages to a spouse named Ann near Kingston upon Thames between 1778 and 1798 reveals one likely match. John Long married Ann Durham at All Saints Church at Kingston upon Thames on 3 March 1788³¹; just three months before their eldest child (John) was born.

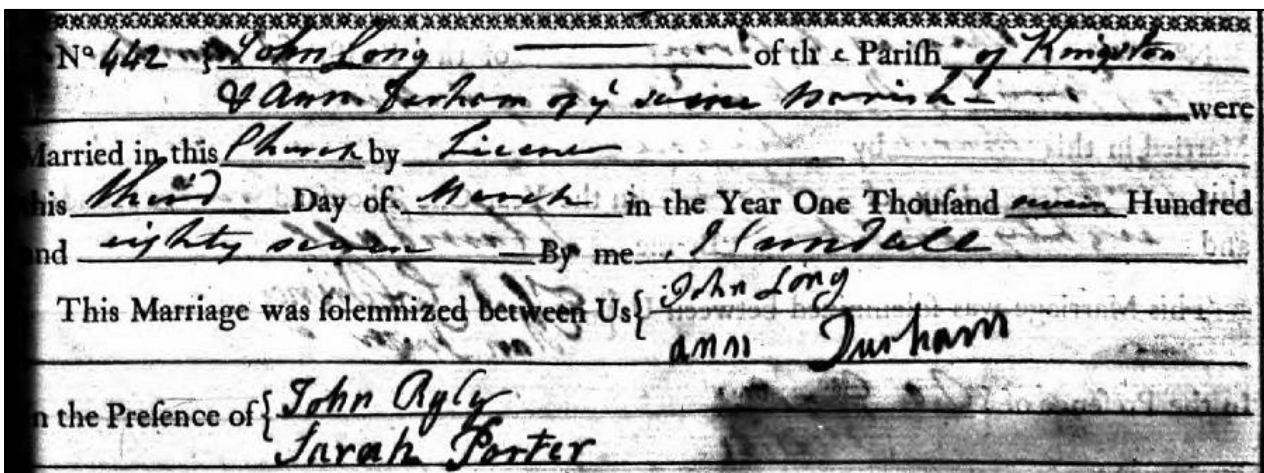


Illustration 6: Record of the John Long and Ann Durham marriage in the All Saints Parish Register, Kingston upon Thames, 3 Mar 1788

If the ages recorded on their burial records are correct, then John Long (1770) was 18 and Ann Durham (1773) 15 when they were married. As I show below, however, John was actually five years older (and therefore aged 23 at marriage) and Ann was six years older (and therefore aged 21 at marriage).

Baptism of John Long

I next turned my attention to possible baptism records for John Long. I searched for baptisms at Kingston upon Thames or nearby in the period 1755 – 1775. This reveals 4 matches:

Layers of Grime

1. 19.09.1756 at Kingston upon Thames (parents John and Sarah)³²;
2. 24.02.1760 at Kingston upon Thames (parents John and Felicia)³²;
3. 29.07.1764 at St Peter's church Woodmansterne (parents John and Elizabeth)³³; and
4. 26.05.1765 at Kingston upon Thames (parents John and Felicia)³².

There were several others in the same general area.

Number 1 is fourteen years older than our John Long was said to be at the time of his death, so he can be ruled out. Numbers 2 and 5 have identical details but were born 5 years apart. It is likely that the older child died and his younger brother was given the same name. Number 3 is likely to be the John Long who was buried at Woodmansterne on 29.08.1826 (see burial number 12 above).

Number 5 is the most likely matches for the John Long who married Ann Durham in 1788 and the one who died at Frances Street Woolwich in 1828. If so, he was five years older than the burial record suggests.

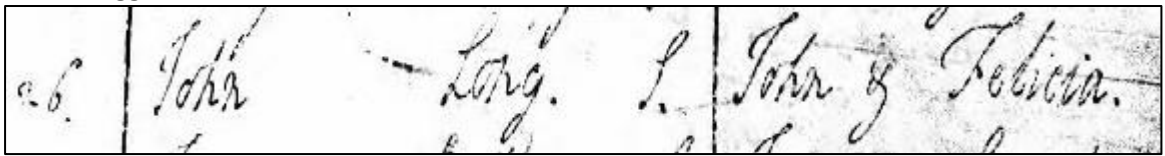


Illustration 7: Baptism record for John Long in All Saints Church at Kingston upon Thames on 26 May 1765

His parents, John and Felicia Long, had at least 5 children, as follows:

1. 3.10.1757 Mary at Kingston upon Thames³²;
2. 24.02.1760 John at KuT³²;
3. 17.01.1762 James at KuT³⁴;
4. 26.05.1765 John at KuT³²;
5. 30.11.1769 Sophia at KuT³⁴.

The parents are likely the John Long and Felicia February who were married at All Saints Church at Kingston upon Thames on 27 Nov 1756³².

Baptism of Anne Durham

I next turned my attention to possible baptism records for Ann Durham Long. I searched for baptisms at Kingston upon Thames or nearby in the period 1765 – 1775. This reveals one particularly good match: 9.8.1767 at Kingston upon Thames (parents Allen and Elizabeth).

Her parents, Allen and Elizabeth Durham, may have had only 3 children, as follows:

1. 9.8.1767 Anne at Kingston upon Thames³²; and
2. 27.12.1769 Elizabeth at KuT³⁴;
3. 28.03.1779 Thomas at KuT³⁵.

I could not find a likely marriage record for Allen Durham and Elizabeth near Kingston upon Thames.

Sources

- 1 Baptism record for James Grime, St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, 1 August 1826, Reel 7, Church Register Microfilms, Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney.
- 2 Permission to Marry (refused), 24 Oct 1826, Reverend Samuel Marsden, Records NSW.
- 3 Permission to Marry (granted), 10 Aug 1827, Reverend John Dunmore Lang, Records NSW. James Grime junior was incorrectly recorded as John Grime junior.
- 4 NSW Registry of BDM, Marriage Certificate for James Grime and Catherine Long, volume 73A, number V182730 in 1827.
- 5 NSW Census, November 1828, Records NSW.
- 6 NSW Registry of (BDM), baptism record for John Grimes, volume 45A, number V182863; also Jane Grime, volume 150, number V183258.
- 7 Baptism record for Jane Grime, St John's Church, Parramatta, 19 September 1832, sourced from Ancestry.com.
- 8 National Archives. Reference: ADM 101/75/6. Description: Medical journal of the Woodman, female convict ship from 29 July 1822 to 20 June 1824 by George Fairfowl, surgeon and superintendent, during which time the ship transported female convicts and passenger to New South Wales.
- 9 Certificate of Freedom for Catherine Long, number 29/287 issued on 3 Apr 1829, NSW State Records.
- 10 NSW Registry of BDM, Marriage Certificate for William Carlow (indexed as Carlon) and Catherine Long, volume 100, number V185496 in 1854.
- 11 NSW Registry of (BDM), baptism record for Martha Carlon, volume 24A, number V18382080; also Mary A Carlon, volume 24A, number V18402079.
- 12 The Founders, Rod Warnock, 228 Kilaben Road, Kilaben Bay NSW, 1998.
- 13 Marriage Certificate, George Gardner and Mary Grimes, 14 February 1846, Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages, NSW. Vol 77 No 302.
- 14 New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW: 1832 - 1900) 6 July 1858: 1047. Web. 31 Aug 2020 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page12610193>>
- 15 Death Certificate, Catherine Carlow, 9 January 1871, Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages, NSW. 1871/003354.
- 16 Death Certificate, James Grime, 15 January 1866, Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages, Queensland. 1866/1249.
- 17 Research Report, Layers of Grime, James Michael Fleming, Cammeray, 2020.
- 18 Baptism Register, St Mary Magdalene church at Richmond Surrey sourced from Ancestry.com. John Long 3/9/1791; William Long 15/07/1799; George Long 31/03/1802;
- 19 Baptism Register, St Mary Magdalene church at Woolwich Surrey sourced from Ancestry.com. John Long 23/12/1803. Find A Grave Index for John Long burial 31 Mar 1805 (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/156516678/john-long>); Find A Grave Index for John Long burial 28 Sep 1806 (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/156516913/john-long>).
- 20 Marriage record for John Long and Ann Skyram at St Bride's church, Fleet Street, London, 8 Aug 1808. London Metropolitan Archives; London, England; Reference Numbers: P69/BRI/A/01/Ms 6542/3; and P69/BRI/A/011/MS06544/006. Ancestry.com. London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1932 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.
- 21 Baptism records at Melksham, Wiltshire: Lucy Ann Long 1792; John Long 7/10/1793; Catherine Elizabeth Mary Long 5/8/1803. Baptism records at All Saints church at Kingston upon Thames, Surrey: George Long 26/6/1808; and John Skyram Long born 18/7/1811 and baptised 28/2/1826.

- 22 Baptism records at Kingston upon Thames, Surrey sourced from Ancestry.com: 6.6.1788 John; 4.4.1790 Ann; 23.9.1794 Sarah Elizabeth; 21.12.1794 James; 11.9.1796 James; 4.8.1799 Thomas; 26.7.1801 Thomas; 7.7.1803 Edward Anett; 23.4.1805 Elizabeth; 10.5.1807 Catherine; 2.4.1809 George; and 9.12.1810 Mary Ann.
- 23 Burial record for Lucy Long aged 36 on 24 Sep 1813, St Michael Queenhithe, City of London Parish Register. London Metropolitan Archives; London, England; Reference Number: P69/MIC6/A/01/Ms 9154 sourced from Ancestry.com on 8 Sep 2020.
- 24 Burial record for Ann Long aged 44 on 30 Mar 1817, Walton on Thames. Surrey History Centre; Woking, Surrey, England; Surrey Church of England Parish Registers; Reference: 2381/5/1 sourced from Ancestry.com on 8 Sep 2020.
- 25 Burial record for Ann Long aged 44 on 10 Apr 1817, St Mary Magdalene church, Woolwich. London Metropolitan Archives; London, England; Reference Number: p97/mry/038 sourced from Ancestry.com on 8 Sep 2020.
- 26 Burial record for Ann Long aged 55 on 29 Dec 1822, St George the Martyr church, Southwark. London Metropolitan Archives; London, England; Reference Number: p92/geo/228 sourced from Ancestry.com on 8 Sep 2020.
- 27 Burial record for Ann Long aged 66 on 12 Jun 1824, St Leonard church, Southditch, Hackney. London Metropolitan Archives; London, England; Reference Number: P91/LEN/A/012/MS07499/017 sourced from Ancestry.com on 8 Sep 2020.
- 28 Burial record for Ann Long aged 71 on 9 Feb 1826, All Saints, Est Ham, Essex. Essex Record Office; Chelmsford, Essex, England; Essex Church of England Parish Registers sourced from Ancestry.com on 8 Sep 2020.
- 29 Burial records for John Long at the churches and on the dates mentioned in the text; sourced from Ancestry.com on 8 Sep 2020.
- 30 Burial record for John Long aged 58 on 4 Jun 1828 at St Mary Magdalene church, Woolwich, Greenwich. London Metropolitan Archives; London, England; Reference Number: p97/mry/037 sourced from Ancestry.com on 8 Sep 2020.
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