

Alfred Pocock Long, RFC 1888-1917



On Saturday March 24 application was made to the Com^{tee} for the burial of Alfred Long who had met with an accident when flying & been killed on 23rd The funeral took place on Wednesday March 29th The flying Corps brought the corpse & bearers from Upavon, & made all arrangements for the funeral.

Abie

An extract from the Moravian Minister's *Congregational Diary* for 1917

DOUBLE FLYING FATALITY.

AIRMEN KILLED WHILE PRACTISING FIGHTING.

After a lapse of about a month the death roll at the Central Flying School, Upavon, was increased on Friday afternoon, when two pilots were killed. They were Lieutenant Alfred Pocock Long, 2nd Middlesex Regiment and R.F.C., 29 years of age, whose mother lives at Bloomfield Avenue, Bath, and Second Lieutenant Philip Sellers, 2nd Worcester Regiment, and R.F.C., 19 years old, whose home was at Malvern. An inquest was held at the School on Monday afternoon by Mr. F. A. P. Sylvester, district Coroner. Major C. E. C. Bebaglate, Acting Commandant during the temporary absence of Lieut. Colonel MacLean on other official duties, was present during the enquiry.

This was the first fatality exactly of its kind of the many which have now taken place upon Salisbury Plain. It is not the first case of a fatal collision in the air, but the two officers were engaged in practising aerial fighting, which makes it so far unique. They were described as both qualified and capable officers with considerable experience, who would had they lived shortly have proceeded to one of the fighting zones. They were sent up on Friday morning, for the purpose stated, in good flying weather, Lieutenant Sellers in a Sopwith Scout, a fast machine, and Lieutenant Long in a two-seater Sopwith. Both the machines had undergone the usual examinations, and four mechanics of the Corps were able to tell the court that rigging, controls, and engines were all in order.

The part of Lieutenant Long was "passive," it was to fly up and down in the direction of Jenner's Firs, about a mile from the aerodrome, and Lieutenant Sellers was to mount above him and dive towards him as in an attack. The incident was witnessed by

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Captain Christopher H. Jenkins, 3rd Sussex Regiment. He said about three o'clock he was watching the two machines. He watched them from the ground, and saw the Scout apparently fly beside the two-seater at about the same level—it was possible the Scout was a little higher; it then turned and crashed into the two-seater. The Scout had been following the other up, but appeared unable to get above it. The collision occurred at a height of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. This was when the Scout really began to attack. As the machines fell the tail of the two-seater twisted round as if broken off.

Second Lieutenant W. L. Anderson, who also watched the machines, said they were about 2,500 feet up. The Scout was slightly higher than the two-seater, and apparently dived on to its tail and collided.—Asked as to his theory of the cause of the collision, witness said he thought Lieutenant Sellers tried to dive toward the tail of the two-seater, but was not high enough to have time to turn before he actually struck Lieutenant Long's machine.

Captain James Keenan, R.A.M.C., said death was instantaneous; in each case the cause was fracture of the skull.

The Coroner, in summing up, remarked that there was evidence that the machines were in good order and that the regulations were properly carried out. Flying practice was at all times to some extent a risky proceeding, particularly under these conditions, no doubt some mischance on the part of the lighter machine, which Lieutenant Sellers was using, caused the collision. It was obvious that a very slight error of judgment on the part of Lieutenant Sellers would be fatal.

The jury found that the deaths were accidental.

Lieutenant Alfred Pocock Long was educated at King Edward School, Bath. He was a partner in a firm of chairmakers at High Wycombe, Bucks, when he enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment, early in 1915. Deceased's father was a well-known agriculturist in the Chippenham district.

Trips to America

Alfred made several trips to America. He was clearly an adventurous young man. His first trip, in 1910, was on the *Mauretania*. The ship's immigration manifest gives some interesting details (which we give below) about Alfred, some of which are unintentionally amusing, and tell us as much about America at the time, as about Alfred.

He arrived in New York on 4th February 1910, aged 21 years 11 months, meaning that he must have been born around March 1888. He is said to be single, living in Bath, and was a second class passenger. While in NY he was due to stay at 215 West 23rd Street. He is neither a polygamist nor an anarchist! He is in good mental and physical health, and is 5 feet 11 ½ inches tall, with fair hair, pale complexion, and blue eyes. One identifying feature is a scar over his left eye. Clearly a handsome young man, and a catch for the ladies! On his return voyage Alfred sailed on the *Campania*, docking on 23rd August 1911.

Another manifest (below) also from the *SS Mauretania*, this time from 1914, gives his address as 71, Bloomfield Avenue, Bath, and his occupation as a 'draughtsman' (although this very difficult to read and to be completely sure). It has been suggested that this might read 'dairyman'.¹ Given Alfred's farming background, this could certainly be true. His subsequent career, first as a furniture maker, and then in the fledgling Royal Flying Corps, might suggest the former. We cannot at present be quite certain of the correct reading without access to the original manifest.

¹ This was suggested to me by Mrs. Edwards, correspondence, 8/2010.

(Below): The fifth name down on the manifest, is that of Alfred

GALLOON, CABIN, AND STEERAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY MANIFESTED.

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved February 20, 1907, to be delivered

S. S. HAUBETANIA sailing from LIVERPOOL 29 JAN 1914 190

No. of List	NAME IN FULL		Age	Sex	Color of Hair	Color of Eyes	Address	Nationality	Place of Birth	Last Permanent Residence	The name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence also name	Place of Destination	
	Family Name	Given Name										Yrs. Res.	Country
1	Lock	Elizabeth	38	✓	W	B	2 S Hillman Street	British English	England	Derby	2 Albion Place, Derby	USA	New York
2	Loutjian	John	36	✓	W	B	18 St. George	Turkey Armenian	Austria	Vienna	18 St. George	USA	New York
3	Lawson	David	31	✓	W	B	18 St. George	British English	England	Tottenham	18 St. George	USA	New York
4	Leyune	Leyune	34	✓	W	B	18 St. George	France	France	France	18 St. George	USA	New York
5	Long	Alfred	21	✓	W	B	18 St. George	British English	England	Bath	18 St. George	USA	New York
6	Lane	Henry	29	✓	W	B	18 St. George	Spanish	Spain	London	18 St. George	USA	New York
7	Melhado	Joseph	25	✓	W	B	18 St. George	American	USA	Belize	18 St. George	USA	New York

(Below): Detail of Alfred's occupation. The letters in the middle seem to resemble a 'gh' rather than a 'ym'.



Edith Alice Freeth, *née* Long (c. 1881-1915)

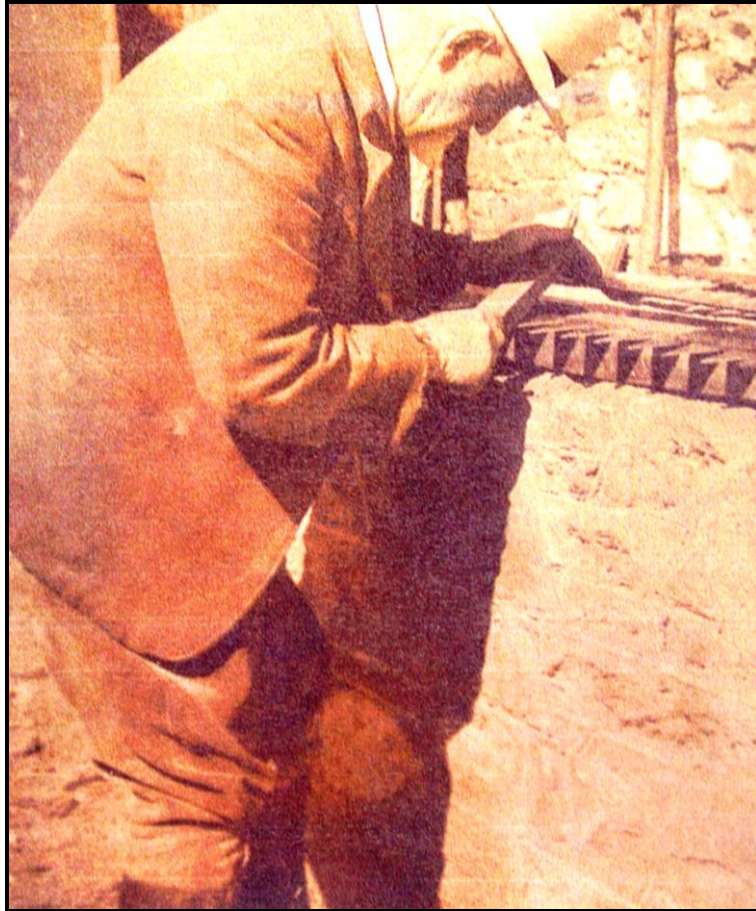


Edith was the sister of Alfred Pocock Long, RFC. She lived in Bath, and was resident at 9, Charlotte Street, at the time of her death. She died tragically young, at 34 years.

Edith was known as 'Kitty', and she married Henry Freeth of Gerrards Cross. They had six children, *viz.*, John (m. Millie Field, lived Rickmansworth, four children); Norah (m. Jack Easton, emigrated to Australia, three children, second marriage to Harry West); Lillian ((married Frank Jarvis, lived Devon, one daughter); Donald (married Susan Carnelly, lived Iver, Bucks., two sons); Biddy (unmarried? - lived Devon); Peggy (married Revd. Jim Hawthorn, two sons, Michael & Christopher).²

² I am indebted to Vera Eatwell's (*née* Long) son Colin Eatwell for these details. Personal correspondence, 4.2.2010.

It seems likely that Jin (Gertrude), who appears not to have married, may have helped to care for Kitty's children after her early death.

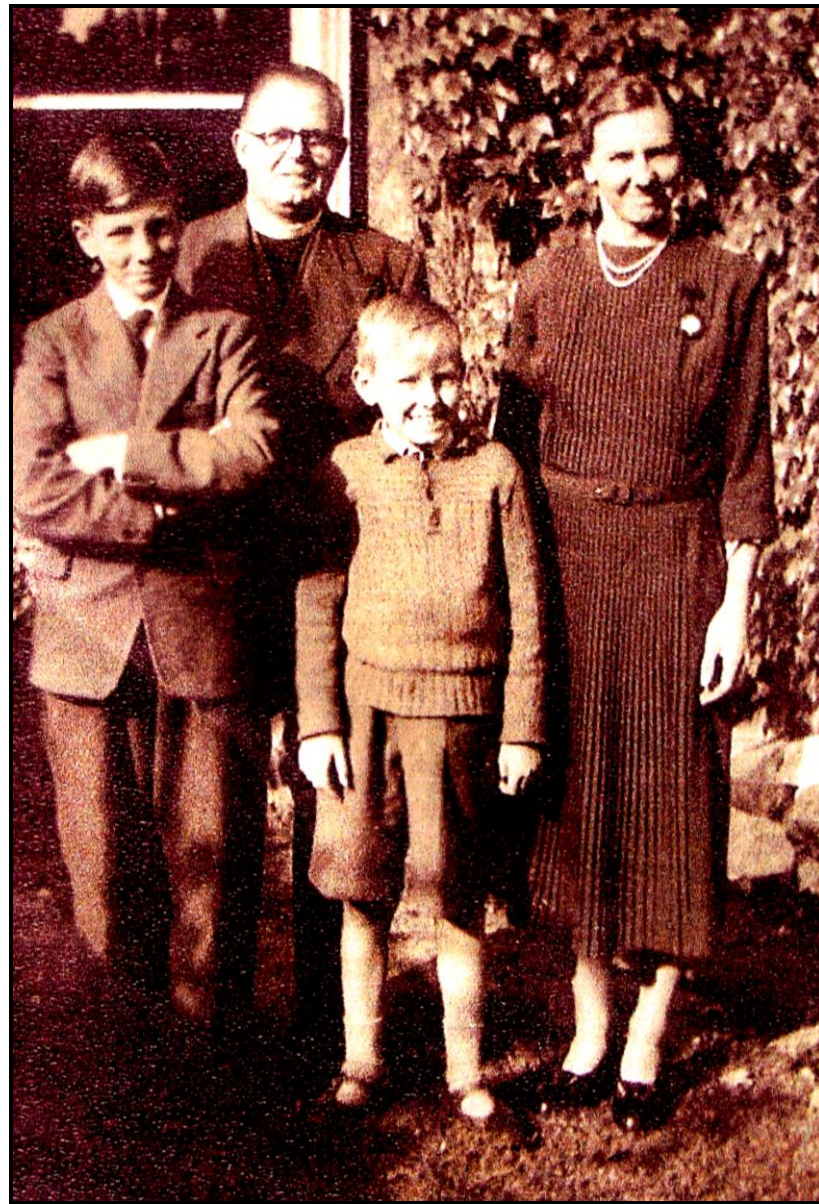


Harry Freeth at work, possibly sharpening the blades of an Allen grass-cutting scythe³



From Top - bottom: :John - Norah - George - Margaret 'Biddy' - Lilian (m. Fred Jarvis) c. 1919? - Harry & Edith's children

³ I am indebted to Chris Egerton for this suggestion. The Allen Scythe was a petrol-driven mower made from 1935-73 by John Allen & Sons of Cowley. Details and a photograph can be found on *Wikipedia*. It would be helpful for a specialist to corroborate this.



Revd. Jim Hawthorn and Mrs Mary Ann 'Peggy' Hawthorn (*née* Freeth, youngest child of Harry & Edith Alice 'Kitty' Freeth), at Bath, with Michael & Christopher, late 1950s?



Walter J. Long, c. 1876-1936



The gravestone of Walter Long, showing damage by either machinery, or, as local rumour has it, young lads in times past, secreting lead for use as fishing weights. Both may be true, although machinery seems to be much the most likely cause. Perhaps due to business pressures, Walter sadly committed suicide in 1936.



'The Elms', home of Walter & Ethel Long

Walter Long (Walter Pocock's business partner) lived in the *Elms*⁴ before Sir Daniel & Lady Lettice Cooper (*née* Long, of Rood Ashton)⁵ acquired the property.⁶ It is now known as 'Pinnigers House'. Lt. Col. Robert Sandcroft Baker (known as Lt. Col. Rollo)⁷ bought this house from the Coopers after WWII, in about 1956. It was with Robert Sandcroft Baker that Walter Dunsdon Pocock apparently took out a 99-year lease on the land on which the Village Hall now stands – in 1924. Walter married Ethel Kirke (d. 1961), and they had three children, Margery, Eric, and Vera.

⁴ Not to be confused with Elm Cottage on Wick Hill, which was where the Head Teacher of the Village School lived. Michael Holtham was apparently the last incumbent of the post who lived here.

⁵ This is not the same family as that of Walter Long, who previously owned *The Elms*.

⁶ According to oral tradition, the Coopers also owned 'Greenways' in Chippenham, later a maternity hospital. The *Wiltshire Gazette* obituary confirmed this; Sir Daniel & Lady Lettice lived in *Greenways*, Malmesbury Road, Chippenham, which became a maternity hospital when Sir Daniel sold the property after the War.

⁷ Robert Sandcroft Baker's father was Col. Sandcroft Baker, and he lived at *The Grove*. On Col. Sandcroft Baker's death in about 1956, Anthony Sandcroft Baker (Robert's older brother) took over *The Grove*.

In Loving Memory of
Walter John Long
died, March 26th, Aged 60.

Mrs Long and Family
return heartfelt thanks for sympathy shown
in their tragic loss.

Bexhill.

1936.



Mrs. Matilda Kirke & Mary Ann Long (c. 1910?). Matilda was the mother of Ethel, and therefore Walter John Long's mother-in-law.





Ethel Mary Long (*née* Kirke), Mrs. Walter John Long, daughter of Matilda & Frederick Kirke MRCVS. Mr. Kirke was presumably a local veterinary surgeon, as indicated by his membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Lieut. Norman Armstrong Long, RNVR., 1916-46

Norman was the younger brother of Margery, Eric and Vera Long. He married the dancer Raymonde Seton in an apparently short-lived marriage (although the obituary lists Raymonde as his widow, and his father-in-law is also listed), and evidently had met Noël Coward (1899-1973). His naval career is outlined in the obituary, but unfortunately with no dates or cause of death.⁸



Norman Long, Dec. 1942

⁸ Norman's troubled marriage to a dancer, his connection to Noël Coward, and unknown cause of death all tend, perhaps inevitably to the modern mind, to suggest possible homosexual inclination. Whatever the case, Norman Long is clearly an interesting person for the historian of family history, and warrants more investigation.



(Above): L-R: US film director Woodford 'Woody' 'one take' Van Dyke in conversation with 'Captain' and Lieut. Norman Armstrong Long RNVR., (1916-46). Van Dyke was a Christian Scientist whose refusal to seek medical assistance for his poor health (including cancer) may have contributed to his suicide. A director of popular movies, he was alleged to never have taken a shot more than once. Since Van Dyke died in 1943, this would seem to place this picture between 1941, when Norman Long was 25, and 1943. Who is the mysterious 'Captain'? There are two 'captains' listed in the obituary. Could it be one of them, namely Capt. Todd or Capt. Seton? The latter was Norman's father-in-law, and perhaps the more likely option, although the man in the picture does not appear to be old enough for this role. The photograph is allegedly in the 'studio', although which studio, we do not know. Van Dyke mostly operated in the States, and Norman is known to have visited the States, so perhaps it is in an American studio.

The obituary of Norman Armstrong Long RNVR (1916-1946)⁹

Apart from Norman's immediate siblings, mother and his widow, Walter Pocock's children are listed (Dorothy, Molly &c), while 'Aunt Em' is presumably Emily Marion Pocock, Walter Pocock's widow (Walter having died in 1939).

1916 - 1946
aged 30

Navy Tributes

FUNERAL OF MR. N. A. LONG

The coffin was covered with a White Ensign brought from the Admiralty at the funeral, at Bexhill on Saturday, of ex-Lieut. Norman Armstrong Long, R.N.V.R., younger son of the late Mr W. J. Long and of Mrs. Long, formerly of Bexhill, who died suddenly at the age of 30 in Guy's Hospital, London, the previous Wednesday.

Mr. Long joined the R.N.V.R. before the war and was mobilised immediately on its outbreak. He was in H.M.S. Iron Duke when it was torpedoed at Scapa Flow, escaping without injury, and was also in H.M.S. Hood, but was posted for a course for a commission a fortnight before she sailed and was lost with all hands. Later he served in H.M.S. Warspite and saw much action. He was present at the surrender of the Italian Fleet, and subsequently was posted to the Admiralty and undertook shore duties up to the time of his demobilisation in March of this year. His father was formerly proprietor of the Sunnymead Dairy, Sea-road. Before the war he lived at Little Common with his mother, who now resides at Manchester.

The funeral service at St. George's Presbyterian Church was conducted by the Rev. Dr. F. E. England, and Mr R. B. Akhurst, at the organ, played "Ave Maria" before the service and the Navy's hymn, "For those in peril on the sea," as the coffin was borne out of the church.

church.

The immediate mourners were Mrs. N. A. Long (widow), Mrs W. J. Long (mother), Mr Eric Long (brother), Mr and Mrs. P. M. Austin and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Eatwell (brothers-in-law and sisters), Mr Seton (father-in-law), Mr. J. Baines, Commander F. Perkins, R.N. and Lieut. Simpson, R.N (representing colleagues at the Admiralty), Mr. Kemp (representing Messrs. Cockrill and Rew, Ltd.) Captain P. Todd and Mr R. B. Mackie, O.B.E., represented the congregation of the Presbyterian Church, and others present included Mrs. Gordon Harris, Mr and Mrs. Michael Cobb, Mr. W. Clay, Mr S. Gibbs and Mr John Heward.

The flowers were from Raymonde (widow); Mrs. W. J. Long; Eric and Betty; Margie; Max; Janet and children; Jane, Claude and boys; John; brother officers in H.M.S. President and his colleagues in Admiralty; Dorothy, Molly, Joan, Peter and Jim; Pop and Berangere; his colleagues at Lea Mill; the directors of Cockrill and Rew; Michael, Betty, Gina Cobb and Mrs. A.; Aunt Em; Irene; Captain and Mrs. M. G. Seton; Mrs. Lloyd and all at The Two Chairmen.

The interment was in the Borough Cemetery.

⁹ Colin Eatwell, personal correspondence (2010), has different dates: 1913-1945. He also says that he 'died of a mysterious tropical disease'.

The Longs and *Kellaways House*

Kellaways House, has proved a source of huge confusion, since there is a Kellaways House in East Tytherton, a Kellaways Farm and a Kellaways Mill, all in Kellaways, and the various names, especially Kellaways House and Kellaways Farm in Kellaways are frequently used as synonyms, or are conflated.¹⁰ Regarding the former part of the Girls' School in East Tytherton, this has been remembered as the home of the Ludlow Hewitts possibly before being known as 'Kellaways House'.¹¹

What then is the history of ownership? This too is extremely confusing, with two unrelated families of Longs (both of whom were frequently called John, William and Walter), inhabiting the properties we were investigating.

Firstly, a family by name of Kalway or Cailleway probably gave their name to the hamlet, when they were Lords of the Manor in the 13th and/or 14th centuries.¹² The next owner was Robert Russell, a merchant from Bristol (buried at Bremhill), followed by Robert Bagot. In 1500 Sir Thomas Long bought Kellaways, and it remained in this family until 1844. The house was sequestered by Parliament in the Civil War, and restored to John Long c. 1650, the present house being built c. 1670.¹³

At this point, the history becomes confused (again!). Kellaways House and Farm were then sold to Sir John Eyles¹⁴ of South Broom House (Bishop's Cannings, near Devizes) in 1737, and then to Mr. Paggen Hale (b. 1714-15) in 1740. In 1797 William Hale,¹⁵ of Locksley's Herts., son and heir to William Hale of King's Walden, Herts., (owner of Easton Piers) sold Kellaways House and Farm to Mr. Thomas Crook (or Coke?)¹⁶

¹⁰ As in Andrew's & Dury's 1773 map.

¹¹ I owe this detail to Cheryl Spencer (*née* Eatwell), email, June, 2010. Fay Egerton recalls being at school with the twins Morwenna and Deirdre Ludlow Hewitt, when at Stonar School in the 1960s. Mrs. Egerton recalls that there is a *Ludlow Hewitt Court* in Melksham, opposite Bowerhill Primary School. Mrs. Spencer thought that the Ludlow Hewitts lived in Kellaways House (East Tytherton) in the 1950s and 60s. She was not sure of the name of the house at this time.

¹² *Doomsday Book*, 'Terintone'. In 1316 it is recorded as 'Tuderyntone' which appears to lead to modern Tytherton. The owner at this latter time was Johnnes Kalway, from which the name Kellaways may be derived. I am indebted to Cheryl Nicols for pointing this out to me. Alternatively, Eilert Ekwall (1960, 4th edition) gives the origin of Kellaways in the name in Elyas de Cailleway, before 1227 (Feet of Fines *cf.*, *Feet of Fines for the County of Norfolk*, 1198-1202, ed., Barbara Dodwell, 1952, London, Pipe Roll Society; *Feet of Fines for the County of Lincoln 1199-1216*, ed., Margaret Walker, 1954, London, Pipe Roll Society).

¹³ Candida Lycett Green (1991). *The Perfect English Country House*, London, Pavilion, 44.

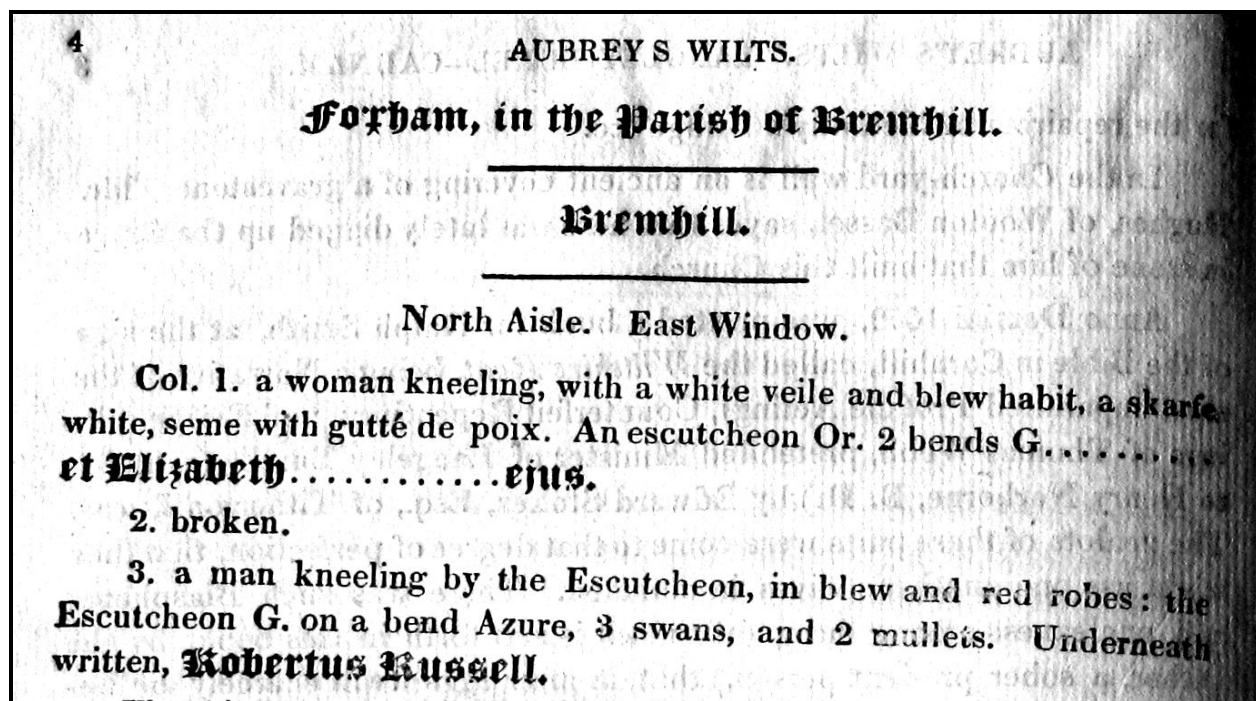
¹⁴ Baronet (1716), MP for Chippenham and then Alderman and MP for the City of London, and sub-Governor of the South Sea Company, and Director of the Bank of England. In 1727 was elected Lord Mayor of London. Became Postmaster-general in 1739. Sir John Eyles and Sir Thomas Hales clearly knew each other, and probably well, as they are named as Commissioners overseeing the sale of the Derwentwater Estate in 1732 (William Cobbett, 1732, *The Parliamentary History of England*, Vol. 8, 1035-1036).

¹⁵ As there are at least eight generations of 'William Hales', it is not always easy to discern which 'William Hale' is referred to. Paggen Hale, MP., was the second son of William Hale, MP., 1685-1717 and Katherine Paggen. Paggen Hale had a brother, William (1712/13-1741), who did not marry. William (1685-1717) had a sister, Mary, who married Thomas Coke (1674-1727).

¹⁶ See note above. Is it possible that 'Crook' and 'Coke' have been confused?

of Headington near Calne.¹⁷ Of incidental interest is the fact that these families were united in their interest in slave trading, in which Chippenham has an unenviable record.¹⁸

(Below): John Aubrey's *Wiltshire* refers to Robertus Russell



¹⁷ The editor of *Aubrey's North Wilts*, in a footnote, c. 1840, who refers to Stancombe as 'the present owner'.

¹⁸ Paggen Hale married (20.11.1742) Elizabeth Morice, daughter of Sir Humphrey Morice. Sir Humphrey Morice (1671?-1731) was Governor of the Bank of England and MP (Grampound & Newport, with a country residence in Werrington, Devon). Major backer in at least 61 slaving voyages between 1716-1732, in which 19,400 slaves from West Africa (with large numbers from Benin and the Gold coast) were sold, many in Jamaica and Barbados. A shocking aspect (from a small sample) is the 60% that were children. Morice owned 7 or 8 vessels out of 87 or so plying the trade out of London. This represented about 10% of the total slaves traded out of London at this time. One vessel could carry a colossal 550 slaves. Since he died massively in debt (£150,000 - millions in today's values), and was also found to be guilty of issuing fictitious bills and fraudulent appropriation of trust funds, it is possible that his trading was nothing like as profitable it is appeared at the time. To his contemporaries his sudden death suggested suicide. *Concise Dictionary of National Biography* (1994). D. Eltis, S. Berendt, D. Richardson, H. Klein (1999). *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: a database on CD-Rom*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. J. Rawley (2003). *London: metropolis of the slave trade*, Columbia & London, University of Missouri. H. Thomas (1997). *The Slave Trade*, London, Picador. Another major slavery investor was the Chippenham MP (1754), Sir Samuel Fludyer (1705-68), also Lord Mayor of London in 1761. He left £900,000 at his death in 1768 (Nigel Pocock, 2000, *A Resource Book for the History of Slavery in London*, London, Vision Training & Research, 9).

The Longs (of the Rood Ashton branch) remained Lords of the manor, and sold off the house and farm in 1834 to William Stancombe, Esq., a wealthy Trowbridge businessman,¹⁹ who then let the properties to another (unrelated) John Long²⁰ (also from West Ashton!).²¹ This John William Long won the all England farm management first prize in 1878.²² Twelve years earlier, in 1866, he had won first prize at the Chippenham and Melksham ploughing matches, so John William was not only a very competent farmer, but had quite a competitive streak as well!²³

(Below): The prizes won for ploughing by J. W. Long in 1866:



Milk jug inscription:

**Melksham Ploughing Match
First Prize
won by Mr. J. W. Long**

¹⁹ I am indebted to Cheryl Nicols *née* Long (2010), historian of the Rood Ashton Longs, for this detail.

²⁰ This John William Long was the son of James Long (b. North Bradley or Southwick on the 1881 census), and his wife Mary (*née* Pocock, of Combe Down), according to the 1851 census, living at Ashton Street, West Ashton. John had a brother, Samuel Beaven Long (b. West Ashton c. 1848). Their father, James Long, was a farmer of 140 acres employing five labourers and the family were in the same location in 1851, with John described as a 'farmer's son'. By 1871 the family had moved to Rowden Farm, Chippenham, which incidentally had been purchased by Thomas Long (d. 1730), who was descended from the Longs of Monkton, whose estates were subsequently inherited by the Longs of Rood Aston, and who were possibly still the owners in 1871. James Long, with his wife Mary, were still at Rowden Farm in 1881, and their son Samuel was living at Langley Burrell, and still sharing the work and profits with his father at Rowden. I am indebted for this to Cheryl Nicols, email, 2010.

²¹ Also around this time, two grandchildren of Richard Long of Rood Ashton (1727-87), Revd. Walter Long and his sister Katherine Elizabeth Mary Long are recorded as living at 'Kelloes House' between c. 1835-55, and the Revd. W. Long was rector of St. Giles' Church, Kellaways. E-mail from Tim Couzens, 18.1.2010.

²² Lycett Green, *ibid*.

²³ Mrs. Sheila Edwards has inherited the inscribed silver sugar bowl and milk jug that he won for the ploughing competition.

1866



Sugar bowl inscription:

Association

Match

Hale Esq

Long



Chippenham

Agricultural

Ploughing

Prize given by R B

Won by Mr J W

(Below): The issue of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* (1878) in which John William Long wins First Prize for his farm management.

<i>Award of Prizes at Bristol.</i>		xci
SECTION II.—DAIRY OR STOCK FARMS where the course of cultivation is chiefly directed to the production of cheese or butter, or of animal food.		
<i>Farms of two hundred acres and upwards in extent.</i>		
ALBERT JAMES STEEDS, Red House Farm, Stratton-in-the-Fosse, Bath : FIRST PRIZE, 50<i>l</i>.		
GEORGE GIBBONS, Tunley Farm, Bath : SECOND PRIZE, 25<i>l</i>.		
JOHN REYNOLDS KEEN, Chewton Farm, Stone Easton, Bath : SPECIAL PRIZE, 10<i>l</i>.†		
JOHN MASKELEYNE, Hankeston, Malmesbury : SPECIAL PRIZE, 10<i>l</i>.†		
<i>Farms above eighty and under two hundred acres in extent.</i>		
JOHN WILLIAM LONG, Kellaway's Farm, Chippenham : FIRST PRIZE, 30<i>l</i>.		
JAMES HODDINOT, Lipyeat, Bath : SECOND PRIZE, 15<i>l</i>.		

In 1901 Mary Ann Long, John William Long's widow, was evidently still living at Kellaways House, since her daughter Edith Marion held her wedding reception there in that year.²⁴

It then seems to be the case that Kellaways House and Farm were separated, at least in terms of the tenants. Kellaways House is on the *opposite* side of the road to Kellaways Farm, so the two properties are also physically different. The latter property was farmed by Walter Curtis and his son John Curtis until *c.* 1955.²⁵

However, Cheryl Spencer (Vera Long's daughter) remembers 'Kellaways House' as referring to the main house, and 'Kellaways Farm' as a property adjoining Kellaways House, but on the *same* side of the road. Clearly, the farm cannot be on both sides of the road - or could it? Mrs. Spencer understood Mary Ann (her grandmother) as living in Kellaways House until she moved to Bloomfield Road, Bath.²⁶

(*Below*): Kellaways House (built *c.* 1670), where John William Long and his family lived, in the late Victorian period.

²⁴ It seems very likely that Kellaways House, the Long's home is intended, not Kellaways House in East Tytherton, even though it was next door to the Moravian Church where Edith was married. See Nigel Pocock (2009), *Wiser Than We Imagine: The lives and memories of the Moravians buried in East Tytherton*, London, Vision Training & Research.

²⁵ Colin Eatwell, personal correspondence 4/2/2010. Mr. Eatwell is the son of Vera Long (1908-2002), who was the daughter of Walter John Long, himself the son of John William Long of Kellaways House. Mr. Eatwell states that Walter Curtis ground corn at Kellaways Mill. The Mill was sold in the early 1950s for development into a house.

²⁶ Email, June 2010, from Cheryl Spencer, *née* Eatwell.

