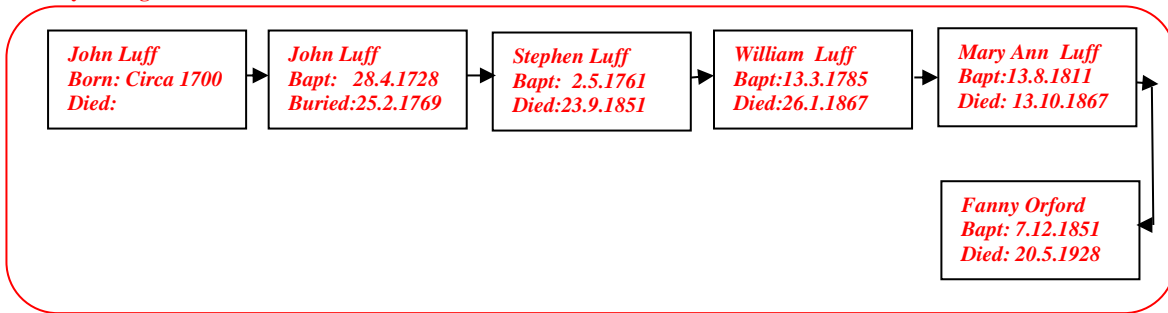


Charles Edward Petty 1888 - 1950

(The author's 2nd Cousin twice removed)
web-site www.mike-jl.co.uk

Family Lineage:



Charles Edward Petty was born in Belvedere, Kent on 22nd August, 1888. He is the son of Fanny & Edwin Petty. Charles was baptised at All Saints Church, Belvedere on 30th September, 1888.

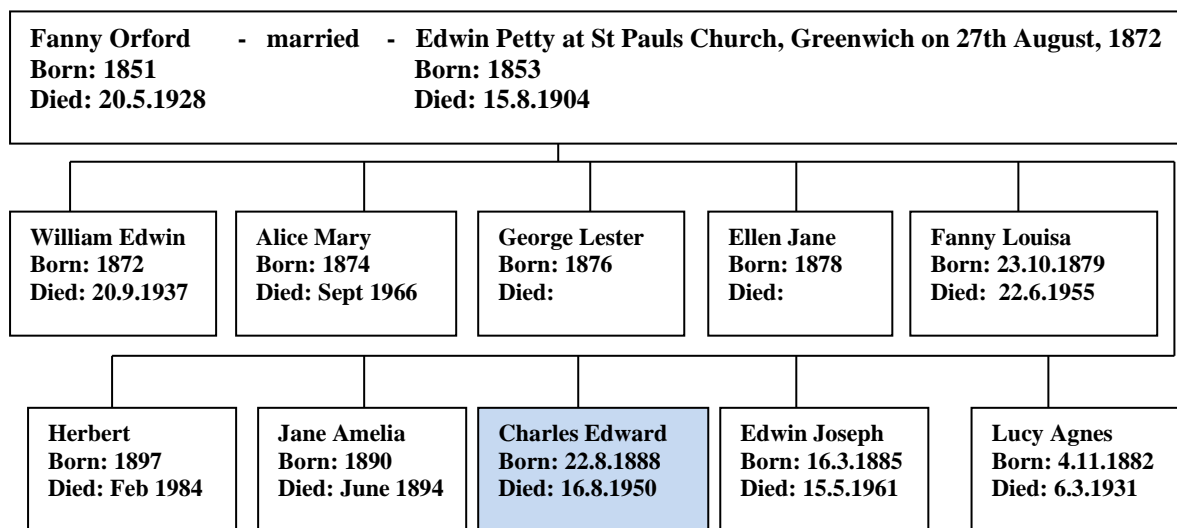
Page 56

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of All Saints' Belvedere in the County of Kent in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty eight.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1888 30 Sept Born 14 Aug 1888	Alfred George	Alfred and May	Bisser	Stepney. E.	Sailor's Cutter	James Bickerton
No. 441						
1888 30 Sept Born 20 Aug/88	Ethel Winifred	Alice	May	Bedonwell Belvedere		James Bickerton
No. 442						
1888 30 Sept Born 7 October 1888	George Wallace	Charles and Ann	Else	Marriott St. Sittingbourne	Miller	James Bickerton
No. 443						
1888 30 Sept Born 2 Aug/88	George Diedrick	Edward Shuman and Elizabeth Ann	Watts	27 Bedonwell E.	Jr. Litter	James Bickerton
No. 444						
1888 30 Sept Born 2 Aug/88	Charles Thomas	Albert and Kate	Chapman	Cranbrook Kent	Market Gardener	James Bickerton
No. 445						
1888 30 Sept Born 22 Dec/88	Charles Edward	Edward and Fanny	Petty	221 New Maltham Abbey E.	Milkman	James Bickerton
No. 446						
1888						



Continued.....



Continued....

The 1891 Census shows Charles, aged 2, living with his family at Fair View, Abbey Road, Belvedere, Kent

Administrative County of <u>Kent</u>				The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the										Page 3	
Civil Parish		Municipal Borough		Municipal Ward		Urban Sanitary District		Town or Village or Hamlet		Rural Sanitary District		Parliamentary Borough or Division		Ecclesiastical Parish or District	
<u>Erith</u>		<u>Erith</u>		<u>Erith</u>		<u>Erith</u>		<u>Belvedere</u>		<u>Belvedere</u>		<u>Belvedere</u>		<u>Belvedere</u>	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES	Number of rooms occupied	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer	Employed	WOMEN BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lame, Imbecile or Idiot			
14	Abbey Road	1	5	John Petty	Head	M	37	Scholar			Belvedere				
				Fanny Petty	Wife	M	39				Belvedere				
				William E Petty	Son		18				Belvedere				
				George T Petty	Son		14				Belvedere				
				Ellen J Petty	Daughter		12				Belvedere				
				Fanny L Petty	Daughter		10				Belvedere				
				Lucy Petty	Daughter		7				Belvedere				
				Edwin Petty	Son		6				Belvedere				
				Charles Petty	Son		2				Belvedere				
				Jane Petty	Daughter		1				Belvedere				

Name	Position in House	Condition	Age/Sex	Profession	Birth Place
Edwin Petty	Head	Married	37 Male	Milkman	Bexley, Kent
Fanny Petty	Wife	Married	39 F/male		Farnham, Surrey
William E Petty	Son		18 Male	Milkman	Deptford, Kent
George T Petty	Son		14 Male		Chelsea, Middx
Ellen J Petty	Daughter		12 F/male		Chelsea, Middx
Fanny L Petty	Daughter		10 F/male		Chelsea, Middx
Lucy Petty	Daughter		7 F/male		Belvedere, Kent
Edwin Petty	Son		6 Male		Belvedere, Kent
Charles Petty	Son		2 Male		Belvedere, Kent
Jane Petty	Daughter		1 F/male		Belvedere, Kent

When the 1891 census was taken on April 5th, the total population of England, Wales and Scotland was recorded as 33,015,701.

In this census householders were asked how many rooms (if less than five) their family occupied, and additional occupation information was also taken. The original documents would have been given to householders several days before 5 April, and the head of household would have been asked to fill in the details for anyone who would have been residing at that address on the census date. If the head of the household was unable to read or write, the enumerator - a literate person who would be collecting the census forms - would help fill in the details. Because of this, however, it will be noted that mistakes were made, such as name spellings. It should also be noted that many people were often economical with the truth when it came to their ages.

Note: the census includes details of people resident in docked vessels and institutions such as prisons, workhouses, hospitals, and barracks, as well as individual households.

Continued.....

CITY & STATE		ADDRESS & HOUSE NO.		COUNTY AND PREVIOUS RESIDENCE		Municipality or Urban District		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County		Municipality		of		of		of		of		of		of	
City		State		County															

When the 1901 census was taken on 31 March 1901, the total population of England, Wales and Scotland was recorded as 36,999,946. From 1801 the population had nearly quadrupled.

The original documents would have been given to the householder several days before 31 March, and the head of household would have been asked to fill in the details for anyone who would have been residing at that address on the census date. If the head of the household was unable to read or write, the enumerator - a literate person who would be collecting the census forms - would help fill in the details.

Because of this, however, it will be noted that mistakes were made, such as name spellings. It should also be noted that many people were often economical with the truth when it came to their ages.

Note: the census includes details of people resident in docked vessels and institutions such as prisons, workhouses, hospitals, and barracks, as well as individual households.

The 1911 Census shows Charles, aged 23 and single, still living at 15, Upper Abbey Road, Belvedere. His occupation is a milk seller.

[illegible][illegible]

The 1911 census for England and Wales was taken on the night of Sunday 2 April, 1911. The count included all individual households, plus institutions such as prisons, workhouses, naval vessels and merchant vessels, and it also attempted to make an approximate count of the homeless. The census also includes records for the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Royal Navy ships at sea, and overseas military establishments.

The 1911 census documents

Prior to 1911, the household schedules were destroyed once the details had been transferred into the enumerators' summary books. But for the 1911 census both sets of records have been preserved, which means you can see the census documents filled out in householders own hand (complete with mistakes and additional comments). The household schedules, plus their transcription, are available to view.

Fertility in marriage and occupational data

In response to government concerns the 1911 census also asked additional, more specific questions to each household, about fertility in marriage and occupational data. At the time there were falling birth rates, large numbers of people emigrating, and the nation was in reportedly poor health across the demographic spectrum. This was coupled with the rise (and fall) of businesses during what were rapidly advancing industrial and technological times, so the government felt it necessary to understand more about the health of the nation, and which industries were in general growth or decline.

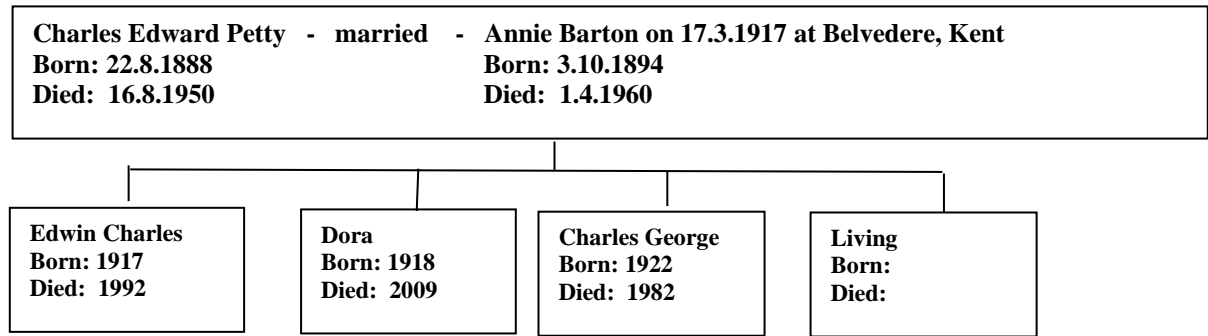
The 1911 census and the suffragettes

Frustrated with the government's refusal to grant women the vote, a large number of women boycotted the 1911 census by refusing to be counted. There were two forms of protest. In the first, the women (or their husbands) refused to fill in the form, often recording their protest on the household schedule. In the second, women evaded the census by staying away from their home for the whole night, and so did not lodge their protest on the household schedule. In both cases, any details relating to individual women in the households will be missing from the census. For the family historian, a refusal to fill in the form (accompanied by a protest statement) at least registers the presence of a woman, or women, in the household. But the women who evaded the count by leaving their home for the night are entirely untraceable via the census. The exact number of women who boycotted the census is not known, though some people have estimated that it may be as many as several thousand.

Continued....

Charles Edward Petty married Annie Barton on 17th March, 1917 at All Saints Church, Belvedere, Kent.

1917. Marriage solemnized at <u>All Saints Church</u> in the <u>Parish</u>							
of <u>Belvedere</u> in the County of <u>Kent</u>							
Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.
152	March 17 th 1917	Charles Edward Petty	29 years	Bachelor	Dairyman	Abbey Road Belvedere	Edwin Petty (deceased)
		Annie Barton	22 years	Spinster	—	26. Ashman Road Belvedere	Edwin Barton Labourer
Married in the <u>Parish Church</u> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England by <u>—</u> or after Banns by me,							
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		{ <u>Charles Edward Petty</u> <u>Annie Barton</u> }		in the Presence of us, { <u>M. E. Petty</u> <u>L. J. G. P.</u> }		{ <u>M. Hartnigh</u> <u>Rice</u> }	



The 1921 Census shows Charles, now aged 33, living with his family at 12a Havelock Road, Belvedere, Kent. Charles puts his occupation as a Dairyman.

Charles E Petty in 1921

1921 Census Of England & Wales

12 a Havelock Road, Belvedere, Erith, Kent, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to head	Sex	Birth year	Age in years	Birth place	Occupation	Employer
Charles E	Petty	Head	Male	1888	33	Belvedere, Kent, England	Dairyman	Own Account
Annie	Petty	Wife	Female	1895	25	East Peckham, Kent, England	-	-
Dora	Petty	Daughter	Female	1918	2	Belvedere, Kent, England	-	-
Edwin C	Petty	Son	Male	1917	4	Belvedere, Kent, England	-	-

12 a Havelock Road, Belvedere, Erith, Kent, England



Continued.....

The 1939 Registration record shows Charles living with his family at 65 Fendyke Road, Erith, Kent. Charles is a dairy Farmer.

E.D. Letter Code		Borough, U.D. or R.D.		Registration District and Sub-district					
CKBB		Erith		H3-1					
ADDRESS.	SCHEDULE		SURNAME AND OTHER NAMES.	O. V. S. P. or I.	M. or F.	BIRTH-		S. M. W. or D.	PERSONAL OCCUPATION.
	No.	Sub. No.				Day.	Year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
65 FENDYKE ROAD	312	1	Petty Charles E		M	2 OCT	94	M	Unpaid domestic duties
		2	Petty Annie		F	9 JUN	17	S	Instrument Maker
		3	Edwin L		M	30 NOV	18	S	Shorthand Typist
		4	Dora		F	18 NOV	22	S	Explosives Worker
		5	Robert J		M	2 OCT	29	S	At School

In December 1938 it was announced in the House of Commons that in the event of war, a National Register would be taken that listed the personal details of every civilian in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This Register was to be a critical tool in coordinating the war effort at home. It would be used to issue identity cards, organise rationing and more.

On September 1st, 1939 Germany invaded Poland, putting the wheels in motion for Britain to declare war on the 3rd. On September 5th, the National Registration Act received royal assent and Registrar General Sir Sylvanus Vivian announced that National Registration Day would be September 29th. Having issued forms to more than 41 million people, the enumerators were charged with the task of visiting every household in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to collect the names, addresses, marital statuses and other key details of every civilian in the country, issuing identity cards on the spot.

The identity cards issued were essential items from the point the Register was taken right up until 1952, when the legal requirement to carry them ceased. Until that point, every member of the civilian population had to be able to present their card upon request by an official (children's cards were looked after by parents), or bring them to a police station within 48 hours. The reasons were numerous – it was essential to know who everyone was, of course, and to track their movements as they moved house, as well as to keep track of the population as babies were born and people passed away. The 1939 Register, then, represents one of the most important documents in 20th century Britain. The information it contains not only helped toward the war effort, it was also used in the founding of the NHS.

In addition, the 1931 census was destroyed during an air raid on London and the 1941 census was never taken. The 1939 Register is therefore the only surviving overview of the civil population of England and Wales spanning the period 1921-1951. It bridges a census gap that risked losing an entire generation, and is a fascinating resource for anyone interested in understanding 20th century Britain and its people.

Charles Edward Petty died on 16th August, 1950 and left £2,359 to his widow Annie Petty.

PETTY Charles Edward of 32 New-road Abbey Wood London died 16 August 1950 at St. Nicholas Hospital Plumstead London Probate London 2 November to Annie Petty widow. Effects £2359 9s. 1d.

Annie Petty died on 1st April. 1960.