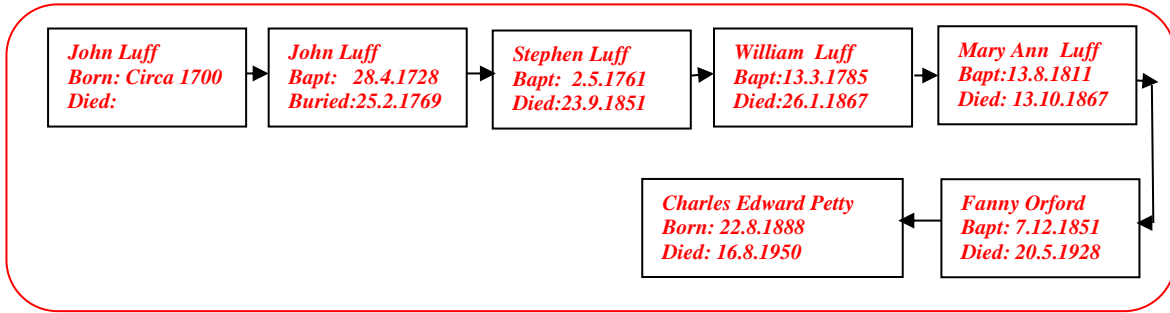


Charles George Petty 1922 - 1982

(The author's 3rd Cousin once removed)
web-site www.mike-jl.co.uk

Family Lineage:

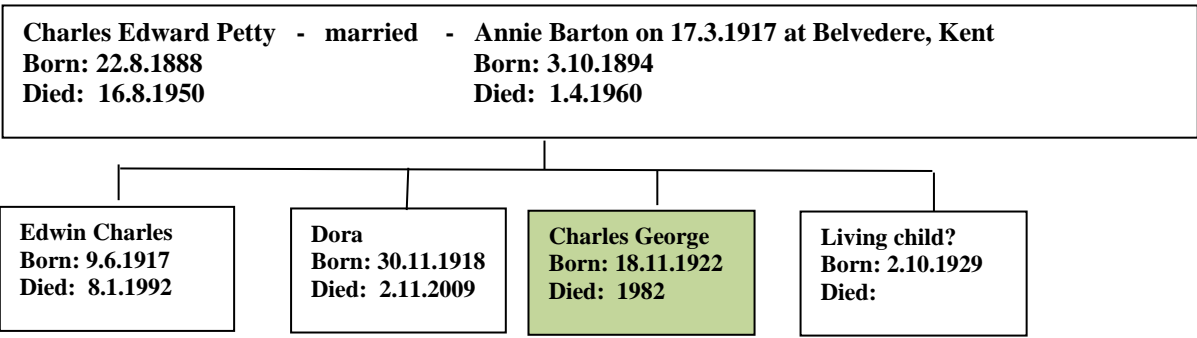


Charles George Petty was born in Belvedere, Kent on 18th November, 1922. He is the son of Charles and Annie Petty. Charles was baptised at Belvedere on 1st April, 1923.

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BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <i>Belvedere</i> in the County of <i>Kent</i> in the Year 1923						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
<i>When Born</i> 19 th June 1921	1923. 1 st April — No. 273.	<i>Stanley</i> <i>Joseph</i>	<i>Joseph</i> + <i>Edith Annie</i>	<i>Smith</i>	<i>64 Bonfield Rd Belvedere.</i>	<i>Rate Collector A. S. Armstrong</i>
16 th Sept, 1923	1923 1 st April No. 274.	<i>Fredrick</i> <i>Stephen</i>	<i>Joseph</i> + <i>Edith Annie</i>	<i>Smith</i>	<i>64 Bonfield Rd Belvedere.</i>	<i>Rate Collector A. S. Armstrong</i>
21 st Sept, 1923	1923 1 st April No. 275.	<i>Edith</i> <i>Cheng</i>	<i>Albert Thomas</i> + <i>Beatrice</i>	<i>Pearce</i>	<i>68 Albert Rd, Belvedere.</i>	<i>Flour Miller A. S. Armstrong</i>
18 th Nov. 1922	1923 1 st April No. 276.	<i>Charles</i> <i>George</i>	<i>Charles Edward</i> + <i>Annie</i>	<i>Petty</i>	<i>10 Lifford Abbey Rd, Belvedere.</i>	<i>Dairyman A. S. Armstrong</i>
28 th Sept, 1923	1923 1 st April No. 277.	<i>Hazel</i> <i>Lillian</i> <i>Amelia</i>	<i>Herbert Thomas</i> <i>Rebecca</i> + <i>Lillian Rosemond</i>	<i>Petty</i>	<i>1 Fox House Rd, Eriton Rd, Belvedere</i>	<i>Bank Messenger A. S. Armstrong</i>

Continued....



The 1939 Registration record shows Charles as single, living with his family at 65 Fendyke Road, Erith, Kent. Charles is an explosives worker.

ADDRESS.		SCHEDULE.		SURNAME AND OTHER NAMES.	O, V, S, F. or L.	M. or F.	BIRTH-		S, M, W, or D.	PERSONAL OCCUPATION.
No.	Sub. No.	No.	Sub. No.				Day.	Year.		
65		312	1	Fitty Gordon E	-					
65	FENDYKE ROAD	312	2	Fitty Annie	-	F	2	OCT	94	Wife & Unpaid domestic duties
			3	Edwin G	-	M	9	JUNE	17	Restaurant Worker
			4	Dora	-	F	30	NOV	18	Shorthand Typist
			5	Charles G	-	M	18	NOV	22	Explosives Worker
			6	Robert J	-	M	20	OCT	29	At school

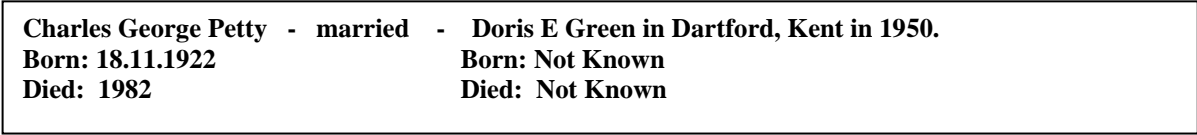
In December 1938 it was announced in the House of Commons that in the event of war, a National Register would be taken that listed the personal details of every civilian in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This Register was to be a critical tool in coordinating the war effort at home. It would be 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 George Petty married Doris E Green in 1950, Registration June Quarter at Dartford in Kent.



I cannot find any children from this marriage.

Charles George Petty’s death was registered in Norwich in the September Quarter 1982, he was aged 59.