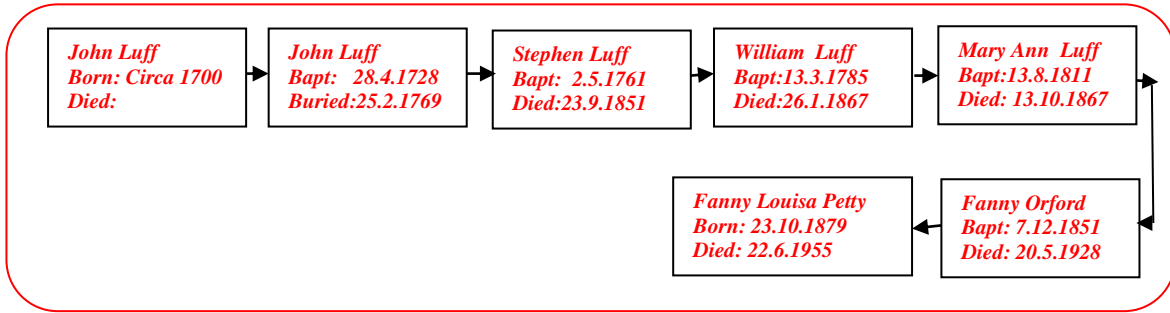


**Frank W Boyles 1917 -**

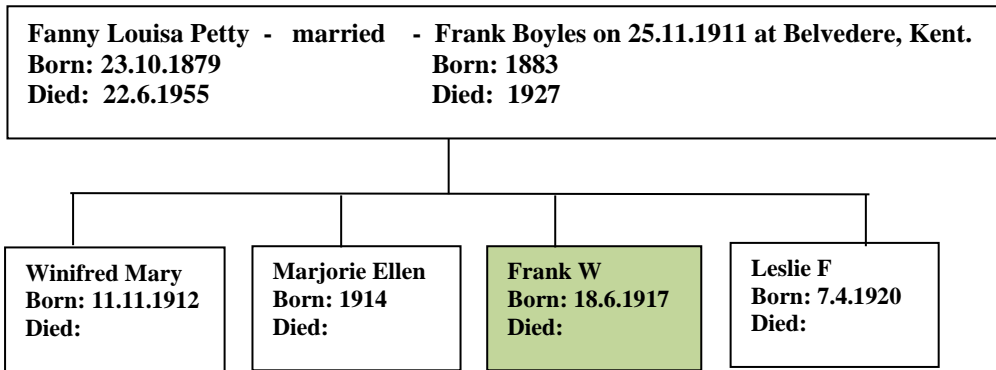
*(The author's 3rd Cousin once removed)*

*web-site www.mike-jl.co.uk*

**Family Lineage:**



Frank W Boyles was born on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1917 in Belvedere, Kent. He is the son of Fanny & Frank Boyles.



Continued.....

In the 1939 Registration record, Frank is recorded as being single and employed as an electrical cable worker.

CKBH OF ERITH Registration District 43-1

Borough, U.D. or R.D.

E.D. Letter Code

ADDRESS.	SCHEDULE.		SURNAME AND OTHER NAMES.	O. V. S. P. or I.	M. or F.	BIRTH.		S. M. W. or D.	PERSONAL OCCUPATION.	See INSTRUCTIONS.
	No.	Sub. No.				Day.	Year.			
20-5-3 44 KE 43 Abbey Crescent	1	2	WHITFIELD REYNARDSON FRANK Elizabeth	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		3				14 May	21	S	1	At School
This record is officially closed.										
46 Ditto	54	1	COOPER Kathleen I.	-	F	20 Feb	35	S	1	At School
		2	PARR Beatrice E	-	F	7 April	03	M		Unpaid Domestic Duties
		3	PARR John A	-	M	14 April	23	S	1	At School
		4	PARR David E	-	M	16 April	28	S	1	Not at school
46 "	58	1	ORGAN David E	-	M	27 Sep	62	W	1	Boot maker Retired
42 "	59	1	LINCOLN Thomas	-	M	13 Feb	42	M	1	Slusher L.C.C. Retired
		2	LINCOLN Elizabeth	-	F	23 Feb	42	M	1	Charwoman
		3	LINCOLN William E	-	M	21 Aug	02	S	1	General Labourer
40 "	60	1	BODDY Benjamin	-	M	15 Oct	65	M	1	Permanent Way Worker
		2	BODDY Elizabeth	-	F	19 May	69	M	1	Unpaid Domestic Duties
28 (C. 00)	61	1	MELBY William J.	-	M	8 Aug	79	W	1	General Labourer Retired
		2	MELBY Lily Thelma	-	F	1 Feb	15	S	1	Telephonist Retired
36 "	62	1	BEST Sydney J.	-	M	21 April	02	S	1	General Labourer Retired
		2	BEST Gladys I.M.	-	F	16 Sep	06	S	1	Housewife
		3	BEST Ernest G.	-	M	24 Mar	08	S	1	Pottery Kilm. Stoke N. Retired
34 "	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 "	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 "	65	1	PETTY Alice M	-	F	22 Sep	46	S	1	Retired (Darius Business)
41 " (Hatch Road)	66	1	HUMPHREYS Helen	-	F	16 May	46	W	1	Unpaid Domestic Duties
		2	HUMPHREYS Frederick	-	M	29 Dec	01	S	1	Engineer Pipe Fitter
44 Ditto	67	1	BOYLES Fanny L.	-	F	23 Oct	79	W	1	Shop Keeper General Serv.
		2	BOYLES Minnie M.	-	F	11 Nov	12	S	1	Typist
		3	BOYLES Frank F.	-	M	18 Jan	14	S	1	Electrician Cable Worker
		4	BOYLES Leslie F.	-	M	7 April	20	S	1	Hydraulic Painter Retired
85 "	68	1	STIGWOOD James	-	M	27 Feb	69	M	1	Slusher L.C.C. Retired
		2	STIGWOOD Mary A	-	F	28 Jan	72	M	1	Unpaid Domestic Duties
83 "	69	1	HILLSON Leonard	-	M	16 Sep	92	M	1	Slusher Engine Driver
		2	HILLSON Amy M.L.	-	F	16 July	96	M	1	Unpaid Domestic Duties

827

A.R.P. R-D  
A.R.P. 578  
A.R.P. FIREMAN ER  
DEMOLITION (FOR CABE)  
CIVIL NURSING RES.

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 1<sup>st</sup>, 1939 Germany invaded Poland, putting the wheels in motion for Britain to declare war on the 3<sup>rd</sup>. On September 5<sup>th</sup>, the National Registration Act received royal assent and Registrar General Sir Sylvanus Vivian announced that National Registration Day would be September 29<sup>th</sup>. 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century Britain and its people.

I have no further information about Frank W Boyles at this time.