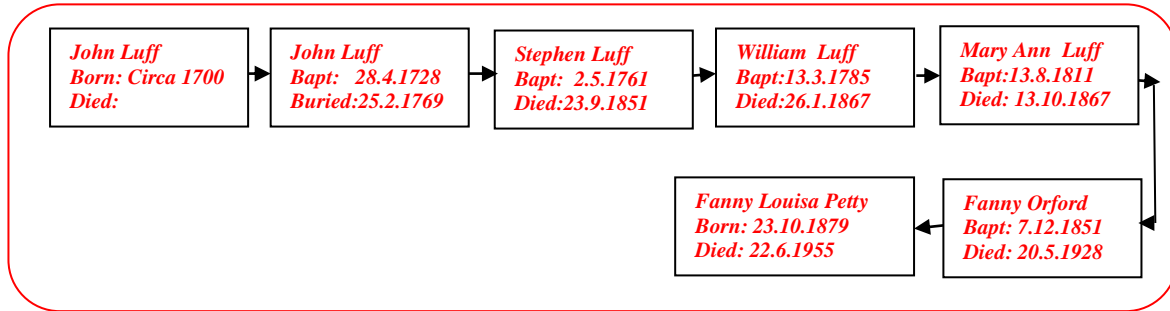


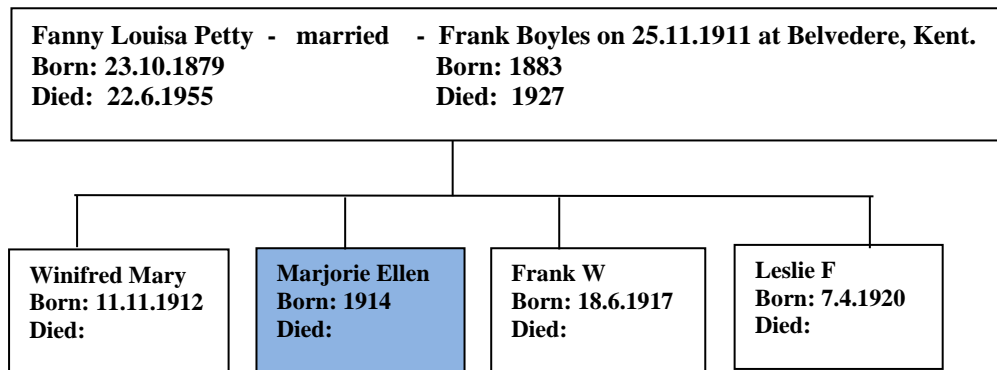
## Marjorie Ellen Boyles 1914 -

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

### Family Lineage:



Marjorie Ellen Boyles was born in Belvedere, Kent in 1914. She is the daughter of Fanny & Frank Boyles.



Continued.....

In the 1939 Registration record, Marjorie is recorded as being single and in inmate at Maidstone Mental Hospital.

E.D. Letter Code		Borough, U.D. or R.D.		Registration District and Sub-district					
DIBS		Maidstone		51-3					
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
KENT COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITAL - MAIDSTONE	6	144	BRUNDLE, Wanda L.	P	F	12 Oct	'11	S	✓ None
		148	BEADLE, Margaret A.	P	F	24 Aug	'02	M	✓ Housewife
		149	BILLS, Alice L.	P	F	29 Feb	'78	W	✓ None
		180	BROOKER, Dorothy	P	F	10 Mar	'94	S	✓ None
		181	BARNES, Maud F.	P	F	-	'94	S	✓ Housewife
		182	BAKER, Elizabeth A.	P	F	15 Dec	'72	S	✓ None
		183	BACK, Ellen	P	F	12 Apr	'13	S	✓ Housewife
		184	BRAZIER, Hilda	P	F	-	'07	M	✓ Domestic Servant
		185	BOSBY, Elizabeth	P	F	14 Apr	'49	W	✓ None
		186	BAKER, Hilda M.	P	F	5 Mar	'02	M	✓ Housewife
		187	BAGGETT, Ethel	P	F	-	'85	S	✓ None
		188	BEDFORD, Matilda	P	F	-	'04	S	✓ Shop assistant
		189	BARRETT, Gladys M.	P	F	26 Oct	'03	M	✓ Housewife
		190	BRIDGER, Emily J.	P	F	23 July	'05	M	✓ Housewife
		191	BRIDAL, Kathleen	P	F	24 Apr	'05	S	✓ Cafe manageress
		192	BROWN, Madge	P	F	5 Jan	'05	S	✓ Domestic Servant
		193	BETTS, Joyce	P	F	29 June	'19	S	✓ None
		194	BOYLES, Marjorie M.	P	F	-	'18	S	✓ None
		195	BALDOCK, Cora L. M.	P	F	12 Mar	'06	M	✓ Housewife
		196	BUTLER, Mervyn	P	F	30 Mar	'75	M	✓ Housewife
		197	BEER, Emily	P	F	27 Dec	'14	S	✓ Housewife
		198	BOWIE, Alice	P	F	18 Apr	'12	M	✓ Housewife
		199	BORLEY, Edith	P	F	5 Nov	'86	M	✓ Housewife
		200	BOYLE, Annie B.	P	F	30 July	'01	M	✓ Housewife
		201	BROWN, Rosa S.	P	F	23 Jan	'83	S	✓ None
		202	BATCHELOR, Sylvia	P	F	27 May	'94	M	✓ None

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 Marjorie at this time.