



GREAT WAR 100

WESTENDER

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VISIT OUR WEBSITE!

Website:

www.westendlhs.co.uk

E-mail address:

westendlhs@aol.com

EDITOR

Nigel.G.Wood

EDITORIAL AND PRODUCTION
ADDRESS

40 Hatch Mead
West End

Southampton, Hants
SO30 3NE

Telephone: 023 8047 1886

E-mail: woodng@aol.com

FROM OUR ARCHIVE



PIPES & DRUMS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS

Our picture this edition comes from a collection of photographs and postcards very kindly donated to WELHS by Keith Marsh of BLHS in February 2013. The pictures contained in an album were all pertaining to the Jeffery family who lived in West End.

The above picture which shows the Pipes and Drums of the Cameron Highlanders is annotated as being at a Fete at The Wilderness in West End in 1919.

What we would like to know is was this part of the Peace Celebrations after the Great War of 1914-18 or was it an early version of the Villagers Fete which was held in West End before the appearance of the Carnival. Any readers who can shed some light on this please contact the Editor.

West End Local History Society & Westender is sponsored by



**WEST END
PARISH
COUNCIL**



THE AUGUST MEETING

A Review by Roy Andrews

This months review of the August Social Meeting at the Museum by Roy Andrews is rather different from his usual offerings - a little test for you to see how many of the words you understand!!! Ed

Rather than this report being jejune or a circumlocution of the August meeting, I have tried to be more compendious as a dichotomy to some of my articles.

Over sixty members and visitors made a heterogeneous convocation in our Bijou museum. Luckily given the dichotomy with the sultry evening and stentorian on the outside, everybody was able to fit inside the building if they wished, not for a pedagogic evening but a social one.



A plenteous, myriad miscellany of multifarious, toothsome munificence prepared by some of our indefatigable lady members in the form of cakes washed down with a tincture of tea or coffee helped create an ambience and garrulity that would be hard to ameliorate. This was so gratefully consumed by the members that by the end of the evening any passing mendicant would not have fared well from the lack of superfluity and not through parsimony.



The apotheosis of the evening was the raffle of the agglomeration made up of a multifarious farrago melange donated thanks to the munificence of the philanthropic members.

So what has been a periphrastic use of phraseology to avoid past platitudinous words I hope you have not found too vacuous or even vapid and so I offer you a valediction until the next time and hope you may have found an obfuscate neologism. Parenthetically it is not I who must now bowdlerize this panegyric.

How well did you do? Basically, it was an excellent evening with over 60 people, lots of Raffle Prizes, as well as excellent tea, coffee and cakes - well done to the ladies and gents who helped make the evening a success in spite of the thunder and lightning. Ed

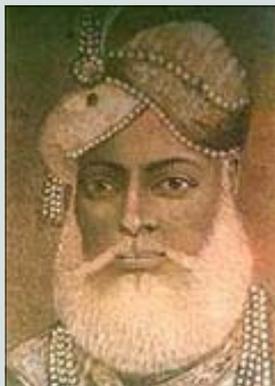
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JAMES DOTT

By Paula Downer

James Dott of Bitterne Grove was well known in these parts for being a bit of an eccentric, thus labelled “Dotty”. It is said that the word ‘dotty’ originates from James Dott. But it appears that this is not the case, the word has been in use since the 15th century ! James Dott would have been easily recognisable as he travelled around in a bath-chair.

James Dott was born in 1752, he came from Cupar in Scotland. He was a surgeon in the East India Company. It is possible that James Dott trained at the renowned Medical School in Edinburgh. He probably joined the East India Company as an Assistant Surgeon working his way up to Surgeon. When he joined, James Dott would have been amongst fellow countrymen. Apparently, the 1707 Act of Union between the English and Scottish governments opened the floodgates to many Scotsmen wanting to join the English East India Company (then known as the ‘United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies’). In the 1750s, out of 250 or so recruits for Assistant Surgeons, more than half were of Scottish origin. During the early days of the East India Company there was the potential to make a lot of money, word had got around that a fortune could be made !

James Dott may have been in India during the heyday of the East India Company but India was in trouble. The Moghul empire was in decline and starting to collapse. The East India Company did not mean to rule India, they went out there to trade but found that they could not trade without getting involved in Indian politics. There was friction between many of the Indian rulers. Civil war was something that the Directors of the East India Company did not want to get involved in as it was not good for trade and cost a great deal of money. The East India Company had no choice but to provide protection for the Indian rulers. They did this by hiring out its soldiers to defend their territories. The ongoing wars put these Indian rulers in debt. One such ruler was Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah, Nawab of the Carnatic State in Southern India. Eventually, the Nawab was heavily in debt and owed everyone money – including James Dott. The London Gazette shows claims made by James Dott between the years 1780 – 1806 with amounts ranging from £3480 to £47,800 (about £205,000 - £2,800,300 in today’s money). That’s a lot of Indian pagodas ! By 1785 James Dott was also acting as Paymaster as well as Surgeon – this suggests that the larger sums owed were to be distributed between other East India Company servants. The Nawab Wallajah did not have the funds so he had to agree to the surrendering of much of his territory to East India Company control, signing the Carnatic Treaty in July 1801.



Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah, Nawab of the Carnatic

A few years later, James Dott is back in England. In around 1791 James Dott bought Bitterne Grove which had been built for Richard Leversuch in 1790. It was a large house sat on high ground enjoying a splendid view of the River Itchen valley and the town of Southampton. Around this time large country houses were beginning to spring up all around Southampton. A near neighbour would have been David Lance, another
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ex-East India Company servant. He also had a house at the top of the ridge enjoying similar views. One suspects that there may have been some friendly rivalry between them !

In July 1792, James Dott applied for a Marriage Licence to wed Louisa Fy Moore, daughter of John Moore (*Fy could be short for Fanny, a popular name at that time*). He also had a house in Margaret Street, London, near to Harley Street and the Royal School of Medicine. According to the Pedigree Register James Dott is worth £25,000 (worth about £1.4 million today) with money outstanding at Bombay.

The 1841 Census shows James and Louisa Dott at Bitterne Grove with staff and their good friend Janet Hoyes. The staff included a coachman, butler, housemaid, cook, laundry maid and a gardener. The Dottos were benevolent souls. It is well known that the Dottos gave refuge to a French aristocrat Count de Carrie who was seeking refuge from the French 1796 uprisings. The Count was employed as a gardener living initially in a small cottage on James Dott's estate. Apparently he was confined with gout for four months, the locals kindly provided food and lodgings. By 1798 the Count had enough money saved to return to France to be with his wife and family.



Bitterne Grove – photograph courtesy of Bitterne Local History Society

The Dottos would have been surrounded by agricultural and common land. The lower end of Midanbury Lane which passed the Dott's residence towards Bitterne Road was then known locally as Dott's Lane. James Dott also leased land and property nearby. In 1814 an Enclosure Act was passed by Parliament to divide land owned by the Bishopric of Winchester, James Dott, Ann Middleton of Townhill and Edward Jewell of Midanbury. They were some of the principal landowners in the area. This Act led to more country houses being built and cottages for the workers.

Louisa Dott died July 17th 1843 aged 72, her husband James Dott died a few months later, November 15th aged 91. They are buried in St. James churchyard. Louisa Dott bequeathed her jewellery and possessions to her dear friend Janet Hoyes, she also bequeathed a sum of money to each of their staff. James Dott bequeathed an annuity to be distributed to the poor people of West End. The endowment stipulated that a length of red flannel to be distributed between six parish widows. There is a rumour that the Dottos gave the church some land to build the original church of West End. Alongside the Dottos' graves is the grave of Janet Hoyes who died in 1861 at the age of 82.

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Even though the Dotts and Janet Hoyes lived in Bitterne, they preferred to worship at St. James in West End. One can imagine the three of them in a horse drawn carriage trotting down the leafy lanes from Bitterne Grove to the then new church at West End.



The graves of James & Louisa Dott. Janet Hoyes's grave is to far right

Footnotes :-

Bitterne Grove is now St. Mary's College, a private Day School.

Janet Hoyes lived at Yew Tree Cottage in Mousehole Lane, Bitterne. The 1851 Census describes Janet Hoyes (born in Scotland) as a Fundholder which meant that she was able to live on her own means and probably had Stocks and Shares. One wonders if she had shares in the East India Company ?

The Hoyes Memorial Clock at the Church of Holy Saviour in Bitterne was paid for by Sir Steuart Macnaghten in 1868 in memory of Miss Janet Hoyes who had provided an income to the poor people of the parish. Maintenance of the clock was to be financed by 'The Janet Hoyes Memorial Clock Charity'.

Thomas Wakeford was the coachman. The 1851 census shows Thomas Wakeford as a farmer of 10 acres living at Mousehole. By 1861 he is living at Yew Tree Cottage.

WEST END HONEY FOR SALE

Once again our thanks to WELHS members Peter and Kathryn Hatton who live in West End and keep bees and have honey for sale. The honey is actually produced here in West End and sells for £3.50 per jar for 227g (8oz in real weight).

They have very generously offered to donate £1 from the sale of each jar to WELHS funds - so by buying the honey you will have something nice to consume and also benefit the society.

Peter and Kathryn can be contacted on 02380 474789 and are happy to deliver to your door here in West End whilst on their travels. They will also bring a quantity to the meetings for sale, so bring your money!

Ed

THE JEFFERY FAMILY OF WEST END

By Nigel Wood

Back in February 2013 Keith Marsh from BLHS very kindly deposited an album with us for our archive marked "Jeffery Family". Just recently on coming across this album I discovered that the family had a considerable link to the Cameron Highlanders as well as the first and only military funeral in West End.

Many of the photographs had details and there were two newspaper cuttings which threw a lot of light on the subject and encouraged me to do further research.

Private George James Jeffery served with the 79th Regiment, Queens Own Cameron Highlanders, and was invalided out of the army in 1898 after having served 18 years with the Colours. During this time the Cameron Highlanders fought in the Egyptian War of 1882, at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in The Nile Expedition 1884-1885 returning to the UK in 1887. They later served in The Sudan fighting the followers of The Mahdi. Whilst they were the only single battalion regular army regiment (the others were comprised 1st and 2nd battalion after the 1880 Cardwell Army reforms) in 1897 a second battalion was formed.



BEDRIDDEN GEORGE JAMES JEFFERY & HIS WIFE LOUISE IN 1912

George James Jeffery was born in 1867 at Otterbourne, Hampshire and married Louise from Alton. They had a total of five children – Dorothy, William Cameron, Frederick Alexander, Cicely and Donald. According to the 1901 and 1911 Censuses they all lived at 4 Upper New Road, West End. Dorothy was born at Valetta, Malta in 1894, Donald was born in 1902 at West End, Cicely was born in St. Denys in Southampton in 1900, William and Frederick (twins) were born in 1897 at Gibraltar. George is listed in the 1901 and 1911 Censuses as being a "Cameron Highlanders Pensioner".

According to a local 1933 newspaper cutting George died at the age of 65 in 1933 after spending the last 30 years of his life bedridden (could this illness have been caused by overseas service in Egypt and The Sudan?). His funeral was conducted by the Revd. R.H. Babbington of St. James' Church in West End and he was buried with full military honours in the Old Burial Ground in West End on 17th June 1933. His coffin bearers came from the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders with Pipe Major Marshall, MVO playing the bagpipes ('Flowers of the Forest') in the slow march to the cemetery and the Regimental Lament 'Lochaber No More' at the graveside. This was the first and only British military funeral to be held in West End.

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His twin sons William Cameron Jeffery (“Cam”) and Frederick Alexander Jeffery followed in their fathers footsteps and joined the Queens Own Cameron Highlanders and both served throughout the Great War with the regiment. They both appear to have joined on the same day (3rd April 1911) with serial numbers 9045 (Frederick) and 9046 (William). Frederick was an “Old Contemptible” one of the first 100,000 and also served as a Bandsman.

9045 Lance Corporal Frederick Alexander Jeffery served in the 3rd Battalion overseas in France and Flanders and was wounded during fighting on the Somme in 1915 after which he spent time at The Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, Hampshire and also at Hamble Nursing Home recovering from his wounds. Discharged from the army on 21st June 1918 Frederick married his French born wife Edith in 1920 living a long and happy life moving to their new home at 23 Wynter Road, Bitterne. They celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in 1970.



GEORGE JAMES JEFFERY'S FUNERAL IN 1933



above

9045 L/CORP. FREDERICK
ALEXANDER JEFFERY

left

FREDERICK ALEX. JEFFERY WITH
HIS WIFE EDITH ON THEIR WEDDING
DAY 1920



Note:

Fred is wearing his World War One
medals on his waistcoat under his jacket
and his silver war (wound) badge on his
lapel

LAUREL HOUSE v. DONADEA LODGE

By Pauline Berry

Many of the large Victorian detached villas built by Daniel Haines and Haines Bros. in West End, have long gone, having been replaced by modern houses built on their generous sites. One such house was Donadea Lodge, known until the turn of the 20th century as Laurel House and was situated near the road junction at the bottom of West End Road, where it meets the High Street. Today, only its original coach-house exists as a private residence, with several detached houses having been erected in the former garden.

The original house, Laurel House, remained in the ownership of the builder Daniel Haines until his death in 1899 and the subsequent auction sale of all his properties in 1919. During that long period of time, many middle-class tenants came and went, with a rent of £50 per annum in 1919. It was then in the occupation of Miss Antoinette Preston and the new owner and landlord, Major Garnett, purchased the property for £1,050.

Prior to this, various up-and-coming tenants called Laurel House their home, including C. Shotton the miller, J. Savage the retired grocer, J.K. Fenner retired merchant and Mrs Harriet Baker, widow and mother of John, the horticulturist, and also grandmother of Richard St. Barbe Baker, the well-known conservationist.

The sales literature of 1919 tells us that Laurel House was “*brick built, Portland cemented, with slated roof and double (fronted) bays*”. It had three large reception rooms, a handsome drawing room with “*a rouge marble mantel (piece) and steel grate, with a door linking it to a large conservatory with a span roof*”. In addition to this, the maids had a sitting room on the ground floor. Upstairs, the ‘chamber floor’ consisted of five bedrooms, bathroom etc.. In the semi-basement was the kitchen complete with range, dresser, scullery and wine cellar. Hot and cold water was an additional luxury to the house.

Outside were extensive gardens, sunken tennis lawn, a small paddock and stabling adjoining the coach house. In all, the area covered 1¹/₄ acres.

An intriguing tenant who came to the house at the turn of the century was Sir Arthur Percy Fitzgerald Aylmer who was Irish, born and brought up in Donadea, County Kildare. He was the son of Captain Fenton John Aylmer who died at the age of 26 in 1862, from an illness contracted earlier in the Crimean War. Sir Arthur was born in 1858, one of four children, and he married Miss Annie Sanger of London, in 1878. She died six years later and he quickly remarried soon after, an American, a divorcee, Miss Anna Reid of New York. This marriage was doomed from the start, even though he inherited his baronetcy in 1885, from his grandfather. His second wife petitioned for a divorce only a year after their wedding in August 1884.

The Times newspaper reported on the case of ‘Aylmer v. Aylmer’ because of this shocking divorce case in which Lady Aylmer accused her husband of repeated physical cruelty, starting on the second day of their marriage and continuing until its end. In July 1885, Sir Arthur left her for a time, to accompany his ‘flower girl’, nicknamed ‘Rocky’, to Dublin, where a considerable amount of money was spent. Although he returned to his wife and admitted his infidelity, he repeated this behaviour soon after.

The court heard evidence from several witnesses, including Lady Aylmer’s mother, as to the violence which Sir Arthur inflicted upon his wife. He admitted that he only committed these acts of violence when he was drunk. The judge did not hesitate to award a decree nisi with costs, which was a rare occurrence in 1886!

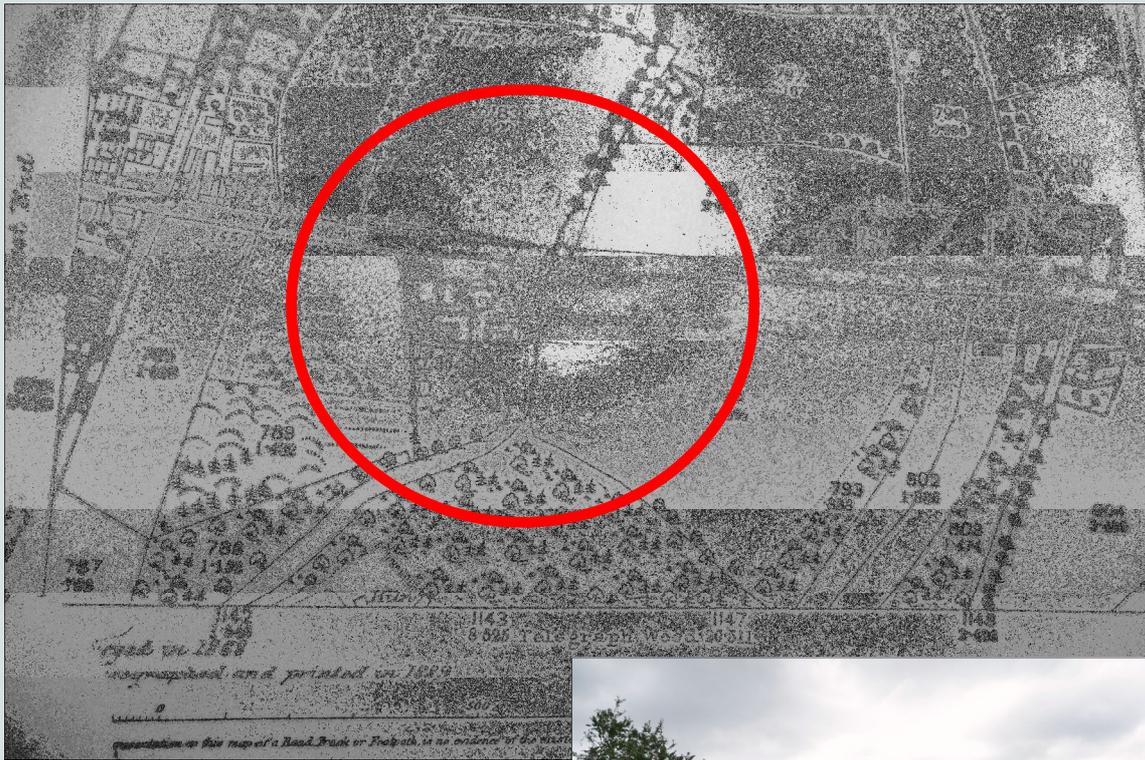
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Little is known of what followed this event, except that Sir Arthur converted to Catholicism in 1893, perhaps in an effort to change his life? But we do know that something brought him to Laurel House in approximately 1903 and he changed the name to Donadea, home of his birth. He stayed for about 12 or 13 years joined by his widowed mother, Isabella Eleanor Aylmer and his unmarried sister, Helen Cecilia Aylmer, who went to live with him.

Sir Arthur's mother, Mrs Fenton J. Aylmer (no title) was a novelist having written several books including 'Bush Life' (1862) and 'Memories of a Lady in Waiting' (1869), a lengthy tome concerning the life and intrigue in the court of King Charles II. She died at Donadea in 1908, followed by her daughter Helen in 1914. They were both buried in the Old Burial Ground opposite their former home.

Donadea was vacated by Sir Arthur circa 1915 and he moved to Northampton and died childless, aged 70, in 1928 after a long illness. His brother Fenton John inherited the title for a few years, having enjoyed an illustrious career in the army, gaining a Victoria Cross in 1892, for his actions in the Hunza Nagar Campaign (India) in 1891. He was made Attorney-General 1912-15, rising to Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1922. He died in 1935. An interesting family?

Note: My thanks to Paula Downer for additional information.



Above
Section of 1910 OS map showing Laurel House
later Donadea



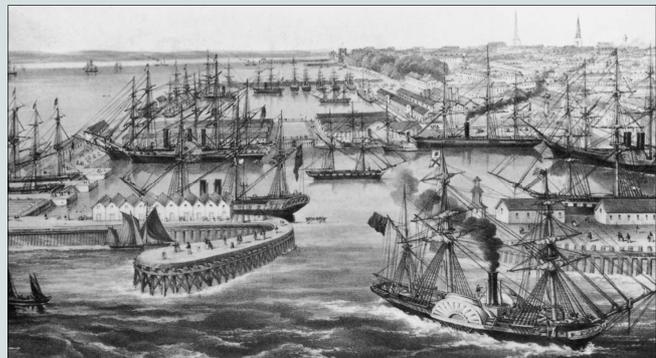
Right
The Lodge of Laurel House/Donadea which still
exists today as a private house although much
altered

VICTORIAN SOUTHAMPTON - the age of Expansion & Steam

A Review by Roy Andrews

Over fifty members attended the August meeting to hear yet another fact filled, interesting, well presented talk by Jake Simpkin. He themed his talk into three sections, the first being the expansion of the docks beginning with the demolition of the Watergate at the bottom of the High Street in 1803 to enable better access to the Town Quay. There after he managed to quote almost every year some new development accompanied by a slide, often a Victorian aerial view or map, allowing us to know which part of the town he was talking about. (Something other speakers we have had could learn from.)

The first steam ship service began in 1815 and rapidly expanded from the Isle of Wight to the Channel Islands and France. In 1827, two thousand passengers were carried; by 1830, two hundred thousand were being carried. 1833 saw the opening of the Royal Pier and three years later the Floating Bridge to Woolston. The rapid development in iron ships was reflected by the local firm of Summers and Day who started out building steam engines, then progressed to iron ships, in their yard at the bottom of Foundry Lane, Shirley. In 1840, they moved to Northam where the most famous ship they built was RMS Nile in 1840.



Admiral Lucius Curtis laid the foundation stone for the building of a new dock on mud flats to the east of Town Quay in 1838 and the Outer Dock opened in 1841. The Town Quay, now in competition with the Eastern Dock, was extended in 1853. Imperial House, later Southwestern House, was opened in 1867. By 1898, as well as the Inner and Outer Docks, the Empress Dock and Prince of Wales were open. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. had transferred to Southampton in 1843 to be followed by others over the years including American Lines in 1893. The government designated Southampton the principle military port in 1894.

Next Jake covered the arrival of the railways into the town with the opening of the Terminus Station, designed by Sir William Tite, in 1838 with completion through to Nine Elms, London by 1840. The Southampton and Dorchester Line was started in 1844 with Blechyden, now Central Station, opening in 1847. We were told of other railways that were planned but killed off by politicians or the bigger railway companies. In 1892 the London and South Western Railway purchased the Eastern Docks.

Finally Jake spoke of the development of the town eastward from the old walled town with the building of the docks and railway and by 1841 the population of the town was 27,000. Water supply problems had been resolved in 1830 by the building of a reservoir on The Common but by 1845 a 1200 feet deep well was also required. From 1849 to 1865 Cholera was rampant with the old canal an open sewer into which everything was being dumped, Padwell Pond even having bodies thrown into it. Eventually the town was split into three areas, sewers built, and either steam pumped or using gravitation emptied into the sea.

Having been a Southampton resident all of my life I thought I knew all there was to know about the city but Jake managed to produce some new titbits like the residents of Freemantle and Shirley not wanting to be part of Southampton even building their own Town Hall, in vain as they became part of the town in 1895. By 1900 the population of the town had grown to 105,000!

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA

Recently received from Australia ... this e-mail makes us realise why it is important for us to have the museum and the associated information regarding our heritage. We are also grateful to our members Barry and Peter who rendered such help to this lady.. Ed.

Hello – I’ve just returned home to Australia - where I have lived for the last forty years - after a wonderful ten weeks back in the Hampshire. One of the highlights of my trip was visiting the West End Parish Museum in the old fire station. I had a lovely time talking to Barry Topp and had been alerted to the presence of the Museum by Peter Wallace when he helped me to locate the plot in the Old Cemetery where my grandmother is buried. I loved looking at the old school photos from St James and actually identified a photo of my Mum, my brother Roger Barnett and me in different class photos. My Mum was taught by Miss Dear – I think I have that right – and I was also taught by her although by then she was Mrs Delf. I can’t explain how thrilling it was to go back through these old photos and even to be able to fill in some of the gaps of pupils without names. My trip back to England was essentially prompted by the fact that my class from my old senior school – Weston Park Grammar General – was holding a 55 year reunion. So I had the privilege of spending time with old chums whom I’d not seen since 1960 and also of seeing the faces of my school friends from 1950-1955. Some of whom are lifetime friends and with whom I’m in regular contact. It was a very special trip for me.

Before I left the Museum Barry gave me some back issues of Westender which I have loved reading. There too I found many connections to my life and my family. One issue had an article on the Hollingworth Family and I have a silver teapot which was given to my Great Grandfather Walter Jacob. On it is engraved the following:

“Presented by Mrs Hollingworth to Walter Jacob for 19 Years Good Service. September 1925.”

Walter was the father of my maternal grandmother – Emma Mabel who became Emma Mabel Parker. My Mum was Esme Ruby Parker and in one of the other Westenders there is an article about Hatch Grange and refers to the Red Cross classes which were held there every week I believe. My Mum often talked about those classes and it was good to see her name mentioned – Ruby Parker as she was always called. My understanding is that Mum was called Esme after one of the daughters of Hatch Grange – she was born in 1917 so that may well have been the daughter also mentioned in the article. Hilda Sharp and Mum continued to be friends and Mum also talked often of I can’t remember if it was May or Ann Silence (*sic*) and I’m pretty sure one of the Silence (*sic*) boys was in my class at St James.

Mum eventually became Mrs Ronald Beale when she married Ron after he had lost his first wife Joan and my parents had separated. They had been childhood sweethearts and it was so lovely that things went full circle and they ended up having a long and happy marriage together until Ron died. I wondered if the Cup he used to present at the Carnival still exists. I was pleased to see that the Barber’s Shop is still there as it has a long history.

Finally I enjoyed reading Alan Budd’s memories of his time at St James School and the funerals in the Old Burial Ground. My recollections are similar to his although I clearly recall that the Girls Playground was closest to the fence and the huge Horse Chestnut trees bordering the Old Burial Ground and the boys occupied the playground near the Dinner Hall which I understand has recently been refurbished. I’d love to go in there and hope to be back in the next year. I remember on one occasion when there was a funeral I had been tied to the fence between the playground and the burial ground by the ribbons on my school plaits by Douglas Moir – who interestingly enough was Christened at St James on the same day as me as I read in an old copy of the Church Magazine. I got in to a lot of trouble for not getting down to the other end of the playground in good time. He also used to put ink pellets down the back of my shirt when we were in Mr Maidment’s class!!

I hope these few little memories of mine are of interest to you. I still soak up everything I can read about West End and have a lovely book which I really treasure written by Bob Moody who I remember testing me for my Fire Lighters Badge when I was in the guides!!! I think he lived in Telegraph Road in those days. He was a lovely man and I can clearly see him in his Scouts Uniform and remember him prompting me as to how I should answer his questions to enable me to achieve my badge!!

Finally many, many thanks to Peter Wallace who really started this whole process for me and I am so happy to have found my Nan’s burial plot and am in the process of having a small headstone made for her.

With kindest regards
(Sandra Barnett)

Sandi Harvey
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

EXTRACT FROM WEST END NEWS 1991

“OPENING OF FIRTREE GARDENS, WEST END:

On Friday the 5th April 1991 a gathering of some fifty people assembled in the High Street, West End to witness a double event, the opening of the Parish Council's latest achievement, an attractive garden laid out with flowering shrubs and trees to enable residents and visitors to tarry a while escaping from the hustle and bustle of every day life. The Parish Council financed the preparation and planting and the Electrical Electronic Telecommunication & Plumbing Union (EEPTU), whose offices are located on the adjoining plot, kindly provided two hardwood bench garden seats. By courtesy of Mr Michael Bucknall and with the approval of the Parish Council, each seat was dedicated to two men who gave so much of their lives to and for the village and people of West End, the late Mr Charlie Sillence and the late Mr Edwin (Teddy) Topp.

The Ceremony was performed by Councillor Dudley Kirk for the Parish Council. In his address he expressed how honoured he was to be able to officiate at the dedication of the seats to two of his late friends, giving a list of just some of the contributions made by each of them. Charlie Sillence was born in the cottage that once stood of the land forming the garden and named “Fir Tree Cottage”, in later life Charlie was the author of a booklet recording events and personalities for the period late 1800, an article well worth reading. Ted Topp was a man of action caring for the West End Cricket Club and acting groundsman, through his devotion and effort the crease was the best in the area. Ted could always be seen during Carnival time erecting bunting, the arena, organising the procession, almost everything. Both men are sadly missed in the village.

Councillor Kirk said how pleased he was that both Mrs Sillence and Mrs Topp together with so many members of both families, children, grandchildren, were able to attend.

After the ceremony all those attending were invited into the offices of the E.E.P.T.U. as guests of Mr M. Bucknall, Area Secretary of the Union, to participate in a buffet reception that was much appreciated by all, especially as there was a very chilling wind blowing throughout the period of the outside dedication.”

THE NEXT MEETINGS ARE.....

November 4

Memories of the Great War
Geoff Watts

December 2

Christmas Social Evening
Buffet, Quiz and Christmas Raffle

ON THIS DAY.....

On this day (October 7th.) in.....

1769 Captain Cook reached New Zealand.

1799 The ship ‘Lutine’ sank off the island of Vlieland in Holland - its salvaged bell was presented to Lloyd's of London.

1806 A patent for the first carbon paper was secured by its inventor Ralph Wedgwood of London - “for producing duplicates of writings”.

1849 Edgar Allan Poe, American writer of mysterious and macabre stories, died at Baltimore in Maryland.

1919 KLM, the national airline of the Netherlands and the oldest existing, was established - opening its first scheduled service on the following 17th May.

1953 Liverpool's Liver clock first chimed at 2.30pm.

1956 Clarence Birdseye, American inventor of a process for deep-freezing foodstuffs, died.

1959 The first photograph of the far side of the moon was transmitted from Russia's Lunik III.