

# TOWARDS A NEW JERUSALEM

THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

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**Funding raised by  
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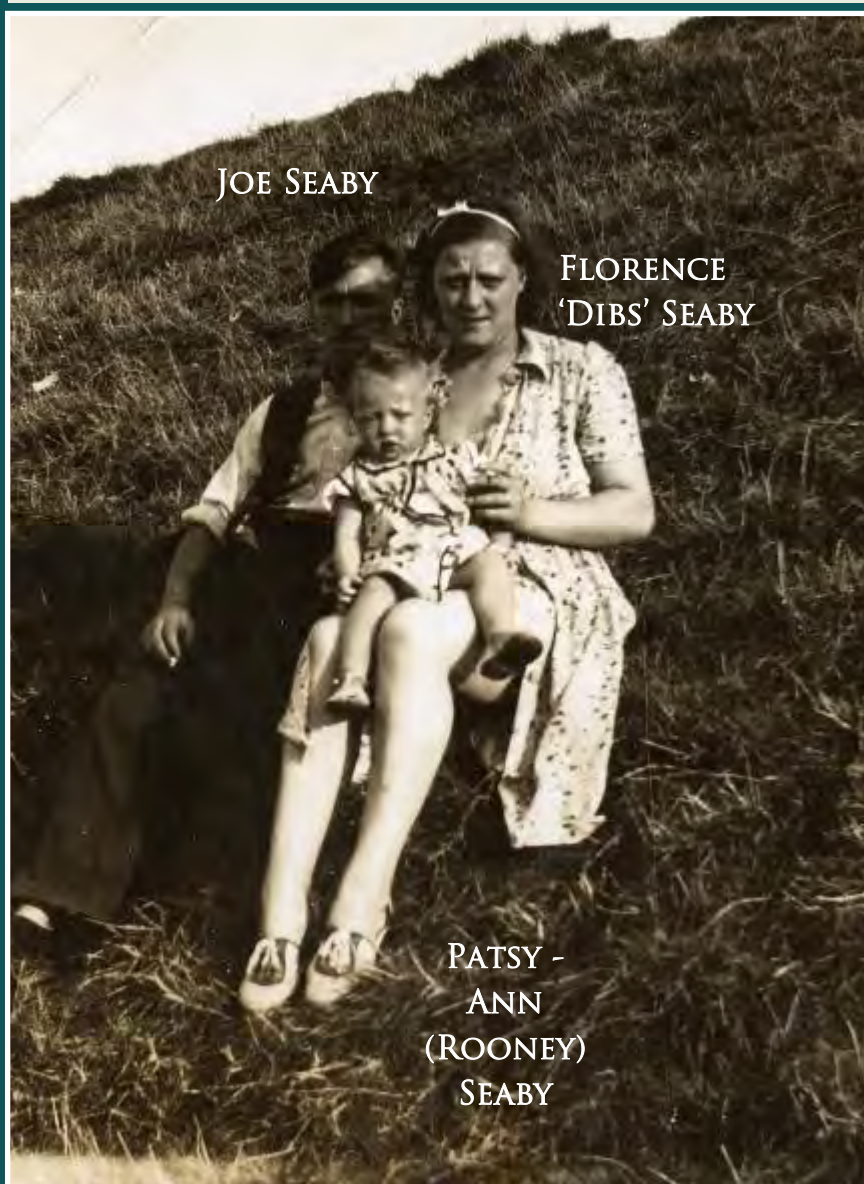


# TOWARDS A NEW JERUSALEM: INTRODUCTION

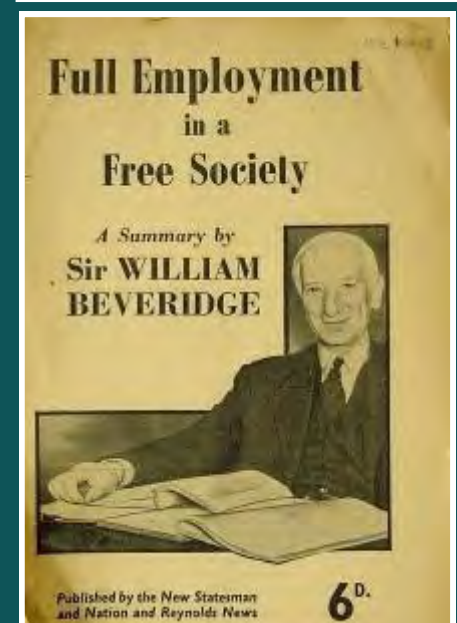
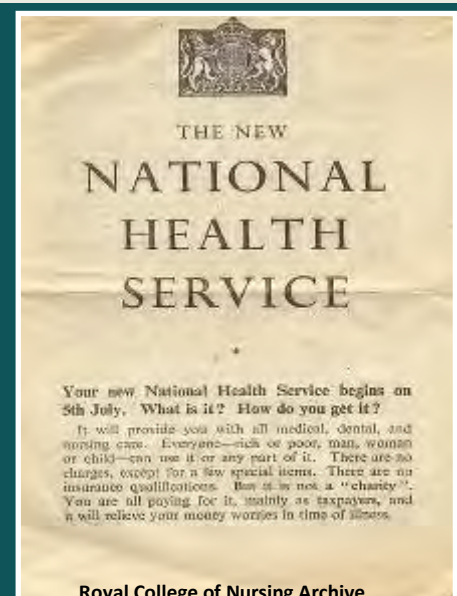
The establishment of the NHS on July 5th 1948 represented an historic decision whereby the state took responsibility for our health for the first time. Surveys show that the NHS has become the most valued institution in the UK. This resource aims to help young people understand how it was set up and links to KS2 Y6 Local History: (Study over time). It uses the story of one ordinary family, at the start of the 20th century, to show how pressure slowly built to make Britain a fairer more equal society. That pressure was greatly magnified by the effect of two world wars.

The main focus of this pack are the years 1938-1948 and is based around the experiences of the Seaby family who lived in Chelsea. Their story shows the battle one ordinary London family had with what William Beveridge identified as the "Five Giant Evils" in society: squalor, ignorance, want, idleness, and disease. Their story will show how each of these 'evils' impacted upon them. In particular, it will focus on a family crisis in 1944 that reveals the angst of having a seriously ill child in pre-NHS Britain. People believed real victory in 1945 meant not returning to the deprivations of the 30s and that the state should protect us from 'the cradle to the grave.' Using Private Joe Seaby's story we'll look at the years 1938-48 to help pupils understand why the NHS was created and what existed before it.

The NHS was created just two weeks after the arrival of the Empire Windrush in June 1948. Through Udine Canoville's story we will appreciate the contribution immigrants made to the establishment of the NHS.



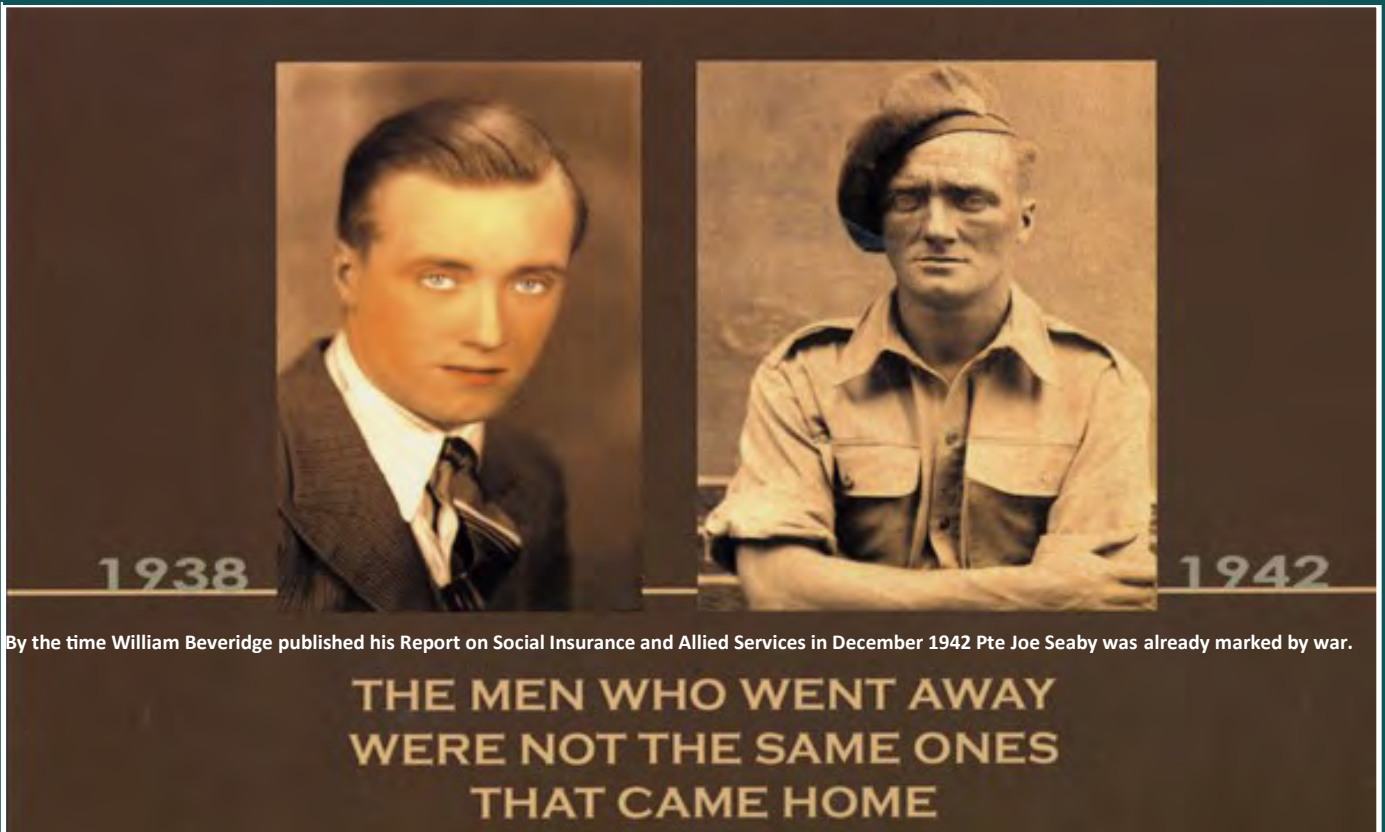
The Seaby family Canvey Island August 1939 P Daniel





# TOWARDS A NEW JERUSALEM: INTRODUCTION

Soldiers returning to civilian life were determined that the sacrifices they and their comrades had made, both the living and the dead, would lead to Beveridge's "Five Giants" being conquered.



By the time William Beveridge published his Report on Social Insurance and Allied Services in December 1942 Pte Joe Seaby was already marked by war.



# JOE'S STORY



P Daniel

Joe Seaby's colourised photograph taken as part of a family set on the birth of Patsy Ann 1938



# JOE SEABY'S PARENTS

Both Joe's parents came from poor backgrounds. His mother Norah's family had moved to Fulham during the Great Irish Famine having fled Clonakilty, County Cork to avoid starvation. She was a strong woman capable of standing up for herself in the tough slum district in which she grew up. Joe's father Arthur was a costermonger, a barrow boy from Chiswick. Neither of his parents went to school and both were illiterate.



Read the 'Young Wheeler' story.

- Which of the Five giants are shown in Arthur Seaby's story?

**A YOUNG "WHEELER'S" MOTHER CENSURED.**—A boy named Arthur Seaby, charged with begging in the High Road, Chiswick, near to Kew Bridge, and also with creating a nuisance and an obstruction by turning somersaults, was again brought up at the Brentford Police Court on Saturday.—The mother of the lad said she did her best to keep her son out of mischief; she sent him to school, but he frequently ran away.—The prisoner when asked to read showed that his education had been much neglected.—The magistrates severely censured the mother, telling her they believed she sent the boy out to beg, and received a portion of his earnings. They decided to send the boy to Feltham Industrial School, and stated they would make his parents pay as much as possible towards his maintenance in that establishment.

**A DISAGREEABLE RECEPTION.**—Norah Seaby, 22, living at 29, Grove Avenue, Fulham, was charged with assaulting Ann McCarthy, a flower seller, of 23, Grove Avenue.—The complainant said on her return home from the Aquarium on Monday night the prisoner abused her, and then attacked her. She retaliated, and thereupon she was knocked down by the prisoner's husband and brother, both of whom kicked her. She went indoors, and later on the prisoner called, and struck her on the head with a poker.—The prisoner also complained of having been assaulted, and a witness stated that the two women fought together.—Mr. Lane said it was desirable that other witnesses should be called, and for this purpose ordered a remand.



# JOE SEABY BIRTH: FULHAM 2ND FEBRUARY 1911

**CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH**

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number: 6648/1 General Register Office

2

REGISTRATION DISTRICT: Fulham

1911 BIRTH in the Sub-district of North East Fulham in the County of London

No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant
2nd	2nd February 1911 3 Walham Avenue Fulham	Joseph William	Boy	Arthur Seaby	Norah Seaby formerly Donovan	General Labourer	X The mark of Norah Seaby; Mother 3 Walham Avenue Fulham 22nd March 1911

Norah was illiterate.

2nd February 1911	Joseph William	Boy	Arthur Seaby	Norah Seaby formerly Donovan	General Labourer	X The mark of Norah Donovan Mother 3 Walham Avenue Fulham Fulham	Twenty second March 1911	David Shepherd Registrar
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Reading Joe Seaby's birth certificate.

- Which of the Five Giants does Norah's entry on Joe's birth certificate show?

Look at p 7: 'The Education of the Coster Lads.'

- What do you think about the education provided for Arthur and Norah's children?



H&F archive

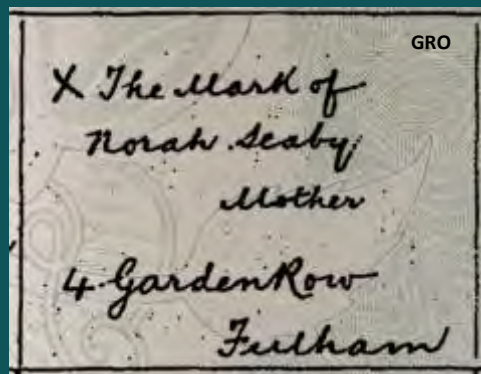
Walham Avenue was typical of London slum housing of the time-damp, poorly ventilated and overcrowded

# THE EDUCATION OF THE COSTER LADS

## OF THE EDUCATION OF THE "COSTER-LADS."

AMONG the costers the term education is (as I have already intimated) merely understood as meaning a complete knowledge of the art of "buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest." There are few lads whose training extends beyond this. The father is the tutor, who takes the boy to the different markets, instructs him in the art of buying, and when the youth is perfect on this point, the parent's duty is supposed to have been performed.

Mayhew, Henry. *London Labour and the London Poor* 1851



Norah Seaby was illiterate

Henry Mayhew wrote about the coster's 'education' in the 1840s.



Arthur and Norah Seaby had no education



Richard Seaby pictured during his time at Holy Cross Catholic Primary School, Fulham. **Richard and Arthur Seaby** both left school at 12 years old. **Joe**, who started the school after WW1, left school in 1925, aged 14.



# CHARLES BOOTH'S MAP 1889 WALHAM AVENUE

3



Booth Map Westminster Archives

Look at the 1911 census and Fulham Rate Book.

- How many people were living in each room of 3, Walham Avenue?
- Which of Beveridge's 'Five Giants' are these sources evidence of?

Names of Electors in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	H&F archive
13413 Hamilton, Albert	One room first floor unfurnished	35 Vanston place	4s. 6d. per week	William M...
13414 Seaby, Arthur	Two rooms first floor unfurnished	3 Walham avenue	5s. per week	George W...

## SEABY FAMILY 1911 CENSUS 3 WALHAM AVENUE FULHAM

1	Arthur Seaby	Head	40	-	Married	20 yrs	11	10	1	General	399	Can Cook	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
2	Norah Seaby	Wife	39	-	Married	20 yrs	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
3	Ellen Seaby	Daughter	15	-	Single	-	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
4	Arthur Seaby	Son	14	-	Single	-	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
5	George Seaby	Son	12	-	Single	-	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
6	Richard Seaby	Son	10	-	Single	-	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
7	Sarah Seaby	Daughter	11	-	Single	-	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
8	Norah Seaby	Daughter	9	-	Single	-	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
9	John Seaby	Son	7	-	Single	-	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
10	Thomas Seaby	Son	5	-	Single	-	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
11	Mary Ann Seaby	Daughter	4	-	Single	-	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11
12	William Seaby	Son	3	-	Single	-	-	-	-	General	399	-	1	Walham Green (Walham)	11	11

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: Arthur Seaby

Printed Address: 3 Walham Avenue

National Archives



# WHAT IS WALHAM YARD LIKE TODAY?

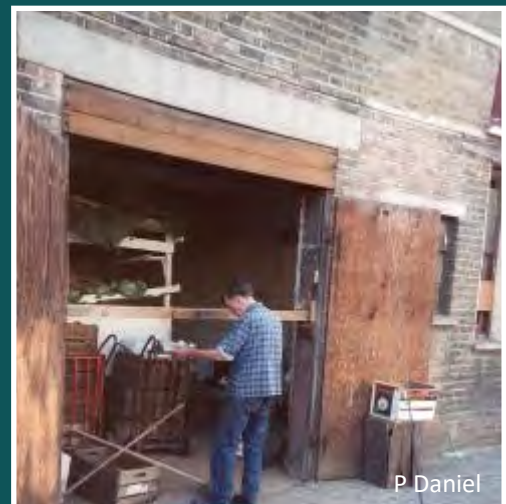


13, Walham Yard, Fulham, SW6 was sold as a converted 3 bedroom flat for £1,025,000 on 24 March 2016

Joe photographed by the Fulham Chronicle at his pitch on North End Road in 1974 aged 64



Joe packs away his barrow in Walham Yard after his last day on North End Road market in 1994.





## MY OLD MAN SAID FOLLOW THE VAN 1919

My Old Man is a music hall song written in 1919 by Fred Leigh and Charles Collins, made popular by Marie Lloyd. At the time it was written, most London houses were rented, so moving in a hurry – a moonlight flit – was common when the husband lost his job or there was insufficient money to pay the rent. The Seaby family moved many times.

ROLAND'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR THE BEST IN THE WORLD.  
*English Fingering* No. 1036. *Feldman's 6<sup>th</sup> Edition* *Continental Fingering*

**DON'T DILLY DALLY  
ON THE WAY**

The "COCK LINNET" Song

Written and Composed  
by  
*Charles Collins  
and Fred. W. Leigh.*

Sung by

**MISS MARIE LLOYD.**

Copyright. LONDON, ENGLAND. Price 6<sup>d</sup> net  
B. FELDMAN & Co. 125, 127, 129, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.

Westminster Music Library

Westminster Music Library

My old man said "Foller the van",  
And don't dilly dally on the way.  
Off went the van wiv me 'ome packed in it,  
I followed on wiv me old cock linnet.  
But I dillied and dallied, dallied and I dillied  
Lost me way and don't know where to roam.  
Well you can't trust a special like the old time coppers.  
When you can't find your way 'ome.



# LET'S ALL GO DOWN THE STRAND!

Let's all go down the Strand

— Have a banana!

Let's all go down the Strand!

I'll be the leader,

you can march behind.

Come with me and

see what we can find!

Let's all go down the Strand

— Have a banana!

Oh! What a happy land.

That's the place for fun and noise,

All among the girls and boys.

So let's all go down the Strand!

**C.W.Murphy and Harry Castling**



P Daniel

The Seaby's worked as costers in the North End Road Fulham. Every day they headed off for Covent Garden, taking their barrow along the Strand, to stock up on fruit and vegetables, before returning to their pitch to sell it on North End Road street market, Fulham.

Covent Garden Community Association



Covent Garden Community Association

Covent Garden was once London's premier fruit and vegetable market. Today it is an entertainment hub



# COSTERS AND COCKNEY RHYMING SLANG

*'The police in particular they hated and would ambush them whenever they could, pelting them with bricks and stones.'* Mayhew, Henry. *London Labour and the London Poor 1851*

Costermongers spoke in a loud singsong voice to catch their customer's attention. To confuse those outside their tight knit community they distrusted, like the police, they used cockney rhyming slang. When a coster was in trouble everyone in their community would rally around. Joe's mother Norah was notorious in Fulham for her confrontations with the police, as this story from the West London Observer of 1924 shows:

## DRUNKEN WOMAN CAUSES TROUBLE.

At the West London Police Court on Monday, before Mr. Boyd, Norah Seaby, 50, married, of Walham Avenue, Fulham, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Fulham Road on Saturday night.

In connection with the case, John Seaby, 19, coster—her son—and Mary Elizabeth Seaby, 19, her daughter-in-law—both of the same address—were charged with obstructing the police, John Seaby in addition being charged with assaulting P.c. Campbell, 690 B; Henry Matsell, 30, labourer, of Rock Avenue, was charged with obstructing P.c. Meek, 622 B, and Elizabeth Stanley, 25, married, of Rock Avenue, was charged with assaulting P.c. Meek.

P.c. Ablett, 166 B, stated that he found Norah Seaby drunk in Fulham Road, shouting and singing. When arrested she became violent and threw herself to the ground. Other officers had to assist to take her to the station. A hostile crowd collected and the police were interfered with while taking her to the station.

P.c. Campbell stated that while he was assisting the last witness, John Seaby came up, interfered with him and when told to go away struck him in the face with his fist. He arrested him and then Mary Seaby took hold of her husband and tried to get him away.

John Seaby: I saw five or six constables ill-using my mother, and I went up to ask them to stop, and this policeman struck me in the chest.

In reply to the Magistrate, P.c. Campbell said the police did not handle the elder Mrs. Seaby roughly; she was very violent and they had to restrain her.

John Seaby: The policeman struck my wife when she had her baby in her arms.

Witness: She hadn't any baby.

P.c. Meek stated that while going off duty he saw a crowd and found P.c.s Ablett and Campbell endeavouring to take Mrs. Seaby, senr., to the station. The crowd was very hostile and he was going forward to assist the officers when the defendant Matsell pushed him and caught hold of his shoulders. He arrested him and Matsell held on to some railings and while he was struggling with him the defendant, Mrs. Stanley, struck him several times in the mouth with her open hand.

P.s. Mabbutt, 9 B, stated that he witnessed the assault by Mrs. Stanley on P.c. Meek.

Mrs. Stanley in Court said that there was a crowd and she went out into the roadway; "I don't know if I trod on a policeman's toe or not," she said, "but he jumped up and caught hold of me."

In reply to the Magistrate, she admitted she might have struck the officer; she was excited.

Matsell stated in Court that the police had made a mistake; he was standing quietly on the pavement when he was arrested.

Mr. Boyd observed that he did not believe the defendant's evidence. It was clear that Mrs. Seaby, senr., was properly arrested, and that a hostile crowd gathered. "This drunken woman," said his Worship, "gave a lot of trouble; a crowd gathered and no one in the crowd went to the assistance of the police, but apparently did their best to obstruct the police." Addressing Norah Seaby, who had been previously convicted of drunkenness, Mr. Boyd said "You were the cause of all this trouble, and through your drunken conduct you have brought these other persons into trouble. You ought to be thoroughly ashamed of yourself."

Norah Seaby was fined 40s.; Matsell was bound over in £5 for six months; John Seaby was fined 40s. and, in addition, bound over; Mary Seaby was discharged; and Stanley was bound over.



# ALL ME LIFE I WANTED TO BE A BARRA-BOY.

Up the apples an' pears,  
and across the Rory O' Moor,  
I'm off to see my dear old  
Trouble and Strife.  
On the Cain and Able,  
you will always see  
A pair of Jack the Rippers  
and a cup of Rosy Lee.  
What could be better than this –  
A nice old cuddle and kiss –  
All beneath the pale moonlight.  
Then some Tommy Tucker and off to Uncle Ned.  
Oh What a luvrly night tonight.  
All my life I wanted to be a barra boy,  
A barra boy I always wanted to be,  
When I wheels me barra,  
it fills me up with pride,  
I'm a coster, a coster, from over the other side,  
I'll turn my back on all the high society,  
Take me where the ripe bananas grow,  
Well, I sell 'em a dozen a shillin',  
That's how I makes my livin',  
I should have been a barra boy years ago  
Get off me barrer!  
I should have been a barra boy years ago!

Sung by Pearly King, George Hitchens and Flanagan and Allen





# JOE'S OLDEST BROTHER ARTHUR SEABY

To escape poverty Joe's oldest brother Arthur joined the army (Royal Fusiliers) in 1910. He was killed at Messines on 31.10.1914 during the first few months of the First World War.

Look at Private Arthur Seaby's Army medical.

- Why do you think he grew and put on so much weight after joining the army?
- Which of Beveridge's 'Five Giants' is this medical evidence of?

4

**MEDICAL HISTORY** National Archives


Name Seaby of Christian Name Arthur

Table I.—GENERAL TABLE.

Birthplace:—Parish Sulham County Middlesex

	SPECIAL RESERVE.	REGULAR ARMY.
Examined ...	on <u>14</u> day of <u>Oct.</u> 191 <u>0</u>	on <u>11<sup>th</sup></u> day of <u>March</u> 191 <u>3</u>
	at <u>London</u>	at <u>Kington-u.-H.</u>
Declared age ...	<u>14 1/2</u>	<u>19 1/2</u>
Trade or occupation ...	<u>Hawker.</u>	<u>Grocer's Asst.</u>
Height ...	<u>5</u> feet <u>4 1/2</u> inches	<u>5</u> feet <u>6 1/2</u> inches
Weight ...	<u>112</u> lbs.	<u>130</u> lbs.
	<u>33</u> inches	<u>36</u> inches
	<u>2</u> inches	<u>2</u> inches
	<u>Right</u> <u>8 1/2</u>	<u>Right</u> <u>100</u>
	<u>Left</u> <u>8</u>	<u>Left</u> <u>8</u>
	<u>Infancy</u>	<u>Infancy &amp; Special Res.</u>
R.E.—V = <u>6/6</u>		R.E.—V = <u>6/6</u>
L.E.—V = <u>6/6</u>		L.E.—V = <u>6/6</u>
(a)		(a)
(b)		(b)

(c) Light defects but not sufficient to cause rejection

 P Daniel

National Archives

Army Form B. 103.

**Casualty Form—Active Service.**

Regiment or Corps 2<sup>nd</sup> Dragoon Guards

Regimental No. 967 Rank Private Name Arthur Seaby

Enlisted (a) 14.3.13 Terms of Service (a) 7.5 Service reckons from (a) 14.3.13

Date of promotion to present rank 14.3.13 Date of appointment to lance rank 14.3.13 Numerical position on roll of N.C.O.s 14

Extended Re-engaged Qualification (b)

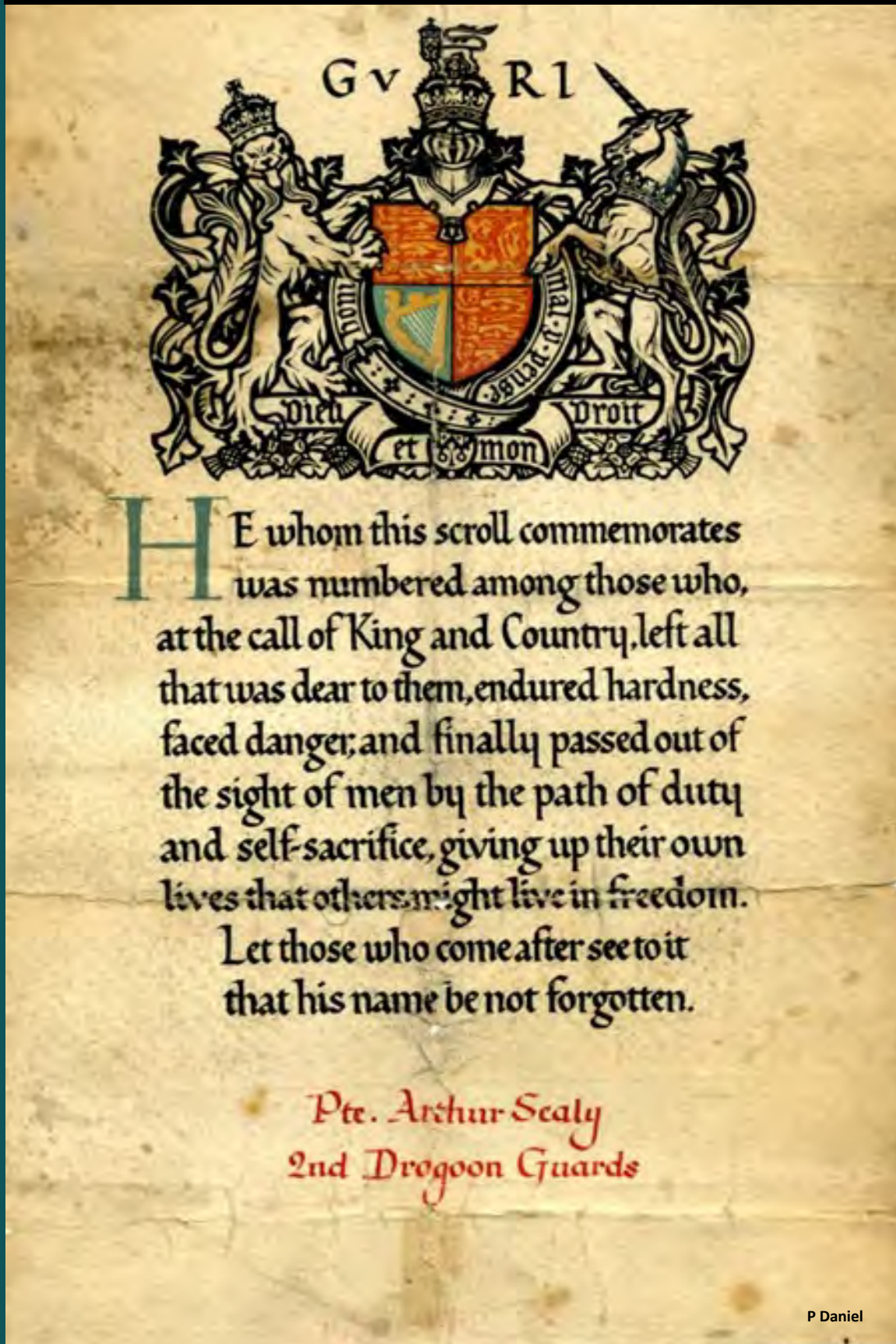
Report	Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case	Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents
Date	From whom received			
1/11/14	S'ton	Dis-embkd	Havre	16/8/14. SS Minneapolis.
1/11/14	O.C. Regt.	Killed in action.	Messines	31/10/14. B.S. Report.

National Archives



# JOE'S OLDEST BROTHER ARTHUR SEABY

With nearly one million British and Commonwealth war dead in WW1, ordinary soldiers like Arthur who were killed were easily overlooked. Notice his name is mis-spelt Sealy on his memorial scroll.



The scroll from King George V received by the Seaby family when Joe's brother Arthur was killed in 1914. Joe's mum Norah was so devastated she made Joe promise to her he would never go to war.



# BROTHER -PRIVATE RICHARD SEABY



P Daniel

**SEABY, R., Private, 2/4th Leicestershire Regiment.**  
 He joined in May 1916 and served on the Western Front, where he took part in several engagements, but was killed in action at Cambrai on December 3rd, 1917.  
 He was entitled to the General Service and Victory Medals.  
 8, Wheatsheaf Terrace, Waltham Green, S.W.6. X20457A.

Arthur's brother Richard did not volunteer to fight, but was conscripted on reaching his eighteenth birthday. Before being sent to France he decided to get married to his girlfriend Bertha – who was already pregnant. **He was killed at the Battle of Cambrai on December 3rd 1917.**



Richard holding his baby son also Richard P Daniel

Soldier's Name	Regiment, Rank, No.	Date and Place of Death	Account and Date	To whom Authorised	Amount Authorised		
					£	s.	d.
Seaby Richard.	2/4th Buffs Leicestershire Pte 202629.	4.12.17 in action France.	Litchfield 1.18.	Elizabeth B. Miss Elizabeth B.	5	17	2
					4	10	

WAG 130111  
 19/10/1918 11/9/19  
 20/2035  
 23404 651.

A. F. W. 5070 SENT  
 DATE 5 JUL 1918



# JOE'S BROTHER PRIVATE GEORGE SEABY



Georgie is wearing the glengarry cap of the Highland Light Infantry this means this picture must have been taken at the end of the war when he left the King's Royal Rifles after recovering from a serious wound.

Under Army Order 204 of 6 July 1916 the army issued **WOUND STRIPES** to mark each occasion on which a soldier had been wounded.

*Georgie's final serious wound was during the Battle of the Somme.*

Under Army Order 4 of 1918 **SERVICE ABROAD CHEVRONS** were added for each complete year served abroad since 4th August 1914.

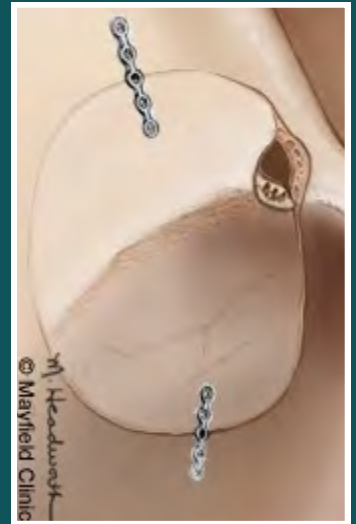
Name.	SEABY.	Corps.	* K.R.Rif.C. High L.I.	Regt. No.	5/4334 53433.
Given Name.	George	Regt.	P		
Medal.		Holl.	D/104/B20	Page.	1886
Vicinity		Buttress	D/31 C.		4
1st		Byan			
Theatre of War first served in		Date of entry therein	29.11.14		

National Archives K. 1393

- How many chevrons has Georgie got?
- Look at his medal card. Georgie's final wound at the Somme was bad enough to bring him home. Can you work out what year would that be?



## GEORGIE HAD A METAL PLATE INSERTED IN HIS SKULL

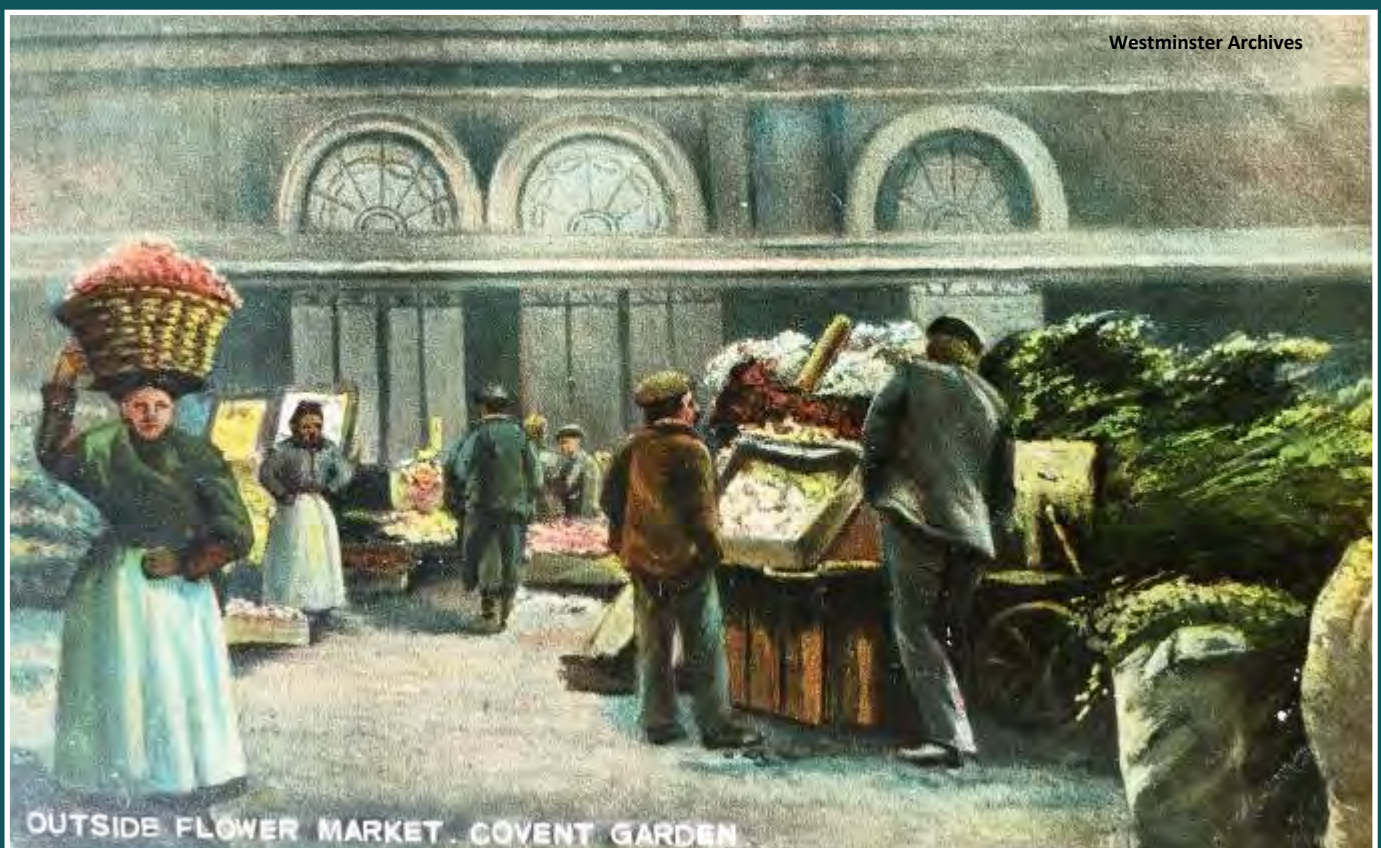


Georgie Seaby received a head wound probably during the Battle of the Somme in 1916. It was a 'Blighty,' a wound that sent him home. He needed a metal plate inserted into his skull to allow the wound to heal. Receiving the wound saved his life, as after leaving hospital, he was transferred to the Highland Light Infantry and never returned to France. When he left the army, he returned to life as a coster selling flowers.

**Georgie never recovered from his wound and had periods where he was unable to work, as he could not afford to have the specialist treatment that he needed.**

Read Private Georgie Seaby's story of how he was wounded in the First World War.

- Which of Beveridge's 'Five Giants' is Georgie's story evidence for?





# A COSTER BROTHERHOOD: PEARLY KINGS

Before the NHS, hospital treatment was reserved for those that could pay for it. Costermongers had a custom of organising a whip-round to help those who had fallen on hard times. This 'brotherhood' can be seen in the Pearly Kings and Queen's, who decorated their clothes in pearls to raise money for charity, i.e. hospitals. In 1916, the year Georgie Seaby was wounded, they were raising money for hospitals for disabled soldiers.



P Daniel

Private George Seaby

## HENRY CROFT (1861 - 1930)

The Pearly Kings and Queens, who did so much for charity, have a history which stems from the story of a young boy named Henry Croft, who sewed pearly buttons onto his hat and coat in order to become more visible in the marketplace, where he was selling wares to help the poor.

*From just thirteen he swept the streets round London's market stalls  
Those costermongers took to him, admiring his calls.*

*He wanted not to gain himself, but sought to help those others  
Who when in need he'd give his love like they were all his brothers.*

Anita Williams

## DONKEY MARATHON.

The Queen Witnesses a Costers' Race at Richmond Horse Show.

### ENTRIES FROM THE FRONT.

Cancelled last year on account of the war, the Richmond Royal Horse Show was held yesterday in aid of Queen Mary's Star and Garter Home for paralysed and disabled sailors and soldiers.

The Queen and Queen Alexandra spent nearly three hours at the show, and King Manoel and his Consort were also present.

Many features, of course, had to be dropped, notably the coaching Marathon, but this was replaced by a "costers' donkey Marathon."

This provided a good deal of amusement. Driven by pearly kings, escorted by their queens—wonderfully robed and crowned with magnificent feathers—whole families were crowded in some of the donkey carts.

Entries for the ordinary events were naturally fewer, but many had an interest quite their



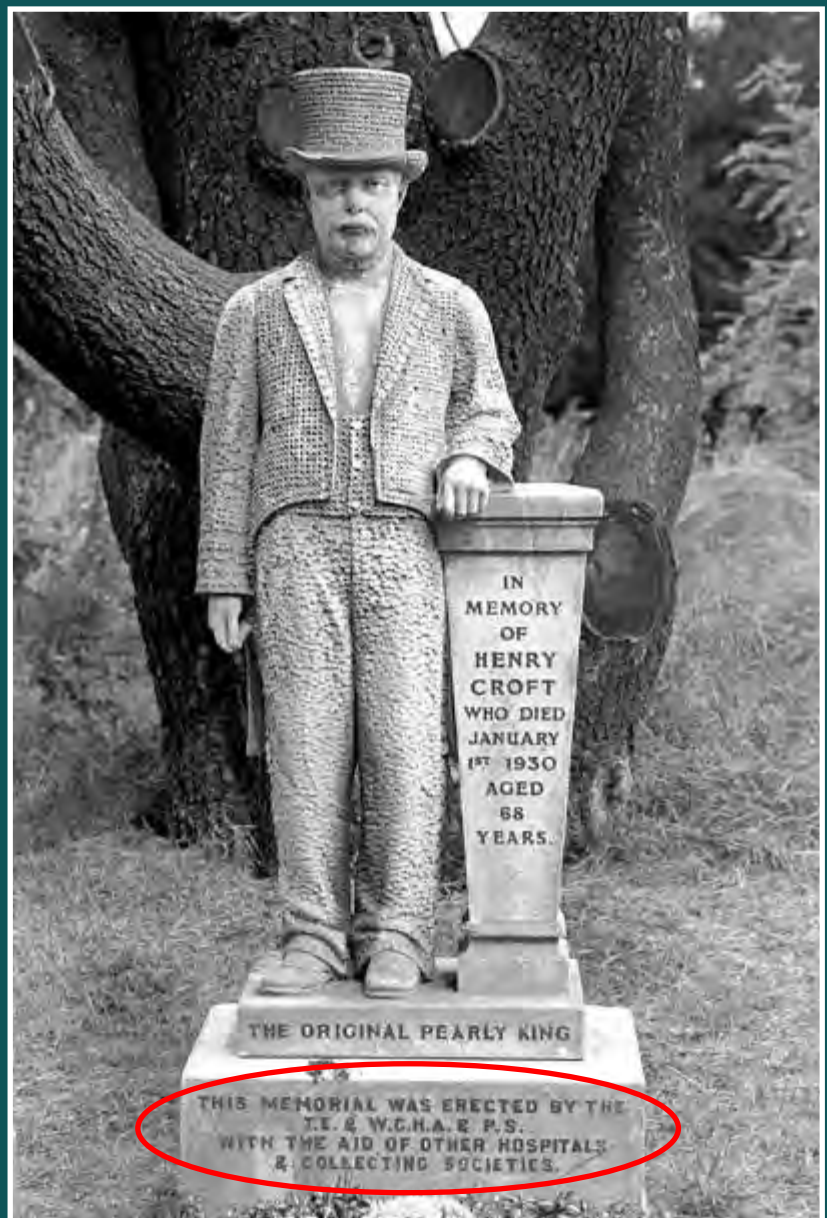
Mrs. Hobart's Shetland pony Dazzler, which won a first prize.

own, having come from officers in the trenches, written in pencil.

Mr. Walter Winans took two prizes

During the afternoon the Queen visited a number of wounded soldiers who were being entertained at tea in a special marquee

The sale of nine horses, one donkey and two rabbits for the benefit of the fund realised £337 6s.





# DIB'S STORY



Florence 'Dibs' Seaby's colourised photograph taken as part of a family set on the birth of Patsy Ann 1938

# DIB'S NAN ANNIE TOMKINS

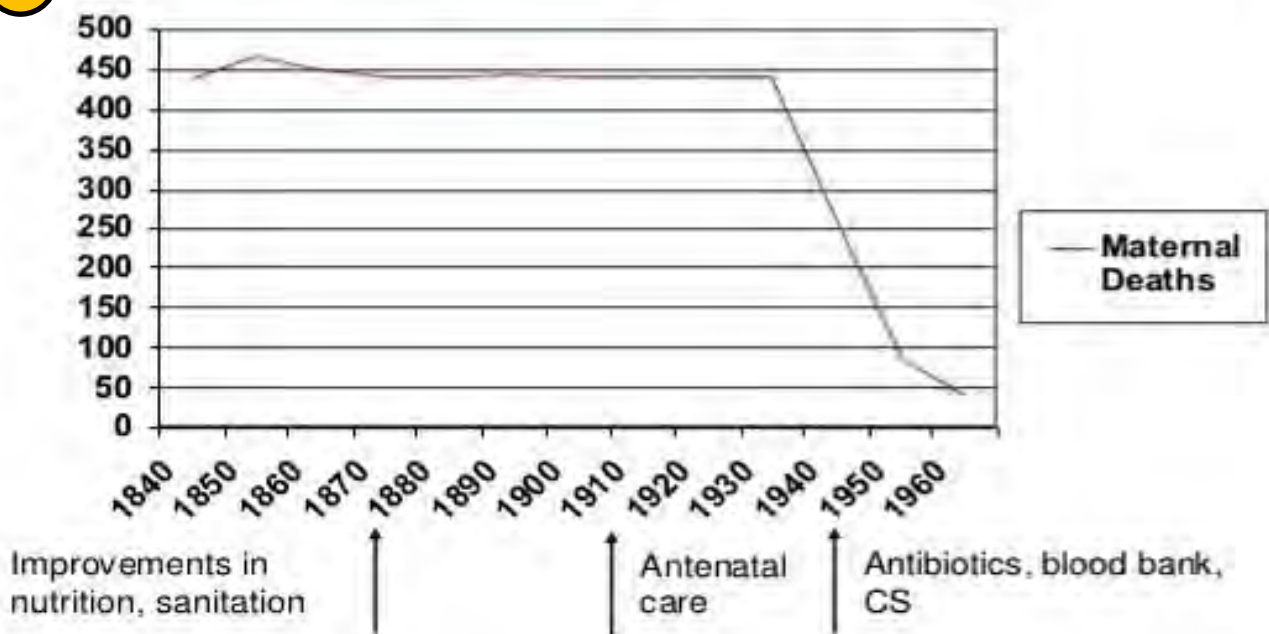
Florence Brill, Dibs Seaby's mum, lost her mother Annie when she was only 11 years old, when she died from exhaustion in child birth. With no NHS many poor women died due to a lack of care.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT FULHAM					General Register Office		
1909 DEATH in the Sub-District of North East Fulham					in the County of London		
When and Where Died. (1)	Name and Surname. (2)	Sex. (3)	Age. (4)	Rank or Profession. (5)	Cause of Death. (6)	Signature, Description and Residence of Informant. (7)	When Registered. (8)
Twentieth October 1909. 102 Halford Road	Annie Maria Tomkins	Female	39 years	Wife of William James Tomkins a Cab Driver	Pulmonary Phthisis Exhaustion Certified by O. Thompson M.R.C.S.	E.J. Tomkins Widower of Deceased Present at the Death 102 Halford Road Fulham	Twentieth October 1909

CERTIFIED to be a true Copy of an Entry in the Certified Copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned,  
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 4th day of January 1913.

## Maternal Mortality: UK 1840–1960

7



Before the NHS was formed in 1948 there was no free medical for women during pregnancy. Most births were at home and, amongst working class women, deliveries were often assisted by a neighbour, or relative acting as midwife. Consequently, mortality was high. Dib's Nan, Annie Tomkins, died of exhaustion trying to give birth at the age of 39.

- Look at the pregnant lady (right) from this picture from 1909. What was the dilemma many working class mothers faced at this time?
- Look at the graph. When did maternal deaths start to fall in the UK?
- What factors caused the maternal death rate to fall at this time?





# DIB'S MUM FLORENCE BRILL

Florence Brill, Dibs Seaby's mum, became a single parent at 17, after losing her husband Pte. James Brill in the First World War. She sought financial assistance from the British Legion, but was turned down and left to struggle on alone.

8



Florence aged 17 and her baby son Jim c 1915



Florence aged 22 and Jim Jr. in 1920

Compare the two photographs above.

- What do you notice about Florence's appearance between the two pictures?

Army Form B. 103. COPY.

**Casualty Form—Active Service.**

Regiment or Corps Chatham Battalion. Regimental Number Ch/376/S

Rank Pte. Surname BRILL, Christian Name James Albert.

Religion \_\_\_\_\_ Age on Enlistment \_\_\_\_\_ years

Enlisted (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Terms of Service (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Service reckons from (a) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of promotion to present rank \_\_\_\_\_ Date of appointment to lance rank \_\_\_\_\_

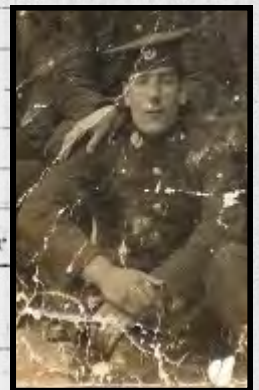
Extended { \_\_\_\_\_ } Re-engaged { \_\_\_\_\_ } Qualification (b) \_\_\_\_\_

or Corps Trade and Rate \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Officer \_\_\_\_\_

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 95, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty
Date	From whom received			
		Embarked ...		
		Disembarked...		
4/5/15.	PMO.HMT Mashobra.	Died from Wounds.	H.M.T. Mashobra.	3/5/15. Buried at Alex- andria, 4/5/15. Grave No/833.

Authy: A/8608 3/9/15.  
D.O. R.E. Alexandria.





# FLORENCE ANN ('DIBS') BRILL BIRTH CERTIFICATE

General Register Office

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Applicant Number 6648/2

9

REGISTRATION DISTRICT

Chelsea

1917 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Chelsea North in the County of London

Columns-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration

thirteenth March 1917 250 King's Road	Florence Annie Dibs			Florence Margaret Brill formerly Tomkins a day servant of 8 Green Street			F.M. Brill thirteenth March 1917 mother 250 King's Road	7		
--	------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of January 2008

BXCC930848

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE ©CROWN COPYRIGHT  
WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.



LC



CG stand for  
"Chelsea Guardians"

The address given for Dibs birth on 13th March 1917 was 250 King's Road.

- What do you think the building at 250 King's Rd was? (Can you guess who the Chelsea Guardians were?)

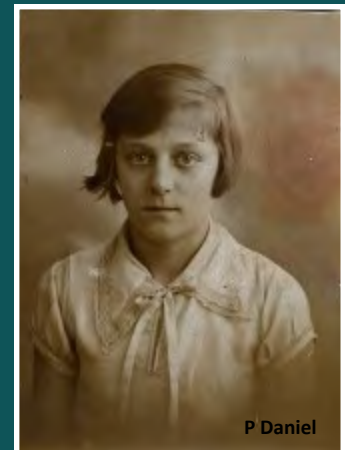




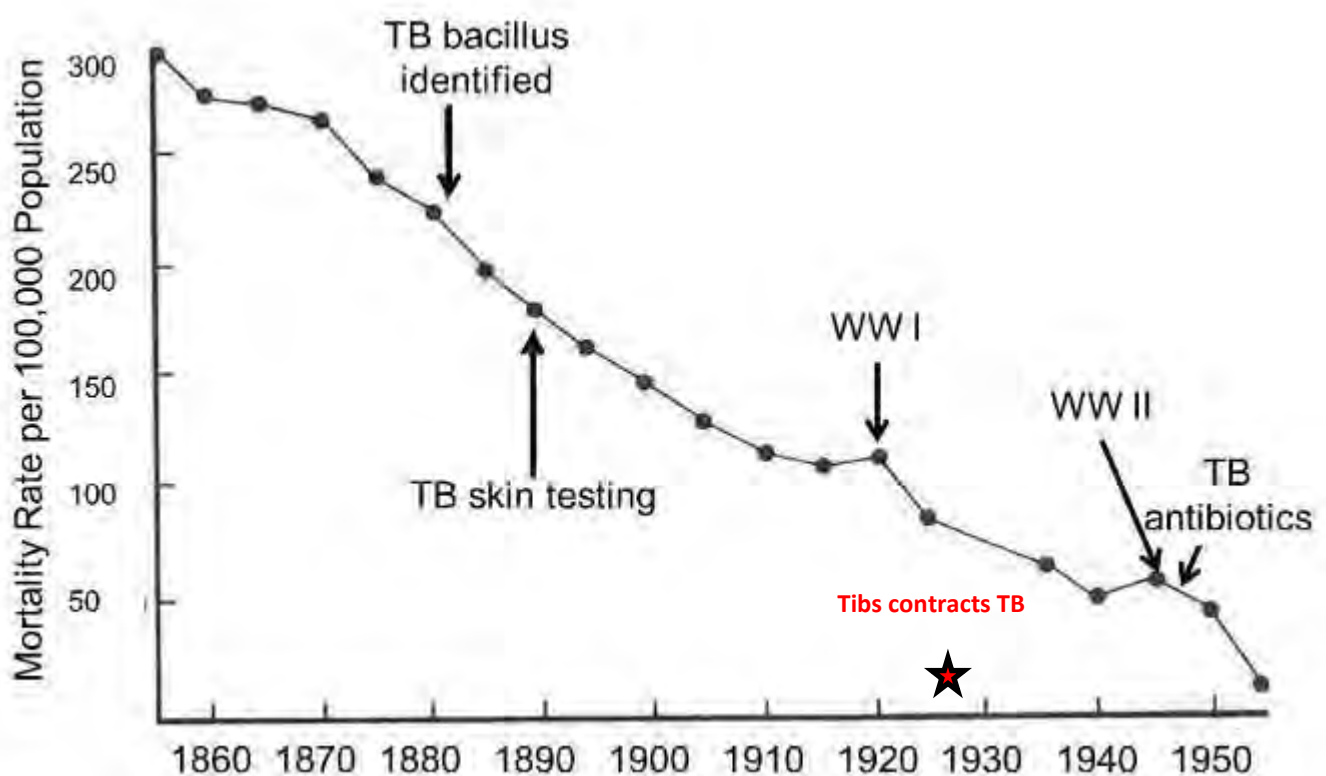


# POVERTY FUELS TUBERCULOSIS: DIBS WITH T.B.

In 1928 Dibs was eleven years old and nearly died from tuberculosis (TB). TB is a disease of poverty. It is widely recognised, even today, that poor communities have more cases of TB. This is because: 1) A lack of basic health services; 2) poor nutrition; 3) poor living conditions .



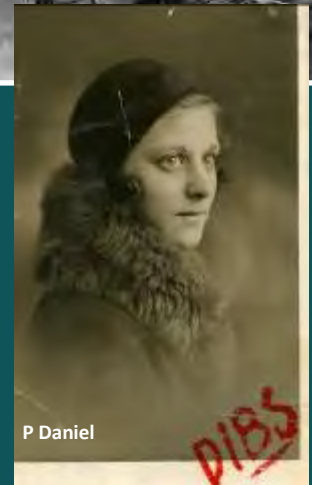
Dibs aged 11



In 1928 thousands of children in London were struck down with this deadly disease. There was no NHS to diagnose or treat them, which meant a long delay between disease and cure, which only increased the spread of TB to more children. Dibs was lucky. She was treated at the charitable Victoria Hospital for Children before being sent to their convalescent home in Broadstairs, Kent.

# DIBS AT THE CONVALESCENT HOME

In 1928, Dibs was sent to the Metropolitan Convalescent Home in Lanthorne Road, Broadstairs. It was opened as an outpost of the Victoria Children's hospital in 1895, as it was thought children needed to get away from London's polluted air to get over TB.



Dibs aged 15

## WHAT WERE CHILDREN'S CONVALESCENT HOMES?

The idea was that poorly children would benefit from sea or country air. For this reason, convalescent homes were generally by the sea or in the countryside, or both. Dibs was sent there because she had tuberculosis (TB). A stay in a convalescent home could be anything from a few weeks to several years.



Met Broadstairs

5 Nov 1928

Dear Mummy,

I am coming home on Tuesday so please send me some money straight away. Please be on the station to meet me....

I must close now

Dibs xxxxxxxxxxxx

Think about Dibs experience with TB.

- Which of Beveridge's 'Five Giants' is Dibs's battle with TB evidence for?



# OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR 2

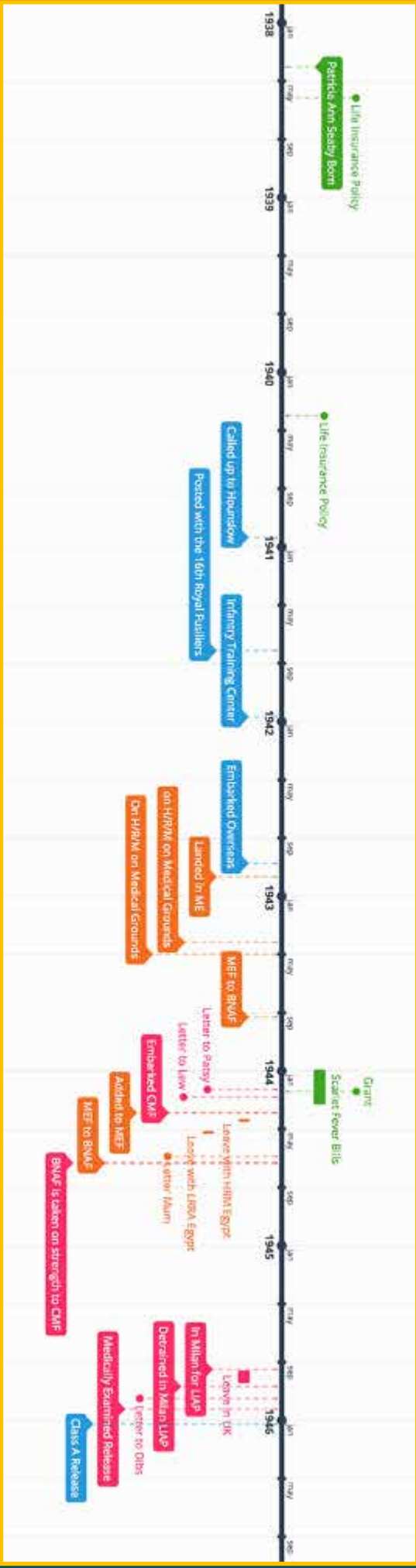


Private Joe Seaby Royal Fusilers Cairo 1944

Peter Daniel



# JOE SEABY TIMELINE 1938-1948



## Joe Seaby's Timeline 1938-48

During the duration of Joe Seaby's service, he spent time in Egypt, North Africa, and Italy. He had a few instances of leave both medical leave and home leave, with some time spent in Milan on leave. While some of his letters express interest in the places he was, he mostly concerned himself with home. During his one visit home once abroad, he was able to see his wife and child after many years. Shortly after his trip, he received word in November from his wife that he was to become a new father

Stationed	From	Till	Duration
UK	12/12/40	23/8/42	1 year 255 days
EGYPT (With MEF)	24/8/42	9/9/43	1 year 17 days
BNAF	10/9/43	27/3/44	199 days
MEF	28/3/44	10/7/44	105 days
BNAF	11/7/44	11/1/46	185 days
UK	12/1/46	18/4/46	107 days
Reserve	19/4/46	10/2/1954	7 years 299 days

# BIRTH OF PATSY ANN SEABY: 2 APRIL 1938

12

## Fulham Registration District.

Telephone—  
FULHAM 6423.

Town Hall,  
Fulham, S.W.6.

13th September 1937

Marriage of... Mr. J. W. Seaby

and

Miss F. A. Brill

Appointment entered for.....m, on

Superintendent Registrar's

Certificate due... Tuesday 5th October, 1937.

NOTE.—Two witnesses are required to the marriage and the responsibility for arranging for their attendance is with the parties to be married.

KATHLEEN M. BUSBY,  
Superintendent Registrar.

Office Hours—  
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Saturdays—  
9 a.m. to 1 p.m.  
Sch. 2.

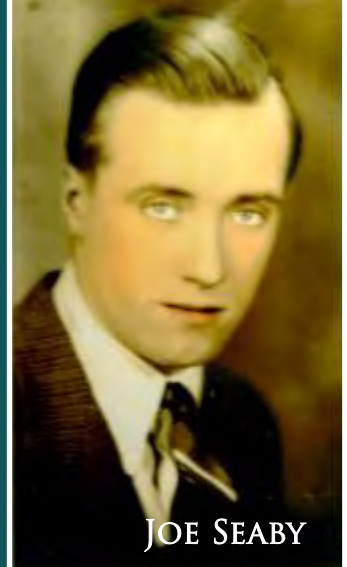
P Daniel

P Daniel



FLORENCE  
'DIBS' SEABY

P Daniel



JOE SEABY

Joe and Dibs married at Fulham Town Hall on 13th September, 1937. It was a simple registry office wedding with no thrills and was organised very quickly.

- Look at the date of the wedding and then at Pat Seaby's birth certificate on p30 . What do you notice?
- Why would this have been seen as controversial in 1937?

LONDON

193



Dr. to

## THE PRAM SHOP

(From BAILEY & BENNETT, WIMBLEDON.)

Baby Carriages, Dolls and Doll Prams.

111, LILLIE ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.6.

Royal Baby Carriage 24126

P Daniel

Patsy Ann's pram cost more than a weeks wages for costermonger Joe.

## BRIGHTON

For Health & Pleasure  
all the year round



THE FAMOUS SHELTERED WALK, MADEIRA DRIVE.

Money was tight with a baby on the way, so there was nothing to spare for a honeymoon, when an expensive new pram was urgently needed. In any case, the most exotic trips Joe and Dibs ever went on were a beano down to Brighton, or hop picking in Kent with the other coster families from North End Road. These were good times, but all this was to change when war arrived.



# BIRTH OF PATSY ANN SEABY: 2 APRIL 1938

**CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH** **GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE**

Application Number 6648/3 General Register Office

**REGISTRATION DISTRICT** City of Westminster

**1938** BIRTH in the Sub-district of Westminster North West in the Metropolitan Borough of the City of Westminster

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
219	2nd April 1938 St George's Hospital	Patricia Ann	Girl	Joseph William Seaby	Florence Ann Seaby formerly Brill	Greengrocer (journeyman) of 9 Radnor Walk Chelsea	J. A. Seaby, Mother, 9 Radnor Walk, S.W.3	8th April 1938	J. E. Clark	Registrar

Look at Pat Seaby's birth certificate and the Prudential Insurance certificate below.


- Why do you think Joe Seaby took out this policy?

**THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**  
(Incorporated in England.)

CHIEF OFFICE—HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.1.  
**INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.**

**Whole Life Assurance on Life of Another for Funeral Expenses with Bonus Participation as stated below.**  
**Free for reduced amount after one year's premiums have been paid.**  
Ages 1-19 next Birthday at entry.

NO. OF POLICY <b>138149245 L21-1595</b>	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE ASSURED <b>JOSEPH WILLIAM SEABY, 9 RADNOR AVENUE S.W.3</b>
NAME OF THE CHILD <b>PATRICIA ANN SEABY</b>	
Sum Assured Payable at Death Subject to the Conditions hereon	
AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PREMIUM. <b>ONE PENNY</b>	<p><b>£5</b> if the child dies under age 3. <b>£10</b> do. do. at or after age 3 and under age 6. <b>£15</b> do. do. at or after age 6.</p> <p><small>Together with such further sum as may be allotted and become payable by way of bonus under the Bonus Distribution Scheme from time to time to issue by the Industrial Branch of the Company.</small></p> <p><small>If death occurs within 3 calendar months from the date of the Policy the sum payable will be one-quarter of the appropriate benefit specified above and if death occurs after 3 calendar months but within 5 calendar months from the date of the Policy the sum payable will be one-half of the said benefit. After 5 calendar months or if death is due to accident the full appropriate benefit specified above will be payable.</small></p> <p><small>NOTE.—The bonus will be paid if death occurs before age 14.</small></p>
<p>As witness the common seal of the Company this <b>Sixth</b> day of <b>June</b> one thousand <b>nine hundred and thirty eight</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>J. Dunn</i> General Manager.</p>	



Patsy Ann with nan Flo 1938



# DOING THE LAMBETH WALK

When Patsy Ann was born in 1938 a cockney song 'The Lambeth Walk' was the hit song of the day. It came from the 1937 musical 'Me and My Girl' about a flash Cockney barrow boy who inherits an earldom but almost loses his Lambeth gal-his girlfriend. Costers like Joe were flashy dressers who made the most of life when times were good. Joe knew war was on the horizon, but as a coster his motto was:

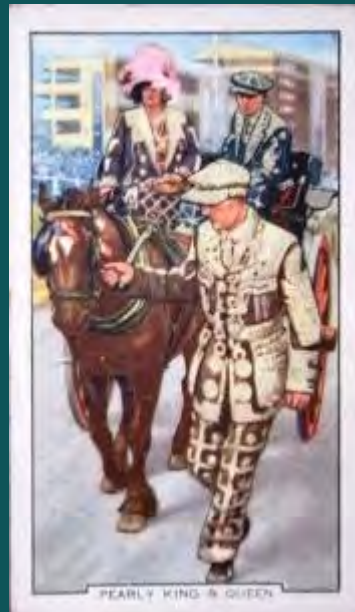
**"Spend it while you've got, tomorrow you may die."**

Any time you're Lambeth way,  
Any evening, any day,  
You'll find us all  
Doing the Lambeth Walk. Oi!

Every little Lambeth gal,  
With her little Lambeth pal,  
You'll find them all  
Doing the Lambeth Walk. Oi!

Everything's free and easy,  
Do as you darn well pleasy,  
Why don't you make your way there  
Go there, stay there.

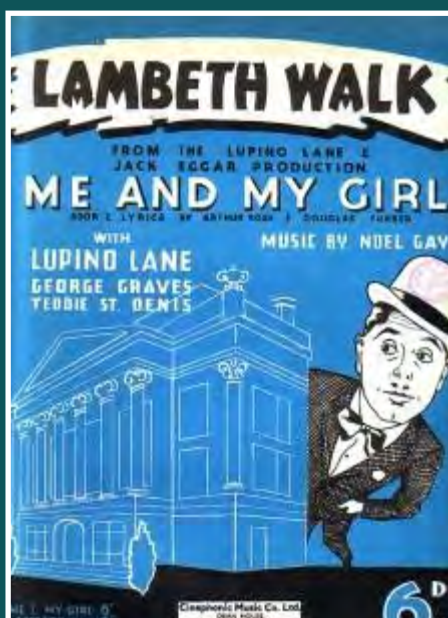
Once you get down Lambeth way  
Every evening, every day,  
You'll find yourself  
Doing the Lambeth Walk. Oi!



P Daniel



Joe Seaby Brighton  
1937





# MUNICH CRISIS 1938

Just a month after Patsy Ann was born, in May, 1938, England played Germany in Berlin. With the threat of war in the air, the England team were ordered to keep the Nazis happy by giving the Sieg Heil-salute before kick-off.

How would these footballers feel about politicians forcing them to give the Sieg Heil salute?

Should we always do what we are told without question? Are there times when we should ignore authority?



**Stanley Matthews, Stoke** was probably the greatest footballer in the World at the time of this match. The Nazis expect him to play and give the salute before the game. He said, 'The request caused uproar in the changing room before the match.'



**Don Welsh, Charlton** was the Addicks' captain and was making his debut for England in this game. If he refuses to give the salute he will be dropped and might never play for England again.



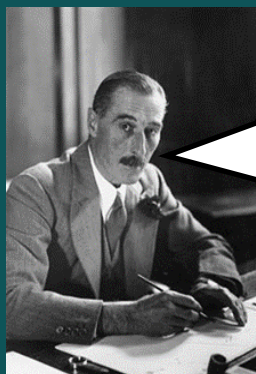
**Eddie Hapgood, Arsenal** was England's captain. If he refuses to salute it will create a major diplomatic incident. 'The worst moment of my life, and one I would not willingly go through again, was giving the Nazi salute in Berlin.'



England players giving the Nazi salute Berlin 1938



**Vic Woodley, Chelsea** faces stiff competition to be England goalkeeper. If he fails to salute he will be dropped.



**Sir Neville Henderson** was **British Ambassador** to Germany. He does not want the England players to upset Hitler before he meets Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain for peace talks.

The England players must do as they are told, just as a private soldier must obey an officer in war. If we upset the Germans who knows what might happen.

I refuse to give the Nazi salute. Hitler and the Nazis are evil and we must take a stand against them. Principles mean more to me than England caps.



**Stan Cullis Wolves** was the only player to refuse to salute. He was dropped and would not play for the national team until after the war.

# OUTBREAK OF WAR SEPTEMBER 3RD 1939

15

## FOOTBALL GIVES WAY TO WAR



Kentish Independent Bexley Local Studies and Archives

## PROPAGANDA

is information that is not objective and often biased that is used to influence an audience. This example was published in the Kentish Independent newspaper on September 7<sup>th</sup>, 1939. The cartoonist uses the dogs to create stereotypes of each nation involved in the outbreak of WW2.

**A** The cartoonist hints here where WW2 started. Where was this?

What does the cartoonist say this country is doing to Fury the Mad Dog?

**B** The Nazi Dog is a:

Write an adjective(s) describing it:

**D** The British dog is a:

Write an adjective describing it:

Who personified this image?



Imperial War Museum

**C** The French dog is a:

Write an adjective(s) describing it:



# TAKING CARE OF THE PEOPLE

With war imminent in 1938, the government realised they would need to take a much more active role in the lives of the people of Britain if they were to keep people safe from the dangers that lay ahead.



16



P Daniel

John

Pat's future husband, John Daniel, outside their Anderson shelter



IWM



IWM



IWM

The war made the government accept that they would have to intervene in British people's lives.

- How many ways of intervening can you see in the posters and pictures above?
- How do you think this spirit of intervention helped to create the NHS at the end of the war?



# FIRST DAY OF THE BLITZ: SEPTEMBER 7TH 1940



The Woolwich Arsenal and the Royal Docks were the German targets on September 7th, 1940

IWM



# FIRST DAY OF THE BLITZ: SEPTEMBER 7TH 1940



**William Daniel**



**Royal Docks**

William Daniel lived at 29 The Quadrant Bexleyheath with his wife Ivy and children Mavis (11), Maureen (9), Brian (5) and John (3). He was a former ship's engineer, who now worked repairing steam ships at Siley Weirs in the Royal Docks. Mavis, Maureen and Brian had been evacuated leaving only John and Ivy at home. On 7th September he would witness the Blitz first hand. After returning home on his bicycle he had to go out on fire watch as an ARP warden around King Harold's Way.



Ivy Daniel and son John  
Bexleyheath Broadway  
1940

Patsy  
Ann's  
future  
husband  
John  
Daniel

1940  
SUNNY SNAPS  
5000



William Daniel cycled to work from 29 Quadrant Bexleyheath to Siley Weirs Ship repairers in the Royal Docks during WW2



# FIRST DAY OF THE BLITZ: SEPTEMBER 7TH 1940



William Daniel

William Daniel cycled back through the devastation caused by the daylight raid on the docks on the 7th September 1940 known as 'Black Saturday'. He managed to get back to his bungalow in Bexleyheath, but after grabbing a brief bite to eat with his wife Ivy and son John, he was out that night along his ARP warden's beat along King Harold's Way, Bexleyheath, as the German bombers returned to bomb the fires that they had created during the day. The map below shows how the German bombers flew over the route he took to work to the Royal Docks.



German Dornier 17 bombers pass over Belvedere on their way to bombing the Royal Docks on September 7th 1940 IWM



# FIRST DAY OF THE BLITZ: SEPTEMBER 7TH 1940

Joe, Dibs, Patsy Ann and Dib's Mum Flo were living at **9, Radnor Walk, Chelsea**, when war broke out in 1939 . On 7th September 1940, they spent 14 hours in a public shelter, whilst the Germans unleashed their first heavy raid on London. Joe's soldier cousin, Dick Seaby, wrote to the family immediately he heard of the raids on the wireless (radio).



P Daniel

**Patsy Ann outside 9 Radnor Walk. This was her nan Flo's house.**

*Both pictures Peter Daniel*



**9, Radnor Walk, Chelsea today**

**Nan Flo**



P Daniel

**John**

**Pat's future husband, John Daniel, also sheltered from this raid in the family Anderson shelter at 29, Quadrant, Bexleyheath.**



# FIRST DAY OF THE BLITZ: SEPTEMBER 7TH 1940

P Daniel



PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO

No. 13070547 Rank Private Name R. A. Seaby  
Address 35 Group, 11 Training Centre Victoria House  
Oldham Lancashire Rifle Street Date  
Dear Dibby & Joe & Patsy Ann

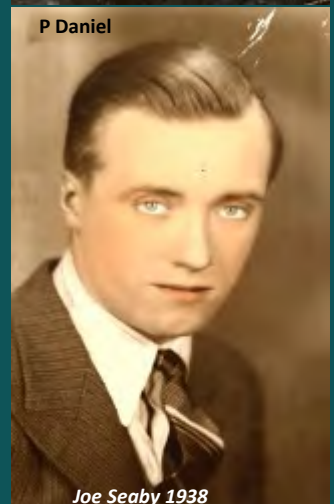
Thank you very much for your letter. I only expect to be at the above address for a day or two. Then we are moving to Norwich. I have been transferred from my company to 35 Group Headquarters, so I have not got a bad little job. It is something to do with the messroom. I am sorry to hear that you have to spend the best part of the night in a shelter, it must be pretty bad there. Arthur wrote and told me that you had had bombs drop in the

P Daniel



Patsy Ann and Dibs 1942

P Daniel



Joe Seaby 1938

Dicky Seaby wedding Day 1940



P Daniel

No 13070547 Rank Private Name R A Seaby Address 35 Group, 11

Training Centre, Victoria House Oldham Lancashire Rifle Street Date 7th September 1940

Dear Dibby & Joe & Patsy Ann, Thank you very much for your letter. I only expect to be at the above address for a day or two. Then we are moving to Norwich. I have been transferred from my company to 35 group headquarters, so I have not got a bad little job. It is something to do with the messroom. I am very sorry to hear that you have to spend the best part of the night in a shelter, it must be pretty bad there. Arthur wrote and told me that you had bombs drop in the... **continued**




# FIRST DAY OF THE BLITZ: SEPTEMBER 7TH 1940



The first day of the Blitz on September 7th 1940 has been compared to the 9/11 attack on the Twin Towers in New York with regard to the psychological effect it had on people who lived through both attacks. In this letter Joe Seaby 'put on twenty years in 14 hours' as he sheltered with his young family from the raid.

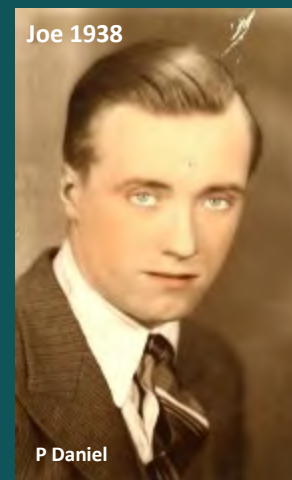
P Daniel

  
**PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO**  
 No. \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

house at the back of you.  
 He also said that Joe had put  
 on twenty years in fourteen hours.  
 It must have shook you up a  
 bit. I feel really sorry for you.  
 We get plenty of warnings but  
 never had any bombs drop yet.  
 When we get to Norwich I shall  
 be able to get a weekend leave  
 so I expect to be seeing you soon.  
 I hope that your brother Jim  
 is getting on alright.  
 The Air Raids must be affecting  
 the trade in the road so it must  
 be pretty rough going for you  
 and Joe.  
 The place where we are at now



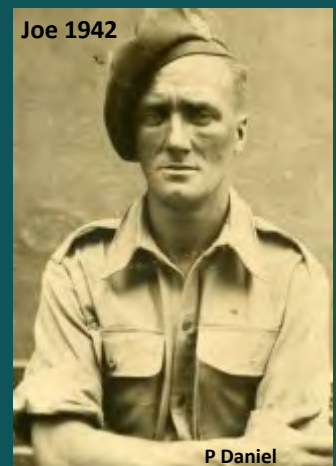
Joe 1938



P Daniel

Joe was a costermonger-a barrow boy- at North End Road street market in Fulham. The Blitz devastated his trade as people were so scared to come out to the market.

Joe 1942



P Daniel

The terrible impact of the war is written on Joe Seaby's face in this picture taken in the army in 1942.

...house at the back of you. He also said that Joe had put on twenty years in fourteen hours. It must have shook you up a bit. I feel really sorry for you. We get plenty of warnings but never had any bombs drop yet. When we get to Norwich I shall be able to get a weekend leave so I expect to be seeing you soon. I hope that your brother Jim is getting on alright. The air raids must be affecting the trade in the road\* so it must be pretty rough going for you and Joe. The place where we are at now...

# FIRST DAY OF THE BLITZ: SEPTEMBER 7TH 1940

P Daniel



PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

is smashing. We get hot and cold showers, plenty of grub and a good bed so I have not much to grumble at.

I have just been listening to the wireless and all I can hear is raids on London. I do hope that all of you keep out of danger.

This is the only thing that I regret, we are up here out of danger and you are down there getting bomb to pieces. Well goodbye for now I shall be writing again soon

Best of luck  
Dick



Joe and Dicky 1939



In WW2 Families got their news from the wireless (radio)



Chelsea were playing Brentford when the bombs began to fall

...is smashing. We get hot and cold showers, plenty of grub and a good bed so I have not much to grumble at. I have just been listening to the wireless and all I can hear is raids on London. I do hope that all of you keep out of danger. This is the only thing that I regret, we are up here out of danger and you are down there getting bomb to pieces. Well goodbye for now. I shall be writing again soon.

Best of luck

Dick



# WAS THERE A BLITZ SPIRIT?

When the Blitz began the government was very keen to promote the Blitz spirit i.e. to carry on as normal. Newspapers promoted stories that showed great calm in face of the bombing e.g. football during the Blitz. Less than a mile from Radnor Walk, Chelsea were playing Brentford when the bombs began to fall. Spotters raised the air raid warning with Chelsea leading 2-1. The team including goalkeeper Vic Woodley took to the shelters and the game was abandoned. Across London, close to the docks and Woolwich Arsenal, which the Germans planes were targeting, Charlton and Millwall continued to play as planes were being shot down.

## SOURCE 1: KEEP CALM AND CARRY ON

18

### RAID SIREN STOPS PLAY AT STAMFORD BRIDGE

With eleven minutes to play, the Chelsea v. Brentford match was brought to a hasty conclusion last Saturday by the shrill note of the air-raid sirens. The crowd of over three thousand and the players shouted their desire to finish the match, but the league instructions are to cease play when the siren sounds, and Mr. H. Palmer, the Chelsea secretary, walked on the arena to see the official order was complied with. The club is responsible to the league and has to see that the lives of its patrons are not jeopardised. Many spectators remained, hoping that the game would be continued, as would have been permitted had the "Raiders Past" signal been sounded, but there was no such luck on Saturday, and after a wait of a quarter of an hour, when the crowd could hear the sound of the guns, the Chelsea manager, Mr. W. Birrell, announced the definite abandonment of the game. The score was two goals to one in favour of Chelsea.

West London Observer - Friday 13 Sept 1940



A spotter at Charlton's Valley ground during a wartime match  
IWM

A minute from the close German planes were seen in the vicinity and heavy anti-aircraft fire was heard. The players left the field, but were recalled by the referee. The game finished as two German planes were seen hurtling to earth.

Kentish Independent Sat 14 Sept 1940

# WAS THERE A BLITZ SPIRIT?

## SOURCE 2: DOING YOUR BIT



The strain of the Blitz brought people together. Ordinary people did amazing things. Dibs cousin, Gladys, took on the bombers from her anti-aircraft gun in Hyde Park, whilst her Mum Flo went out with one of the soldiers from 15th Bomb Disposal Squad, based near Radnor Walk, who risked their lives to defuse UXBs.

## SOURCE 3: GOING UNDERGROUND



Imperia I War Museum

After 7 September 1940 it became clear that there was not enough air raid shelters for everyone. **Public anger rose, and people felt that it was time to take the responsibility into their own hands and ignore a government that seemed to have shown a contempt for ordinary people.** It had been forbidden to use the tube, but people now ignored government instructions and occupied it. The government had to bow to pressure, and began to supply bunk beds and toilets for the tube dwellers. Nightly, a community of 60,000 would convene underground in London. **A community was born, and the first victory for the people was won.**

The Blitz had a massive psychological effect on those who went through it. Look at sources 1-3

- Which of sources 1-3 best fits with the idea of the Blitz spirit i.e. carrying on as normal?
- Which of the sources 1-3 does not fit with the idea of the Blitz spirit?
- How do you think the Blitz experience shaped how Britain changed as a country after WW2?
- Do you think Joe Seaby showed the Blitz Spirit during the raid of 7th September 1940?



# CREATING THE BLITZ SPIRIT

On 15.9.1940, eight days after Dicky's letter arrived, one of the most dramatic events of the Battle of Britain occurred a short distance from Radnor Walk, Chelsea.

## BLITZ OVER CHELSEA

*The sound of the sirens from far then near places,  
stopping us playing to upturn our faces.  
Irregular throbbing o'er blue Chelsea skies,  
as we raise up our hands to shelter our eyes.  
Heinkels, Dorniers, these strange flying things,  
flickered the sunlight with hundreds of wings.  
I made sure I hid away from Mum's sight,  
before she could stop me from watching this fight.  
I then heard my Dad out calling my name,  
but skulked low in silence enjoying this 'game.'  
Then we saw some Hurricanes, clawing for height,  
sent above Chelsea to join in the fight.  
I heard his Merlin\* and stuttering gun,  
as Sergeant Holme's fighter screamed out of the sun,  
Observers were scattered about by the battle,  
as Ray Holmes's 8 Brownings\* let loose their death rattle.  
And when the collision took place overhead,  
We all of us thought our brave hero was dead.  
The Dornier fell down on Victoria station,  
as Ray Holmes's received a standing ovation.  
He fell on a roof top, thrilling the crowds,  
Who'd followed his parachute down from the clouds,  
A warden shouted, "Thank God he's about,  
he'll soon force the Luftwaffe to give up and get out."  
But high in the heavens was more for the eye,  
long woven contrails divided the sky.  
Whirls of dark smoke showed, where fighters had spun,  
sparkling bright cockpits reflected the sun.  
We all heard the warring sounds gradually fade,  
and gaped at the sky at the sketches they'd made.*

*Peteter Daniel 2018*

\*The Hurricane was powered by a Rolls Royce Merlin II engine

\*Holmes's Hurricane Mk 1 had eight Browning Machine guns



Sgt Ray Holmes with his Hurricane

RAF Museum



Holmes's Hurricanes slices through the Dornier

Robert Taylor



Dornier crashes into Victoria Station

Pathe



*"The BBC wanted to interview me. 'But sir, what about Official Secrets?'"*

*'To hell with secrecy—give them the lot. The censor will cut out what they mustn't use, and the public, bless 'em, are panting for something to cheer them up.'*



The Battle of Britain-Contrails cover the sky

Paul Nash IWM

# ENLISTMENT NOTICE: 29TH NOVEMBER 1940

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACTS  
ENLISTMENT NOTICE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISIONAL OFFICE,  
LION HOUSE,  
RED LION STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.1.  
29 NOV 40 (Date)

No. J. Seaby  
9 Radnor Walk  
Chelsea  
S.W.3

Registration No. BN 12221

DEAR SIR,  
In accordance with the National Service (Armed Forces) Acts, you are called upon for service in the TERRITORIAL ARMY and are required to present yourself on THURS. day 12 DEC 40 (date), between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or as soon as possible thereafter on that day, to—  
JTC Royal Fusiliers  
Home Guard (nearest railway station).

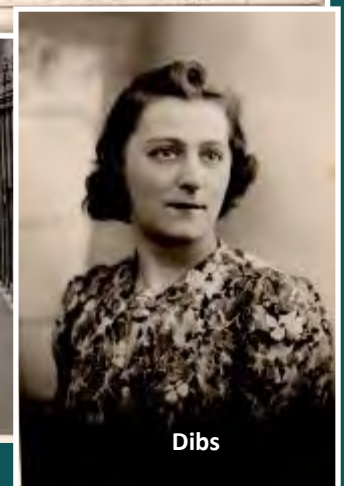
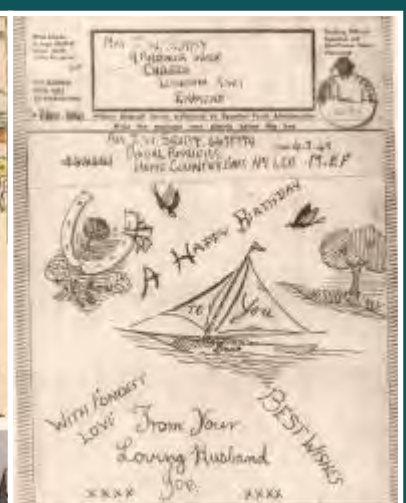
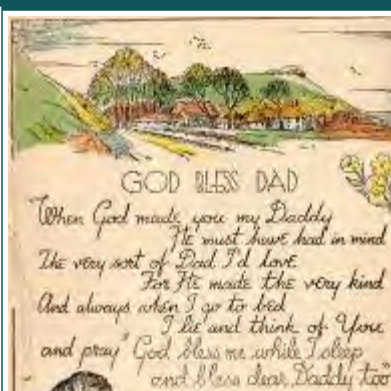
\* A Travelling Warrant for your journey is enclosed. Before starting your journey you must exchange the warrant for a ticket at the booking office named on the warrant. If possible, this should be done a day or two before you are due to travel.  
A Postal Order for 4s. in respect of advance of service pay, is also enclosed. Uniform and personal kit will be issued to you after joining H.M. Forces. Any kit that you take with you should not exceed an overcoat, change of clothes, stout pair of boots, and personal kit, such as razor, hair brush, tooth brush, soap and towel.  
Immediately on receipt of this notice, you should inform your employer of the date upon which you are required to report for service.

You should take this Notice with you when you report to your Unit.

Yours faithfully,  
**W. M. FORREST**  
for Divisional Controller.

\* Delete if not applicable.  
N.S. 12 (6901) W/L 16479-4180 L.O. 202 7145 T.S. 677

In November 1940, with the Blitz at its height. Joe Seaby was called up to the army. He was terrified at the thought of leaving his wife Dibs and daughter Pat to the danger of the German air raids, but had no choice. **In July 1942, he left England to fight in North Africa.** The map on p50 shows the journeys he would make over the next four years. **He did not return to 9, Radnor Walk, Chelsea until February 1946.** His daughter Pat was four when he left and eight when he returned. The war left its own mark on him, but it was the Blitz that brought the dreadful reality of war to him for the first time and how it could effect his family.



Letters from home were Joe's only contact with his young family.

P Daniel



16TH BATTALION, ROYAL FUSILIERS, HOUNSLOW BARRACKS, 1941

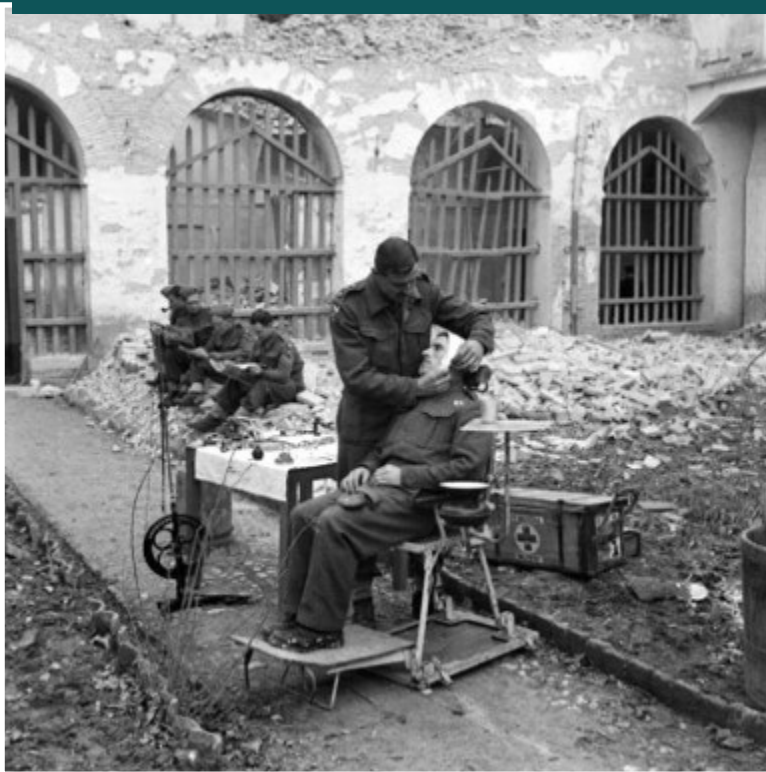




# I'D RATHER GO TO WAR THAN THE DENTIST



There is a reason Joe Seaby didn't smile in any of his pictures. When he went to Hounslow barracks in 1941 for his medical, his teeth were so bad that the army decided that he would have to have all of them taken out. They could not take the risk of losing a soldier in the field through dental problems.



British Army dentist at work in Italy 1944. IWM

## TEETH

English Teeth, English Teeth!  
Shining in the sun  
A part of British heritage  
Aye, each and every one.  
English Teeth. Happy teeth!  
Always having fun  
Clamping down on bits of fish  
And sausages half done.  
English Teeth! HEROES' Teeth!  
Hear them click and clack!  
Let's sing a song of praise to them –  
Three Cheers for the  
Brown Grey and Black.

SPIKE MILLIGAN

Comedian Spike Milligan served like a Joe as a soldier in N Africa and Italy in WW2.

During the Boer War 1900-02, out of 208,000 troops in Africa 6,900 had dental problems. Despite this, when Joe's brother Arthur went to war in August 1914, the army went to France without a single dentist! WW2 revealed similar problems. The birth of the NHS in 1948 saw a deluge of demand to remove rotten teeth and to replace these with dentures. A million sets were distributed in the first nine months of the service. The NHS could not cope and charges for dentures were introduced in 1951 leading to the resignation of Aneurin Bevan, the Minister who had been crucial in bringing the service into being.



## FIELDS OF GOLD - EMBARKATION LEAVE 1942

In July 1942 Pte. Joe Seaby is given two weeks embarkation leave before leaving for an unknown destination overseas. He decided to go on a big family holiday to East Peckham Hop Farm, near Tonbridge, Kent. For many years poor London families would take a paid holiday harvesting the hops needed to make beer.

19

Michael Foreman



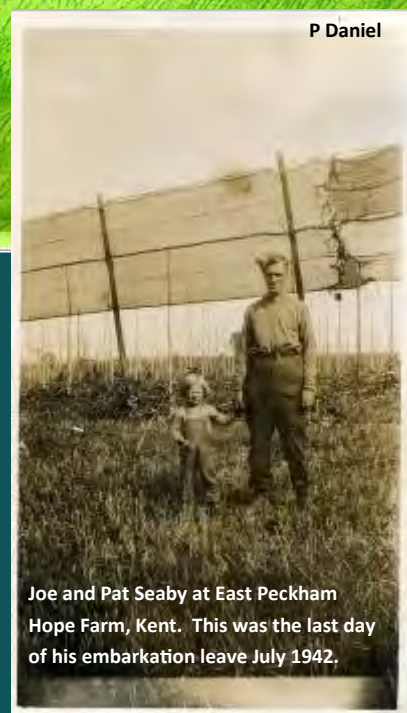
DIBS

PATSY  
ANN  
(ROONEY)

JOE

COUSINS

P Daniel



Joe and Pat Seaby at East Peckham Hop Farm, Kent. This was the last day of his embarkation leave July 1942.

Read the First Day of the Blitz letter and the Fields of Gold lyrics:

- Choose a character from the picture above.
- Do you think this is a happy or sad scene?
- In the thought bubble, write how your character would be feeling when the picture was taken.



## FIELDS OF GOLD

You'll remember me when the west wind moves upon the Kentish hop fields,  
 You'll forget the sun in his jealous sky as we walk the fields of gold.  
 But he took her hand for to say goodbye among the Kentish hop fields,  
 And she held him fast as the sun went down among the fields of gold  
 Will you stay with me, will you keep me safe among the Kentish hop fields?  
 We'll forget the song of the cannon fire as we lie in fields of gold.  
 But the west wind turned as he held her hand among the Kentish hop fields,  
 And the tears came down as he said goodbye among the fields of gold.  
 A war makes fools of promises, and war plays loose with hope,  
 But in my heart I pray, we will walk in fields of gold  
 In a foreign field where the bullets fly, there are no fields of barley,  
 If they cut me down who will see you cry? Will they keep you from the cold?  
 This war makes fools of promises and it may break my hope,  
 But in my heart I pray, we will walk in fields of gold,  
 We will walk in fields of gold.  
 Many years have passed since they said goodbye among the Kentish hop fields,  
 See the children run as the sun goes down among the fields of gold  
 Oh! remember us when the west wind moves upon the Kentish hop fields  
 Build a brighter day where we share the sky and we walk on fields of gold  
 Where we walk on fields of gold,  
 Where we walk on fields of gold.

**Vincent Burke after Sting 2018**

**Was the NHS part of the 'brighter day' Vince Burke sings about in the final verse?**

- Can you write another verse of the Fields of Gold song-linked to creation of NHS in 1948?

Patsy Ann's younger  
cousins hopping



P Daniel

Dibs and Rooney (Patsy Ann)



P Daniel

Patsy-Ann's cousins  
(Gunnery in Hyde Park)

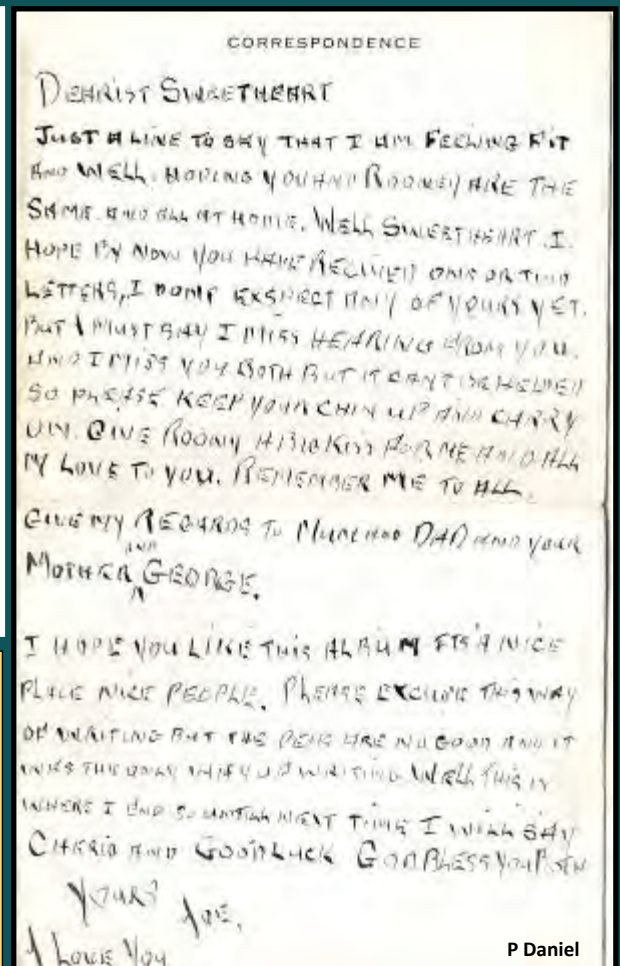
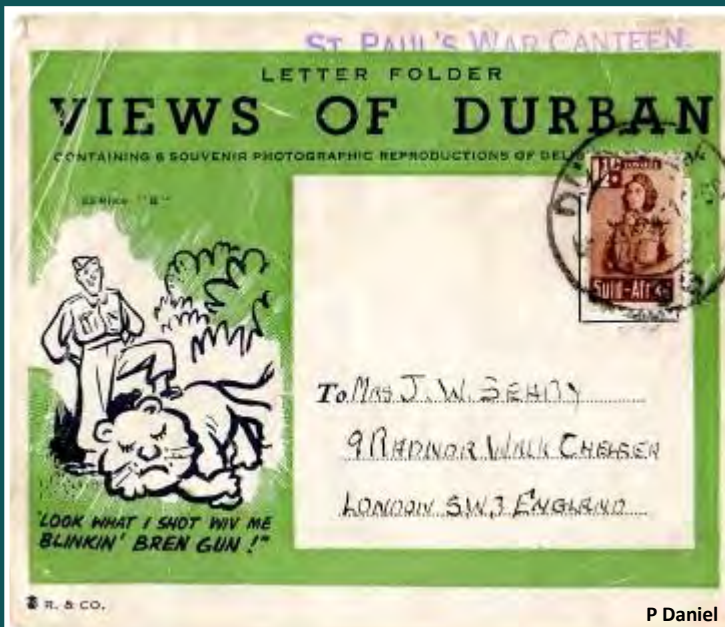


P Daniel



# PRIVATE JOE SEABY'S JOURNEY TO WAR

21

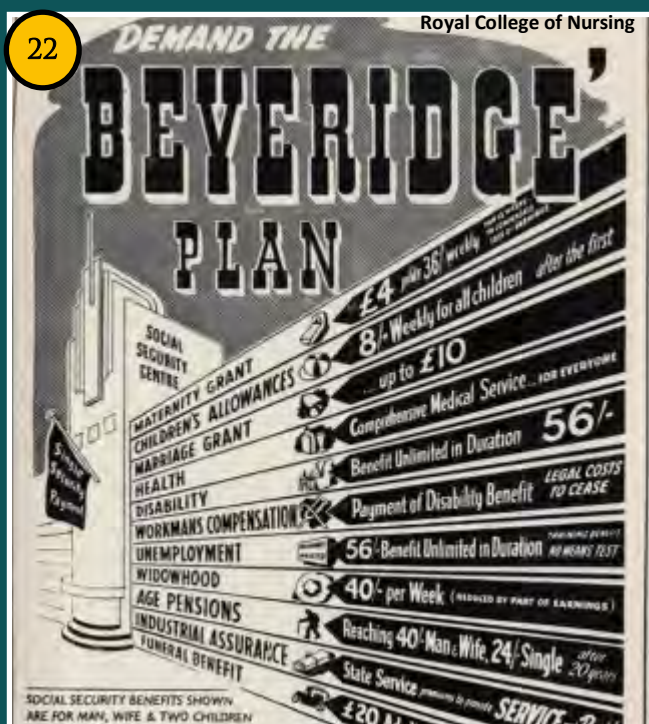


Just to get to the war Joe had to travel through several countries. His journey began in London and ended in Italy. Can you name the countries he went through when he arrived at:

- CAPE TOWN ?
- BOMBAY?
- BAGHDAD ?
- CAIRO?

# WRITING TASK : BEVERIDGE'S NEW JERUSALEM 1942

Mid-way through the war, people wanted a vision of a brighter future, a 'New Jerusalem' that make the sacrifices of ar worthwhile. In 1942, William Beveridge, a member of the wartime government, proposed a new system of social security, which would include everyone and provide benefits 'from the cradle to the grave' and tackle what he saw as the 5 Giant Evils of society.



## THE FIVE GIANTS

Beveridge believed that want, disease, ignorance, squalor and idleness stood in the way of social progress.

**WANT:** Too many people were living below the poverty line.

**IGNORANCE:** Too many children left school at 14 without any qualifications and went into low paid jobs.

**SQUALOR:** Many people lived in overcrowded slums and there was a shortage of good houses.

**DISEASE:** Many people suffered from poor health because they could not afford medical treatment.

**IDLENESS:** Unemployment was very high before the war and caused poverty.

What would a child, like Patsy Ann have thought about the 5 giants? Write a poem from her perspective.

INSTRUCTIONS	YOUR POEM
Choose one of the 5 Giants <b>WANT</b> , <b>IGNORANCE</b> , <b>SQUALOR</b> , <b>DISEASE</b> , <b>IDLENESS</b>	
Write 2 Adjectives to describe your giant (It's better if they alliterate)	
Write a fact about how your chosen giant would impact on a child's future.	
Either use a simile or personi- fication to describe your giant.	
Describe a sight or sound associated with your chosen giant.	
Write a feeling you would as- sociate with your giant.	
Use a metaphor in place of your giant.	



# ITALIAN CAMPAIGN MAP 1943-1945

P Daniel



Royal Fusiliers  
End Trieste  
1945

Royal Fusiliers  
start Salerno  
September 1943

Having taken part in the end of the North African campaign in Tunisia Pte Joe Seaby was part of the 56 London Division landing in mainland Italy

Castle Miramare, Trieste 1945

Final Christmas away from home



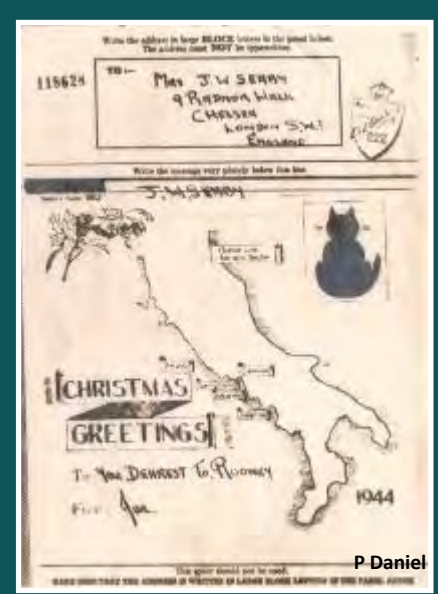
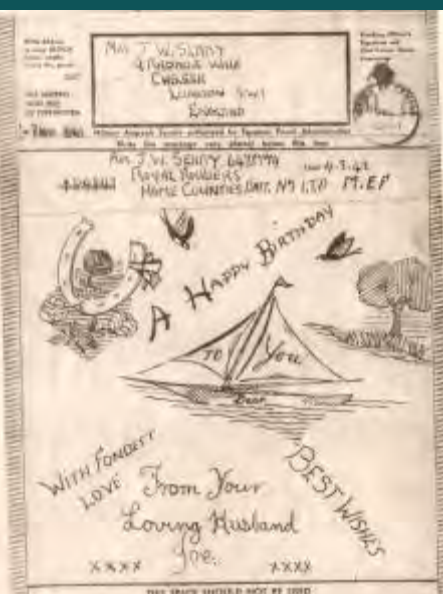
CHRISTMAS  
GREETINGS



Joe's final destination in Italy during WW2 was Trieste. The H.Q. Battalion were billeted in the magnificent Castle Miramare.

Joe Cairo  
1943

P Daniel



Many letters home were microfilmed before being sent home to England to save space on the mail planes.



# 8TH BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS UNIFORM

ITALY 1943-45

Joe Seaby was called up to the Royal Fusiliers on November 29th 1940 and did his initial training at Hounslow Barracks. He became Fusilier Joe Seaby. Fusilier is derived from the 17th-century French word *fusil* – meaning a type of flintlock musket—a rifle that did not create a flash in the pan to give away its position to the enemy. The regiment's headquarters today are at the Tower of London and that is where most of its recruits originally came from.



Royal Fusiliers shoulder flash

Helmet has netting to avoid shine and to tuck leaves for camouflage. It was also a great place to tuck small items that you would fill up pockets –e.g. cigarettes



Royal Fusiliers regimental badge  
Motto: "Evil (or shame) be to him that evil thinks."

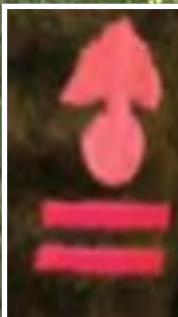


56 (LONDON) Infantry insignia

"The Black Cats"

The symbol is the black cat of legendary Lord Mayor of London Dick Whittington

Bedding roll



8th Battalion  
Royal Fusiliers  
combat flash.  
Each battalion of  
the Fusiliers had a  
different  
coloured bomb

Water bottle

Lee Enfield Rifle

Entrenching tool to create a slit



Rifle had a clip of  
six 303 bullets





# 8TH BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS UNIFORM

ITALY 1944



In the Autumn-Winter 1944, Joe's Royal Fusiliers faced the most terrible weather imaginable. The men were entertained by a cartoon, "The Two Types" that—made fun of the idea that the soldiers were enjoying themselves in, "Sunny Italy".



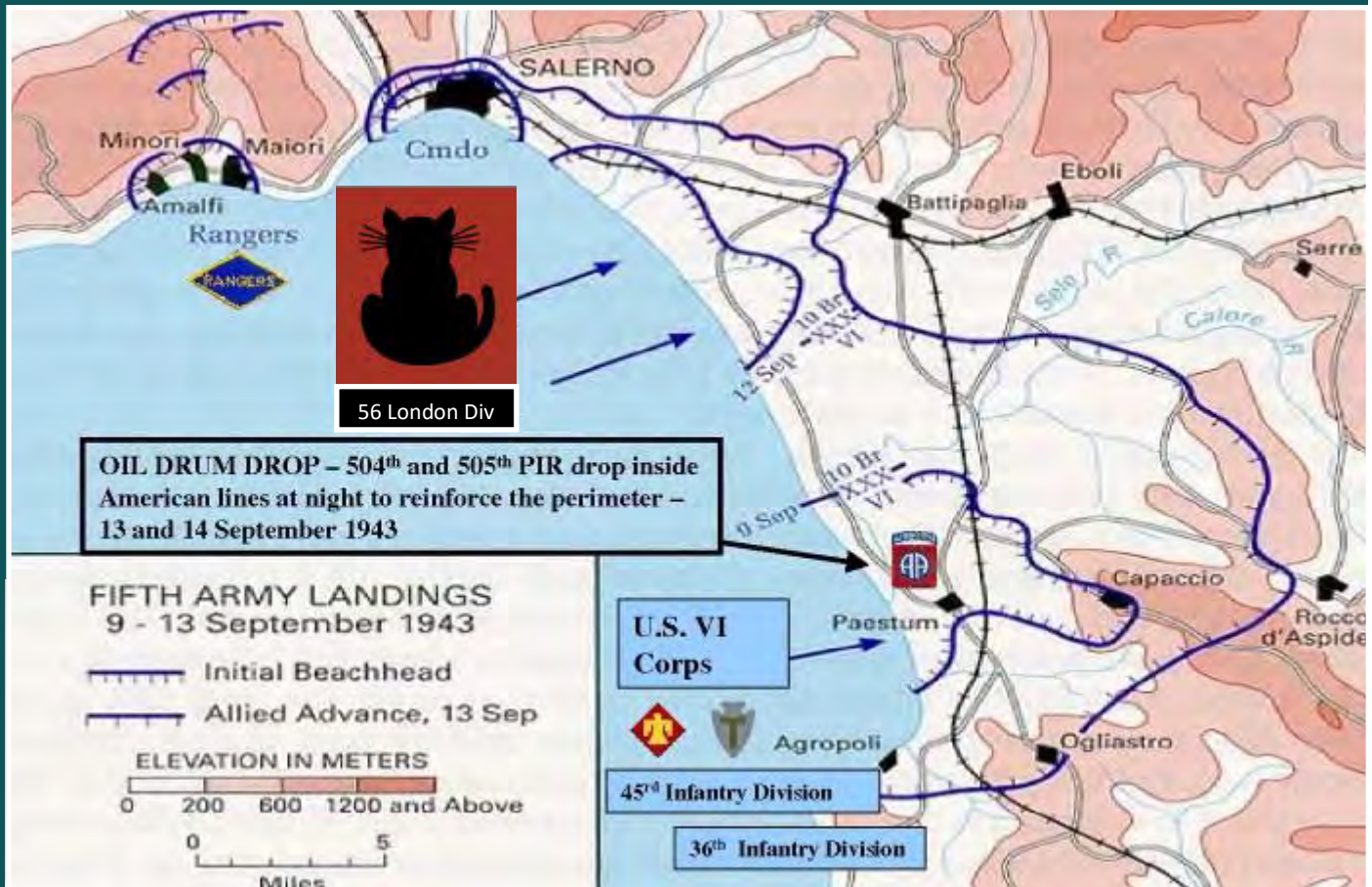
In the winter of 1944 Joe wore the standard dress of the British Tommy, with a wool-lined leather jerkin, woollen scarf and gloves for added warmth. His insignia are the black cat of 56 London Division and the 8th Battalion Royal Fusiliers.



Rifleman, Italy 1944. [www.onesixthwarriors.com](http://www.onesixthwarriors.com)



# SALERNO LANDINGS 9TH SEPTEMBER 1943



Salerno, 9 September 1943 (Operation Avalanche): British troops land on the Salerno beaches. © IWM (NA 6630)





## PRIVATE JOE SEABY AT SALERNO

Operation Avalanche' was the invasion of the Italian mainland near Salerno. Joe's ship carrying him and other member of the Royal Fusiliers sailed from Tripoli on 8 September. On the way to Salerno they heard Italy had surrendered and thought that the invasion would be an uncontested stroll onto the beach. But in reality, Germans had replaced the Italians in defence; thereby making the assault more difficult, not less.

56th London Division (The Black Cats) landed just south of Salerno on beaches codenamed Uncle, Sugar, and Roger on 9 September 1943. The Royal Fusiliers were immediately involved in an extremely fierce contest for the beaches. They ran into five German flamethrower tanks. Lacking tanks of their own, the Fusiliers suffered heavy and horrible casualties to these mechanized dragons.



Victor comic April 5th 1975 ran a cartoon that highlighted the bravery of the 8th Royal Fusiliers at the Salerno landings.



## PRIVATE JOE SEABY AT SALERNO



Royal Fusiliers boarding transports at Tripoli before the invasion at Salerno - 5 September 1943 IWM



Royal Fusiliers sniping from a window at Salerno, September 10 1943 IWM



9th Royal Fusiliers with a Piat anti tank gun Sept 10 1943 Salerno. These were not much use against Tiger tanks IWM



# MENTALLY SCARRED FOR LIFE AT ANZIO



56 Division troops at Anzio IWM

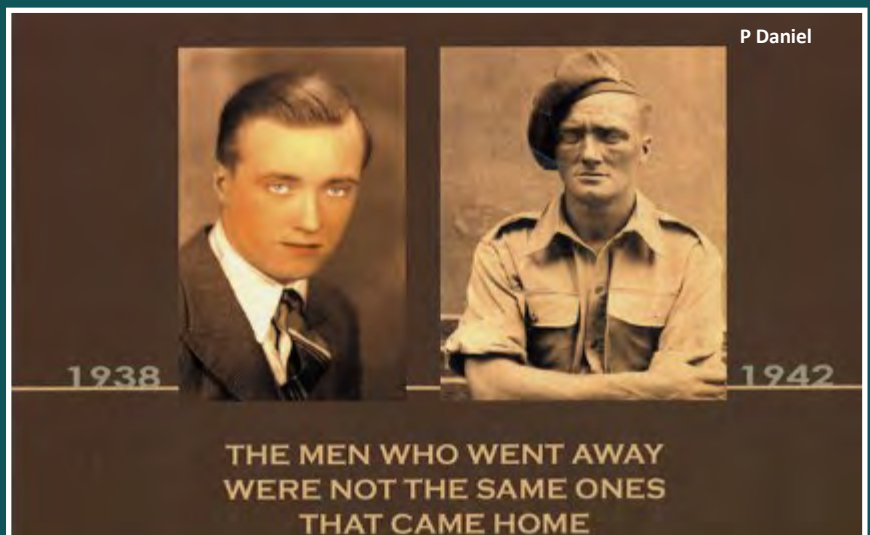


Anzio scarred Joe for life. He saw things he could never speak about. Writing to his mum on July 27th, 1944, he was pessimistic about the future after the war.

"And there is a story possibly of the war ending this year. If only it will come true. There is such a lot to make up for and a hell of a lot that we can never make up and I guess when all is said and done and the future comes to past it will be labour in vain. I have been thinking about it. Our hopes. and plans are maybe things we can never regain."

Dibs said that the Joe that returned from Italy after the war was not the man who had left.

- Why do you think Joe was so pessimistic about the future?
- Listen to Pink Floyd's song: "When the Tigers Broke Free."
- Look at the lyrics of the song. How did the fighting at places like Anzio change men like Joe?
- How did it effect the men's families



# WHEN THE TIGERS BROKE FREE

24

It was just before dawn  
One miserable morning in black 'forty four  
When the forward commander  
Was told to sit tight  
When he asked that his men be withdrawn

And the Generals gave thanks

As the other ranks held back

The enemy tanks for a while

And the Anzio bridgehead

Was held for the price

Of a few hundred ordinary lives

And kind old King George

Sent mother a note

When he heard that father was gone

It was, I recall

In the form of a scroll

With gold leaf adorned

And I found it one day

In a drawer of old photographs, hidden away

And my eyes still grow damp to remember

His Majesty signed

With his own rubber stamp

It was dark all around

There was frost in the ground

When the tigers broke free

And no one survived

From the Royal Fusiliers Company Z

They were all left behind

Most of them dead

The rest of them dying

And that's how the High Command

Took my daddy from me

Songwriter: Roger Waters



Roger Waters, star of Pink Floyd, was just five months old when his father, 2nd Lt Eric Waters died when the Royal Fusiliers were attacked by Tiger tanks at Anzio on February 18, 1944.



Roger's album "The Wall" sold 19 million copies worldwide. Roger blamed the generals for sacrificing his father and his album was a rage against authority.





## WAR SERVICE EMERGENCY GRANT 1944

When Patsy Ann contracted scarlet fever at Christmas 1943, she was admitted to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children in Tite Street, Chelsea, London SW3.

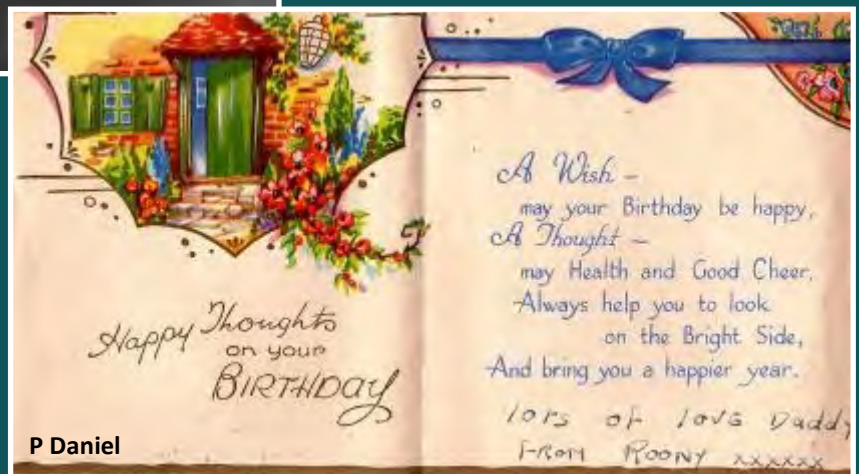


Patsy Ann was treated with UV rays

**MORE FEVER CASES**  
Scarlet fever and measles cases show a rise for the week ended February 19. Respective figures for the 126 great towns of England and Wales, including London, are 998; compared with 910 the previous week, and 674 against 567.

The People - Sunday 27 February 1944

Joe Seaby's 33rd birthday was at Anzio on 2nd February 1944. His daughter Pat sent him a card as she recovered from scarlet fever



### VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN

Victoria Hospital for Sick Children was opened in 1866 in Tite Street, Chelsea when a group of wealthy residents raised funds to convert Gough House into a hospital for 'poor afflicted children'. The first medical officer was Sir William Jenner, physician to Queen Victoria. It was enlarged in 1875. By 1890 the out patients department was treating 1,500 children a week. New buildings were added in 1905 providing 100 beds. It became part of the St George's Hospital group and moved to the main hospital in Tooting in 1964. This photograph shows the hospital shortly before its demolition in 1966.



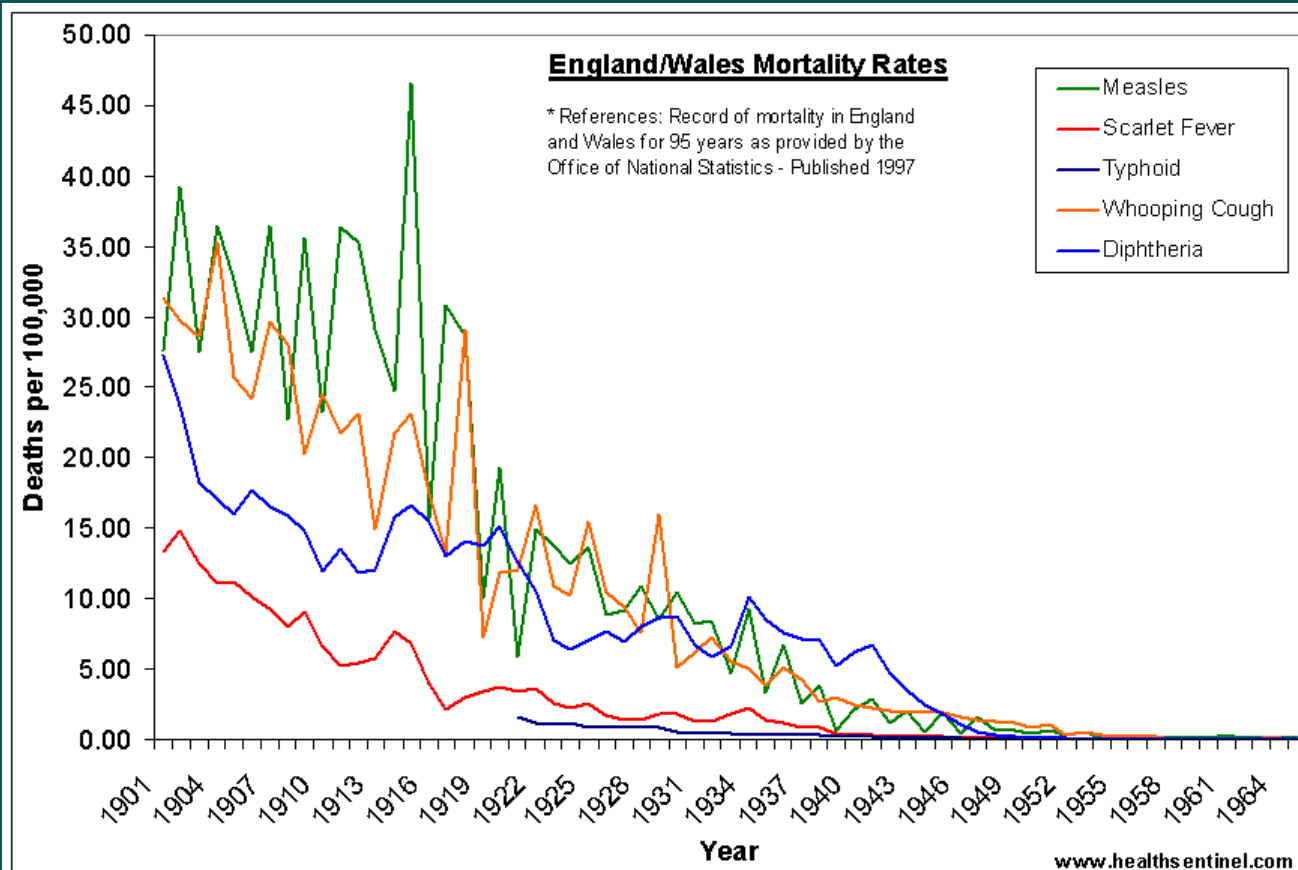
RBKC Libraries

# ST MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, PIMLICO LOG BOOK 1898

Scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough and diphtheria were the main causes of infant death throughout the Victorian era and into the 20th century. This log book from a Pimlico primary school shows the devastating impact this could have.

Jan: 11<sup>th</sup> Reopened school after a fortnight's holiday  
Lily Mainwood aged 4 years died from measles during the holidays  
 Jan: 14<sup>th</sup> Lessons as usual during the week  
 Attendance slightly improved but a great many children still away through whooping cough.  
 Jan: 17<sup>th</sup> Admissions 3  
 Jan: 21<sup>st</sup> Lessons as usual during the week  
 Jan: 24<sup>th</sup> Admissions 5  
Bertie Fitch aged 5 years died from whooping cough

Westminster Archives





# WAR SERVICE EMERGENCY GRANT 1944

P.O. 55 King's Rd  
SW3

A.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS,  
London Region,  
30, Great Smith Street,  
London, S.W.1.

Ref: London 80288N

14/4 April '44

Dear Madam,

With reference to your application for a War Service Emergency Grant, I am pleased to inform you that it has been found possible to make a grant of £5.7.6 and a remittance for that amount is enclosed.

The account(s) submitted with your application is/are returned herewith.

Yours faithfully  
A. Simpson  
for Chief Regional Officer.

Mrs F.A. Seaby  
9 Radnor Walk  
Chelsea  
SW3

At Christmas 1943 Patsy Ann Seaby became seriously ill with scarlet fever. With husband Joe fighting at Anzio, Patsy-Ann's mother, Dibs Seaby, struggled to pay the medical bills. In desperation she applied for a War Service Emergency grant.

A. N. NANDA, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

TELEPHONE: PLAINMAN 0990

£1.0.0 Red w/ Scarlet  
13/3/44  
D. Townsend (Sec)

111. King's Road,  
Chelsea, S.W.3  
13.3.44

31 MAR 1944

Visits, attendances and medicine for  
Patricia Seaby: - £3-4-6 8/11 for  
Scarlet Fever.

29.12.43	4-6	17.1.44	5-0
30.12.43	5-0	20.1.44	5-0
31.12.43	5-0	23.1.44	5-0
1.1.44	5-0	26.1.44	5-0
3.1.44	5-0	31.1.44	5-0
4.1.44	5-0	4.2.44	5-0
5.1.44	5-0	7.2.44	5-0
7.1.44	5-0	13.2.44	5-0
8.1.44	5-0	19.2.44	5-0
10.1.44	5-0	26.2.44	5-0
11.1.44	5-0	4.3.44	5-0
12.1.44	5-0	11.3.44	5-0
15.1.44	5-0		

£6-7-6 D. Townsend (Sec)

3-4-6

## WAR SERVICE EMERGENCY GRANT 1944

At Christmas 1943 Patsy Ann Seaby became seriously ill with scarlet fever. With husband Joe fighting at Anzio, Dibs struggled to pay the medical bills. In desperation she applied for a War Service Emergency grant.

25

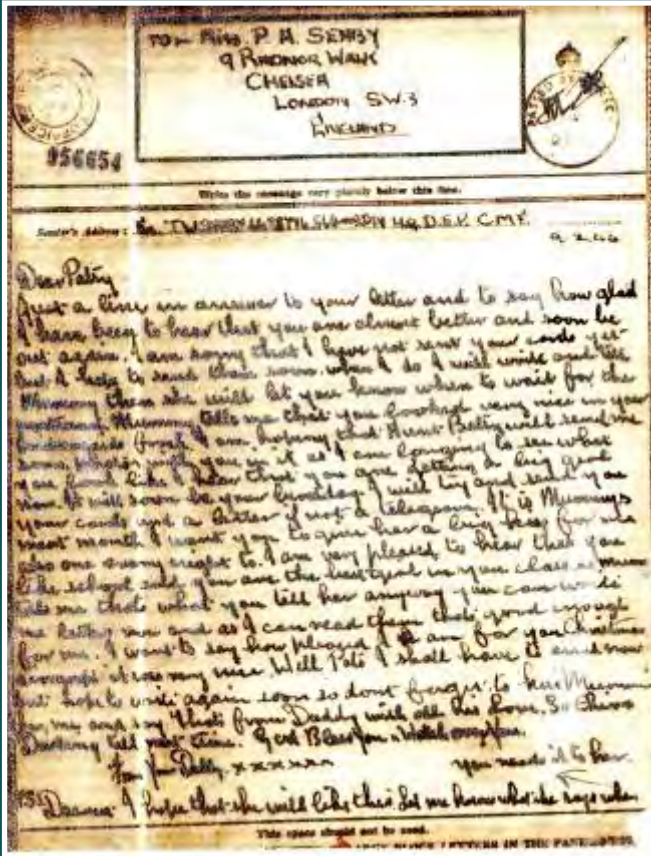
Choose a character from the picture below.

- Write in the thought bubble below how your character would be feeling.





# PRIVATE JOE SEABY LETTER FROM ANZIO: 9TH FEB 1944



"Mummy tells me that you looked very nice in your bridesmaids frock."

To: Mrs P.A. Seaby

9 Radnor Walk, Chelsea, London, SW3, England

Soldiers address: Fus J.W, SEABY 6478776 56 (LON) DIV HQ D.E.P. CMF

9.2.44

Dear Patsy

Just a line in answer to your letter and to say how glad I have been to hear that you are almost better and soon be out again. I am sorry that I have not sent your cards yet but I hope to send them soon. When I do I will write and tell Mummy then she will let you know when to wait for the postman. Mummy tells me that you looked very nice in your bridesmaids frock. I am hoping that Aunt Betsy will send me some photos with you in it as I am longing to see what you look like. I know that you are getting a big girl now. It will soon be your birthday. I will try and send you your cards and a letter if not a telegram. It is Mummy's next month. I want you to give her a big kiss for me also one every night too. I am very pleased to hear that you like school and you are the best girl in your class as Mummy tells me that's what you tell her anyway. You can write me letters now as I can read them that's good enough for me. I want to say how pleased I am for your Christmas aerograph-it was very nice. Well Pat I shall have to end now, but hope to write again soon so don't forget to kiss Mummy for me and say that's from Daddy with all his love. So cheerio Darling till next time. God Bless you and watch over you.

From your Daddy xxxxxx

PS Dearest I hope that she will like this. Let me know what she says when you read it to her.

## PRIVATE JOE SEABY AT ANZIO

A\_British\_Bren\_gun\_crew from 56 London Division in a trench at Anzio, 13 March 1944. National Army Museum 12887



Joe wrote to Lew and advised him to make good use of slit trenches to save himself from shrapnel bursts from exploding shells.

Soldiers in slit trench at Anzio IWM

*"Well Lew the news from home is good now. Of course you know that Patsy's baby has been in hospital. **My Rooney has been ill for about 6 weeks**, but thank God they are now all fit and well. How much will they have grown by the time we get home?"*

*-Letter from Pte Joe Seaby on February 2nd, 1944 to his soldier friend, Private Lew Baylis*



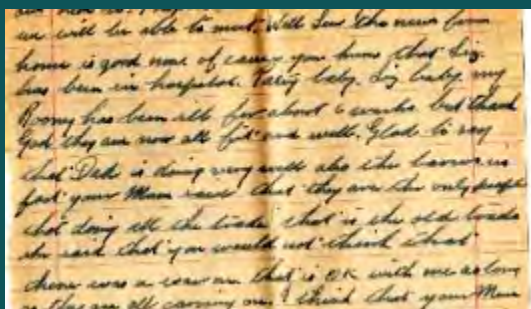
# LETTER FROM ANZIO BEACH HEAD 1944

Before becoming a soldier Joe Seaby worked on North End Road market, Fulham as a costermonger, or barrow boy. Barrow boys are famous for their cockney rhyming slang. Can you translate his story using the table below?

## DAY BREAK AT ANZIO



Pte Joe Seaby woke up in a slit trench at Anzio and found himself on his **tod**. Last night the Germans had attacked and the Fusiliers had to **scarper**. Joe had used his **loaf** and kept his head down, otherwise he would have been **brown bread**. The **currant bun** was starting to rise, so Joe had a **butchers** at the **dickory dock** on the ruined church tower. He couldn't **Adam and Eve** it was nearly time for him to run the rations up to the front line again. Looking to cheer himself up, he decided to read an unread letter from Dibs, his **trouble and strife**. He hadn't heard a **dicky bird** from her for a long while, as her letters were slow reaching the Anzio Beachhead. What he read put him in a right **two and eight**. Poor Patsy Ann was **Tom and Dick** and Dibs didn't have the **bread and honey** to pay the doctor...£6! That doc must be having a **giraffe**! Joe immediately started writing two letters; one to an **old china** of his, to see if he would lend them a **Lady Godiva**, and one to Dibs advising her to apply for a War Service Emergency Grant.



*"My Rooney (Patsy Ann) has been ill for about six weeks now but thank God they are now fit and well."*  
Letter Anzio Feb 1944

Cockney Rhyme	Meaning	Cockney Rhyme	Meaning
Tod Sloan	alone	Trouble and strife	
Scapa flow		Dicky bird	
Loaf of bread		Two and eight	
Brown bread		Tom and Dick	
Currant bun		Bread and honey	
Butchers hook		Giraffe	
Dickory dock		Old China	
Adam and Eve		Lady Godiva	

## WRITING TASK: LETTER FROM ANZIO BEACH HEAD 1944

27



The men who served at Anzio felt a special and unique bond:

*"Our platoon was very close. we were all compact with each other. We all knew each other. What our failings were an our strengths our likes and our dislikes. they were a good bunch and **we looked after each other**-that's what made it terrible when someone was killed-it was like losing a very close brother."*

**PRIVATE RAY FORT ROYAL FUSILIERS ANZIO FEBRUARY 1944**

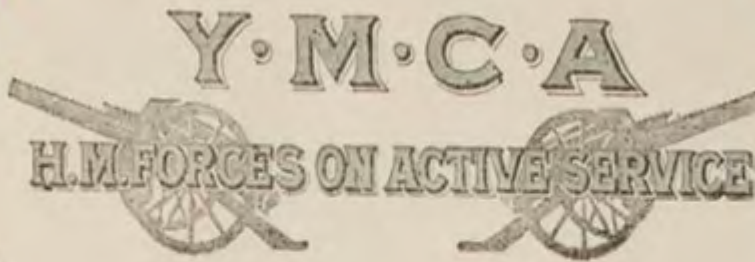
*"It is true that all of us were in the same boat: we were there to stay or die. But it is not true that such a situation always creates a brotherhood. I have never seen anything like it in the two World Wars of my experience. There was at Anzio a confidence in unity, an **unselfish willingness among troops to help one another** that I never saw again."*

**AMERICAN GENERAL ERNEST HARMON**

### WRITING A LETTER FROM ANZIO

- How would the soldiers feeling of brotherhood help the NHS to get off the ground?
- Write a letter from Anzio in role of Joe Seaby to his wife Dibs about daughter Pat's illness.





Dear Dibs and Rooney

2 February 1944

1. I'm so sorry for not writing sooner...

- Apologise for not writing sooner but explain you are in the Anzio Beach Head.

2. I think that...

- Say how sad you are to hear that Rooney (Patsy Ann has been so ill.
- Describe your anger that Dibs is worrying about having to pay the bills.
- Ask Dibs where she is being treated.

3 The reason I say this is because

- Describe why you are angry. You are risking in your life for your country and your family should be supported.
- Describe how unselfish soldiers at Anzio are and how you would hope that brotherhood could continue after the war.

4. Also

- Mention the Beveridge plan and how all of the soldiers are talking about it.
- Argue that good health care should be a right not a privilege.

5. Some people will argue that

- Explain that some politicians like Churchill have argued against some of Beveridge's ideas.
- State that some people say we could never have free health care because the doctors would not accept it.

6. However, I think

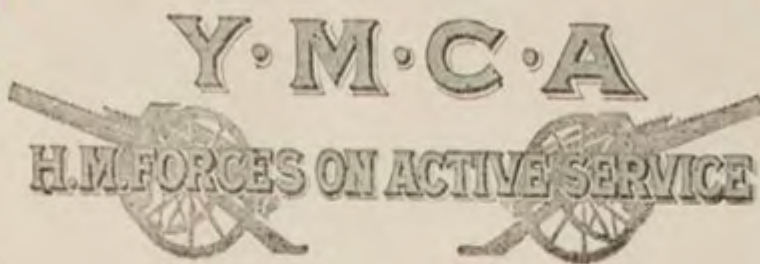
- Describe how there has to be a reward for all the sacrifices people have made.
- It's your 33rd birthday and you will be spend it along again. You will not get that time back
- Explain that as well as fighting for your comrades you fight for a better fairer future for Patsy Ann

Cheerio and Keep Smiling Joe XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

For God, For King & For Country



PATRON  
Y.M.C.A. NATIONAL COUNCIL  
H.M. THE KING.



PATRON  
MILITARY CAMP DEPT.  
H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Date

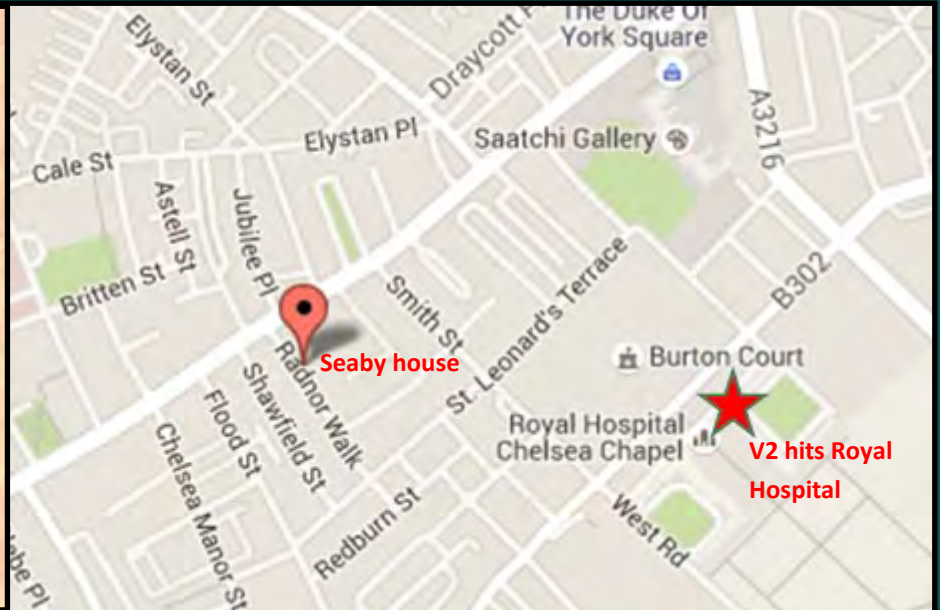
This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



# A NARROW ESCAPE: ROYAL HOSPITAL V2 3RD JAN 1945

*"It was the 3rd January 1945 and I was walking with my mum (Dibs) to school (St Joseph's, Cadogan Street) when we saw a sudden flame in the sky, followed by a massive explosion. We had thrown ourselves into a doorway to escape the blast of what proved to be a V2 rocket falling on the Royal Hospital. As the dust and debris cleared, Mum started laughing. We'd sheltered from the blast in an undertakers doorway!"*

*Pat Daniel, nee Seaby June 2017*



When the V2 attacks on London started the Germans played mind games with the Fusiliers in Italy by dropping propaganda leaflets like this warning London based soldiers about the attacks on their families back home.



The North East Wing took a direct hit from a V2 rocket; the wing was completely destroyed and many surrounding buildings were significantly damaged. Five people from the Royal Hospital lost their lives as a result of this attack and 19 others were injured.



P Daniel



# VICTORY IN EUROPE MAY 8TH 1945

8th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers advance through the mud at Volturno 12 - 16 October 1943 IWM



Marching northwards 1944



Monte Cassino



Daily Mirror VE Day May 9th 1945

Castle Miramare Christmas 1945



Private Joe Seaby marched the length of Italy in all weathers. His final destination was Trieste in the far north of Italy. He did not get home for VE Day but celebrated victory by diving into a vat of Cinzano with his comrades. As part of the HQ battalion he stayed at the Castle Miramare and it was from here that he sent his final Christmas away from his family there.



Castle Miramare 2018



# VICTORY IN EUROPE MAY 8TH 1945

Victory in Europe Day, (V-E Day) May 8, 1945 marked the surrender of Nazi Germany and celebrations across Britain. Street parties took place all over London. However, a huge re-building job lay ahead.



## KNEES UP MOTHER BROWN

Knees up Mother Brown  
Knees up Mother Brown  
Under the table you must go  
Ee-aye, Ee-aye, Ee-aye-oh  
If I catch you bending  
I'll saw your legs right off  
Knees up, knees up  
Never get the breeze up  
Knees up Mother Brown  
Oh my, what a rotten song  
What a rotten song What a rotten song  
Oh my, what a rotten song  
And what a rotten singer  
Too-oo-oo!



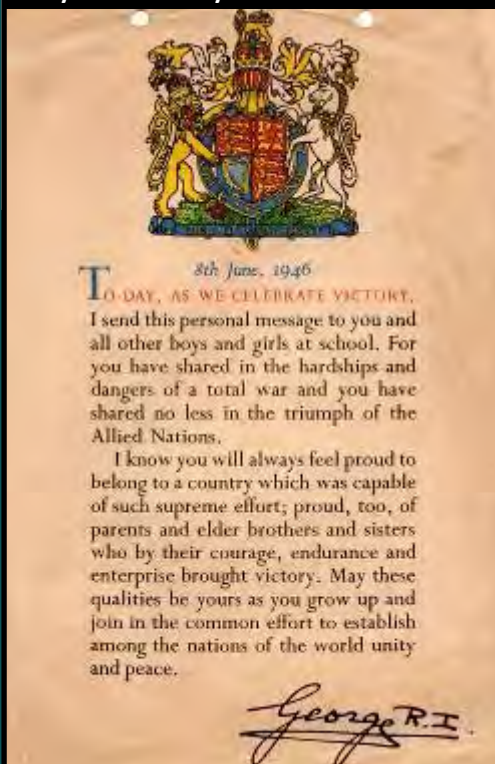
Seaby shop Fulham Road 1945



Dibs North End Road 1945



Patsy Ann's Victory certificate



Patsy Ann and friends  
Radnor Walk 1945



The stall North End Road



Pictures P Daniel



# TOWARDS A NEW JERUSALEM

Joe was finally able to leave the army in April 1946 having been called up in November 1940. In 1946 Clement Attlee's government promised returning soldiers they would conquer the '5 Giants' and build a 'New Jerusalem', a better fairer Britain that would be symbolised by the creation of the NHS.

Army Form X 202/B.

## CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER to the ARMY RESERVE

Army No. 6478774 Rank Private  
 Surname (Block letters) SEABY  
 Christian Name(s) Joseph William  
 Regt. or Corps The Royal Engineers

The transfer of the above-named to the appropriate Class of the Army Reserve (see note below) is confirmed with effect from 19 April 46.

\*The date to be inserted here will be that following the day on which Release Leave terminates, including any additional leave to which the soldier may be entitled by virtue of service overseas.

Note.—The appropriate Class of the Army Reserve is as follows:—  
 (i) Royal Army Reserve—in the case of a regular soldier with reserve service to complete.  
 (ii) Army Reserve, Class 2 (T)—in the case of a man of the Territorial Army, including those called up for service under the National Service Act.  
 (iii) Army Reserve, Class 3—in the case of all other soldiers not included in (i) or (ii) above.

Record Office Stamp:  
  
 Date 22 JAN 1946  
 Officer's Signature [Signature] Recorder [Signature]

Warning:—  
 Any alteration of the particulars given in this certificate may render the holder liable to prosecution under the Soldiers' and Sailors' False Claims Act, 1905.  
 If this certificate is lost or mislaid, no duplicate can be obtained.  
 Wm. 2725/106, 1306M (2/45) XCL/1130/10 01 M/2

Joe's army demob papers

P Daniel



Joe back with his Dad Arthur 1946 P Daniel

## NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION CARD

### EMPLOYED CONTRIBUTOR

CLASS A MAN AGE 16 to 65	RATE OF CONTRIBUTION WEEKS 1-27 EMPLOYER: 1/- WORKER: 1/- WEEKS 28-53 EMPLOYER: 1/1 WORKER: 1/1 This is a 1/2	YEAR <b>1945/46</b> 53 WEEKS ENDING 2 JULY 1946
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### INSTRUCTIONS TO INSURED PERSON

You must hand this Card to your Employer as soon as you take up Insurable Employment as you become liable to be insured as a civilian from the date of commencement of your employment even though your leave may not have expired.  
**THE CARD MUST BE SURRENDERED TO YOUR SOCIETY IMMEDIATELY AFTER 7 JULY 1946 AND NOT LATER THAN 20 JULY 1946**

If you are not a member of a Society send the Card to the Ministry of National Insurance, 10 Northern Ireland, Belfast. (An envelope can be obtained at any Post Office.)

**Failure to Surrender the Card Promptly may result in serious Loss of Benefits.**

If the Card is Unstamped or Only Partly Stamped you should state the reason.

If you are genuinely Unemployed you should in your own interests, register at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for Work. You need not, however, present this Card for Franking until Ten Weeks after the start of your Leave, or your Discharge, or Release if you had no leave.

Do not stamp the Card during Sickness or Unemployment without consulting your Approved Society.

Do not stamp the Card after giving up Insurable Employment. A person wishing to become a Voluntary Contributor on ceasing Insurable Employment should notify his Society without delay.

If you change your address notify your Society within 7 days

1 PERSON FINDING A LOST CARD SHOULD DROP IT INTO A POST OFFICE LETTER BOX

### IMPORTANT

All insured persons should, in their own interests, JOIN AN APPROVED SOCIETY. A list of Approved Societies can be seen at certain Employment Exchanges or at any District Office of the Ministry of National Insurance.

### MEDICAL BENEFIT

If you want medical treatment and have no Medical Card, use the Form Med. 50A given to you by the Service Department; or get a Form Med. 50 at a Post Office, fill it in and take it to an insurance doctor with your service papers before posting it to your Insurance Committee, whose address can be ascertained at the Post Office. A list of insurance doctors can also be seen at the Post Office.

YEAR **1945/46**

NO. IN SOCIETY (See regulations from the Ministry of National Insurance or your Approved Society)

NAME SEABY, JOE

RESERVE? NO  
 Write your date and your present status before commencing this card.

WEEK	WEEK	WEEK	WEEK	WEEK	WEEK
1 BEGINNING 2 JULY, 1945	2 BEGINNING 9 JULY, 1945	3 BEGINNING 16 JULY, 1945	4 BEGINNING 23 JULY, 1945	5 BEGINNING 30 JULY, 1945	6 BEGINNING 6 AUG., 1945
7 BEGINNING 13 AUG., 1945	8 BEGINNING 20 AUG., 1945	9 BEGINNING 27 AUG., 1945	10 BEGINNING 3 SEPT., 1945	11 BEGINNING 10 SEPT., 1945	12 BEGINNING 17 SEPT., 1945
13 BEGINNING 24 SEPT., 1945	14 BEGINNING 1 OCT., 1945	15 BEGINNING 8 OCT., 1945	16 BEGINNING 15 OCT., 1945	17 BEGINNING 22 OCT., 1945	18 BEGINNING 29 OCT., 1945
19 BEGINNING 5 NOV., 1945	20 BEGINNING 12 NOV., 1945	21 BEGINNING 19 NOV., 1945	22 BEGINNING 26 NOV., 1945	23 BEGINNING 3 DEC., 1945	24 BEGINNING 10 DEC., 1945
25 BEGINNING 17 DEC., 1945	26 BEGINNING 24 DEC., 1945	27 BEGINNING 31 DEC., 1945	28 BEGINNING 7 JAN., 1946	29 BEGINNING 14 JAN., 1946	30 BEGINNING 21 JAN., 1946
31 BEGINNING 28 JAN., 1946	32 BEGINNING 4 FEB., 1946	33 BEGINNING 11 FEB., 1946			

WEEKLY RATE OF CONTRIBUTION PAYABLE TO WEEK 27 **2/-**

FOLD CARD HERE — DO NOT TEAR

NOTE CHANGE OF RATE FROM WEEK 28

P Daniel

Joe was given a National Insurance stamp card when he left the army. Contributions would be acknowledged by a stamp that would provide access to welfare payments and eventually the new NHS service.



## JOE AND DIBS

Joe got through the difficult war years and returned to his stall on North End Road. He never went abroad again as he was happy to stay with Dibs in Chelsea until she died in 1982. Joe died in 1994 and this poem belonged to him.



We met and we married a long time ago  
We worked long hours when wages were low  
No TV or wireless, no baths-times were hard  
Just cold water taps and a walk in the yard.  
No holidays abroad, no posh carpets on floors  
But we had coal on the fire and we didn't lock doors.  
Our children arrived, a real home we made,  
and we brought them up without any State aid.  
I don't think of the hard times, the trouble, the tears  
I remember the blessings, our home and our love,  
We shared them together and thanked God above.

# ACHIEVING THE NEW JERUSALEM

Bevan was one of the most important ministers in Attlee's government and was the chief architect of the NHS.



**“ILLNESS IS NEITHER AN INDULGENCE  
FOR WHICH PEOPLE HAVE TO PAY  
NOR AN OFFENCE FOR WHICH THEY  
SHOULD BE PENALISED, BUT A  
MISFORTUNE THE COST OF WHICH  
SHOULD BE SHARED BY THE  
COMMUNITY.”**

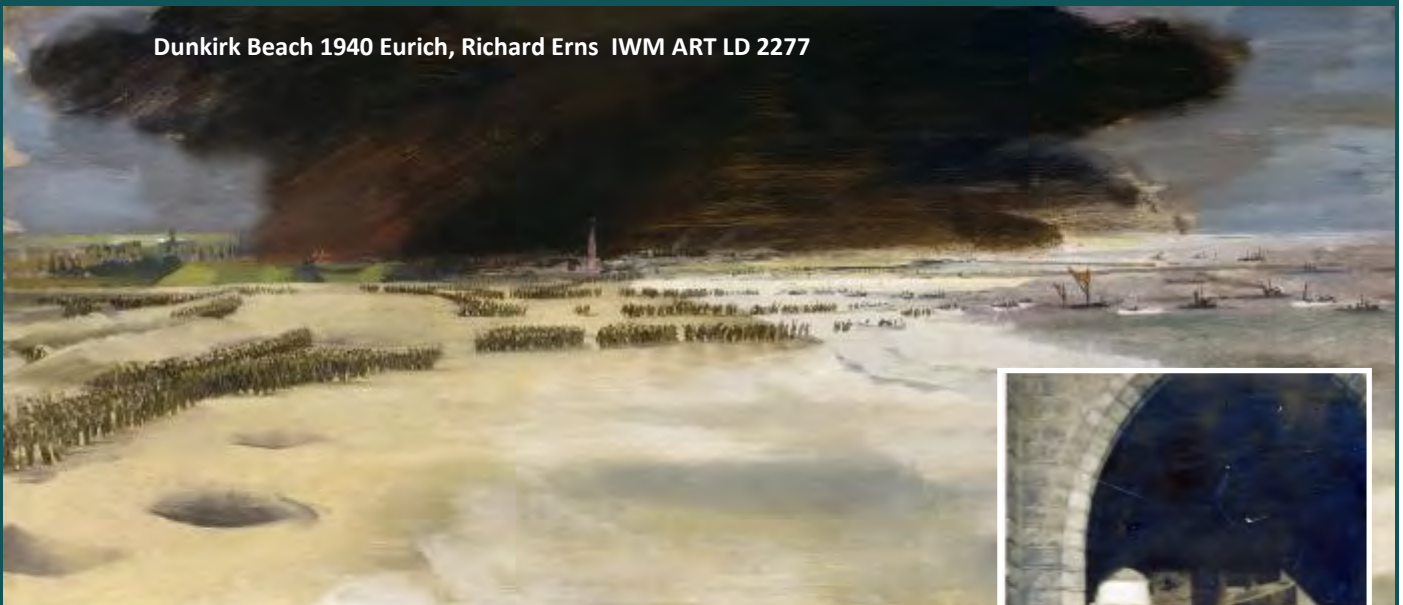
**FOUNDER OF NHS ANEURIN BEVAN (1897–1960)**



# DID RETURNING SERVICEMEN SUPPORT BEVAN?

Soldiers were overwhelmingly in favour of the Beveridge plan. They wanted to think that the sacrifices they had made would lead to a fairer more equal Britain. Private John Hibbett's story shows how inspired they were.

Dunkirk Beach 1940 Eurich, Richard Erns IWM ART LD 2277



Private J. Hibbert, of the Royal West Kents, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hibbert, 47, Gloucester-road, Dartford, was reported missing on May 20. He was a pupil at Dartford West Central School, and later employed at Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, Dartford. Private Hibbert was married at the Methodist Church, Dartford, in March last.



At Christmas 1944, John and Ann Hibbett faced very uncertain futures as the war ended. Childhood sweethearts, they had married on March 16th 1939. John had volunteered to join the Royal West Kent Regiment and was captured at Dunkirk in May 1940. Their strong faith held them together as he became a P.O.W.



On New Years Eve 1944 John and Ann were hundreds of miles apart. He was working in a Polish coal mine, fed on a diet of potato peels. Ann had volunteered to be an ambulance driver. Her letters rarely reached John. He ticked off the days in his army pay book but his strong faith kept him looking to the future. As the hours counted down to midnight, he wrote the poem on p77 in his old pay book.

# PTE JOHN HIBBETT: A BRAVE NEW WORLD

Private John Hibbett saw some terrible things in the prison camps, but refused to give up on humanity.



John created a calendar in his army pay book



## A BRAVE NEW WORLD

New Year's here on a foreign Clime;  
In a foreign land we resolve this time  
No more war once this one's over,  
Eternal peace behind the cliffs of Dover,  
True to our promise to those who fell,  
Each of us living for the good of all,  
Each of us digging a foundation stone  
None of us building for ourselves alone,  
Fashioning the future for years and years.

PRIVATE JOHN HIBBETT  
STAMMLAGER POW CAMP POLAND  
DECEMBER 31 1944

L.G. Illingworth, Daily Mail 2 December 1942



## A BRAVE NEW WORLD

Despite everything that was done to him John Hibbett never lost his faith in humanity. His belief in a brave new world, a fairer more equal society after the war would be realised in the creation of the NHS in 1948.

Shortly after writing this poem, John found himself in great danger. The Soviet army was advancing on Poland, and so the Nazis made the decision to evacuate the P.O.W. camps to prevent the liberation of the prisoners by the Russians. These evacuations were known as "The Long March"-many prisoners were to die on what became a death march. Before John Hibbett could be forced to march off, he escaped from the Polish farm he was working on with his best friend by borrowing clothes and disguising themselves as Polish women. John managed to escape to the Russian lines and got in touch with Ann just before V.E. Day. He asks her to find a home for them to share for his return. **Soldiers like John supported Bevan's plans for the NHS.**



# CHURCHILL DEFEATED AT GENERAL ELECTION

A general election was held on 5 July 1945, with polling delayed to allow time to transport the votes of those serving overseas. The result was a defeat for Winston Churchill and an unexpected landslide victory for Clement Attlee's Labour Party who had campaigned on sweeping changes to bring in a Welfare State.



Although Churchill had been revered as prime minister, for the role he played in bringing victory in WW2, he was associated by the public with the pre-war government that had tolerated mass unemployment in 1930s.



David Low published a cartoon in the Evening Standard on 7th October, 1943, entitled *The Good Old Days*, in support of the Beveridge Report:

*"As peril receded, old habits of thought reasserted themselves and voices were heard demanding the sacking of planners, the removal of controls and return to the old ways of free enterprise - with its corollaries, a 'healthy' margin of unemployment and the incentive of want."* **David Low**

'The Good Old Days' David Low October 7th 1943

Look at the poster, 'Equality of sacrifice' and David Low's cartoon, 'The Good Old Days' above.

- What did 'Equality of Sacrifice' mean for returning soldiers?
- Did cartoonist David Low really think the time before the war were the 'Good Old Days'?



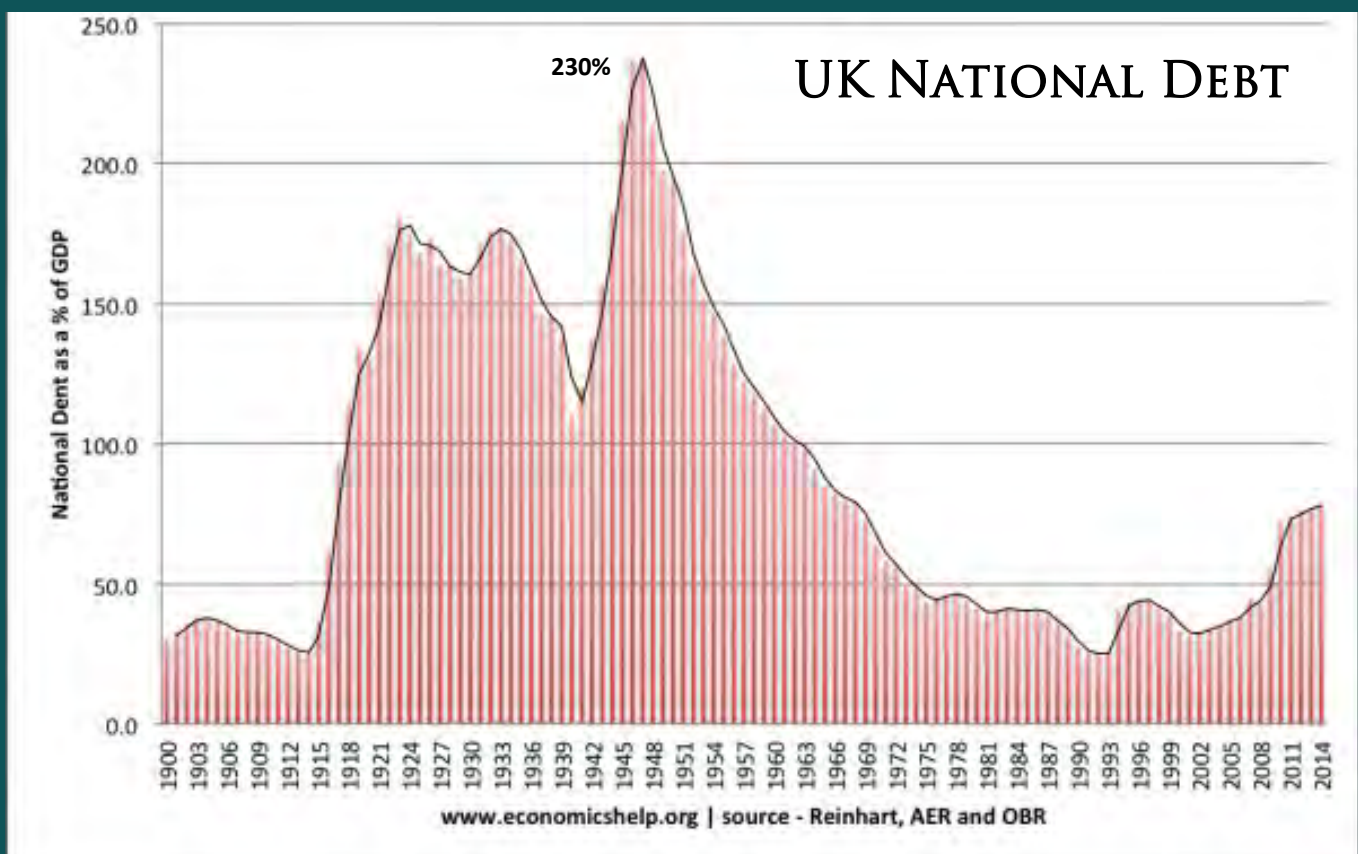
# BRITAIN OVERWHELMED BY DEBT IN 1945

By the end of World War II Britain had amassed an immense debt of £21 billion. Much of this was held in foreign hands, with around £3.4 billion being owed overseas (mainly to creditors in the United States), a sum which represented around **230% of GDP (the whole wealth of the country)**. Churchill argued that Britain had to urgently rebuild a bomb damaged nation and repay this debt, so could not afford an 'extravagant NHS.'



London devastated after bombing in September 1940

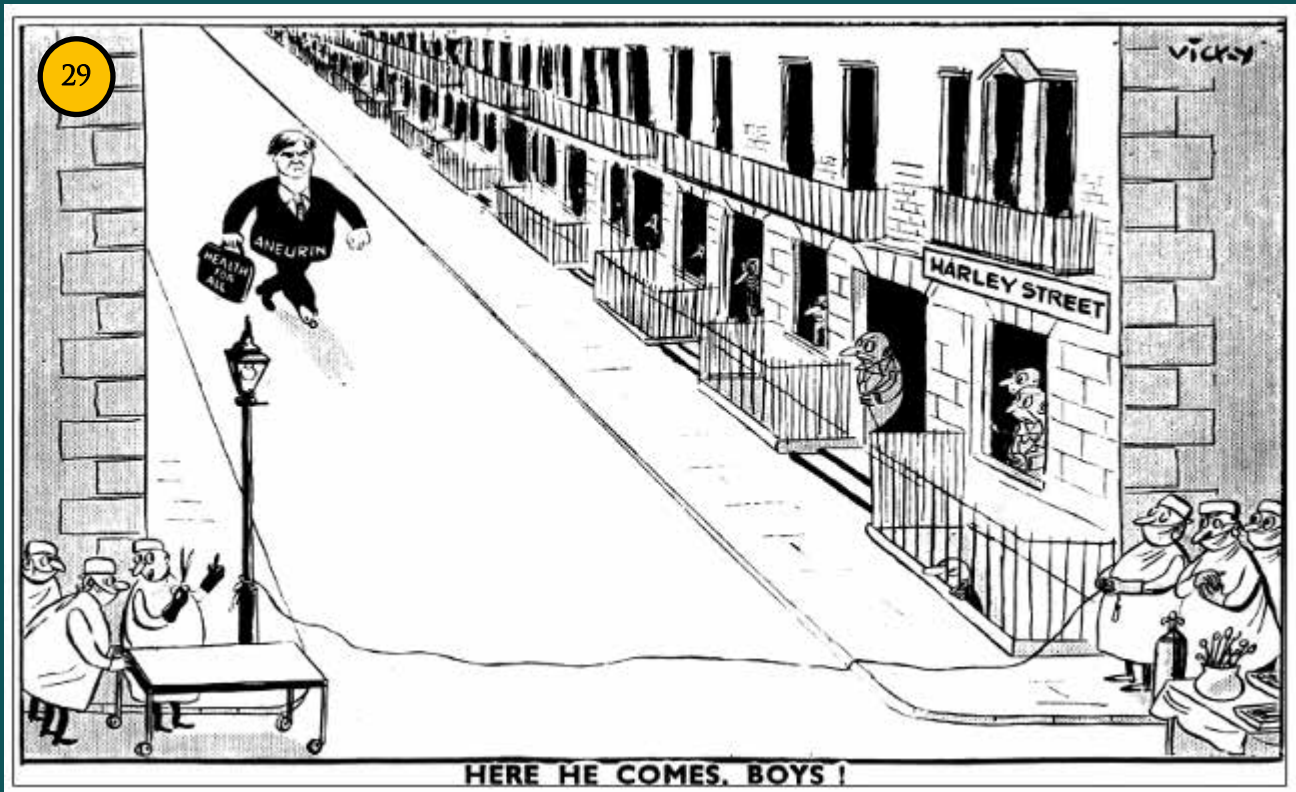
William Vandivert





# FOUNDER OF NHS ANEURIN BEVAN (1897–1960)

Bevan battled against Churchill and the doctor's association, the BMA, both of whom wanted to stop the NHS.



News Chronicle, Tues Aug 7, 1945. Doctors planned to trip up Bevan's NHS on the day the atom bomb was dropped.



David Low, 'Open Wide Please. This might hurt a little' *Evening Standard* (July, 1948)

Look at David Low's cartoons above.

- Why do you think the British Medical Association (Doctor's association) object to the NHS?

# 'AND WAS JERUSALEM BUILT HERE' 1948

On July 5th 1948 Aneurin Bevan's dream was realised, when the NHS opened its doors for the first time. However, the government realised that the resources they had would struggle to meet demand.

Aneurin Bevan launched the NHS to the press in a blaze of publicity. The Evening Standard declared it, 'A Free for All' service. Many saw the NHS as a symbol of the arrival of a New Jerusalem—a fairer more equal Britain.

However, Politicians were soon worried that they would not be able to meet demand. The NHS produced leaflets seeking to curb demand (as shown by the area on the 1948 leaflet shown below highlighted in the red box). It cautions an enthusiastic public that, 'no fairy wand was waved on July 5th.'



July 5th. 1948. was a notable occasion in our history. On that day the National Health Service started, the foundation of a comprehensive service for the entire community.

- ★ Doctors, nurses and the other workers in the service
- ★ The Government and the administrators
- ★ The Public



All have a part to play. Each should try to appreciate the others' difficulties.

The medical profession pledged itself at the start to do everything it could to make the service a success. But, and there is a very big "but" . . . The service cannot be a success unless the three parties concerned help to make it so:—



Remember . . . . .  
no fairy wand was waved on July 5th to create new hospitals, new doctors and new nurses overnight



Did you notice that to many of the benefits promised in the Government leaflet describing the service a warning phrase was added — "as national resources allow"? This was added with good reason. It is vital that everyone should understand the facts and not expect miracles.



# HOSPITALS NEED MORE NURSES

The pent up demand for health care from people who had never had access to doctors and dentists threatened to overwhelm the new National Health Service. There simply wasn't enough trained doctors and nurses to run the system on such a scale. Consequently the government began to recruit skilled staff from abroad.



1945 advert for nurses

## Hospitals Need More Nurses

In the House of Commons, to-day Mr. A. Blenkinsop, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, moving the second reading of the Nurses' Bill, said: "We all recognise the vital importance of the nursing profession in the development of our health service, and there is nothing more distressing than to see the empty hospital beds, where the need for accommodation is urgent and real and where shortage of staff means, in some cases, that we cannot provide the accommodation we would like to provide."

The numbers of full-time and part-time nurses were increasing, but as conditions improved there might be an even greater demand for staff. The shortage of nurses and in some cases of accommodation imposes severe pressure upon existing nursing staff, particularly in chronic wards and in mental hospitals. It is amazing to find what high standards are maintained in those hospitals in spite of these very real difficulties."

The major object of the Bill was to give greater attention to the training needs of nurses.

Wellcome Library

Coventry Evening Telegraph - Fri 21 Oct 1949



Udine Canoville came to be a nurse

The Caribbean was a primary source of nurses. As early as 1949, the health and labour ministries launched recruitment campaigns that resulted in thousands of nurses arriving in Britain and being dispersed to hospitals all over the UK. Nurses also came from the West Indies and other parts of Britain's former empire.

## LONDON IS THE PLACE FOR ME

London is the place for me  
London this lovely city  
You can go to France or America,  
India, Asia or Australia  
But you must come back to London city  
Well believe me I am speaking broadmindedly  
I am glad to know my Mother Country  
I have been travelling to countries years ago  
But this is the place I wanted to know  
London that is the place for me

### LORD KITCHENER

Lord Kitchener's calypso hit, 'London is the Place for Me' sums up the optimism of the Windrush generation that arrived from the West Indies between 1948. and 1962.

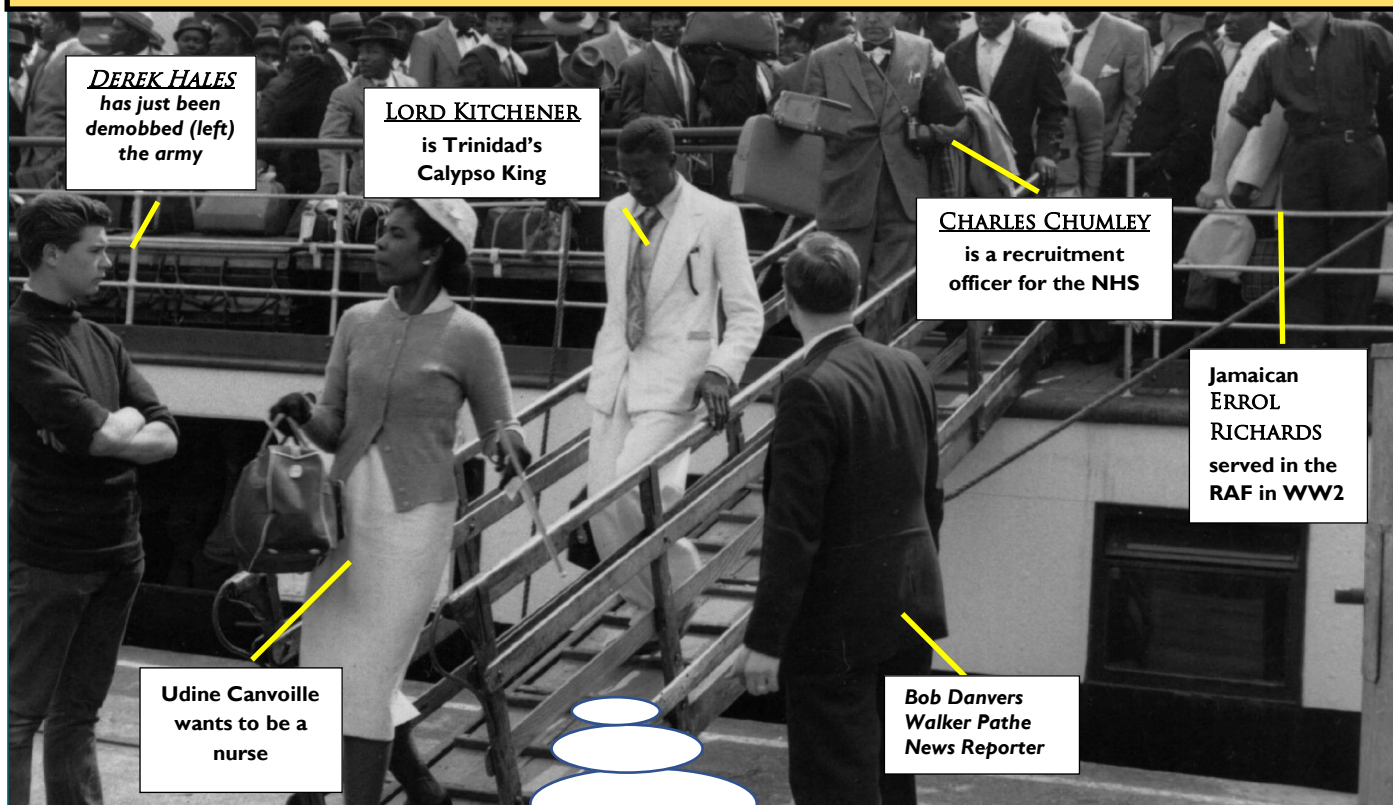
West Indian immigrants like Udine Canoville, who arrived in London, were optimistic about the future and looked forward to being part of building the new Britain that was being created. Udine left St Martin at 16 with a dream of being a nurse in the new NHS.



# BUILDING A NEW JERUSALEM 1948

The Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury Docks, Essex, on 22 June 1948, carrying 482 Jamaicans emigrating to Britain. Two weeks later Nye Bevan announced the creation of the NHS.

Look at the six characters below. Choose one and use the thought bubble to write down what they are thinking



DEREK HALES  
has just been  
demobbed (left)  
the army

LORD KITCHENER  
is Trinidad's  
Calypso King

CHARLES CHUMLEY  
is a recruitment  
officer for the NHS

Jamaican  
ERROL  
RICHARDS  
served in the  
RAF in WW2

Udine Canvoille  
wants to be a  
nurse

Bob Danvers  
Walker Pathe  
News Reporter

WE HAVE  
BEEN THE  
DREAMERS,  
WE HAVE  
BEEN THE  
SUFFERERS,  
NOW WE ARE  
THE  
BUILDERS.

Nye Bevan was the founder of the NHS. What do you think he meant by this quote?

- What was Nye Bevan's dream?

- What had caused suffering to the British people?

- What would British people build to realise their dreams and heal their suffering?



# JERUSALEM

Hubert Parry

And did those feet in ancient time  
Walk upon England's mountains green?  
And was the holy Lamb of God  
On England's pleasant pastures seen?

And did the countenance divine  
Shine forth upon our clouded hills?  
And was Jerusalem builded here  
Among those dark Satanic Mills?

Bring me my bow of burning gold!  
Bring me my arrows of desire!  
Bring me my spear! O clouds, unfold!  
Bring me my chariot of fire!

I will not cease from mental fight  
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand  
Till we have built Jerusalem  
In England's green and pleasant Land

## Words by William Blake

William Blake imagined a time when Britain would be a fairer more equal society. His idea was that it was possible to build a heaven on earth if everyone worked together.

Read the words of William Blake's poem Jerusalem

- Why do you think some people describe the foundation of the NHS as the realisation of Blake's dream?

## PAT DANIEL NEE SEABY 1938-2018

Pat Daniel, nee Seaby, died on 10th February 2018, aged 79, after a two year battle with cancer. In her hour of need the NHS was there to care for her. This project is dedicated to her memory.







Dibs Seaby photographs Joe and Patsy Ann during Joe's embarkation leave at East Peckham Hop Farm, near Tonbridge Kent, July 1942 Michael Foreman



WESTMINSTER ARCHIVES: [PDANIEL@WESTMINSTER.GOV.UK](mailto:PDANIEL@WESTMINSTER.GOV.UK)

[WWW.WESTENDATWAR.ORG.UK/CATEGORY/NEW\\_JERUSALEM](http://WWW.WESTENDATWAR.ORG.UK/CATEGORY/NEW_JERUSALEM)