

The Filby Association

Honorary President Mary Filby
Downham Market, Norfolk, England.

No. 6 **Chronicle** 2008



Chronicle Editor, Marion Filby, standing in the Garden of Remembrance beside the sign of Filby village in Norfolk, England, prior to our Reunion of 2007

An organisation of people the world over with the surname of FILBY or its variants, FILBEY, FILBEE, PHILBY or PHILBEY devoted to furthering the study of the name derived from the village of FILBY, Norfolk in England—the genealogy of the various families with this name and the support of the Parish Church at Filby. There are no annual dues or assessments but anyone desiring to help the Association through donations should Contact the Treasurer. Family data will be welcome, as research is encouraged on a hobby basis. The Association is not incorporated and is a not-for-profit organisation

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Dear Friends,

We have lots for you to read and digest in this year's issue of our Chronicle and I would like to thank all those who have contributed. Please keep sending in your letters, articles and news about your family, as the feedback I receive is very positive. One of the reasons that our association survives is through your support; whether it be asking for help with family research, attending our annual church service, making generous donations, or sharing your stories with our readers. I thank you for making my job so interesting. Please keep up the good work.

My best wishes to you all, **Marion Filby (Editor)**

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Thank you, from our Honorary President, Mary Filby.

Life can be most surprising at times. I had just become Honorary President in place of my late husband, Len, when Jim Filby visited me and said “You must come to the Reunion on the 1st July”.

I thought I would try and get respite care at Herondale Care Home in Acle, just a few miles from Filby, for the period surrounding our Reunion, and managed to book a most enjoyable fortnight. My son, Alan, came on Sunday, 1st July, to take me in his car— and what patience he had getting me into it!

After a wonderful service led by our new rector, Reverend Graham Steel, we were then invited to take refreshments provided by the ladies of Filby in the church hall.

During this time, I had a huge surprise, a presentation on behalf of the Filby Association, by Michael Carttiss, Chairman of Norfolk County Council and representative of Filby village, of a set of crystal glasses, and jug engraved with the Filby shield, on a silver salver.

The gift, from our Officers and Members of the Association, PCC and congregation, I thank everyone for a wonderful surprise.

Best wishes to all, Mary.

News from our Manager ~ Jim Filby

The normal format for the start of the Chronicle is on the inside front cover, an index of the contents and a message from the editor. Then on page 1. News from our Manager, which is me; I thought it would be nice if instead we had a message from our Honorary President and then maybe our editor will see fit to put me next.



It was nice when Ruth, our secretary, Wally, our treasurer, and I arrived at the church for our Triennial Reunion 2007, to see Mary, our president, at the door welcoming all our members and friends, including the many friends that Mary has made over the last 40 years – and it was one of the nicest duties I had to perform that day after the service when in the Church Hall, to ask Michael Carttiss to present Mary with her gift from all. Thank you Mary for all your hard work, now you can sit back, relax and watch us do all the hard work.

The 2007 Reunion was my first as Manager and I so wanted to get round and talk to you all; unfortunately I was not fully organised and found myself overwhelmed with other tasks. My apologies to anyone that I did not get to meet and talk to; I will try and do better next year.

Next year will be our 40th Anniversary for which we are now making plans. We are hoping to make this Reunion something special, and so I hope that all of you will make an extra effort to attend. Mary has already

booked herself into the respite home in Acle, so God willing, she will be inside the church door to welcome you all again.

On the Monday after the 2007 Reunion I tried to get all our officers to a meeting, which we called an AGM. Unfortunately, only four of us could make it, but we had a very good meeting that lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until just after 5 o'clock in the evening - we did break for a snack lunch. Minutes were taken and circulated to all the officers of the Association.

This was my effort to make us more democratic and accessible to our members. A number of items were discussed which included:

- 1) Joining the FFHS (Federation of Family History Societies); one advantage among many is they provide free indemnity insurance.
- 2) Having a constitution, which we would need if we joined the FFHS.
- 3) Becoming a registered charity; this has some advantages especially monetary - we could claim tax back on donations from UK tax-paying members.
- 4) Holding an AGM every year with members invited, to be held on the morning of the reunion.
- 5) Having our accounts independently checked every year. Wally, our treasurer, will be changing our year end from December 1st to October 1st to allow time for the accounts to be audited before presentation in our Chronicle.

Details of the Annual General Meeting will be in the Chronicle and I hope as many as possible of you will attend. All major decisions made by the Officers will be voted on at this meeting before being acted upon. We are hoping to have our constitution ready for the 2008 reunion so that a vote can be taken on the Constitution and our joining the FFHS.

I am hoping that the AGM will bring more people together to help our hard-working officers and researchers. We need some younger willing volunteers to help us now, and take over from us when we finally decide to retire. There are no monetary advantages but you will have the satisfaction of helping others - and you will make a lot of new friends. We do not ask you to slave away for 8 hours a day; we don't even do that; we will only ask you to do the little that you can.

Finally I hope you all enjoy reading the articles in this Chronicle and that you will continue to support the Association and all the officers in whatever way you can, be it monetary, family information and trees, with articles for our editor or even just words of support. I thank you all.

jim@filby.org.uk

The Annual AGM will commence at 11.00am on Sunday, 6th July 2008 - in the church hall at Filby village in Norfolk, on the morning of our 40th Anniversary Reunion. Please make every effort to attend and participate in the discussions.

Around the World in 84 Days

by Marion Filby (Editor)

My year working on Filby Association business was cut short for good reason this year because my husband, Alan, and I spent January to April at sea. We left Southampton on 2nd January 2007 on the Queen Elizabeth 2 en route to New York, and then Fort Lauderdale on 10th January where we disembarked the QE2 and embarked the Queen Mary 2 for her maiden world cruise.

We visited nineteen countries where we experienced traditional greetings; singing and dancing in Hawaii, the lion dance in Hong Kong, elephants on parade in Cochin, and also amazing arrivals accompanied by a flotilla of boats from people in San Francisco, Auckland and Sydney. It was a privilege to be sailing on such a luxurious and magnificent ship, and at such a time in her history.

I have been asked by many friends "What was best about your cruise?" I believe their expectation was the name of a city or country that we visited, but everywhere was a treat to visit for a different reason.

The most memorable experience at sea was when we rounded Cape Horn on a beautiful sunny day and seas were calmer than usual. The sight of this rugged place where countless sailors had lost their lives brought silence aboard the ship. Then the active volcano called 'Manum' off the coast of Papua New Guinea, that gave us a spectacular eruption as we sailed parallel to the coast.

Perhaps this was closely followed by our experience when we crossed the equator for the first of four times en route, and a fellow passenger asked us to point it out! Or was it when we crossed the International Time Line and lost one day of our lives forever!

We experienced many events different from our normal British way of life that brought warmth and pleasure to our learning curve about culture in other countries, but the most memorable of all was that in every country we were greeted as friends, whether it was in a shop, restaurant, on public transport, or sightseeing. People all over our world were ordinary people who wanted to hear about us, our ship, and our country - people eager to share their lives with us. So different from the world we hear about via the media.

A personal highlight of the cruise was when we met my 'sixth cousin once removed' in Sydney. I first knew about her in September 2006 when she wrote to the Blakeley Association, (my maiden name) and asked for information about the family of Sarah Blakeley (dated 1750). I had this family on my maternal family tree and wrote back at once.

We exchanged information about our families and spoke on the telephone before we left the country, arranging to meet Pat and Philip, her husband, in Sydney on our day in port. They live at Turramurra, a forty minute drive north-east of Sydney, which was very convenient, or so we thought!

We hadn't anticipated the enormous greeting and attendance of sightseeing Australians upon our ship's arrival or departure from Sydney Harbour. The city was gridlocked most of the day and the Mayor announced it was busier than when they had held the Olympics. However, we did manage to get around and about enough to enjoy our visit and see the sights, thanks to Philip's knowledge of alternate routes!

At the end of our day in Sydney, because of major traffic problems at the port due to the accompanying arrival of the QE2, we only managed to get back to the QM2 with five minutes to spare before the gangway was removed– and that was a close call! Phew!!

In Rome we were invited to a private tour of the Vatican Museum and Sistine Chapel, which was an experience never to be forgotten.

Just prior to arrival back in Southampton the Commodore held a Charity event, and my husband, who is disabled, did a sponsored swim, which raised US\$11,840 from guests dining in our restaurant, the Queens Grill. Commodore Warner presented him with a signed photo of the ship and escorted us on a tour of the Bridge in appreciation.

Three months is a long time to be away from home, but when 26th March 2007 arrived and we had to leave our floating paradise, we were reluctant to say good-bye to her. We could both have sailed off into the sunset and continued our voyage of discovery for many more moons. Perhaps one day we will again?

During this period, I did however take my lap top with me and kept in touch via email with family, friends and members of the Filby Association. If you would like to read my diary and see photos of our world cruise it is available to see on my web site at;

www.marionfilby.blogspot.com enjoy! **marion.filby@virgin.net**

Our Secretary Reports.



Jim has car stickers £1.50 (send a stamped addressed DL size envelope to his address).

Men's ties (old style) in blue and maroon are £7.00 (new style) in blue, maroon and green are £10.00. Ladies' ties (old style) in blue are £7.00.

Pens are 60p each or 2 for £1.00.

'The First 40 Years' CD (Sagas and Newsletters) are £3.00 each. P&P for all except the car stickers are an extra £1.50 UK or £2.50 Overseas.

We send out all the Chronicles and 'In Touch' from the UK and maintain all the mailing lists worldwide along with our correspondents in the USA, Canada and Australasia, who keep their own list of members. **If you have any changes** of home or email address, or telephone number, can you please let Don Filby in USA, Don Barry in Australia, and **more importantly - let me have them.** My email is **ruth@filby.org.uk** or write to my address as shown *ifc*.

Please remind me if you have asked for help with your research and have not heard from us.

Welcome to our New Members:

Rev. Graham and Mandy Steel, the new Vicar of Filby, and his wife. Ray Tucker of Middlesex, and Allan Wishnowsky of New Zealand who had lost touch many years ago, were reunited with each other with the help of our New Zealand members.

Christina DeGennaro, USA.

Sally Novell,

Surrey

Shirley Cahill, USA

Marilyn Filby,

Norfolk

William Gould, South Africa.

John Filby,

Bedford.

Leanna Filbey and her son, James Filbey, both of Co. Antrim,

Martin J Filbey, Surrey

Barbara Cole,

West Sussex.

Cecile Snell, Hampshire.

Patricia Ann Filby, Surrey.

James W Filby, Ontario, Canada.

Barbara Hayward, Hertfordshire.

Andrew Filby, Germany.

Marjorie Swinburne, Cleveland.

I apologise if I have left anyone out.

If you would like us to put births, marriages, anniversaries or obituaries in the 'In Touch' or Chronicle, please send them to me or Marion. If you wish to commemorate the death of any family member we have the Book of Remembrance. The cost is £5.00 a page and you will get a copy of the entry. We send our sympathy to all families of the deceased.

Re:- Our late Honorary President, Len Filby.

On Sunday 7th October at the evening Harvest Festival service at St. Mary's Church, Bexwell, there was a dedication of the candle stands that were made in memory of our late president, Len Filby. Money that was donated in his memory at the funeral was divided between St. Mary's, who used their 50% to make the candle stands, and All Saints Church, Filby. Len and Mary's son, Alan, and Mary's friend, Sylvia, attended the Service.



We are having a Special 'Ruby Reunion' next year, on Sunday 6th July at 2.30pm in All Saints Church, Filby. It will be 40 years since the first "Homecoming" in 1968 when the Association was formed, although research had been done and "Sagas" sent out since 1961. Do come along and join us to celebrate - and **please return the Reunion Attendance Form in this Chronicle.** We have also decided to hold an AGM every year so that all of you can talk to us about what you would like to see happen in the future. It will be in the morning at 11.00am, before the church service. We do need your input and also help in running the Association, especially younger people.

We hope to see you there.

Ruth Smith

Research comes in many forms: Demobbed After 63 Years of Military Service

by Tony Filby of York (N.R.M. Paint Studio)

Although looking like a very ordinary industrial shunter and weighing in at only 25 tons, this little locomotive has a big history, as I discovered when carrying out research in order to restore it to its former appearance.

By the time these words go to print a new exhibit (at least for the National Railway Museum at York) should be on display in the locomotive hall. It is the ex-army locomotive known as Roake's Drift, and was formally displayed at the now closed Museum of Army Transport at Beverley, East Yorkshire. The engine was named to commemorate members of the RE's and RASC, who were awarded the Victoria Cross in recognition of the role they played in the famous Anglo Zulu battle of 1879.

The locomotive was originally supplied by the Drewry Car Co. Ltd., but was built at the Dick Kew works of the English Electric Company at Preston, Lancashire.

Powered by an Allen eight cylinder diesel engine and driving through a Vulcan Sinclair hydraulic coupling to a four speed epicycle gearbox, the locomotive had its first trial in October 1934. Engine speed was controlled by twin steam loco style regulator handles, one either side of the cab, as well as the normal forward and reverse lever, pneumatic gear selection lever and air brake handle.

When on trial the engine was finished in plain works grey, a little later the letters LMS and number 7400 appeared on the cab sides. In December 1934 after further trials it was taken into LMS stock and received their standard livery for goods engines, unlined black with red buffer beams, again lettered LMS but renumbered 7050 in straw coloured block style letters.

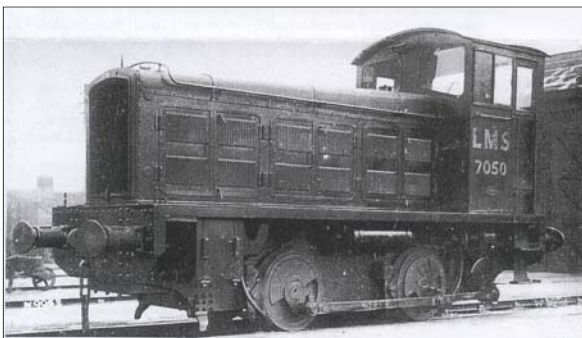
In 1943 the engine was sold to the war department, in 1944 it was re-engined with a Gardner six cylinder diesel engine and fitted with a new gearbox. It then worked at a number of ordinance depots around the country and carried various army liveries and running numbers, the final army livery being olive green with yellow stripes and the running number 240 in white letters on the cab side.

The locomotive came to York in mid 2005 and a decision was taken to restore it to its LMS appearance. This work is now complete and the locomotive is once again finished in LMS goods engine livery. Buffer beams, coupling rods and the jackshaft drive are finished in red, the original style letters and numbers have been recreated on the cab sides. When new the connecting and coupling rod ends were left in polished steel, this detail has been carefully restored by the museum conservation department as have the brass sliding window frames on the cab sides.

Over the years the engine acquired an electric headlamp, steps to the front footplate and the famous nameplates, these items have now been removed. At some point in history, 7050 lost its original steam type whistle and received an air horn, another missing detail is a small oval badge, seen on old photographs of the engine, which may have been the trade mark of the Allen Engine Company, suppliers of the original prime mover.

Apart from this and one or two other details 7050 looks very much as it did nearly new, and will hopefully attract plenty of interest from our visitors.

7050 in final condition with cab totally enclosed and clerestory on cab roof removed.



Permission has been given by individuals to publish all articles used. Whilst every precaution has been taken to ensure accuracy of contents of this Chronicle during compilation, we apologise for any unintentional offence caused. Genealogy is not a precise art depending on old records etc. some of which are almost illegible. Members have given information to the association over the years some of which still has to be verified by our team of researchers. Mistakes will be rectified should you bring them to our attention. We thank you for your understanding.

**On Sunday 6th July, 2008
We will be celebrating our Ruby Anniversary,
40 years as an Association.**

**This will be a 'special' event and we hope that you will join us
at All Saints Church, Filby, Norfolk, England.**

Members are invited to our AGM at 11.00am in the Church Hall.

Our church service will commence at 2.30pm

**There will be refreshments after the service in the Church Hall and
on this occasion we hope to have a small commemorative
gift for all members.**

Please return the enclosed insert to Ruth Smith if you will be attending.

POST BOX



A reply to last years article by the late Jessie King. *(Chronicle 2007 Page 8)*

From Geoff & Betty Philby Luzech, France.

We duly received our Filby Association Chronicle with the most interesting article sent by the late Jessie, our cousin, who unfortunately died of a heart attack. Her sister, Trixie, who we keep in touch with on a regular basis, let us have the sad news.

The photographs you printed were so good that we were able to trace practically everyone, but not many of them are now living. We have an Aunt Doris who lives by herself in the house her husband, Uncle Syd, was born in at Houghton Bridge, Amberley, Sussex. At 99 years she is the oldest Philby and I am the oldest male Philby at 90 years on February 2nd 2007.

We keep in touch with a lot of the family, our cousin, Trixie, who lived in Cumbria is now near us in France, in fact we can see her house across the River Lot, which is between us – so another Philby has moved to France. Both Betty, my wife, aged 86 years, and I have a Philby next door whose children visit them regularly.

The countryside around here is very much like Sussex, especially my birthplace, 3 Houghton Bridge, Amberley, walled like Luzech, which has a castle, river, and hills around it. I can actually see the stars now; something I missed in England's built up areas.

Meeting Margaret - by Susan Julius

Some time ago, while researching my Filby family connections on the Internet, I chanced upon the Filby Association. After e-mailing the Association, I offered a little article about my family's arrival in Australia. This was included in the 2006 Chronicle (page 20). I scarcely hoped that I might find some further family connection from writing the article.

After the Chronicle was distributed over the world I was contacted by the association to say that Margaret Pitt, of Canberra, was keen to correspond with me.

I wondered who this lady might be and sent her a quick email.

I was very surprised to learn what Margaret revealed. My great grandmother, Alice Julius (Brown), daughter of Emily Brown (Filby), arrived with her family in Tasmania in 1881. I had believed from family tradition that Alice had no family living in Australia apart from her husband and children.

Margaret told me that her grandmother, Kitty Pitt, was indeed Alice's sister, and had settled in Tasmania near Alice and her family, who moved to Queensland soon after Kitty's arrival.

Margaret and I spent several emails speculating on the reasons why the sisters were not closer, and why their families were ignorant of the existence of the other sister. We could speculate about this forever.

I think it wonderful that I have been able to meet a cousin through the wonders of the Internet and through the dedicated work of the Filby Association, to whom I am very grateful. My next step is to meet Margaret in person.

Meeting Susan - by Margaret Pitt

When I saw the name Susan Julius from Queensland in the 2006 Chronicle I was very excited because I knew I had found a cousin who might be able to solve a problem for me.

Here is the connection - Emily Filby married Thomas Brown in Denver, Norfolk, in 1840: they had two sons and four daughters - of these, Alice married Arthur Julius in 1875, and Catherine Sarah (Kitty) married my grandfather, George Pitt, in 1884.

I heard as a child that we had relatives called Julius in Queensland and I remember my grandmother saying she had a sister who had married and gone to live there. She also said that she had first come to Australia in a sailing ship, having been sent with a chaperone, to visit her sister, whom the family believed to be unhappy in her marriage.

She met my grandfather, agreed to marry him, and first returned to England to get her father's blessing and her trousseau. She was always talking about her days in England, but sadly I was not then interested in family history, and by the time I was, all the older members of the family were dead.

I later discovered quite a lot about the Brown and Julius families, but if Alice Julius was in Queensland and George Pitt was a pastoralist in Tasmania, how did Kitty meet her future husband? Her commonplace book indicated that she was in Tasmania in 1883 but what was she doing there?

The Filby Association put me in touch with Susan and she solved the problem - her aunt told her that Arthur and Alice had gone to Tasmania *before* settling in Queensland - in a place called Green something? All became clear - Green Ponds (now called Kempton) was the nearest town to the Pitt family property.

Susan and I have gone on to exchange information and photos of Alice and Kitty and now know much more than we did about our Filby connections.

Here's just another example of how family history research can bring a family together. Since these letters were received another member has been linked to this same tree. (Editor)

Our Connections with Cadbury - the Chocolate Maker

by Christine Williams (researcher)

When my family and I visited Cadbury World in Birmingham some years ago little did we know that it was to feature in our family history, albeit on a small scale.....

Having got as far as I could with my mother-in-law's Filbee family history I decided to have a go at my husband's family, but as his surname is Williams I wasn't looking forward to it as it isn't exactly a unique name. My husband was born in Clapton, East London, and as his father was a true cockney from Limehouse I assumed that they were from a London family, but on investigation I was proved wrong - my father-in-law's family actually came from Kings Norton, which is now part of Birmingham. His father, Joseph Williams, was born in 1880, but was not baptised until 13th June 1886 in Kings Norton, along with his brothers, Edward, Henry and Thomas. There were also Charles, Constance, William and Albert.

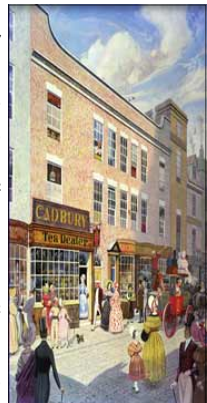
According to the 1901 census, his younger brothers, Henry and Thomas, and also his cousins, Emma and Clara Williams, all worked at the Bournville Chocolate Factory. Henry was described as a cocoa worker, Thomas and Emma were chocolate workers, and Clara was a chocolate wrapper.

I love chocolate so these facts immediately took my interest and I started to look for information of where they would have worked, which brings me back to Cadbury World. Its history is fascinating.

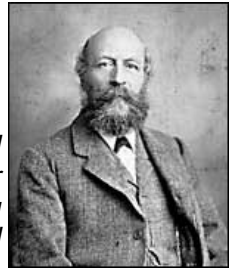
John Cadbury was born in 1802 in Birmingham to a wealthy Quaker family who held strong beliefs and ideals and, as a nonconformist he was not allowed to enter university so began an apprenticeship at a tea dealers in Leeds in 1818. In 1824 he returned to Birmingham and opened a small, one-man grocery shop at 93 Bull Street, where he sold tea and coffee and also drinking chocolate which he prepared with a mortar and pestle.

John's lifelong involvement with the Temperance Society had an influence on the direction of his business as he felt that alcohol was a major cause of poverty and social problems. In 1831 he became a manufacturer of drinking chocolate and cocoa in the hope that people would stop drinking alcohol when they ate his chocolate.

In 1847 John's brother, Benjamin, joined the business which was then called Cadbury Brothers of Birmingham; however, in 1861 John retired and left the firm to his sons, Richard and George Cadbury. At this time the company employed 200 workers.



It soon became evident that the Bridge Street location was too small and it was time to move again. In general at this time of Victorian industrialisation working conditions for inner city workers were grim to say the least, and **George Cadbury**, also being a Quaker like his father, had an interest in social reform and therefore asked, "Why should an industrial area be squalid and depressing?" "Why should not the industrial worker enjoy country air and occupations without being separated from his work?" "If the country is a good place to live in, why not to work in?"



Therefore, in 1879 Bournville came into existence. The brothers moved the factory to the Bournbrook Estate, some four miles from the city. They renamed the site Bournville, after the river Bourn and added ville, thinking that a French sounding name would help to sell their chocolate. But George and his brother didn't stop there - they planned a whole new village

and therefore bought 120 acres of land next to the factory site.

Just ten years later the factory buildings had doubled, and then trebled by 1899 and working conditions and social benefits for its workforce were well known. One of the many things they achieved for their workers was Saturday half days and Bank Holiday closing. Sporting and recreational facilities were available and there was a kitchen for heating up food and later a works canteen was added. The company also provided medical and dental treatment.

The number of employees had risen to 2,700 in 1899 as every element of the cocoa and chocolate production - from the roasting of the beans to the design, printing and production of packaging materials - took place at the Bournville factory. The new site could be said to be "many factories within a large factory."



Expansion of the city of Birmingham was beginning to start with developments at Selly Oak, Stirchley and Kings Norton, and George Cadbury decided to turn Bournville into a Charitable Trust. He wanted to preserve his works for future generations and protect the rural aspect of the village from speculators with the proviso "*that revenue should be devoted to the extension of the estate and the promotion of housing reform.*" The Trust was entirely separate from the Cadbury business, but members of the Cadbury family acted as Trustees.

By 1905 315 houses were built on the Bournville site and plans for schools, baths and an institute were planned. There was also a sports field where cricket and football could be played. Almshouses had been built in 1897 by Richard Cadbury for pensioners of the firm.



Some of the buildings built in Bournville lent their design to Tudor influences. This was because in 1907 George Cadbury decided to buy and move Selly Manor. This was a large mediaeval manor house dating to about the middle 1300s, which had become damaged and was due for demolition when some new Victorian terraced houses were being built next to it. George moved the house piece by piece to Bournville, which took four years to rebuild.

All the houses were to be built to contain light, airy rooms with good sanitation, however, bathrooms were not at first included. A typical house would consist of a parlour, living room and kitchen downstairs, with three bedrooms upstairs.

At the heart of Bournville and opposite the green are the local shops, which were built between 1905 and 1908. When the shops were first opened they contained a pharmacy, butchers, bakers, Post Office and grocery store.



George Cadbury's visit to Bruges, Belgium, inspired the Bournville Carillon, which sits on top of the Junior School. It is one of only 13 in Britain. The Carillon houses a series of bells that are rung by the striking of a hammer on the outside of the bell.



The Day Continuation School opened in 1925 and was built so that the Cadbury workers were able to continue their education. In 1911 Richard Cadbury made education compulsory for workers aged between 14 and 18, male clerks attended until they were 19, and apprentices until they were 21. Classes included physical training

and crafts as well as academic lessons in the sciences and English. Today the building is part of the University of Central England.

Evidence of what the workers thought of their employer can be seen in the shape of The Rest Home. It was donated by them to commemorate the Silver Wedding Anniversary of George and his wife on 9th June 1913. The design is taken from a mediaeval butter market.



George Cadbury died at his home in Northfield, on 24th October 1922. He left a legacy of social reform and unrivalled working conditions for his employees. I think that if I had been around in those days I would certainly have enjoyed working for the firm of Cadbury Brothers.

Hello from the USA

From Don Filby (USA/Canada Correspondent)

I would like to share with you an article that I have found and felt that one should know about and perhaps find interesting, especially if you are doing any family searching on your own, and especially if you think that your ancestors may have Indian blood. This is particular in the USA, and it should not only be limited to here, but as society changes and countries are integrated you will significantly see that it has been apparent for generations.

This article gives you a lot of tips on how to research the Indian ancestry. Do not forget any pictures of your ancestors who you may think have Indian blood. One area which I have found and identified in a Filby tree is identified as the Cherokee blood line and it was recognisable in my searching; I have noticed that a distinct characteristic is the "high cheek bone and deep eyes and very dark hair".

Here is the article in part.

Great-Great-Grandma was an Indian?

by Paula Stuart Warren, CG

Perhaps you have a family legend that Great-Great-Grandma Pearl had Indian blood. Usually the story doesn't share a clue whether that blood is from her maternal or paternal side. It's important to note that a specific tribe will not have a master index of anyone who ever had that Indian blood. Nor will the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). There is no "master index." So, how do you go about solving this mystery?

1. Get back to the basics. Most basic research steps apply to any ethnic background. Take classes, read a guidebook, and attend genealogical society educational meetings.

2. Work from the present to the past. Begin by contacting your immediate and extended family. You never know who might have family pictures and papers, or know of others who do. You will be linking each generation back in time and proving the connections. Check Ancestry, other online sources, and library catalogues to see if someone has done previous research on parts of your family.

Those Indian censuses that Ancestry has posted should be checked for ancestral non-Native American surnames in case you find some possible ties to check further.

3. Place your ancestors in a time and place. Determine this via the records that all family historians use. Include censuses; obituaries; military pension, service, and draft records; and records relating to birth, marriage, and death.

4. When you place your ancestors in specific geographic areas, read a state, county, or town history. What Indian tribes were in that place at that time? Histories also tell of the forced removal of Indians, some to very distant locations. There may be some separate published histories of those tribes that refer to the place where they migrated from.

5. Check for church records. A marriage, burial, or christening entry might yield a special notation that gives a clue to Indian heritage. For each piece of information or copy of a record you obtain, be sure to add a notation that tells you where it came from, (e.g., Aunt Susie Griffin, Ancestry.com, Green County Courthouse, Family History Library, or some other place/person). Add the book, page, microfilm #, or other identifying information in case you or others need to double check that item.

6. Work on the entire family in each generation. You might find that four sisters and one brother were always listed as white. BUT the second brother or a cousin is listed as "I," "In," or even as black or mulatto on the 1900 and 1910 federal censuses. What did that branch of the family know? Do any family members appear on the special Indian schedules for these years? Check for all related surnames in Native American censuses.

7. Did they live within an Irish, Swedish, German, African American, or other community? They may never be listed as Indian. Perhaps they hid that heritage because they were frightened or knew that housing and jobs were more difficult to obtain if their Indian heritage was known. People that did not live as part of an organized group of Indians are often more difficult to trace. The BIA has not had interaction with every group of Indians.

8. There are many records specific to North American Indians that may apply if you can make some family connections to a tribe that had interaction with the federal government. Check libraries and bookstores for guides and online resources. Here are a few places to start:

Earlier Records

If you have proof or even a suspicion that your Indian connection is before many written records exist, the diaries of other area residents, records of religious missionaries, area histories, and town records are just some of the possible items to consult. Don't forget that Indians were the original settlers and later settlers encroached on their space.

Neither the Bureau of Indian Affairs nor its predecessors were always able to record information about Indians. A christening or marriage entry in church records might mention the words "Indian," "Native", or

or other term. The local pastor, storekeeper, or other person might have kept a diary and mentioned the Indians in an area. Determine what missionaries were in the area, whether they were connected to a specific denomination, and where possible records such as diaries, christenings, marriage, and correspondence are located today.

One last tip--spelling does not count in genealogy. Stand up and shout this to the world. You will find many variations in both the Indian and other name spellings. Indexes and transcriptions of records may not have been clearly read by the indexer.

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Recognition for Services to the Country in WW2

from Jane Johnson, Cheltenham.

When Jane Johnson first heard that her father, Mr. P.W. (Bill) Filby, was to be given posthumously, a veteran's lapel badge for his part in code breaking at Bletchley Park during the Second World War, she recalled that his work was never spoken about, everything was very secret, and it wasn't until many years after he had left England that the family learned more of the work in which he was involved.

Whilst living in Savage, Baltimore, U.S.A. P.W. Filby became Director of the Maryland Historical Society, working closely with the Peabody Institute, where he sponsored a Rare Book Room. He also had many of his books on calligraphy and genealogy published.



Having received the badge, Jane, and husband, David Johnson, decided to visit Bletchley Park to see for themselves the nature of this work. Whilst there, they discovered that the museum and grounds receive no financial assistance from the Government and that its continued existence depends solely upon visitors, volunteers, memorabilia etc. All very worthwhile, and they look forward to their next visit with family members, and recommend it to all.

Bletchley Park, Churchill's Secret Intelligence and Computers HQ, also known as Station X, was the location of the UK's main code-breaking establishment. Codes and ciphers of several Axis countries were deciphered there, most famously the German Enigma. The high-level intelligence produced by Bletchley Park, codenamed Ultra, is frequently credited with aiding the Allied war effort.

In the summer of 1939, a small team of code breakers arrived at the Government Code and Cipher School's (GC&CS) new home. Their mission was to crack the backbone of German military and intelligence communications. Bill Filby (our late President 1996-2003) volunteered for the Army, his knowledge of German led to his transference to the British Intelligence Corps., as a member of the cryptographic team at Bletchley where he was head of the Diplomatic Section, rising to the rank of Captain.

The machine used by the Germans to write messages in code was **Enigma**; this machine was available commercially during the 1920's, but the military potential of the device was quickly realised and Germany developed a more sophisticated model.

Before WW2 the Polish cryptoanalysts had already designed an electro-mechanical machine called **The Bombe**, to test Enigma rotor settings, but in 1938 the Germans thwarted the Poles' ability to decrypt Enigma messages.

Lorenz; an even more complex machine and too large to be portable was mainly used between German Field Marshalls and the High Command in Berlin. The British called the machine 'Tunny' and the coded messages 'Fish'.

The first machine designed to break the Lorenz was built at the Post Office Research department at Dollis Hill, London, and called '**Heath Robinson**' (after the cartoonist) but was slow and unreliable.

Colossus was developed; a much faster and more reliable machine that used 1,500 thermionic valves and arrived at Bletchley Park in December 1943. It was upgraded in 1944 in time for Eisenhower and Montgomery to be sure that Hitler had swallowed the deception campaigns prior to D-Day on June 6th 1944. There were eventually 10 working Colossus machines.

It is estimated that over 10,000 people worked at Bletchley Park at the height of its wartime activity, but by March 1946 the people were gone and every scrap of evidence of their code breaking exploits had been removed. Nevertheless, code breaking continued in London at GCHQ until relocation to Cheltenham in 1952.

In 1991, Bletchley Park, the wartime home of Allied code breaking, was saved from destruction by Tony Sale and some colleagues. They transformed it into a museum devoted to the recognition and reconstruction of this crucial aspect of world history, which had remained completely secret until the early 1970s.

For a virtual tour go to:

www.codesandciphers.org.uk/bletchleypark/index.htm - 4k

Further information in this article was researched and written by our editor and also taken from the Bletchley Park websites.

Did You Know....?

...that before 1882 a married woman could not make a Will? Until the Married Women's Property Act was passed in 1882 everything a woman owned became the property of her husband on marriage. Although she could write a Will, it had no validity in law unless the husband wished to honour it! It was only in 1893 with a further Act that married women gained complete control of their property.

Unmarried women and widows were always free to make Wills, and the Wills of unmarried women are often of great interest, as they usually tend to mention a far greater variety of relatives than the Wills of people who have children to whom they can leave their goods.

...and did you know....?

....that over 250,000 marriages took place in the environs of the Fleet Prison, between 1678 and 1754? A staggering 6,500 marriages took place there every year by the 1740s, accounting for half of all marriages in London. Priests in the Church of England, who had been imprisoned there, typically for debt, conducted these, as, since they had neither liberty nor benefit to lose, they were immune from the heavy legal penalties that they would otherwise incur.

Frequently, more information is recorded in the Fleet registers than in a typical London register, though undoubtedly, some of the entries contain false information and names may be fictitious. Marrying in the Fleet Prison was popular because couples could avoid all the formalities and expense of banns or licences.

Soldiers and sailors especially liked the fact that they could marry immediately. Since only the consent of the parties was needed, a feckless cad could marry, legally, an under-age and impressionable heiress, much to the frustration and anger of her parents. Only when Lord Hardwicke's Act came into force in 1754 was a stop put to these irregular and clandestine marriages. Couples now had to marry by licence or banns, have the consent of parents if under 21 years old, and the wedding had to take place in a parish where one of the parties resided.

A special printed register was also brought into use. Gretna Green, just over the Scottish border where Hardwicke's Act had no jurisdiction, therefore became the destination of choice instead for those who didn't want to abide by the rules.

Records of Fleet Prison marriages are in series RG7 and can be viewed at the National Archives. Microfilm copies of the registers can also be seen at LDS Family History Centres.

If you have any interesting facts that you might like to share—please send to Marion Filby (editor) by email or snailmail .

Researchers Guide to Website Spotlights

British WWI Army pension records (WO 364 in the National Archives catalogue system), which were formerly only available on microfiche at Kew, are now available online via www.ancestry.com or www.ancestry.co.uk

These records contain the service papers of those ordinary rank soldiers and non-commissioned officers who were discharged during or after WWI, and who received a pension. They are often referred to as the 'Unburnt Records' because, unlike the general service papers in WO 363, they survived a WWII bombing raid unscathed.

Generally speaking you will only find records of those who received a WWI pension, so anyone who was killed in action will not be recorded, nor will you find those soldiers who signed up for the duration of the war and were demobilised at the end of it. Those men who already had army service or were in the army at the time the war broke out and those soldiers who were disabled during the war should feature in the records.

The documents for an individual will usually include their attestation papers (papers created when a soldier signed up, giving biographical data such as place and date of birth, occupation and address) any medical records, details of discharge and any misconduct, a list of where he served, any medals given, next of kin, details of marriage and children.

For those of you familiar with Ancestry, the records can be searched in the normal way, using a search engine and the person's name. Do remember that some records may only give a soldier's initials or may give his pet name rather than his full name – e.g. Harry instead of Henry- so adjust your search accordingly if you do not find who you are looking for.

This is a great asset to Ancestry's online collection and I believe they are hoping to put WO363 online in the next couple of years.

Finding information on ancestors in Ireland before the mid-19th century can be difficult. Poor record keeping, the destruction of church registers and the fact that it is usually necessary for researchers to travel to Ireland means that one is often unable to hatch, match and despatch Irish ancestors before this time. Nevertheless, newspapers can be an important source.

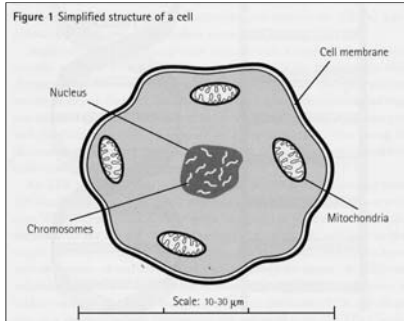
A useful contribution to Irish newspaper research is the indexing of the Irish newspaper, *Freeman's Journal*, a leading Dublin newspaper, from its inception in 1763 until 1924. The newspaper covered birth, marriage and death notices from all over Ireland and also included notices concerning those with Irish connections in the rest of the British Isles, the British Empire and even North America. To date the newspaper has been indexed from July 1817 to September 1823, though it is hoped that further years will be added in time.

A simple search by surname or place name will result in a number of 'hits'. For a small fee, a copy of the complete transcript of the entry will be supplied. This index can be found on the website, Irish Index at www.irishindex.ca

A SURNAME DNA STUDY ~ By Jim Filby

Deoxyribonucleic Acid or DNA.

The human body contains approximately 100 trillion cells; inside every one of those cells (except the red blood cell) is a nucleus that contains a copy of our DNA. This is grouped into 23 pairs of chromosomes that are made up of four DNA bases. These bases are **A**denine, **G**uanine, **T**hymine and **C**ytosine. When we refer to a particular piece or *sequence* of DNA it could be described as similar to: AATGCTCCCTTTTAAA or any combination of bases.



One member of each of our 23 pairs originates from our mother and the other from our father. With 22 of the pairs the two chromosomes are similar, and from time to time they interchange material between each other. The 23rd set termed 'X' and 'Y' are the sex chromosomes. Females have two 'X' chromosomes, and therefore their similarity permits exchange. Males however have one 'X' from the mother and a 'Y' from the father and their dissimilarity does not permit exchange.

This means that the major part of the 'Y' chromosome of every living male directly resembles that of his father, his grandfather and all his common male ancestors. However when the DNA within the male 'Y' chromosome is copied from generation to generation, small mistakes or *polymorphisms* are occasionally made in the DNA sequences. These mistakes that occur every few hundred years or more are found at particular locations *loci* on the chromosomes and are subsequently inherited. These *Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms* (SNP called *snips*) can be used to determine our male ancestry.

DNA is involved in the production of proteins that are responsible for most of our physical make-up and is termed *genic* or *coding* DNA. However 97% of DNA is not used in this way and does not seem to have any apparent useful purpose, and is called *junk* or *non-coding* DNA. Within this junk DNA at certain loci or *markers* are lengths of DNA with a repeating sequence, called Short Tandem Repeats (STR) of usually three or four chemical bases; for example GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGATA. These short sequences are called *Microsatellites*; there are longer sequences normally 10 to 50 base pairs, these are called *Minisatellites*.

A number of markers (up to 67 at the moment) have been identified and are given DYS numbers (DNA Y chromosome Segment). At each marker the number of times the STR repeats is counted, this number called an *Allele Value* (pronounced Al-eel) is assigned to that marker. The original number of markers tested was 12, now tests of 25, 37 or 67 markers can be carried out. A specific set of numbers (a population group) defined by these specific SNP mutations defines your Haplogroup.

Our Haplogroup cannot on its own determine with any degree of accuracy who our ancestors are, it can however be used along with documentary evidence to prove or disprove any assumptions we may make from the documentary evidence. The information it can tell us in a surname study are:

- 1) Does the surname have a single ancestor or are their multiple ancestors.
- 2) Determine any problems we may have with surname variants.

- 3) Where we have multiple trees it can point us to where one tree could join onto another tree.
- 4) It can also tell us if we have put an ancestor onto the wrong tree.
- 5) It can show us where a possible surname change has occurred.
- 6) Or it can point to non-paternity events, i.e. adoption, illegitimacy, or a widow re-marrying and giving the children from her previous marriage her new husband's surname.

A Filby DNA Study.

I have started a DNA project for the Association with 'FamilyTreeDNA' and as such I have enlisted the help of three male members who have each taken a 37 marker DNA test. These members will remain nameless and will be referred to by a designated code. Two of the members are on the same tree separated by 6 generations; these two will be referred to as '1A' and '1B'; the third member who is on a separate tree will be referred to as '2'.

Looking at the Allele values for just the first 12 markers in table 1 below, what can we determine?

Table 1.

DYS	393	390	19	391	<u>385</u>	<u>385</u>	426	388	<u>439</u>	389	392	389
Code					<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>				I		II
1A	13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	13	13	14	29
1B	14	24	15	10	14	14	11	13	11	12	11	29
2	14	24	15	10	14	14	11	13	11	12	11	29

- 1) 1A and 1B are in all probability not related. They are showing 8 markers with mutations, some with more than one mutation? This could be down to the following reasons?
 - a) We have made an incorrect assumption and put one of their ancestors on the wrong tree?
 - b) They are both on the correct tree and there has been a non-paternity event?
- 2) If we have made an incorrect assumption, which is possible and placed one of them on the wrong tree; it will mean that we may have a surname with multiple ancestors?
- 3) 1B and 2 have all 12 markers that are identical. This indicates that there is a 50% probability that they both have a Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) within 7.4 generations? (See table 2). Both are related and the two trees should join somewhere?
- 4) Item 3) could also be a big pointer to the fact that person 1B has been put on the wrong tree?

Table 2 - 50% probability of finding an MRCA			
Mismatches	12 Markers	25 Markers	37 Markers
0	7.4	4.9	1.8
1	17.9	12	4.3
2	28.5	19.1	6.8
3		26.2	9.4
4			11.9
5			14.5
6			17.1
7			19.6
8			22.2

A lot of further research and further DNA test will be required to determine exactly the reason for the above; and may take some years to find the answers. But even with only three participants and using only 12 markers we have identified a number of areas requiring further research.

At the moment doing any further analysis on the other 25 markers for participant 1A would be meaningless until we find another Filby with the same or similar 12 marker haplotype. However looking at markers 13 to 25 and 26 to 37 for participants 1B and 2 we have the following:

Table 3 - 13 to 25 markers

DYS	458	459a	459b	455	454	447	437	448	449	464a	464b	464c	464d
Code													
1B	16	9	9	11	12	23	16	21	31	12	12	13	13
2	16	9	9	11	12	23	16	21	31	12	12	13	13

Table 4 - 26 to 37 markers

DYS	464e	460	GATA H4	YCA IIa	YCA IIb	456	607	576	570	CDY a	CDY b	442	438
Code													
1B	14	10	11	20	20	15	13	17	19	36	36	11	10
2	14	10	11	20	20	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	17	19	36	<u>37</u>	11	10

Looking at table 1, 3 and 5 we have only 3 Allele values that are different, and these show only 1 mutation on each of the 3 markers that are different. If we look at table 2 this gives us a slightly larger value for our MRCA of 9.4 generations with a probability of 50%.

However, looking at table 5 gives us a range of between 2.8 and 22.3 generations of finding a MCRA. What this table tells us is that participants 1B and 2 are definitely related with their Most Common Recent Ancestor within 22 generations, and they could be related within 3 generations.

Table 5 - 95% probability of finding an MRCA Lower end of range = 2.5% probability Higher end of range = 97.5% probability			
Mismatches	12 Markers	25 Markers	37 Markers
0	0.3 - 39.2	0.1 - 15.3	0.06 - 9.4
1	2.6 - 59.3	1.0 - 23.1	0.6 - 14.2
2		2.6 - 30	1.6 - 18.4
3			2.8 - 22.3
4			4.3 - 26.1
5			5.9 - 29.7

Without giving away the

participants' names, what I can say is that one of the last two participants mentioned is on our largest tree which goes back 17 generations; this means that there is a very high probability that the second participant is also on that tree. All we now have to do is look for the written evidence to find out where the second participant joins the tree.

One for the ladies.

So far we have discussed the Y chromosome and the Y-DNA tests that inform us about the Paternal line; there are tests that give information about the Maternal line, these are called mt-DNA or Mitochondrial DNA.

If you look at the picture of the human cell, at the beginning of this article, you will see a Nucleus where the main DNA and the Y chromosome is found. You will also see some Mitochondria, there are in fact a lot more than the four

Mitochondria shown in the picture of the cell; in fact in each cell there are in the region of hundreds of mitochondria.

During fertilisation, the mt-DNA carried in the tail of the sperm is lost when the sperm discharges its nucleus into the egg. The mt-DNA found in the egg is *nonrecombinant*, so that it is passed down unchanged, apart from mutations, along the female line.

There are however a number of differences between the two DNA: 1) the mt-DNA is very small, about 0.0003% of the length of the Y chromosome found in the nucleus. 2) It has relatively more polymorphisms. 3) They mutate about 10 times faster than the DNA found in the Y chromosome.

The tests on mt-DNA are similar to those tests on the Y-DNA; they are taken in the same way, and the costs are similar.

Conclusions.

Y-DNA studies can be used in One Name (Surname) studies to prove or disprove our assumptions made from written research data, and will point us to where further research is required. Mt-DNA studies are used to determine evidence on the maternal (female) line.

From the data shown above it would appear that evidence from a 12 marker test is more than useful to show us where some errors have occurred and where further research is required; only where there are problems in analysing the results or for deeper research would we need either 25, 37 or even 67 marker tests. Although some genealogists would argue that a 25 marker test should be the minimum.

The Future.

The various tests are quite expensive, they do however reduce in cost by about 70% if a project is started with a testing company; I have started a project with a company called FamilyTreeDNA where the above Y-DNA-37 tests were carried out, so I will list their reduced prices below.

Y-DNA-12 marker	\$99	= £54
12 to 25 upgrade	\$49	= £27
12 to 37 upgrade	\$99	= £54
Y-DNA-25 marker	\$148	= £80
25 to 37 upgrade	\$49	= £27
Y-DNA-37 marker	\$189	= £100

All £ conversions approx

I have promised that the money we raise at the moment for the Association will not be used to finance the DNA project; I will however try and raise extra money to use towards this project, which is what I have done to finance the first three tests. As soon as I have enough for a further test I will approach others to participate.

We have well over 170 trees and some joined to make a total of 100 master trees. I have not analysed the number of surviving male members, but I am sure that there could be as many as 200 males who could be tested; not all of them will be members of the Association. However, if we carried out Y-DNA-12 tests on them all it would cost £11,000, a cost the Association could not afford. Therefore we would need to be selective on whom we test, this selection being driven by our researchers.

However, if any of you would like to volunteer and pay for your own tests you are quite welcome to get in touch with me. The main criteria is that you are a male descendant on the Filby or its variants (Filbey, Filbee, Philby or Philbey) line, and that you are separated by a minimum of 3 generations from anyone else already tested, and that you are on one of our trees.

You can of course visit www.familytreedna.com/public/filby/ and join there.

If you wish to read and understand more about this subject two good reads are: DNA and Family History by Chris Pomery - ISBN 1-903365-70-8 published by the National Archives and DNA & Genealogy by Colleen Fitzpatrick & Andrew Yeiser - ISBN 0-9767160-1-1 published by Rice Book Press. Both these books were used by me in writing this article.

jim@filby.org.uk

Angela Frances Philbey Ashley Sending greetings from Montreal, Canada

I was born on April 16th 1925 in Aldershot, Hampshire, England. My father, William George Philbey, was born in London on October 25th 1889. My mother, Ellen Dann, was born in Brentwood, Essex, on March 24th 1891. My father's family came from Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, and moved to London, where he was born. Dad was a career soldier who joined the army as a teenager after the death of his mother; she was only 53 years old.

My mother's father, George Dann, was a drum major in the army in Brentwood, Essex. All of her brothers and sisters were musically inclined. Her older brother, Frederick, was an excellent violinist. My mother also played the violin. Her sisters had nice singing voices and her two younger brothers, Bill and George, played several other instruments including the violin, the clarinet and the oboe.

We all left England for Dad's second tour of duty in India when I was barely a year old. I can remember a lot about our six years there. I went to school and have vivid memories of many things, including the big birds called kitehawks. They used to swoop down on us in the playground snatching anything we had in our hands. That was quite a frightening experience for a small child. In summer when the weather got too hot we were transferred to the cooler hill stations. We travelled in dandies, seats carried on poles by bearers. Sometimes, to break the monotony, we shared a seat with someone on horseback.

I remember Raki, our very nice manservant, who took care of us when our parents were out socialising. He wanted to come with us to England when we left India. Of course that was not possible at that time. We all enjoyed the delicious curries our cook made for us and fruits of all kinds which were available there. Dad served also in Peshawar, and Mum was one of the first white women to go through the Khyber Pass. I remember too the sumptuous exotic hotels where we stayed in Bombay en route to England.

We set sail on S.S. California in 1931. Once in a while, we were allowed to visit the galley where all manner of delicious dishes were being prepared. What a wonderful sight for us children! I am so glad I was given this opportunity to see India and meet the very nice people we came across during our stay in that subcontinent.

On our return home to England, Dad left the army and got a position with the General Post Office at Chelmsford in Essex. After about a year he was transferred to Romford in Essex. One day, while he was on duty he witnessed a child in the path of an approaching car. Dad dashed into the road and managed to save the child. He was cited for bravery for this act and also received a heartfelt letter of thanks from the parents. We were all so proud of him.

After WW2 broke out he was called back into the forces. Fortunately, he only had to serve in England. He was stationed in the Peterborough area and Mum was able to be with him as he was in private quarters. When the war ended,

he went back to the Post Office where he remained until his retirement in the 1950's.

I went to school in Hornchurch, Essex, and was taught by nuns at St. Mary's R.C. School. When the bombing of London began, Mum decided to move us to my sister's home in the country. Later, when the bombing seemed less intense around London, we moved back to Romford.

In Britain, public transport was restricted to allow free movement of the forces. Going on holiday was therefore out of the question. However, entertainment was provided in local parks. It was called "holidays at home", and it was in such a park that I met my future husband, Roger, who was stationed at the Hornchurch aerodrome. It was only a few weeks after his arrival in England from Mauritius where he had enlisted in the RAF.

I joined the WRNS in 1943, leaving my office job in London. At the age of seventeen I enlisted at Mill Hill, London and was posted to Rochester in Kent. After a short stay there I was stationed in Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex. I was lucky to be billeted in hotels along the seafront. From there I went to HMS Royal Arthur in Skegness, Lincolnshire, and was lucky once again to be stationed in the Butlin's Holiday Camp, which had been taken over by the Navy. We had sheets on our bunks and two bunks to a cabin. We were the envy of many in the other services.

Although HMS Royal Arthur was a land station, everything was run as if we were on board a war ship. One talked of bulkheads, deckhands, tea boats (meal times), etc. I enjoyed my time there, meeting and making many friends with whom I am still in touch. I also had the opportunity to learn to fence. I enjoyed being a member of a fencing team consisting of both men and women, and I was very happy and proud to have won a silver medal. Finally in 1945 we were transferred to Corsham in Wiltshire, close to the beautiful city of Bath. In 1946 I was demobilised and went back to civilian life.

Roger, who had been training as a pilot in England, went to Canada in 1943 to pursue aircrew training as a navigator because there was no further need for pilots. Roger loved Canada, beautiful scenery, nice people and abundant food after the meagre wartime rations in England. He tells how on his first visit to the mess he and the rest of the crew were bowled over when the cook asked how many eggs and bacon slices they wanted with their hash browned potatoes. A notice at the dining table even advised that it was important to drink milk and orange juice!

During the months he spent in Quebec, he had the good fortune to meet a very nice couple who wanted to do their part for the war effort. They invited aircrew members under training nearby for weekends. This was a welcome break for the boys. Roger's first meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Boissinot was quite a surprise for his hosts. It appears that the quality of his French was far superior to the French spoken in this Province. They were unaware that he was from Mauritius where English and French were official languages. They became very good friends. After the end of the war, they were our sponsors when we decided to settle in this country (Canada).

We were married on December 23rd 1947, in St. Mary's R.C. Church, Hornchurch, Essex. By this time Roger had left the Air Force and was working as a chemist at Murex, a metallurgical firm in Rainham, Middlesex.

Our first child, Linda Frances, was born on June 28th 1949 in Upminster, Essex. She attended a private catholic school in Romford when she was five. She learned very quickly and skipped two grades when we left England. She was not quite seven when we sailed to Canada on the S.S. Ivernia on April 19th 1956. We

were amazed and thrilled to see Chateau Frontenac and other wonderful sights as we sailed up the St. Lawrence River to Quebec City, where our friends the Boissinots had come to greet us.

Within a week Roger had secured a position with Alcan as a research chemist in Arvida, Quebec. We loved the town and spent sixteen years there. Our son, Philip Kent, was born on December 7th 1957, and our second son, Raymond Maxwell, was born three and a half years later on June 30th 1961. Linda went to Arvida Junior and Arvida High School. She did so well that she was accepted by McGill University at sixteen, got her BA at nineteen, and her MA two years later. Philip was going into Grade 2 when she went to McGill.

Philip showed an aptitude for music at a very young age and he had his first violin lesson at the age of five. But at the time even the smallest violin was too big for his little arms. His teacher went to Japan to study the Suzuki method of teaching the violin to small children and came back with a size 16 instrument, which was just right for Philip. From then on all was plain sailing and he won a scholarship to the Quebec conservatory of music. Roger took Philip for his lessons three times a week for twelve years and the effort was well worthwhile. He has always been interested in music. In addition to the violin, he plays the saxophone and the mandolin.

Linda played the violin for eight years before going to university. She also plays the piano. Raymond also wanted to play the violin like his brother. He started at six years of age and also won a scholarship to the Quebec Conservatory. He studied the violin and the piano for eleven years and only left to attend McGill University. He graduated in geophysics and found gold for the first exploration company he worked for. Later, in the 90's he was instrumental in discovering diamonds in Canada. His work led to the first diamond mine in this country, the Ekati mine.

Linda married Sidney Himmel in Toronto in 1980, and their daughter, Jessica Ashley, was born on October 30th 1984; she is now at the University of Toronto (where her father got his degree as a chartered accountant). He is now the president of his own company, Trigon Uranium Corporation. Walter, his twin brother, is a doctor practising in Toronto.

Philip married Diane Dulac in 1980 in Montreal. They had their daughter, Vanessa Melody, on June 3rd, 1981. Their son, Michael Jonathan, was born on October 5th, 1983. Philip and his second wife, Maria Casacalenda, have a son, David Anthony. He was born on August 9th 1993. Happily for all of us we have all remained firm friends. Philip has a fax and photocopying machine company that he owns with a partner.

Raymond married Nancy Jane Yeo in Vancouver in 1993. They have two children: Bruce Maxwell, born on August 15th 1994, and Madelene Eloise, born July 17th 1996 in Kelowna, British Columbia.

We have been living in Kirkland since 1973, it is a nice quiet town, a suburb of Montreal on the island of Montreal. We have very friendly and helpful neighbours. There are many shopping centres, churches and parks in the area. Montreal is a beautiful city with several universities and many excellent hospitals. French and English are spoken here. Our children and grandchildren are bilingual, which is a great asset in this country. My hobbies are reading and calligraphy. I send my best wishes to you all, and my sincere thanks to our officers who do such a fine job on our behalf .

Yours sincerely, Angela Ashley.

Treasurer's Report 2007

I have pleasure in presenting my sixth report as Treasurer to cover the year from December 1st 2006 to September 30th 2007. As our Manager has explained in his report we have altered the accounting year from November 30th to September 30th so that next year will start on October 1st

The cost of the 'Chronicle', 'In Touch', and postage continues to rise. We were able to donate £500.00 to Filby Church, which we do every third year at our Triennial gathering.

We are also looking into changing our bank in order to get better interest and also get Internet banking facilities, which hopefully will enable us to receive overseas payments more easily. If we decide to obtain charity status we will be able to take advantage of the British Gift Aid system.

Until we have sorted out our bank, I can still change cheques made out in pounds sterling or any foreign currency notes without any problem because the Bureau de Change that I use does not charge commission.

I would like to thank all those who have sent donations during the year. Below I name all that have contributed, but have not included those who made donations and wished to remain anonymous:-

Mr R A Filby	Cheshunt, Herts	Roy & Sylvia Filby	Bedford
Mr D Filby	Leiston, Suffolk	Ron & Kath Filby	Intake, Doncaster
Josephine Chipchase	Tyne & Wear	G T & B Philby	Luzech, France
Doreen Downes	Chelmsford, Essex	Katrina Filby	Abingdon, Oxon.
Mrs Filby	Newmarket, Suffolk	Judith Knights	Shelton, Norfolk
Mr & Mrs HW Filby	Cambridge	Nevin & Mary Filby	Victoria, Australia
Mrs V Irving	Brixton, London	F G Filbee	Cheshunt, Herts
Terry Filby	Beccles, Suffolk	John D Filbey	Sanderstead, Surrey
Bernard & Muriel Filby,	Walthamstow	Ray & Sue Filby	Coventry
Olive Saunders	Leatherhead, Surrey	Alan F Filby	Bedford
Mary Filby	Downham Market, Norfolk	C & D Filby	Meopham, Kent
Mr & Mrs R Boast	Wingfield, Norfolk	Patrick King	Holbeach, Lincs
Mrs R V Filby	Bramerton, Norwich	Sue Ward	Belton, Doncaster
D & P Filbey	Bexhill on Sea, E Sussex	Albert & Ann Filby	Luton, Beds
Ray Tucker	Stanmore, Middlesex	Carole Bernard	Witney, Oxon
Mrs J M Dench	Billericay, Essex	Barbara Filbey	Dorset
Mrs E Southgate	Westcliff on Sea	Marilyn Filby	Norfolk
Angela Philbey-Ashley		Montreal, Canada	
Henry & Molly Kuttner		Edgware, Middlesex	
Trevor Woolner		Shipton-on-Stour, Warwickshire.	
Leanna Jane Filbey		Larne, Co. Antrim	
The Ven. W Filby		Pulborough, W. Sussex	
Bob & Joyce Filby		Thames Ditton, Surrey	
Mrs M W Gregory		Cheltenham, Gloucester	

If any names have been left off the above list in error I give my apologies

Wally Filby (Treasurer)

Filby Association Accounts 2007

Reserve Account

Balance as at December 1 st 2006		£1,356.63
Income	Bank Interest	£ 1.01
Expenditure To Current Account		£300.00
Balance as at September 30 th 2007		<u>£1,057.64</u>

Current Account

Balance as at December 1st 2006 £577.52

Income

Donations Association	£741.00	
Donations Church	£240.00	
Goods Ties etc Sold	£325.50	
From Reserve Account	£300.00	

Total Income £1,606.50

Expenditure

2007 Chronicle (Includes Postage)	£480.20	
2007 In Touch (Includes Postage)	£ 77.55	
Guild Subscription (Goons)	£12.00	
Paid to Filby Church	£500.00	
Purchase of Goods	£379.58	

Total Expenditure £1,449.33

Excess of Income over Expenditure £157.17

Balance as at September 30th 2007 £734.69

Balance sheet as at 30th September 2007

Reserve Account	£1,057.64
Current Account	£ 734.69

Accumulated fund at September 30th 2007 £1,792.33

Online data boost for family tree researchers....

Family history researchers will be able to delve 300 years further back now, as from 28th November 2007, availability was made to a new register of burials in England and Wales.

The database, available on **www.findmypast.com** dates from 1538, predating the centralised registration of deaths in England and Wales, which began in 1837.

It includes details of more than 13 million burials contained in parish registers, non-conformist registers, Roman Catholic, Jewish and other registers as well as cemetery and cremation records.

The register provides the full name, date of burial, age at death, name of the country, parish and the church or chapel where the burial took place.

These details have been compiled by local family history societies, under the guidance of the Federation of Family History Societies.

The site also announced that subscribers would also be able to view the Civil Service Evidence of Age Index. This contains the dates of birth or baptism for 64,300 people born between 1752 and 1948, many of whose births do not appear in the central birth registers for England and Wales. These records were created after 1855 when the Civil Service Commission came into being and required applicants to both the Civil Service entry examinations and it's pension scheme to provide evidence of age.

For those whose births had not been registered in England and Wales, declarations as to birth were submitted often in form of hand written letters.

Article taken from the Daily Telegraph

28th November 2007.

***I can't wait to get onto the new site and start searching for missing Filbys'.
(Editor / researcher)***

More Information,

which explains why some dates of birth show split years in January, February and March - pre 1752.

October literally means "the eighth month". In fact it was the eighth month in the Julian calendar, in which the first day of the Civil or Legal year was Lady Day, the 25th of March. In the modern Gregorian calendar, to which England changed in 1752, the year commences on the 1st of January, and October is the tenth month.

After 1751, the Quakers simply called October "the tenth month" because the name October was untrue. They dealt with September, November and December in a similar manner.

Deaths

Henry Irving died May 2007

He leaves his wife, Violet, to whom he was happily married for 72 years. Violet sent some old newspaper cuttings of past Filby Sundays and Reunions, she has many pleasant memories.

Mrs Janet Rose Shrimpton died on 29th October 2006

Frederick Kybert died in July 2006 leaving a widow. His daughter, Sally Novell, is now a new member.

Stanley Lee Southgate died 2nd January 2006 aged 90 years. (Apologies—In last years Chronicle his initial was wrongly stated)

Also, his wife, Eileen, wrote of her sister's loss -

John Pengelly Dench who died 1st August 2006 aged 80 years. He and his wife, Josephine May, had been married for 53 years.

Both Stanley and John are being commemorated in our Book of Remembrance.

Barbara Gilbert, wife of Edward Gilbert, died in April 2007 after a long illness.

Peter Locking died 2nd July 2007

He will be sadly missed by his wife, Jean (nee Filby), daughter Susan, sons, David, Peter and Steven, and all his grandchildren.

Percy Filby of Diss. On 10th January 2007 he passed away peacefully in hospital, aged 97 years. Sadly missed by all his family and friends.

We report the death of one of our Chronicle contributors who added much interest and humour to our family stories.

Herbert Victor Filby of Kennet, Cambridgeshire, England.

Born 23rd May 1923 and died 8th March 2007

He will be sadly missed by his wife and all his family.

Alan Filby of Milton Keynes died on 9th September 2007 after a very long illness. He was brother to Jim Filby (our manager) Wally Filby (our treasurer) and Ruth Smith (our secretary). He leaves a widow, five children and eleven grandchildren.



The Widow of our Late President ‘Bill’ Filby died at her home on 15th May 2007 aged 86.

Vera R. Filby, a Phoenix Society Member, retired from the Agency in 1994 having served for over 30 years. She was one of the National Cryptologic Museum’s first volunteers and an important resource to the library. She was cremated and her ashes will be scattered along with her husband’s ashes over their garden.

Excerpt from ‘Baltimore Sun’ - dated 26th January 2000

Thirty-five years after the publication of her book on the history of Savage, Vera R. Filby is pleasantly surprised that people are still interested. She said “History is history, and it’s still accurate up to 1965. After that it’s someone else’s worry.”

The Carroll Baldwin Memorial Institute, a community group that works to preserve Carroll Baldwin Hall, a meeting place for Savage residents, applied to reissue the book as a fund raiser to cover maintenance for the hall. Corrinne Arnold, newly elected president of Baldwin Memorial Institute, said the book has been a mainstay in the community since its publication in 1965.

A retired analyst with the National Security Agency, Mrs Filby said she and her husband, P.W.Filby, moved to Savage in 1958. She said the idea for the book began as a fund raiser for the Savage Civic Association and turned into a two year project of research and writing. “I had quite a bit of fun doing it” she said. “We walked through the woods down the Savage tracks, and we climbed through the mill and we could see through the cracks in the floor little pieces of the Christmas ornaments made there.”

Her love of the community and her husband’s job at the time, as director of the Maryland Historical Society, helped her complete the book.

An Evening Sun article April 13th 1965, described the book as “a slim, readable monograph” and commented, “The writer’s abiding interest in the town’s history, so manifest in Savage today, peers through the text of every page.”

Dennis Thornton, a member of the institute’s board of directors, said he hoped sales of the book will help with such projects as making Carroll Baldwin Hall accessible to the disabled. The hall—which, like the institute, was named for a former owner of the mill—was built in 1922 and later given to the community.

Mrs Filby said she was happy to have 500 copies of her book reprinted to help her community. While changes have occurred over the years, including growth in the county and the mills transformation into a centre for arts and antiques, Savage is still a wonderful place to live.

“It’s an old fashioned island in the middle of suburbia” she said.

Cecil Hayward (Phil) Filbey

1921—2007.

He enjoyed an energetic childhood in Maldon, Essex, and having been enthralled by the visiting Alan Cobham's Flying Circus, he soon determined to join the RAF, and was thrilled to be selected as an apprentice fitter at RAF Halton, in 1937. With WWII starting soon after he qualified, his skills were much in demand, to keep the frontline aircraft airborne. He spent much time in North Africa, when he was posted to No. 237 Rhodesia Squadron, where his Flight Commander was the



much misunderstood Ian Smith. As the war drew to a close in 1945, his squadron moved northwards, through the Mediterranean islands, including Cyprus and Corsica, where he was wounded in action during a bombing raid, then through Italy and into France. After the war he was much amused to be posted back to RAF Halton, as a Sergeant Instructor. At this time he met his wife-to-be Barbara, and they married in 1946, so starting a bond which was to last nearly 61 years.

Although he had no formal education qualifications, he was thrilled to be commissioned as an RAF Officer in the Equipment Branch, where he was to spend the remainder of his RAF career, retiring in 1968. During this time he was posted abroad many times, including Sudan, Libya, Cyprus, Camerouns, Borneo, and the Indian Ocean island of Gan. Although he was accompanied by his family to the first three countries, the remaining ones were to be unaccompanied, for a year each time. In the Camerouns, he was selected to present a signed copy of the book "The Bafut Beagles", written by Gerald Durrell, to the Fon (ruler) of Bafut. In Gan he much enjoyed the wonderful waters surrounding this atoll, and was delighted to be the host to Hans and Lottie Hass, the underwater photography pioneers, on one of their visits. He was also to be commended for his hospitality by the late Earl of Mountbatten during a stopover.

When he retired he had already decided on his second career, and became a teacher. At this time, tired of being asked what exams he had passed, he decided to take an "A-level" in Geography at evening classes, and he passed with flying colours! His dedication was soon recognised, and he became in demand as an "unattached" teacher, being sent to various schools where there was a temporary shortage. Sadly, these proved too often to be "problem" schools, and he was eventually to become disillusioned and so retired again after 14 years.

"Phil" and Barbara were enthusiastic supporters of the Filby Association, from its inception in the '60s. He was a keen gardener, and was very proud of his handiwork, first at home in Little Baddow, Essex, and from 1991 in Thornford, Dorset, where he died on the 24th January, 2007, following an illness.

Continued over...

During his RAF career he was a competitive swimmer and keen rifleman, competing at Bisley on a number of occasions. With his wife Barbara, he loved walking through the countryside, and even planned holidays in areas such as the Lake District and Wales so that they could enjoy these areas too. It helped that he was a consummate photographer, collecting many images to enjoy in later years, although sadly, deteriorating eyesight made this increasingly difficult.

A dedicated family man, he was never happier than when surrounded by his family. He is survived by Barbara, his sons Keith and John, his grandchildren, Jason, Sara, Christopher and Jessica and his great-grand daughter Morgan.

Births and Congratulations

Ray and Sue Filby from Coventry, England, became grandparents for the second time...their daughter, **Sarah, and husband, Martyn, had a son, Harry George Colliver** on 16th October 2006.

Martyn also gained a Masters Degree and **Sarah** qualified as a General Practitioner with Distinction

Henry Raymond Gill was born 23rd August 2007 at 7.29pm weighing 8lbs 4oz and measuring 20 1/2 inches.

A son for **Jessica and Norman Gill** of Illinois, and grandson for **Colleen and Ray Filbey** of Virginia, USA.

Helen Filby-Lowe and her husband became the proud grandparents of **Max Filby-Lowe**, their first grandchild, on 6th May 2007.

The family tradition of registering births in the name of Filby-Lowe is continued as both their sons were registered

David Patrick Victor Filby-Lowe and **Charles Thomas Filby-Lowe**.

Sheila Filby, who was one of our researchers, became a grandmother again on 30th September 2007.

David and Isobel have a second child, a son, **Joseph**, as well as their daughter **Alex**.

Nevin and Mary Filby became great-grandparents for a second time when their grandson, **Dan Yates, and his wife, Eustacia**, returned to Queensland for the birth of **Alexander Hamish** on 12th September, 2007.

A brother for **William**, and a grandson for **Jill and David Yates** who shared their travels with us in last years Chronicle.

Mia Jill-Claire Fleming daughter of **Megan Winham (nee Barry)** and **Darryll Fleming** was born about 8:20am on 3rd September, 2007 weighing 8lbs in the Mater Misericordiae Mothers' Hospital in Brisbane, Australia. **Mia** is the great-granddaughter of the late **Jessie Myrise Crimmin (nee Filby)** and first granddaughter of **Jill & Don Filby** (our Australasian Correspondent) (*photo on back cover*)

Celebrations

Charles Filby - 80th Birthday congratulations

Charles was born on 30th October 1927 in Nunhead, London, England, an only child of **Amelia and Charles Filby**.

On leaving school at 14 he spent 32 years working for Samuel Jones, the Butterfly Brand Paper Converters. During this time he did his National Service in the Fleet Air Arm as an armourer and travelled all over the world.

He was made redundant in 1972 and went to work for the Sun newspaper in Fleet Street. He remained with them for 14 years until they moved to Wapping, and once again he was made redundant. He has had a happy and healthy life and has continued his travels.

He is a very proud father of **Martyn** also his daughter-in-law, **Denise**, and his two wonderful grandchildren, **Jessica and Austin**.

(The photograph on the back cover was sent in by his wife, Daphne, along with this article.)

Family and friends organised a surprise birthday party in Essex for **Enid Filby who was 70 on 17th July 2007** The theme of the party was 'Cowboys and Cowgirls' and held at their local snooker club.

Ann & Albert Filby celebrated their (50th) Golden Wedding Anniversary on Sunday 19th August 2007.

It started raining when reaffirming their wedding vows at St Lukes Church, Leagrave, Luton, England.

This was followed by a celebration luncheon party at The Moores Place Hotel, Aspley Guise, Buckinghamshire.

After the luncheon, their daughter, **Ann**, gave them an envelope containing reservations she had made at Rhinefield House Hotel in the New Forest for them to have a second Honeymoon .

(Photo on back cover)

Roger and Angela Ashley of Kirkland, Montreal, Canada, celebrated their 60th (Platinum) Wedding Anniversary on 23rd December 2007
(Angela's life story is on Page 23)

Shaun Andrew Callow married **Emma Amanda Hayward**

At The Swan Hotel, Bedford, England, on 21st July 2007.

Shaun is the elder son of **Andrew and Nicola (nee Filby)** who is daughter of **Shirley Filby (widow of Gordon Filby)**

Bridesmaid was **Lucy Payne**, Emma's sister, and Best Man was **Christopher Callow**, Shaun's brother.

(Photo on back cover)

New members, **Emma and James Filbey**, were married on the 6th September 2007

in First Larne Presbyterian Church, Larne, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland.

Flower girl was **Leanna Filbey's** grand-daughter, **Niamh**.

(Photo on back cover)



Charles Filby with his grandson,
Austin (aged 5 years)
Before celebrating Charles'
80th birthday on 30th October 2007

Megan Winham and
Darryll Fleming with
their daughter, Mia
Jill-Claire Fleming,
born 3rd September
2007.



Shaun & Emma Callow
On their wedding day 21st July 2007



Jessica and Norman Gill with their son,
Henry Raymond Gill,
born 23rd August 2007

Ann & Albert Filby
Celebrating their 50th
Wedding Anniversary
On Sunday
19th August 2007



Emma and James Filbey at their wedding
on 6th September 2007
with Leanna Filbey and partner, Ken.
Insert picture of the horseshoe containing small
Filby Coat of Arms specially made for the
occasion. (What a lovely idea!)