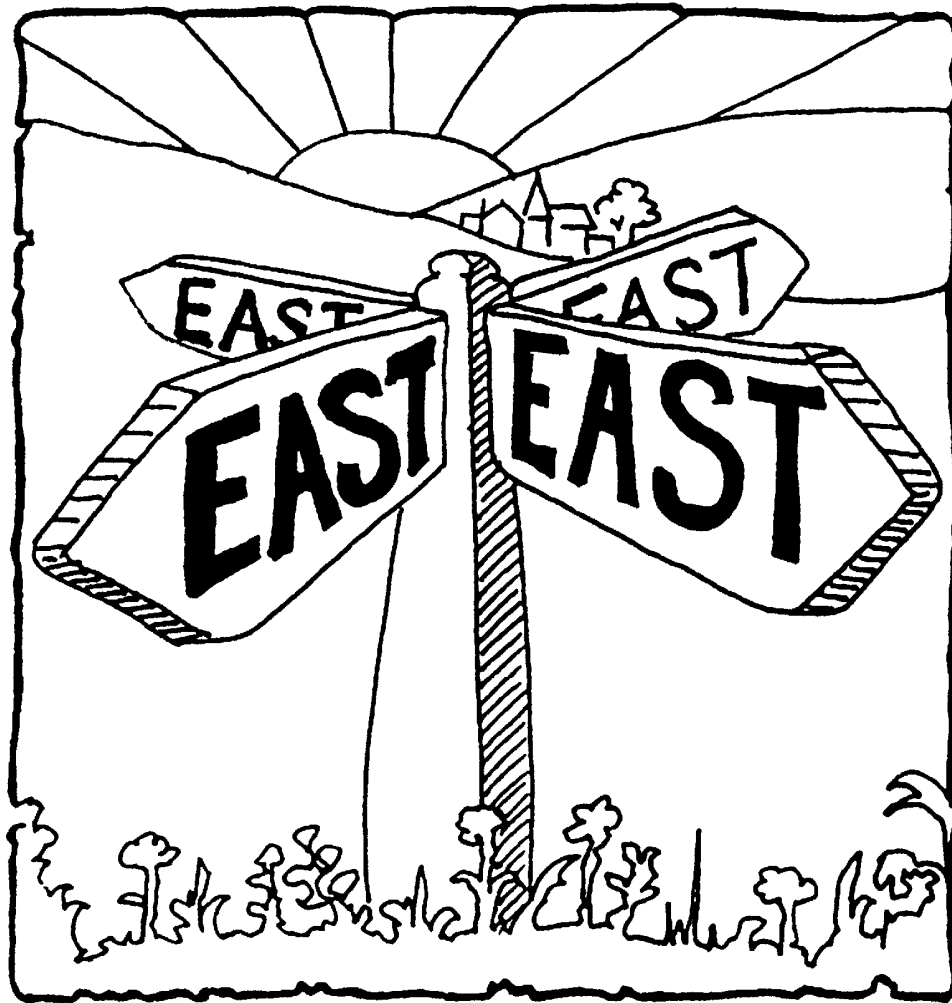


POINTS EAST

The East Family History Society Newsletter

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The aims of the Society shall be:

- To collect all references to the EAST/ESTE(S) name and all variations, to collate and store these records and to make them available to all members.
- To produce a Newsletter at least twice per year to be distributed to all members, the cost of which to be covered by subscriptions.
- To advertise the Society's existence, thus bringing as many researchers of the names EAST/ESTE(S) etc. as possible into contact with each other.

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I should like to introduce myself as the new editor of ***Points East***. In fact I am new in two ways as I joined EFHS only a couple of weeks before the AGM. I had heard of the Society earlier in the summer after making contact through Genes Reunited with Anne East. I was interested to learn that Anne’s husband Ron East was a Hull lad like myself and in fact is my second cousin.

As there were no volunteers for the post of newsletter editor which Paul East wished to vacate, I thought “why not?”. I have plenty of time for such things in my retirement from careers as an electrical engineering officer in the RAF and then as an international salesman. I have been involved in Family History for only 18 months and have recently taken on a one-name study - Warvill - which is my grandmother’s name and the reason I commenced studying my family’s ancestors to discover where the rumoured French link was in the family. I found this link – see page 23.

I have just yet no particular new ideas for ***Points East***, except for the production of a parallel electronic media version which I shall put to the committee. I should naturally like to make the newsletter as interesting as possible for you readers. I have read through as many as possible of the previous issues so that I could see what has gone before. I should very much like to hear what would interest you in ***Points East*** and what doesn’t. I intend to keep in touch with members by e-mail; so if we do not yet have your e-mail address please write to me at chris@chriseast.org.uk

I found the AGM very interesting, particularly Ron East’s talk on the use of DNA techniques to link individuals - see his article starting on page 17.

It was useful to chat to others and compare information and research techniques. There were family trees on display in the room, from which Ann steered me towards the use of *Family Historian* software, which I find very easy to use.

We all enjoyed lunch together which gave time for more chat before the afternoon session.

Do try and get to the next AGM in the autumn (3 October 2009) if you have not been before. It will give you the chance to meet other members, and talk about your interests.

George East, a former policeman, living in Cheshire, celebrated his 100th birthday on 12th February 2009 - see over the page.

GEORGE EAST – CENTENERIAN



George East was born 12th February 1909 at Mortlake in Surrey, (*George can be seen on 1911 census age two at 12 Beechcroft Road, Mortlake with father a decorator – Ed.*) the second of four children of William John East and Sarah Ellen East (née Richards). He started school at the age of four at the Mortlake Council Infants School and then moved to the Primary School where he remained until he was eleven years old. He then won a scholarship to the Richmond County Secondary School where he remained until he was sixteen, leaving with his General Schools and London Matriculation Certificates.

He joined the firm of Pearson and Dorman Long in Victoria Street, Westminster. This firm was developing the Kent coal-fields. Seeking a more active occupation, George joined the Metropolitan Police in 1929 and was posted to Grays Inn Road in the Bow Street Division.

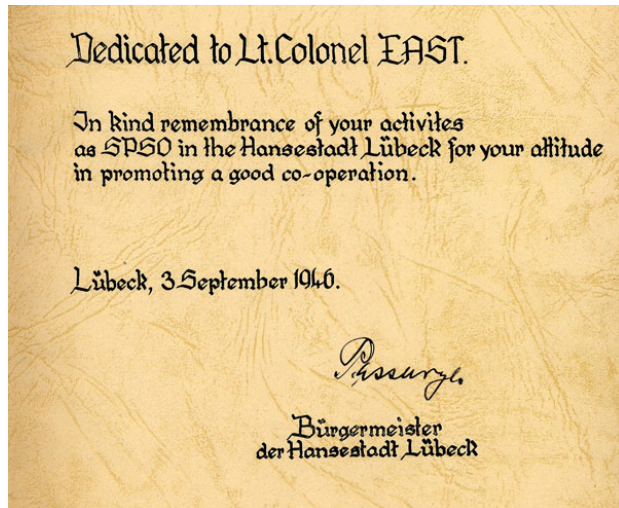


1845
Sgt. George East demonstrating the Police Public Call Box
at the Daily Mail Ideal Homes Exhibition at Olympia in the mid 1930s.

After two years on the beat he was transferred to 'D' Department at Scotland Yard on duties connected to police training and development of the police telephone box system. This was before personal radios/phones were available to the public and police and there were few phones in the home; it greatly improved communications within the Police and with the public. He was sent to the Ideal Homes Exhibition at Olympia to demonstrate this system to the public.

George was promoted to Sergeant in 1934 and in 1937 selected for a course at Lord Trenchard's Police College at Hendon with the rank of Junior Station Inspector. This course lasted 18 months when he was awarded the Commissioner's silver 'Baton of Honour' as the top student. After a period of practical training in several locations he was posted to 'P' Division at Catford in SE London and became Station Inspector in charge of the Beckenham Sub-Division.

In 1940 George was commissioned in 'Military Government' as a Public Safety Officer. He was sent to North Africa and took part in the invasion of Sicily, sailing from Susa and landing at Syracuse. He supervised the Carabinieri and various Municipal police forces, mainly in the Catania area.



When the invasion of Western Europe was imminent he returned to England and after a short course in Surrey landed at Arromanche in Normandy on D2 and was stationed at Bayeux until the advance northwards in which he was concerned mainly with public security and refugees. He ended his military service as Senior Public Safety Officer for the town of Lübeck, on the Baltic in Germany, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

On his return to the Metropolitan Police in 1946 he served at Ealing until he was selected as a Grade 1 Instructor at the newly initiated National Police College at Ryton-on-Dunsmore, near Coventry. After two years in this post he returned to London as Chief Inspector (subsequently Superintendent) at Kings Cross Road. In 1952 he was seconded to the Home Office as Commandant of No. 4 District Police Training Centre at Mill Meece (near Eccleshall, Staffordshire) where he remained for four years.

George returned to London in 1956 and served at Ealing until 1960 when he retired from the Metropolitan Police with the rank of Superintendent.



1848
Assistant Chief Constable George East
British Transport Police, 1970

George then joined the British Transport Police as Commandant of the Training School at Tadworth in Surrey. In 1964 he was transferred to Manchester as Assistant Chief of Police, and was subsequently promoted to Chief of Police, London Midland Region. After four years he was transferred south again to Victoria and Waterloo in the Southern Region. He was appointed a Brother Officer of the Order of St. John for his services to the First Aid movement.

George served for 43 years in the Police Service and now resides in Cheshire with his wife Norah, to whom he has been married for 72 years. They have two children, five grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

ROGER EAST – A Roving Australian Freelance Journalist - *Chris East*



Roger East (1924 – 8 Dec 1975) was an Australian journalist who was murdered by Indonesian soldiers during their barbaric invasion of East Timor in 1975. Roger East went to East Timor in October 1975 to investigate the killing of five journalists in Balibo. He was then one of only three journalists in East Timor. The other two left when a full-scale invasion by the Indonesians seemed imminent. The country was being run de-facto by the Fretilin as the Portuguese rulers had previously retreated. Roger planned to retreat with the Fretilin forces into the mountains and report from there. It was later reported by eyewitnesses that he was brought with numerous other prisoners to Dilli Waterfront with his thumbs bound with wire. He was told to face the sea; he refused and was shot in the eyes. This refusal was typical of Roger East's character.

It is only in recent times after much pressure that the *Balibo five* were allowed an inquest. Roger East has never had one. The Australians and the British attempted to cover up the executions. Until recently, the execution of Roger East had slipped into the pages of history, eclipsed in the sight of the Australian public by the *Balibo five*. Roger East was regarded as a real character. He spoke forcefully and was funny and amusing. He was an adventurer with a Hemingwayesque character. In Timothy Mo's novel *The Redundancy of Courage*, the character Bill Mabbely is based on Roger East. Anthony LaPaglia will star as Roger East in ***Balibo***, an Australian film soon to be released, which tells the story of the Balibo Five through Roger East's eyes.

Roger East was born in Sydney in 1923. He had two brothers Bill and Allan, and a younger sister Glenys. He had a hard start to his life during the depression; his mother died when he was 5 years old with Roger and his siblings being split up. Roger escape rural depression by serving in the Australian Navy for many years which included war service against the Japanese.

After his navy service Roger became a trainee journalist. Even in the early stages of his career, Roger was revealing a passion in fighting for the underdog. He wrote about an Aboriginal nurse who was not allowed to train because of her colour. His articles were very controversial at the time. If you had a cause during this period in Australia, you were labelled a communist.

Roger left Australia in the late 40s and went to England. In 1955 he went to Cyprus at the peak of the fight for freedom. Roger was under surveillance by British intelligence and was known as "the Australian who walks fast". He then travelled the world for many years as a journalist in various media including TV. Somebody once called him a white-collared swagman and it was said that he could fit all his worldly possessions into one suit case. In 1956 he was the first journalist to get his story out of the Suez zone. Roger never married.

You can listen to a radio podcast on Roger East at
http://mpegmedia.abc.net.au/rn/podcast/current/audioonly/hht_20081214.mp3

MELBOURN CAMBS TO MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA

As the newly appointed editor of *Points East* I thought that I should write an article for this edition of our newsletter. But what could I write? How about looking for a family of EASTs in the area? My wife reminded me that she knew a family of EASTs in Melbourn Cambridgeshire just to the north of Royston (Herts) where we live.

I finally was directed to Helena Ellis in Melbourn whose father Frank East was born 1898 in Meldreth. Her grandfather was Thomas George East born 1858 in Whaddon. These three villages Whaddon, Meldreth and Melbourn are very closely spaced astride the Royston - Cambridge road. Helena told me that she had been in touch ten years previously with a family of EASTs in Queensland who had emigrated from the area; she provided me with a bundle of documentation. This article is about this Australian Branch of the EASTs.



William East was born in Meldreth in 1823. His father Thomas East (Ag Lab) was born in Meldreth in 1793; his grandfather was John East(1760).

In 1841, William is shown as an Ag Lab lodging at a farm three miles north of Meldreth in the village of Orwell. William married Mary Ann Thompson (nee Waller) 24 February 1844 in Meldreth. Mary was born c1818 in Barton near Cambridge. In 1851 William and Mary are shown living in Meldreth with children Emily (6) and Jonathan (1). A further child George Thomas was born in 1852.

In 1853 the family left Plymouth for Australia on the "Shand" arriving in January 1854 at Port Fairy near Melbourne where William immediately leased a farm at Warrnambool and cultivated potatoes. Two years later he settled at Penshurst initially with 100 acres which was expanded to 1200 acres. He stayed there for almost thirty years until he followed his son George Thomas to Temora New South Wales for his retirement.



When **George Thomas East** arrived with his parents in Victoria he was only two years old. He received his early education in Penshurst, completing his studies with a private tutor at his family homestead, where at the same time he acquired a good knowledge of farming. When he was nineteen George Thomas became a farmer in his own right. He acquired 230 acres of swampy useless land nearby and was clever enough to devise a scheme to drain 200 acres. George eventually sold the property and acquired 640 acres in Temora New South Wales which he expanded to 2100 acres.

As George arrived at Temora, gold had been discovered in the area of his property. However George avoided becoming involved in prospecting; instead he secured a lease on a flour mill to supply the huge influx of prospectors.



George East made a visit to Queensland mainly for his health. He was delighted with the climate and the conditions of land settlement and decided to move there. In 1898 he bought **Glen Vale**, a grazing property of 4800 acres near the town of Warwick which is 100 miles south-west of Brisbane. He bought and sold several properties after that: firstly **Marra Marra** near Yeulba and **Lockwood** near Charleville. At **Lockwood** George East made the successful

experiment of boring for artesian water where the land prior to his coming had been regarded as unsafe and badly watered. Next came **Tathumnarra** near Augathella and **Kihee**, a property of 204 square miles, adjoining the Durham Downs.

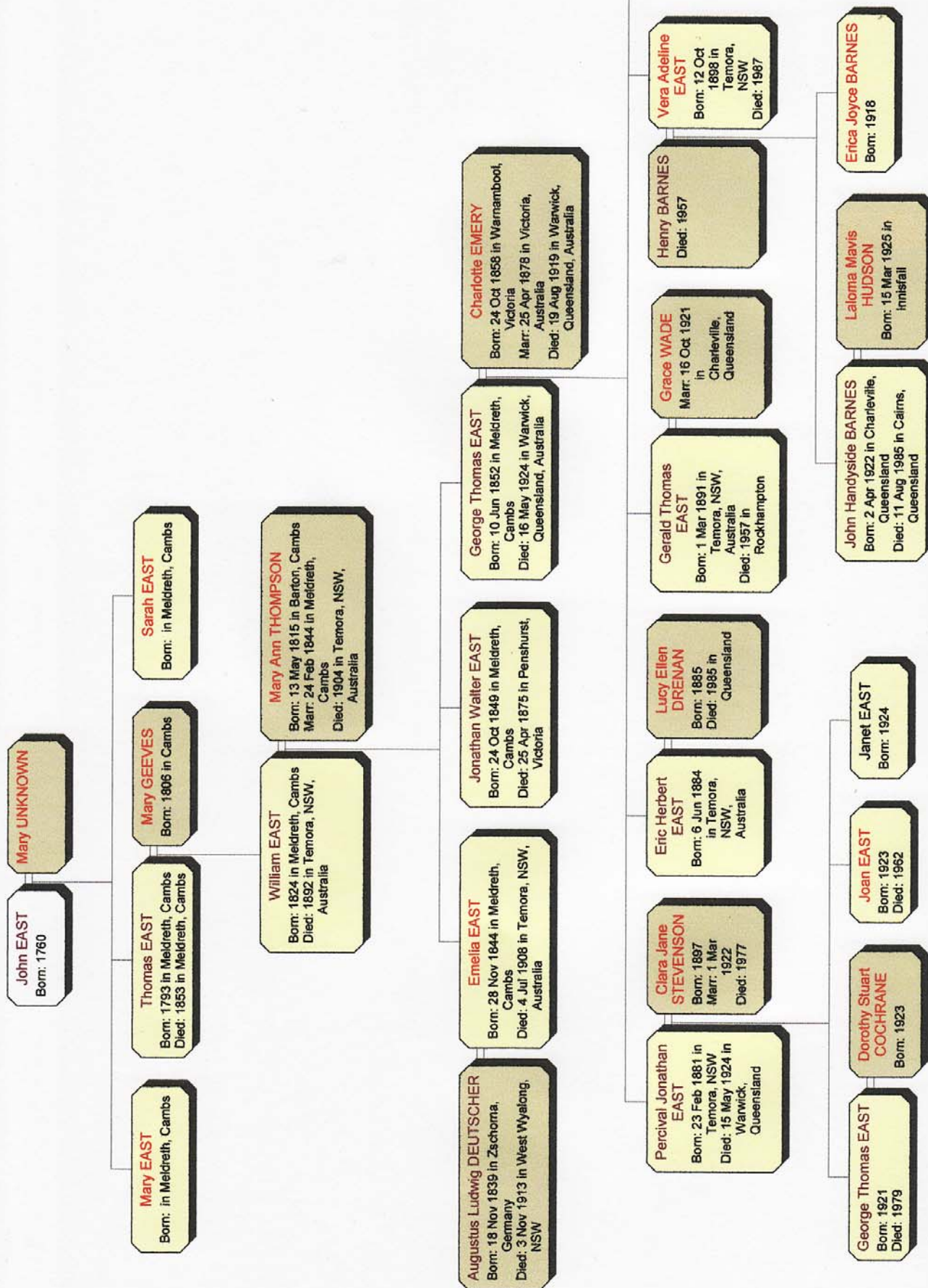


George East's home at Warwick was situated on a prominent hill and was very modern for the day with electricity. George took a keen interest in public affairs and served as a member of the Rosenthal Shire council until his absences while visiting his western properties forced him to retire from the council.

George East, while still in Victoria, had married in 1877 Charlotte, the third daughter of George Emery, a station manager. They had three sons and five daughters. He gave all his sons a start in life in the grazing industry on estates adjoining each other in the Charleville district. The management of **Kihee** was eventually taken over by Mr Barnes, the husband of George's daughter Vera East, a remarkable outback woman who is shown fishing in Kihee creek in the adjacent image. The women in this Australian EAST family were particularly long-lived.



Members of this EAST family have now mostly left the land but the property **Maxvale** is still in the family after 100 years. A family reunion was organised in Queensland in 1998 with 200 members of the family present. Jenny Roberts (nee BARNES, family genealogist and great granddaughter of **George Thomas East**) is shown here at the reunion with her son Roderick.



EXTRACTS FROM EDWARD EAST'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

It was suggested to me that I write an autobiography. I said no one will be interested in my life story but it was argued that future generations of the family might find it useful. Perhaps someone will read it and find something they didn't know about one of the families involved and learn a little of the times we have passed through.

Edward East

I was born on 12th July 1923 in Undercliffe, Bradford, Yorkshire at 6 Green Place. This story mainly concerns my mother's family, as I had no knowledge of the East family until recently. Mother was descended from the BRADLEY family on her father's side and the COLLINS family on her mother's side. My mother married **Allan Ramsay EAST** on 31st March 1923, but they separated about a year later.

The Bradley Family

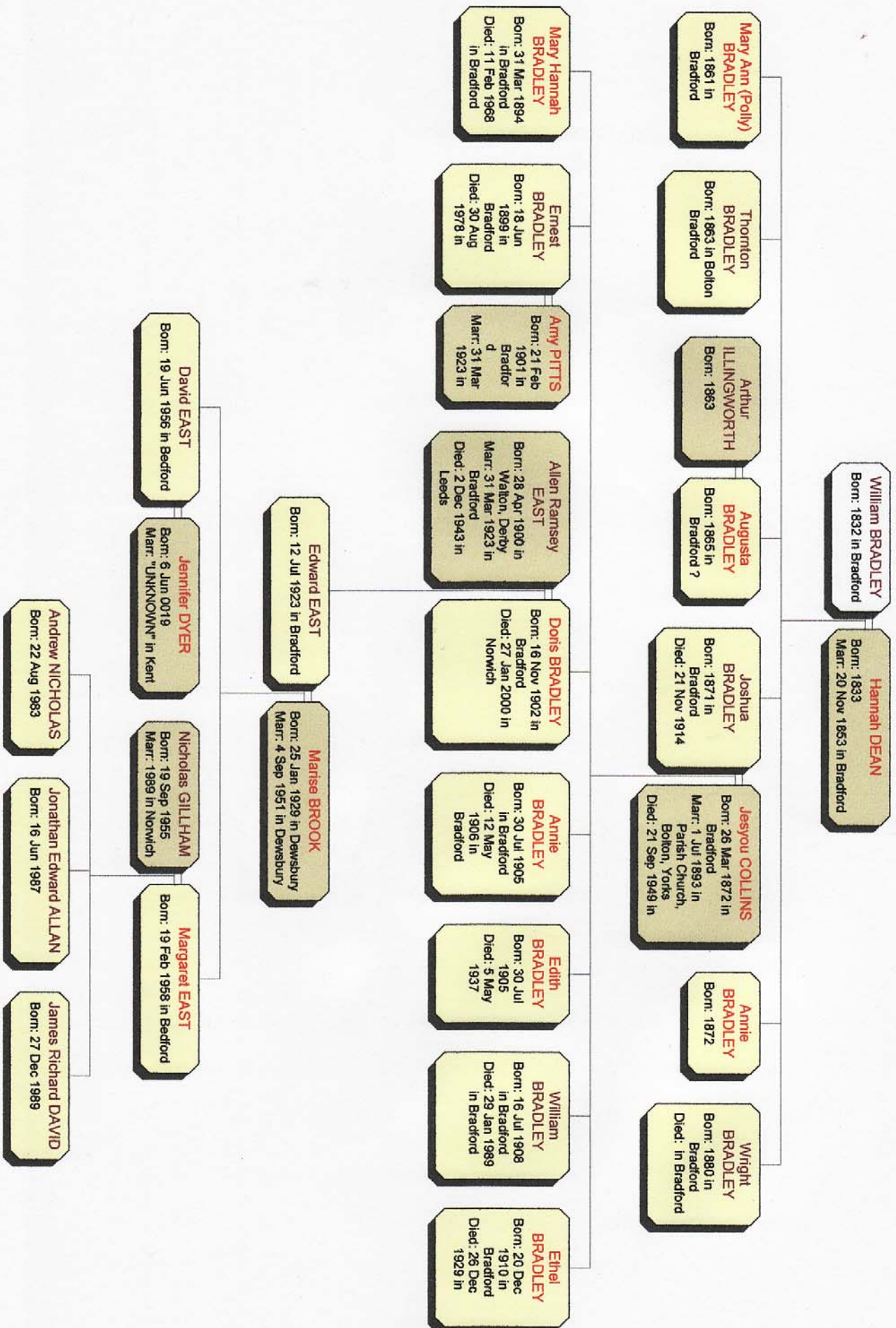


The Bradleys at the time of my birth consisted of my grandma Jessy (left) and her children. Her husband **Joshua** Bradley had died on 21st November 1914 at the age of 43. Grandma married Joshua on 1st July 1893 in Bolton, which is almost a mile from Undercliffe. They are both recorded as living on Rhodes Terrace, Bolton at the time of their marriage. Grandma was 21 and Grandad 23.

Joshua's father, **William** Bradley, was deceased at the time of this marriage, but his wife Hannah was still alive. Her father was **Arthur** Bradley. After Joshua's marriage, he and Jessie lived first at Rhodes Terrace, Bolton and later moved to a very small terraced house at 13 Haigh Row, Undercliffe. Rhodes Terrace still exists. Haigh Row has been replaced by more modern housing.

Joshua's death certificate records the cause of death as pneumonia and chronic alcoholism. He was a stone dresser (stone quarryman, or stone mason are also mentioned). They probably needed to drink in those days as work in the quarries must have been hard. I found from the 1881 Census that William and Hannah were born at Bolton in Bradford .

Joshua's father, William Bradley was born in 1835. His wife Hannah Dean was born in 1834. They were married on 20th November 1853 and William's occupation was then a 'Delver' (one who digs with a spade). He may have been a road worker. Later he became a stone quarry man. William's wife Hannah was a weaver. There were three daughters: **Mary Ann**, born 1861, a worsted weaver; **Augusta**, born 1865, a worsted spinner; **Annie**, born 1872. There were three sons: **Thornton**, born 1863, stone quarry man; **Joshua** (my granddad) born 24 Sept 1869; **Wright**, born 1880. There was also a lodger recorded in the census, William Grimshaw, also a stone quarry man. That means there were nine people living at Rhodes Terrace. Where did they all sleep?



Augusta Bradley married **Arthur Illingworth** and they had five children, **Edith Anne, William, Percy, Ernest** and **Arnold**. There is a bill dated 25th November 1914 in the documents, for Joshua's funeral, at Eccleshill Wesleyan burial ground, for the sum of £1-7-6, made out to AC.Illingworth, so Augusta probably helped with these funeral expenses.

Annie married Harry Jennings rather late in life and they had no children; they lived at the bottom of Wellington Road, near the school. Annie, on her death (in the early 1950s), left £10 each to my mother and my aunt Mary, and she also bequeathed them a chest of drawers which had belonged to her aunt so this furniture must be quite old; we have this chest in our hall. She also gave mother a string of Ciro pearls which had belonged to May Cooper, and mother has passed these on to my daughter-in-law Jennifer.

Wright Bradley had a gentlemen's outfitters business in the row of shops opposite the Undercliffe Northcote Assembly rooms where he lived with his mother Hannah and presumably was not married. Mother never knew her grandfather, of course, but remembers Hannah as being a small lady who was buried in the Undercliffe Wesleyan Chapel cemetery. Wright later closed the outfitters and opened a furniture shop under the Northcote Assembly Rooms on the opposite side of the road. He probably died from diphtheria. I cannot find records of Thornton except that he married Louisa Caygill in 1894. Perhaps he died early or mother would have mentioned him.

Mother, who was only 12 when her father Joshua died, does not remember much about him but he was apparently the black sheep of the family. Jessie told her he was always in trouble and had been sent by his mother to America at one time to avoid the law; this seems likely because he told a story of having walked under the Niagara Falls. Jessie also told mother that he once gathered water-cress from a stream in Fagley Woods close by us, was arrested for stealing, and sent to jail for 12 days, so this must have been a serious crime in those days.

The East Family

I knew nothing of the East family until 1997. Mother had always refused to speak about my father and the East family as the separation affected her deeply. I never met my father but he was also a weaver. Mother refused to speak of him. I note from their marriage certificate that they were married on the 31st March 1923, so they tied the knot only just before I was born. She divorced him (the decree of 26th January 1942 says adultery) much later during the war. However, he died soon after the divorce (2nd February 1943) when I was away in the army; mother noted that he died in Leeds General Hospital of general peritonitis. He apparently lived with us for about a year; I have never found out the reason for his leaving. It must be difficult to have a marriage with five women in the house. I remember once walking with mother down Otley Road by nearby Peel Park, I must have been about eight, and she said "Did you see that man we just passed"? I hadn't noticed particularly. She said "That's your father". I turned to look but I can't remember him. However he came from a good family and there is a picture of Grandma East (his mother) in the family album. Mother once said he could play the violin and the East family were quite musical so perhaps I inherited some of that. I never met anyone from the East side of my family until I was 74.

Shortly before she died in 2000 she mentioned I had a cousin called Kenneth in Bradford and I became interested in the East family. As she was in care at that time I thought I would pursue this without her knowledge. I came across a new publication 'The World Book of Easts' in which some Bradford Easts were listed. I wrote to some of them and eventually discovered cousin **Kenneth** who was then a widower and living in Knottingley and a cousin **Jean** who had married **Dudley Haigh** and was now living in Malvern. Jean told me she remembered my father 'Uncle Allan' who used to visit them when she was a child. Then she dropped a bombshell: 'he used to bring a girl and a boy with him'. So I realised I had some step-relations. I found there was an 'East Family History Society'. I joined this and asked the researcher there if she could help me locate my East family. She not only knew them but one of them was a member of the Society. So I immediately found two step-sisters, **Pauline Halliday** and **Kathleen Taylor**, and a step-brother **Kenneth** living in Leeds, who are now dear family. They all have families of their own and so I have been able to construct an up-to-date family tree. The East researcher also gave me data on the East family going back to the 18th century. I never told mother about this.



When I was born, my father and the Bradley family, except Uncle Ernest, lived together at 6 Green Place - heavens knows how. There were five females, father, William, who was fourteen at that time, and me, in what was I think a two bed-roomed terraced house with a living room, and a small kitchen. I think there was a cellar for the washtub, mangle and scrubbing board. Most houses of this type did not have a bathroom and bathing was done in a galvanised bath which was emptied and filled by hand. Here is an old photograph of me peeing on the front steps of No. 6 and making a pool on the floor. Wherever did they get those clothes and bonnet?



Green Place is a cluster of buildings on the corner of two main roads, with an entrance from Dudley Hill Road (the Bradford Ring Road) on one side and another entrance from the main Bradford-Harrogate Road on the adjacent side of the cluster. This was on a main cross-road with shops on the corner. We could get everything for normal living within a radius of 100 yards. We had four fish and chip shops within a radius of about 200 yards. Green Place was cobble stoned and the street was too small for cars. Not that there were many cars about: only the rich and tradesmen had cars.

Horses and carts were mainly used for trade. There were passageways and "middens" with low flat roofs where dustbins are kept. We had great fun jumping from the middens when I was a

little older, to the annoyance of the owners. We were awful kids. Toilets were outside. The 1891 census records that at that time No. 6 was occupied by a Ramsden family.

The houses were built of stone, as were many of the Yorkshire houses in those days; perhaps even made from the stone cut in the quarry at Bolton where I think grand-dad worked. Many of the old stone houses in Bradford have now been surface-cleaned and look as good as new. People were very proud of their houses even though they were very poor, and would scrub the steps each week and line them with white or yellow sand-stone. Everything had to be better than the neighbours. Fireplaces were blackened with "black lead" (probably very poisonous) and everything was spotless in the best of families. We were always bright and shining with grandma ruling the roost.

Lighting in the home and streets was by gas lamp and the street lamps were ignited automatically in the evenings by a timer mechanism. Electricity was only just arriving for domestic use. Mother told me that there used to be "knockers up"; these individuals, for a small payment, went round the workers' houses in the mornings at about 6 o'clock with a long pole and tapped on the bedroom windows to get the poor dears up in time for work.

Number 6 is in a terrace just round the corner from the entrance to the street. Our next-door neighbour at Number 8 was Mrs. Warren (Auntie Bertha), a widow. She was a great friend of mother all her life and would "let the New Year in" before she went to work on January 1st. It was supposed to be lucky if someone let the New Year in for you - the first person to enter the house was deemed to do this. Traditionally it had to be a dark-haired man and I think they had

to leave a piece of coal. The family was always superstitious about such things. I seem to recollect that a sweep should also be involved to sweep the chimney and make a clean start for the New Year. But we had to make do with Mrs. Warren who came round with a small brush and dustpan.



Eccleshill Ladies' Cricket Team

Bradford was the centre of the Yorkshire wool trade and most things in West Yorkshire revolved round wool. There were mills everywhere. Some specialised in one particular aspect of the trade - washing, dying, combing, spinning, weaving - while others would do many or all of these jobs. Wool from home and abroad was used, and Australian wool was in great demand. The trade was a result of the Industrial Revolution and the advent of mechanical steam driven machinery. The big mill-owners built housing for the workers, mostly stone back-to-back houses near

the mills. Houses were rented and home ownership was rare. Lister's mill was the biggest in town and their chimney dominated the skyline over the valley. One could stand at the edge of

Undercliffe and gaze over the Bradford valley at a forest of chimneys belching smoke. The air was never clear.

Some mill owners were philanthropic, notably Salts over at nearby Saltaire, where the complex of homes and amenities in the village were held up as an example of co-operation with the work force. The Salts mill is now an art gallery/museum. Over in Lancashire there were similar mills but the trade was mostly in cotton. Lancashire and Yorkshire were textile producers for the world. Sadly it has mostly gone now since synthetic fibres were developed after the Second World War. Some mills adapted to the new materials but a lot went to the wall. However Bradford is now a cleaner city since the "smokeless zone" campaigns of the post-war years and one can now see across the valley.

It was a difficult period, wages were low and there was much unemployment, particularly amongst miners, textile workers, engineers and ship building but mainly in the Durham and South Wales coalfields. There was some improvement to unemployment by 1935. In 1923 the first labour government came about but lasted only a year and there was political instability. A general strike in 1926, in sympathy with miners, was not successful and resulted in even lower wages. The Wall Street crash in America in 1929 affected the rest of the world and agricultural prices fell.

Uncle Ernest had been in the army during the First World War. He married Amy Pitts in 1923 and now lived at Girlington near Manningham on the other side of Bradford. He struggled to make a living with his haulage business using a horse and cart.

Auntie Mary had worked originally as a weaver at Baxter's mill, Greengates (this mill is now a Sainsbury's supermarket), and she had been taught to weave by her Aunt Anne. Mother in turn now worked at Baxters and was taught to weave by Mary.

Mother eventually moved work to a small local weaving shed, privately owned, on Manor Street, near the end of Dudley Hill Road, where she remained most of her working life. I occasionally called in to see her and the noise of the looms was so great that one could not hear speech. No wonder she was a little deaf when she got older. When she was in her sixties she worked early mornings as a laboratory cleaner in Bradford at the gas company until she retired completely.

Edith worked as a spinner in a different mill from mother on Moor side Road (This mill is now a transport museum). Bill would be just about working. He was eventually a labourer with the Bradford Corporation. Ethel was presumably still at school when I was born, but Ethel also eventually worked in the Moorside mill.

I can't remember anything of my days at Green Place. Mother went out to work and grandma looked after me. The workers started at about 7.30 in the morning and finished at 5.30 at night and they had an hour for lunch. They worked on Saturday mornings until 12 o'clock. Wages were less than £3 a week. Mother told me I once scalded myself by overturning a pan of hot water, and I once managed to trap my fingers in the mangle.



The year 1927 was an important year for the family. There was some recovery from the war years and houses were being built. The family scraped up enough money for a down payment to buy a house; they moved in August 1927, to a new semi-detached house at 334 Dudley Hill Road. There are some documents in mother's box showing the house was built by W Farrer who received a down payment of £25 on 4th August 1927. The house cost £500. The solicitor received £4 10 shillings for the conveyance, and there was £6 10 shillings stamp duty. The Bradford Third Equitable Building Society pass book shows payments of £3 15 shillings each month from September 1927 until December 1940, when the mortgage was paid off. The workers in the family paid grandma a contribution towards their keep and the mortgage.

Our new house was only about 200 yards from Green Place but socially it was in another world. After Green Place there is a row of a few stone houses, then the Oxford cinema (a fair sized local cinema, now a Bingo hall), followed by a field which had been the grounds of a sizeable hall, at this time used as offices and also used by the local spiritualists. Then there was our small development of about 20 semi-detached houses, built by W Farrer - he lived in one of them in the row behind us. They were well constructed three-bedroomed brick and pebbledash houses with slate tiled roofs, with small gardens at the front, back and sides. They are still there and are in good condition; many have added extensions for kitchens. They were built to last in those days. It was a typical semi of the time. We had a small kitchen, a bathroom, a living room, a "front room", which was only used on special occasions such as Christmas or when guests came because it needed a separate fire, and three bedrooms one of which had a fireplace. The living room had a fireplace which heated a range (a built in oven with a top heating surface). We had electricity and a plumbed in bath - we were on the way up.



Blackpool Outing

I have a few vague memories of childhood. I can remember that my aunts read books and comics to me (Chick's Own, Rainbow, Tiger Tim) and we played ludo, snakes and ladders and tiddlywinks. Auntie Mary used to tell me naughty jokes.

Aunt Ethel died in 1929 and was buried at Norman Lane Cemetery, Eccleshill. Mother says she fell ill and a paramedic who was apparently inexperienced diagnosed the illness as diphtheria. She was sent to the Leeds Road infectious disease hospital and I can just remember that some men came round from the Council and burnt sulphur candles in the bedroom to kill off any lurking bugs; the doors were sealed with sticky brown tape to keep the sulphur dioxide gas in and we had to leave it overnight. It

turned out that she had food poisoning, probably from eating herrings, and not diphtheria, but she caught diphtheria in the hospital from other patients - how appalling. There was no effective treatment for serious infectious diseases in those days; no antibiotics, no effective drugs, so if you caught anything it was goodbye.

About the time we moved house at the age of four, I was sent to Wellington Road Infants' School which was only about 300 yards away. I remember having nit inspections. There was also a yearly dental inspection by a dentist. If I needed treatment I had to be taken to the school clinic on Manor Row in Bradford city centre. There was no National Health Service; medical and dental treatment had to be paid for, although I think we kids got free treatment. I used to hate the dentist; it was rather rough in those days. Teeth were somewhat neglected. I can't remember toothpaste being available and Gibbs solid red cleaning blocks were used. Salt or soot was also advocated. I remember mother had to have all her teeth out about this time, presumably because of an infection. I also remember being taken to the clinic by grandma for ultraviolet treatment - I was "a bit pale". I had to undress, don a small loin cloth to cover my essentials and walk with about another six kids round a circle. There were girls as well and I remember being most embarrassed. But we usually called in at Woolworth's on the way back, and I got a small toy to placate me. Grandma really brought me up and I only saw mother in the evenings and at weekends.

Grandma was very kind. I had never seen her cross. She was a marvellous cook and made the meals for everyone. The main meal was at lunch time when mother came home from work. We had stews with dumplings, Cornish pasties, home made steak and kidney pies or puddings, with suet crust. Grandma was a keen suet user, nowadays it is frowned on but then it was considered very nourishing. There were sausages, offal, tripe and udder and onions (which I hated), fish, potted meat, haslet, black pudding, jam or treacle roly-poly (more suet), spotted dick and other puddings boiled in a cloth - all filling stuff. In the afternoon we had tea - bread, butter, jam, home made buns etc.

To be continued.....

FLT LT KENNETH EAST DFM MID – HIS NINE LIVES

Kenneth East (1918 - 2004), grandfather of Amanda Gostelow, has written a book about his experiences as bomber crew and a prisoner of war in WW 2. The book details Kenneth East's

involvement in the war, from joining up in 1935, through all his RAF training then to his 'Nine Lives' (Granddad always compared his wartime experiences with that of a cat who traditionally has nine lives. He felt that during his service he had used up eight of his). The book tracks his first tour, his parachuting out of the burning aircraft over Germany in 1943, his eventual capture and internment first in Fresnes Prison, south of Paris then in Stalag Luft III. There are many



Linton-on-Ouse October 1939, 58 Squadron, Whitley bomber crew.
Flt Sgt Frank East, Pilot; Sgt Ashmore, 2nd Pilot; LAC Welsh, A/G;
LAC Kenneth East, W/Op A/G; Sgt H Meddings, Navigator

photos and drawings of his time at the prison camp. The Germans finally departed the camp in about April 1945 but it took another month or so before Granddad finally made it back to England and home to see his wife and daughter, whom he hadn't seen since April 1943. His diaries end in 1950 with the start of his teaching career and the end of his RAF service.

For most of 1939, Frank East (left, at Torquay after swim) was the first pilot and captain of Kenneth's crew on 58 squadron, Motto: "Alis nocturnis" ("On the wings of the night"). 58 sqn Whitleys made the first penetration of Germany on the night of 3/4 September 1939 with a leaflet drop. Frank survived the war as did his co-pilot. Does anyone have Frank on their tree? It is proposed to research an article on Frank East for the next issue of *Points East*.

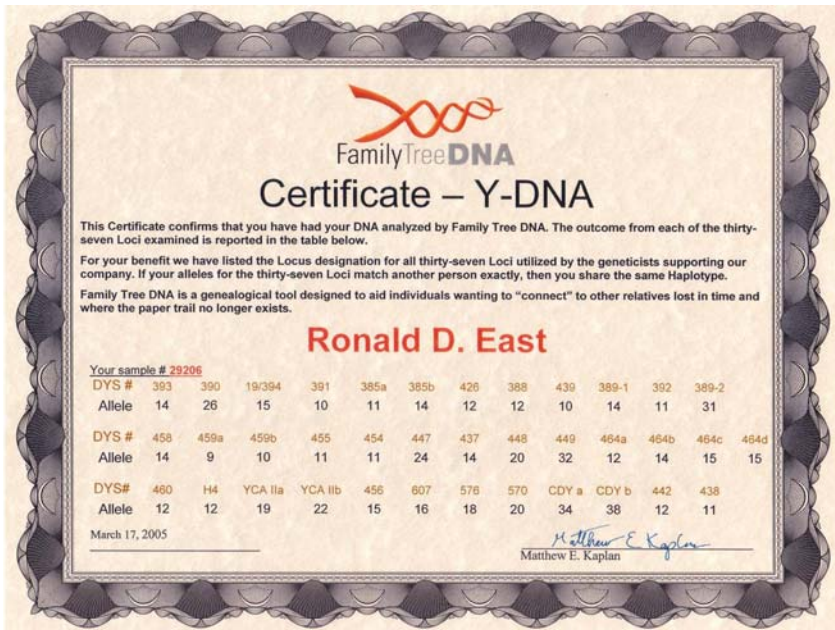
'Ken's War', with a subtitle 'The Extraordinary War Diary of Flight Lieutenant Kenneth F. East, DFM MID' should be published in the next few months; it will cost approximately £8.95. If anyone would like a copy of the book, once published, they should contact Amanda and she will ensure sufficient copies are printed.



IT'S ALL IN THE GENES

This is the first of three articles about DNA and how it is used in family history research. This first article is about DNA itself – what it is and what it does. The next article will be about the Y-chromosomal DNA and the last article about mitochondrial DNA. Words appearing in bold italic type are referred to in a Glossary at the end of the article.

I hope when we have finished these articles that you will be able to understand fully what a DNA test certificate means:



DNA is amazing stuff. It is the stuff that makes us what we are: whether a human being or a fruit fly, whether male or female, the colour of our eyes, how tall we will grow - indeed every feature that makes each one of us so special.

Human beings are made of cells. Some are muscle cells, some are brain cells, some are bone cells, some are blood cells, some are fat cells (that we would like fewer of, particularly after Christmas); they all come together in

the right number and in the right order to build a human being. An adult human is made up of about 100 thousand **billion** cells. If you were to count the cells in your body, non stop, at the rate of one cell every second, you would still be counting them 3 million years from now – about the age of the oldest human fossil record on earth. It would make you something of a fossil, too, if you were still around to count them!

It is in the central region of the cell called the **nucleus** that **DNA** is found. The **nucleus** contains 46 thread-like molecules called **chromosomes** (but see below about the sex cells). It is these **chromosomes** that are made from **DNA**. They are the blueprints that make us what we are: they are our genetic code.

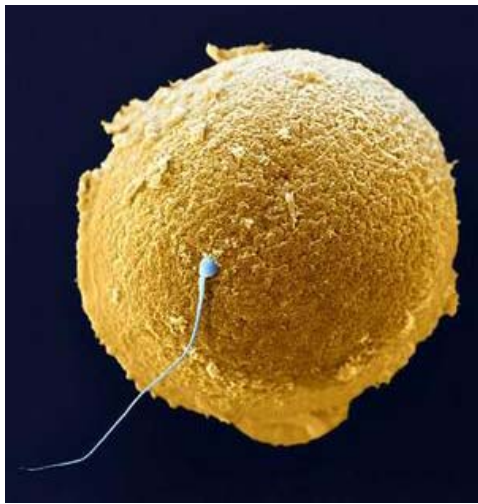
Amazingly, every cell in your body contains an identical set of these 46 **chromosomes**. In other words, every cell contains a complete copy of your genetic code – regardless of what kind of cell it is, whether muscle cell or brain cell.

If the **DNA** in all the **chromosomes** in a single cell were stretched out and laid end-to-end it would reach 2 metres in length. The total length of the all the **chromosomes** in your body is therefore 2 metres x 100 thousand **billion** cells = 200 thousand **billion** kilometres or the distance of about 700 journeys to the sun and back!

And that is just in you! Imagine how far into space the **DNA** in all human beings on earth would stretch – all 6.7 **billion** of us!

However, that's enough of this mind blowing stuff for the moment. Let's get down to earth again and ask where did these **chromosomes**, your genetic code, come from?

Well, it's all down to sex , as ever. You inherited 23 of these **chromosomes** from your father's sperm at the moment of conception. The other 23 **chromosomes** came from your mother's egg. Note that the sperm and egg cells contain only 23 **chromosomes** each – the only cells in your body to contain this number of **chromosomes**. The 46 **chromosomes** contain all the instructions needed to make you who and what you are.



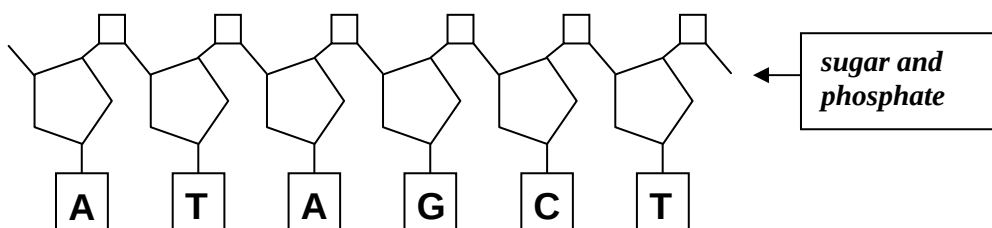
Together, the sperm and the egg produce a single fertilised cell that then divides in the womb and makes 2 copies. Each of these then divides and made 4 copies and they in turn makes 8 copies and so on until eventually there is a baby ready to be born – made up of about 430 **billion** cells.

We continue to grow throughout childhood making more copies of our cells until we reach that staggering total of about 100 thousand **billion** cells in the adult human body.

Amazingly, every time a cell divides, perfect copies are also made of those 46 **chromosomes** to give to the new cells. So, every cell in your body contains a copy of that blue print that was first given, in my case, 62 years ago when I was conceived!

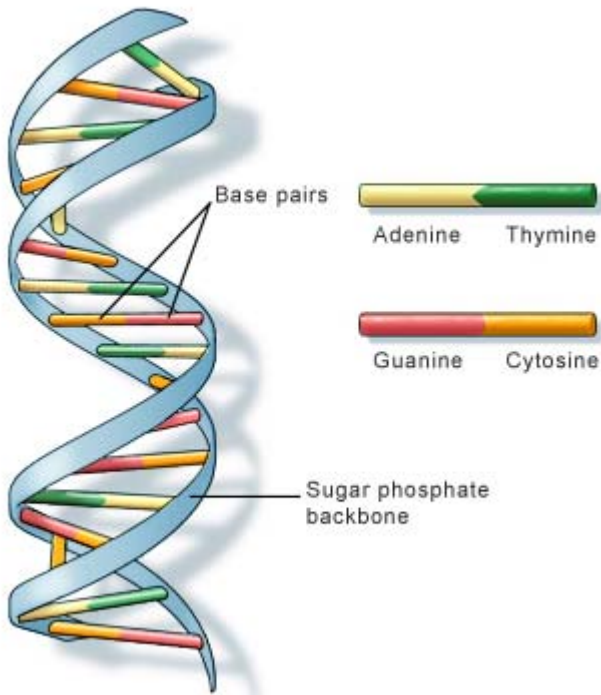
So how does this **DNA** in the **chromosomes** work?

In fact, **DNA** is a just a string of only four simple molecules called bases. They are called adenine, tyrosine guanine and cytosine, but from now on we will refer to them only by the initial letters in their names: A, T, G and C. They are strung out, apparently at random, like the strand of a necklace made up of four different gemstones, like this:

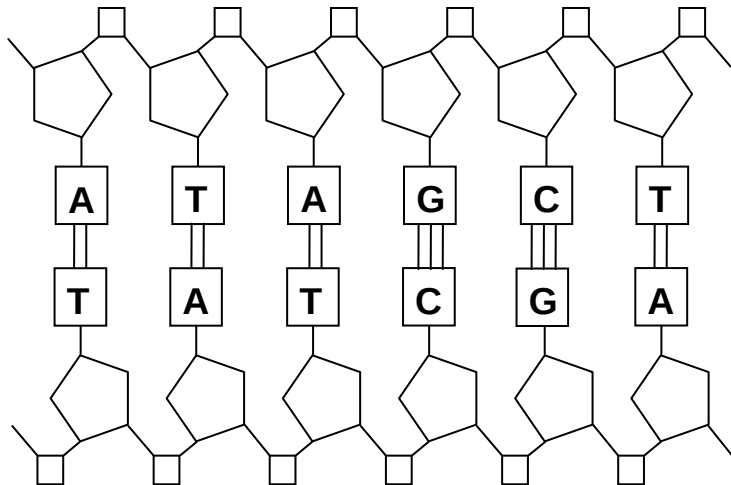


The string from which the bases are strung is made up of sugar and phosphate molecules. The sugar is called deoxyribose from whence the letters **DNA** (Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid) derive.

In fact there are two strands of **DNA**. These are linked together at the bases and are coiled around each other in a long spiral (called a helix). Even the links between the strands are simple: C only links with T and G only with C. These are called **base pairs**.



If the **DNA** in a chromosome is uncoiled and laid flat, the order of the **bases** can be read:



So what does this sequence of **bases** do?

The **bases** are read, in order, as a series of three letter ‘words’ called codons . Each **codon** is a key for a molecule of an amino acid. We obtain these **amino acids** from the food we eat. They are transported in the blood stream to the cells. We need 22 different **amino acids** in our diet. Here are just six of these **amino acids** and the **codons** which are their keys:

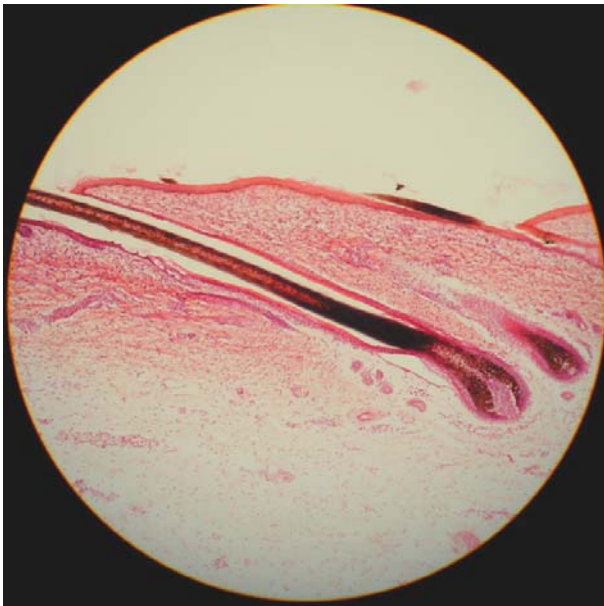
Amino acid	Symbol	Codon
serine	ser	TCT
threonine	thr	ACC

lysine	lys	AAA
glycine	gly	GGT
alanine	ala	GCC
isoleucine	ile	ATC

Amino acids are joined together in the cell to make **proteins**. **Proteins** are what tissues in the body are made from and also complex molecules like enzymes, hormones and antibodies.

The cell needs to know which **amino acids** to choose and the order in which they are to be brought, in order to make a molecule of a particular **protein**. The cell also needs to know when to start assembling the **amino acids** into a **protein** and when to stop so there are START and STOP **codons**, too:

<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Codon</u>
START	ATG
STOP	TGA



Here is an example.

Hair is made from a **protein** called keratin. Keratin is made by the cells in a hair follicle (there are about a million such cells at the root of every hair):

Keratin is made from 552 **amino acids**. They are chosen and assembled in the right order in the follicle cell to make keratin. This is done by a sequence of 1656 **bases** (= 3x552 codons = 552 **amino acids**) on a chromosome which is called the **gene** for keratin. Here are the first few **codons** from that **gene**:

Bases:

ATGTCTACCAAAACCACCATC then 1644 more **bases** until TGA

Divide the bases off into threes to give the codons :

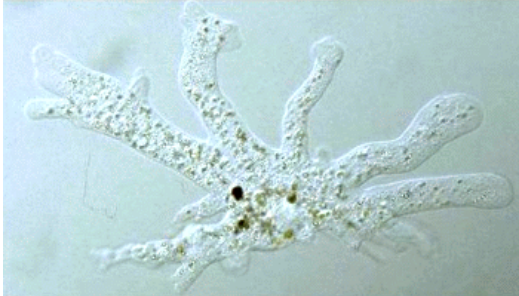
ATG TCT ACC AAA ACC ACC ATC TGA

Amino acids:

START --- ser--- thr --- lys --- thr --- thr --- ile --- STOP

The cell keeps adding more **amino acids** in the correct order until it comes to the STOP **codon**, at which point the molecule of keratin is complete. The molecule goes on to join millions of other keratin molecules made by the other follicle cells that together form a human hair.

In this way your cells keep manufacturing the **proteins** that your body needs for growth, repair and to keep it functioning. It also explains why you need to have your hair cut regularly (those of you that have any hair!).



Altogether, we have about 3 **billion base pairs** in our **chromosomes** and about 20 000 **genes** – as befits an organism as complex as a human being. However, the number of **base pairs** is no clue to the complexity of an organism. There is an amoeba that possesses 670 **billion base pairs** in its chromosomes!

Furthermore, our **genes** are not special to us, either. We share about 98% of our **genes** with chimpanzees, about 85% with a harvest mouse, 60% with a fruit fly and even 50% with the banana it flies around!

DNA is truly amazing stuff but the story is complex. If you need some help, please e-mail me: ronald.east@binternet.com.

GLOSSARY

base one of the four molecules A, T, G or C that make up our genetic code

base pair G paired with C or A paired with T

gene a sequence of that assemble **amino acids** to make a **protein**

codon a sequence of three bases that identify a particular amino acid

amino acid a molecule obtained by digesting foods, particularly meat, eggs, pulses etc.

nucleus the central part of a cell that contains **chromosomes**

chromosomes coiled, very long molecules made from **DNA**

DNA deoxyribonucleic acid

protein a molecule made by joining **amino acids** together

billion is one thousand million or 1000 000 000 or 10^9

CHESHAM EAST FAMILY – *Carol Marshall*



James East was born in 1845; his parents were Henry East & Elizabeth Twitchell. Like so many in his extended family James became a hoop maker and in the 1860's he founded the company James East & Sons Ltd. He built a saw mill and workshops at Albany Place, Broad Street, Chesham where they made shovels, bowls, fence posts, sieve rims, butchers blocks etc.

James died in 1925 and his grandson Cyril Sanders took over the running of the firm, until its closure. The buildings were demolished in 1984 and just prior to their demolition Stuart King a local historian and carpenter purchased many of the tools and wooden artefacts from the developers. These are now on display at the Chiltern Open Air Museum in Chalfont St Giles, Bucks, as is the above photograph, which Stuart has kindly let us reproduce here.

I have a particular interest in Chesham as my aunt Constance East married a King from Chesham; I have recently researched the Kings of Chesham. I even had a girlfriend Angela East in Chesham, related to this family, while serving my RAF apprenticeship at nearby Halton. So I am adding additional information on the above family with Carol's permission (Editor).

James East was born in Berkhamstead; in the 1951 census he is living in Waterside Chesham. His father is a hoopmaker and his mother a strawplaiter:

The straw hat trade flourished in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire from the early 1800s. Straw plait was made also in Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Essex. Much work was done by "out-workers", who could work from home, often assisted by their children. As the straw hat trade remained largely a domestic industry, many houses had workrooms built at the rear, and established small-scale manufacturing units.

Children were taught to plait at home, often from as young as four years of age. They often went to plaiting schools, which were known as "sore thumb schools". Girls left the plaiting schools when they were old enough to work steadily without constant supervision, after which time they worked at home. Boys were brought up to plaiting as well as girls, until old enough for more suitable employment.

In 1861 James aged 16 is a wood hoop maker like his father. His mother had recently died and his 73 year old grandmother Jane East is living with them.

In 1871 James is now married to Elizabeth Reed with three daughters. He is a hoop maker and has a live-in apprentice carpenter. He is living in nearby Botley.

In 1881 James (hoop maker) and Elizabeth with seven children have moved to the High Street in Chesham.

In 1891 James (wood merchant) has moved with Elizabeth and family onto the Berkhamstead road in Chesham. Eldest son Henry is a wood turner. They have two live-in wood-workers and a servant.

In 1901 James (Timber Merchant and Grocer) with wife Elizabeth running a grocery business have moved into the town centre at 24 Broad Street, a large eight room house according to the 1911 census.



In 1911 James, age 65, is still living at 24 Broad street Chesham and shown as a timber merchant. Son Vincent is a wheelwright, a trade which must be set to die out soon. The census shows that they had ten children and all were living – a new question introduced to the 1911 census.

The house at 24 Broad Street is still, to this day, the registered office of the firm *James East and Sons*, the firm being classified as *Woodworkers and Wood Turners*.

Family Legends - Chris East

I have come across two legends in my family:

The first legend came from my maternal grandmother (nee Warvill): “the family had a connection with a French spy”. A second Warvill cousin that I discovered during my research said that they had been told of a French sea captain. My research showed the truth to be that the Warvill name is a variant of Wyvill. The Wyvills did come from France: Sir Humphrey Wyvill came with William the Conqueror in 1066. It is doubtful that there is a blood link but it would be interesting to check with a DNA test.

The second legend concerned the East family. My aunt told me recently that her father’s eldest brother had been found outside the pub *The Black Boy* in Hull High street which her grandfather apparently ran. As the *dob* was just 9 months after the marriage date, I doubted this story! However this story probably came from the fact that her grandmother’s mother Hannah Wass is shown on the census having an eldest foundling son called William Simpson Wass, which may actually have been her illegitimate child as her maiden name was Simpson.

A Tree for the East Burials in the Risboroughs - *Paul East*

with thanks to Anne and Ron East for help linking the families.

In this article I want to complete the list of burials I found and started in PE 32. First I have a correction for the age for Thomas East (page 23 PE 32) should be 28 not 23. To continue from PE 32 I have some more pictures and a tree for all the East burials including those at Monks Risborough (Page 18 PE 30).



Left, John East who died 23 June 1884 and Mary East (nee Eggleton). On the right Rebecca East (nee Eggleton) wife of John East, mother of John East (left). Her stone records the death of 5 children, Julia, Maria, George, Fanny and Ann “Who died in their infancy”.



Sarah Rebecca East (nee Britnell) & Thomas East, son of John and Mary above.

John East married Rebecca Eggleton: after her death he married her sister Elizabeth who had some property left her by her father John Eggleton. They built a house in Askett, near Monks Risborough, in Grubbins Lane.

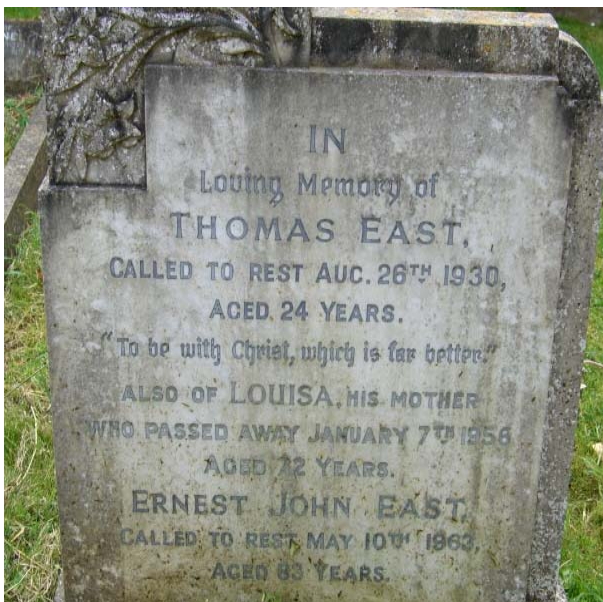
John East and Mary held a farm at Monks Risborough, also Culverton Mill Princes Risborough, and was a hay dealer according to The Thame Gazzette who reported his death.

Thomas East son of John was also at Culverton Mill as stated on the grave stone of Sarah Rebecca. Culverton Mill was powered by a stream arising from Pyrtle Spring probably used as a source of water by travellers along the Ickneild Way in the past.



A picture of Culverton Mill in the 1930s from the Buckinghamshire County Museum collections.

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Ernest John East and Louisa East (nee Hopcroft) parents of Thomas East, Julia East and Doris Rogers.



A Useful Tip

Judith Chamberlayne, an EFHS member, has told us of this useful tip which may be helpful to others, especially those with roots in small villages.

When I visited Rendcomb, GLS (birthplace of many of my ancestors) in spring 2008, I noticed that their Parish Newsletter was requesting items of interest for publication. I submitted a much abbreviated history of the EASTs and GEGGs of Rendcomb which was published in two parts in September and November.

As a result of this I have been contacted by five new GEGG relatives and one new EAST. They are all researching their ancestors unknown to each other! This is obviously a great way to make contact with present-day relatives (albeit a bit distant!).

EAST Felons at the Old Bailey London (www.oldbaileyonline.org)

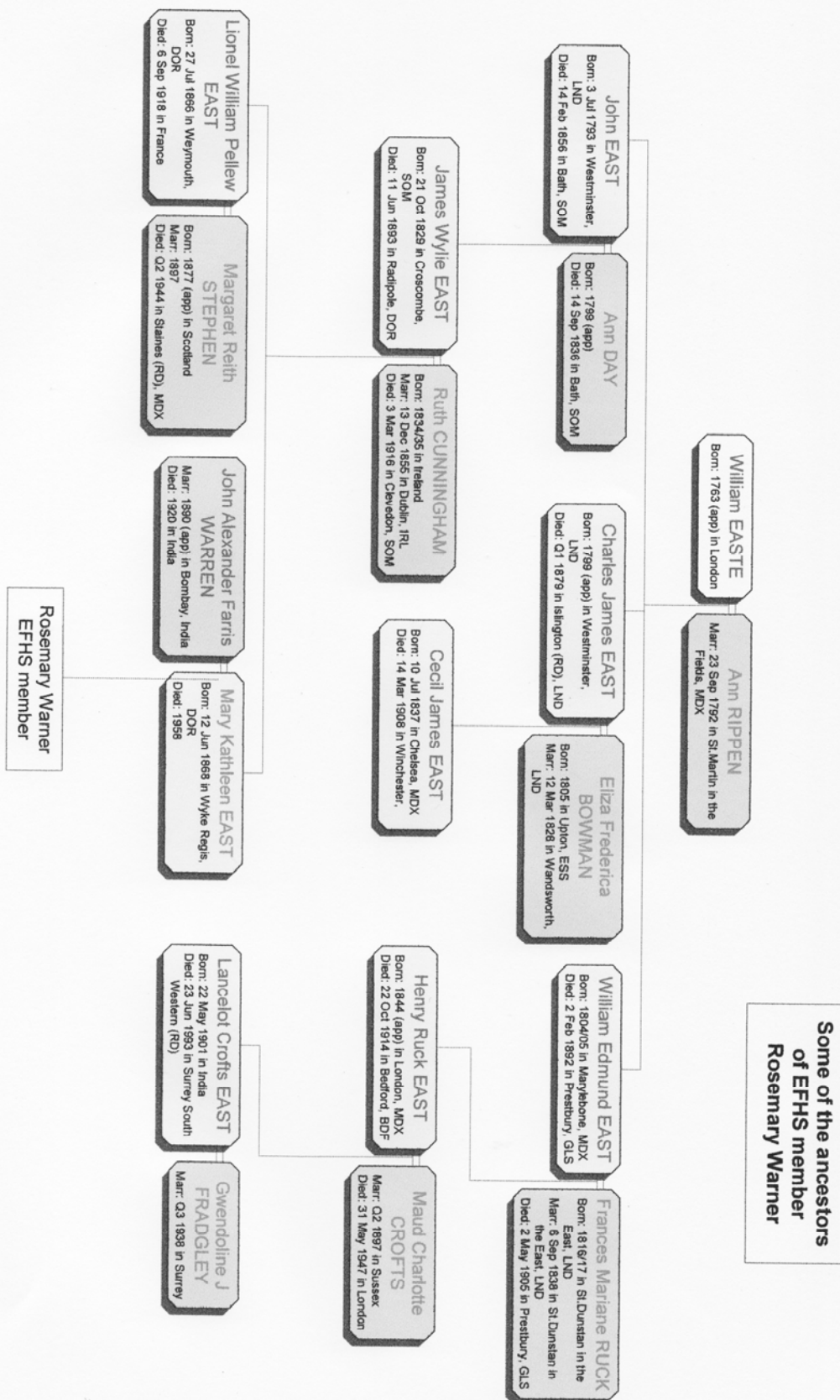
11 July 1694

Edward East, alias Wilson, was tried for stealing on the 29th of June last, a Saddle, value 10 s. a pair of Holsters with Housing; two pair of Pistols 40 s. a Bridle 5 s. the Goods of a person unknown; the Prisoner and another man, one Hyatt, brought the Goods to Mr Allens at the Crown at Acton, upon a bay Mare, and a white Mare, they both 'rid out with, which lookt very suspicious; for they came in with other coloured Beasts, and one of them was Mr. Linvell's, who was kill'd at Nettlebed, beyond Henly upon Thames, as before you may see in the Tryal of Hyat, and that the Prisoner and Hyat brought his Mare to Acton. The matter was very plainly proved, so the Prisoner was found guilty of Felony. Sentence: death

15 April 1774

Samuel East, of the Parish of St. Sepulchres, was indicted for violently Assaulting Audley Harvey, and robbing him of a Silver-hilted Sword, value 3 l. the 3d of this Instant April.

The Prosecutor depos'd, that as he was passing through Smithfield, about 12 a-Clock at Night, he heard a Sort of Scuffle, and an outcry of Link, Link, that thereupon apprehending some Disorder, he drew his Sword, and ran to the Place, where he saw the Prisoner, and 2 others with him, and enquiring of the Prisoner, if he was the Person that call'd out for a Link, he gave him ill Language, fell upon him, and with a great Stick broke his Sword, gave him 20 Blows or more on the Face and Head, bruising him most wretchedly, and afterwards wrested the Hilt out of his Hand, breaking off a Part in the Violence of doing it, and ran away with it. A Watchman depos'd, That the Prosecutor coming to him, and complaining of the Injury that he had received, he having seen the Prisoner go by with a Piece of a Sword in his Hand, a little before, went to his Lodgings, and the next Morning took him in Bed, the Sword Hilt and Piece of the Blade in it lying by his Bed Side. His Evidence was also confirm'd by the Constable. The Prisoner also being a Person of ill Fame, the Jury found him guilty of the Indictment. Sentence: Death.



THE EAST FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Minutes of the 2008 Annual General Meeting
Held on the 4th October at Christchurch, Uxbridge.

1. Welcome and introductions.
The chairman welcomed members and visitors.
2. Apologies for absence.
Apologies had been received from Ann Axford, Norman and Valerie Custance, Alan C and Thelma East, Sue East, Diana Farn.
3. Minutes of the 2007 meeting.
Accepted as a true and accurate record.
4. Matters arising.
There were no matters arising.
5. Chairman's report: Lionel East:

I can report that the Society has continued to function effectively during the past year and as usual the committee has met twice. Our membership continues to be in the 90s with new members balancing out those who have left. Our finances are in balance and the three year membership has simplified the task of collecting membership subscriptions and chasing up those who have not paid.

However the progress on the DNA programme is disappointing. There has only been one kit ordered in the last year. We now have 26 kits and of these 15 have matches. It is interesting that 6 of the last 7 kits ordered have matched previous results and the exception relates to an ancestral line, which we know has an illegitimate birth. So it appears that the chance of a new kit matching a previous kit is quite high and when this happens two people who did not know they were related find they are. I think that this should be a strong incentive for those whose families appear to be unrelated to anyone else to order a kit and see what comes up.

Last year I talked about the difficulty of linking up ancestors who moved across the country in the 18th century and earlier because of a lack of a complete transcription and indexing of the parish registers. We have obtained from the Buckinghamshire Family History Society their database of parish registers for the surname EAST. This is complete for marriages and nearly complete for baptisms and deaths. It is computer based and can be searched. It contains more detailed transcriptions than the IGI and also includes all entries that include an EAST as a witness. Encouraged by this we enquired from other county family history societies whether they had similar information, but regrettably none had, and the response was most

disappointing. The counties we approached are: Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire and Middlesex, as these are the counties of most interest to us.

I must mention that Paul East wishes to be relieved of his duties as editor of our newsletter. Paul has just produced his seventh edition and I am most grateful to him. He has publicised his desire to stand down in the last two editions and I should be most grateful if someone would come forward and take his essential task on for a while.

Finally I would like to thank all those who contributed to the running of the society during the last year, either on the committee or in any other way such as contributing to *Points East*.

6. The Secretary and Treasurer's report and accounts: June Lines

The income and expenditure report is attached; it shows a modest surplus (£143) on the year, mainly thanks to sales. Members' donations are greatly appreciated, as is the use of rooms at Christchurch.

We have 96 current members of whom 15 are for life. The first batch of three-year memberships will be due for renewal in May.

The Special Project Fund was left untouched during the year under review. However Ron and Anne East purchased Access 2007 in order to load up the Society's vast assortment of miscellaneous genealogical information, and we split the cost with them contributing £85.

The BMD CD prepared by David Lewin became available to members with information added from our archive.

Halifax paid us 14 months interest as opposed to the usual 12, as we needed to close our account in order to change signatories; we opened another account on the same day. So next year the account will receive only 10 months interest.

The increased cost of postage adds to our expenses, but we mitigate the effect by making a bulk purchase of stamps before each annual increase.

Your committee have decided to resign from the Federation of Family History Societies. We were rarely able to send a representative to meetings, which are held countrywide. It's activities have been scaled down.

7. Research Manager's Report: Anne and Ron East.

Correspondence with new members since the last AGM has kept us busy with a variety of research and filing tasks. The exchange is usually two way; the new member has information and a tree for us; in return we can usually add to their family details. Members' details are now kept on the new Access database, which allows a more detailed file to be made. This makes it easier to keep track of each member's interests and correspondence.

The Parish Record database has continued to grow with contributions from several members. There are now 8286 records on the database, which is fully searchable. This database will always be a 'work in progress' and we do not envisage publishing it but we can always provide copies of entries which might be relevant to your research.

We investigated the Family History Societies from the EAST 'heartland' to see if they had digitised transcribed records we could make use of. Apparently only the Buckinghamshire FHS has such records and Lionel has purchased the EAST entries for Baptisms and Burials from 1640-1840 and the Marriages complete. At present they are in a separate file which is less easily searched. If time permits we will transcribe them onto the database.

The Bedfordshire FHS (of which I am a member) has a reference system for records up to 1812. On our visits to the Bedford Archives for my family research, Ron has copied most of the EAST entries onto the database. If any member lives near another County Archive and would like to transcribe the EAST records they would make a welcome addition to the database. We could provide you with a county list of the records we currently have so there was no waste of effort.

EAST family trees are held both on one large Gedcom file and, in some cases, on a separate family file. There is a certain amount of duplication on the large file as the result of data having been added from different members over the years; we are working to try and reduce the amount of duplication. At present the number of individuals on the large Gedcom file is 8113. We welcome any new tree data from members!

The Probate and Will index has been updated with details extracted from the Probate Calendars several years ago by June Lines. The main database appears to be complete from 1858 to 1967. After 1967 the details in the Probate Calendars is much more sparse and of less use for research. We have also added the PCC wills as listed on TNA website. There are now 2366 names of testators on the index. We are considering making full copies of the database available to members at some time in the future, when further work has been done.

Miscellaneous Index. We have begun the long task of making a searchable index of the collection of miscellaneous facts we have in our paper files. These include such things as newspaper obituaries and other cuttings; references to EASTs in historical publications; copies of documents sent by members; photos; etc. Although, as yet, the list is short, we have already found it helpful in providing some information to a member.

Newsletter index. The first 14 volumes of the EFHS newsletter (up to 1999) were indexed by June Lines and David Lewin; a printed index was published some years ago. June kindly agreed to index some of the later newsletters and we are working with her to make a digital copy of this. Initially the index will be of use to the research managers. We do not envisage printing a paper copy but may eventually make it available in digital form.

8. The Newsletter Editors report: Paul East

The Autumn issue of Points East provided a good mix of subjects, with many contributions from readers.

A new editor is still sought, as the chairman had reminded us. New member Frank Christopher East volunteered, providing the schedule could absorb his summer absence in France. He, Paul and Lionel would discuss the matter during the interval.

9. The Web Manager's Report: Peter East

This is our seventh year of running and reporting on our Web Site. There have been 9200 visitors (900 in this fiscal year). This is slightly below our average yearly hits despite an increase in search areas being introduced on the major Web search engines.

Another year has gone by and we are still not listed on the UK magazine Your Family Tree. In contacting them recently our details are noted but due to a revision in the format of their magazine and Web page one-named societies are no longer being identified or added to the present listings. This may change but don't hold your breath!

There have now been 28 site updates, including four since the last AGM. The latest was on 04th September 2008. The next update, which will include any changes agreed at this meeting will be released following this AGM. The North American and DNA Projects are still on going and I repeat my yearly comment that should any member wanting to do particular research that would benefit both their own and that of our Society, it could be easily accommodated in the project section. Just see me after the meeting or email me later with details. The latest update includes the change of email address of John East who runs the North American Project.

Rootsweb who host our site have caused some considerable delays in my updating programme during the year, none more so than the last in September which was due four weeks earlier. Visitors to their site would be aware they had to increase their data library capacity and this caused major glitches for those of us who run the free Websites. In an email I received from them they apologised for the delays caused during the changeover of essential equipment.

As always our Enquiry Form page is still available and again I thank Norman and Valerie Custance for volunteering to look after the enquiries.

Membership with The Federation of Family History Societies will be removed from our Website.

After four years of reminding you all, I have still not received any suggestions or articles for our General Interest Section. I've always hoped that this might be a useful forum for members to pass on any tips and/or information they may have acquired, while doing their own research.

Please let me know today or email me later if you have any appropriate material or item of interest.

This year only one site problem was reported to me and I advised the complainer to ensure they were using the latest version of their browser. There was no follow up so I assumed this simple action solved their problem.

As I've said at past meeting the EAST FHS Web site is alive and doing well but as always, I would welcome any input from members now or in the future. Thank you for your attention.

It was considered undesirable for non-members to have access to members' trees via the web, although it was suggested that individual members could be identified by a number reference only. Outsiders should be encouraged to join the Society.

John C East said that large EAST/ESTE meeting abroad were not reported on site; the chairman replied that the 100 Australians known were in a society and all were from the same family. We received no reports from America.

10 Election of officers.

There having been no new nominations prior to the meeting, it was proposed that the existing committee be elected en bloc.

Proposer: Peter B East

Seconder: David J Lewin

Carried unanimously

It was proposed that F Christopher East, who had recently joined the Society, be elected to the committee.

Proposer: Peter H East

Seconder: Amanda C Gostelow

Carried unanimously

11. 2009 reunion.

Saturday 3 October at Christchurch Uxbridge.

12. Any other business.

12.1 George E East, in Australia, would be 100 years old on 12 February 2009. He is the father of William, father-in-law of member Ray Web. It was agreed that Lionel would send a suitable birthday card from the Society and get an article and photo(s) for the spring issue of *Points East*.

12.2 Amanda Gostelow informed the meeting that her grandfather's (Kenneth Francis East) memoirs were being published as a book, available by Christmas. Members in 2002-3 will remember his experiences in Germany in 1943 when he crashed during a bombing raid. Amanda will provide an item for spring *Points East* 2009, but thi would be too late for ordering. However back numbers of relevant copies of *Points East* are available.

There was no other business, and the meeting closed at 1 pm.

The East Family History Society
Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ended 30 September 2008

<u>Income:</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Subscriptions received		
Annual subscriptions 07: 232 08: 256		
3-year subs 93		
2008 & 2009 185 60		
2009 & 2010 — <u>100</u>	510	416
Donations	11	17.
Sales: at AGM - Points East	12	-
Other	8	27✓
Back nos of PE	22	60,
CDs	-	148
Binders	48	21.
Certificates	48	-
Net interest: Halifax	<u>32</u>	<u>68.</u>
	<u>691</u>	<u>757</u>
 <u>Expenditure</u>		
Cost of newsletter - Autumn	159	177
Spring	152	190
Use of halls in Uxbridge, Christchurch	25	30.
Cost of certificates	42	-
Cost of CDs inc. despatch	-	16
Secretary & Treasurer's expenses	38	29x
Research Managers' expenses	-	32x
D J Lewin expenses (Research Manager)	10	+
Federation of Family History Societies	30	30.
Guild of One-Name Studies	12	12
Advertisements in FH journals	13	13.
Speaker at AGM	45	-
Purchase: part cost of Microsoft Access 2007	<u>-</u>	<u>85.</u>
Surplus for the year	526	614
	<u>165</u>	<u>143</u>
Reconciliation		
Balance as at 30.09.07	£2,419	
Surplus for the year	<u>143</u>	
Balance as at 30.09.08	<u>£2,562</u>	

The balance includes £64 for the Special Project Fund
£6 credit for member 224
+ 14 binders in stock

I have examined the books and papers presented to me and the Income and Expenditure accounts gives a true and fair view of the activity during the accounting year and of the balance at the end of the year

E. T. O. Ester
(Examiner).

18.1.08

NEW MEMBERS AND THEIR INTERESTS

New Members	Recorded Interests
Mr F Chris East 18 Shrubbery Grove Royston Herts SG8 9LJ email: chris@chriseast.org.uk	William EAST married @ Burgh le Marsh, LIN 1791 EASTs from LIN and Hull, YKS
Miss Janine C Puckering 15 Derwent Close Littlehampton West Sussex BN17 6SU email: janine.puckering@worthing.gov.uk	William George EAST, 'from Islington' son Henry George EAST (Harry), b 6 Feb 1903, Soulbury, BKM
Mrs Julie East-Scheffer 118 Saloli Way Loudon Tennessee 37774 USA email: ladyw11@bellsouth.net	EASTs migrated from England to USA in 17C Thomas EAST @ Virginia, USA 1640

Some Military Connections

In the Autumn 2008 Points East we wrote about **Lancelot Crofts EAST**, an Olympic competitor in the 1928 Games in Amsterdam.

Since then we have discovered more about Lancelot's extended family and connected his tree to that of EFHS member Rosemary Warner. The family has several interesting military connections. **Lancelot Crofts EAST** himself was a professional soldier, eventually reaching the rank of Colonel.

Lancelot's great grandfather was William EASTE who married at St Martin in the Fields, London in 1792 and had six sons and one daughter. The oldest son, John EAST, became a clergyman in the Bristol area. One of his children was **James Wylie EAST** (b 1829) who was in the Royal Navy and became a Rear Admiral. He was Rosemary Warner's great grandfather.

One of James Wylie EAST's sons was **Lionel William Pellew EAST** (b 1866), a professional soldier. He was unfortunately killed in action during the last months of World War I. He was a Brigadier General and was aged 52 when he was killed.

Another of William EASTE's sons, Charles James EAST, was father of **General Sir Cecil James EAST, KCB** (b 1837). Cecil James was another professional soldier whose career took him to the Crimean War, The Indian Mutiny, the Zulu Wars and the Burmese Expedition. He received a CB in 1887 and a KCB in 1897.

Contributions for *Points East*

To achieve production and distribution of the newsletter to members on the dates proposed:

Contributions need to be received by the 1st February for the spring edition and 13th July (1st August by e-mail) for the autumn edition.

The preparation of the final draft by the 15th of the month for printing

Distribution of copies to members 1st March and 1st September

Please keep sending in your material for publication, but do bear in mind copyright law, we cannot publish any picture or writing that is copyright without permission. Send us family pictures, research successes, bits of found information or family stories that will give variety to Points East. Small items or big all are welcome, it's your newsletter, support it, if you have any suggestions to improve it we are here to listen. We have a limit to the size of every issue maximum being 36 pages, material will be held over for the next issue if it cannot be put in the current one.

Annual subscription

£8.00 Sterling, by cheque drawn on a British bank. Overseas members may pay by Sterling cheque as above or in local currency notes as follows: Australia A\$20; USA US\$13; New Zealand NZ\$25 Canada C\$16, European Union €10.

Three year subscription.

A three year subscription at £20 is available. Overseas currency rates are as follows: Australia A\$48; USA US\$31; New Zealand NZ\$60; Canada C\$40; European Union €25.

Applications and subscriptions to the Secretary (see inside front cover).

Cheques to be made payable to the East Family History Society.

All subscriptions are due on 1st May.

Although subscriptions can cover a member and nominated partner, only one copy of the newsletter will be provided per full member.

List of Source Data Available

The Society's Research Managers hold the following data. Much of it is on computer and all of it is available, on request, to members for their personal use.

- GRO index of all EAST births from 1837 to 1983; marriages and deaths from 1837 to 1990 with some variants of EASTE and ESTE. The index is available to members for purchase on a CD and can be searched in a wide variety of ways.
- On computer over 9,000 baptism, marriage and burial records for over 1,000 parishes. These are taken from transcripts or actual records and are mostly not on the IGI.
- The UK National Burial Index (2nd Edition)
- On computer, over 2,400 probate records extracted from the National Calendar from 1858 to 1967, together with some earlier probate records. These give exact dates, names and places of death, and sometimes additional information such as names of executors.
- Paper based lists extracted from Parish Records and other sources, including indexes from some county Family History Societies such as the Oxfordshire and Bucks FHS.
- Civil registration indexes for New Zealand (1840 to 1990) and Western Australia (1841 to 1905)
- A genealogical index, in book form, of all mentions of the EAST surname from the first 14 issues of Points East, together with a separate index of other surnames. Each index costs £2. An index on computer of all mentions of the EAST surname in issues 15 to 20 of Points EAST.
- A growing collection of over 800 birth, marriage and death certificates many are noted on the GRO index CD.

An extensive collection of non-digitised information, documents etc contained within 'County' and 'Correspondence' files. This is partially indexed on cards and a computer index is in progress.