

Middlewich Urban District Council

NOTICEBOARD



MIDDLEWICH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,
Victoria Building,
MIDDLEWICH,
27th, August, 1945.

Dear Sir,

Peace Celebrations.

I have been asked to approach you regarding the proposed to be arranged in Middlewich. It is Middlewich children up to 14 years of age to be followed by a tea. Persons over the age of 65 will also hold the Childrens Celebrations on Saturday the 29th, September but the date for the old peoples celebration has not yet been fixed.

The Committee through the local press have issued an appeal for funds, as the Council can only supplement a separate such Celebration fund.

Accounts have been opened at the Local Banks and any subscription may be paid direct to the Bank or sent to me.

Appeals have been made in Middlewich during the past 6 years for various deserving causes, the response has been excellent, and it is felt that this appeal will be given sympathetic consideration by local business concerns, and private people.

Thanking you for your support in the past and for your kind consideration of this appeal.

Yours faithfully,
A. Goulden
Clerk of the Council.

MIDDLEWICH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROYAL VISIT
Wednesday, July 17th, 1946.

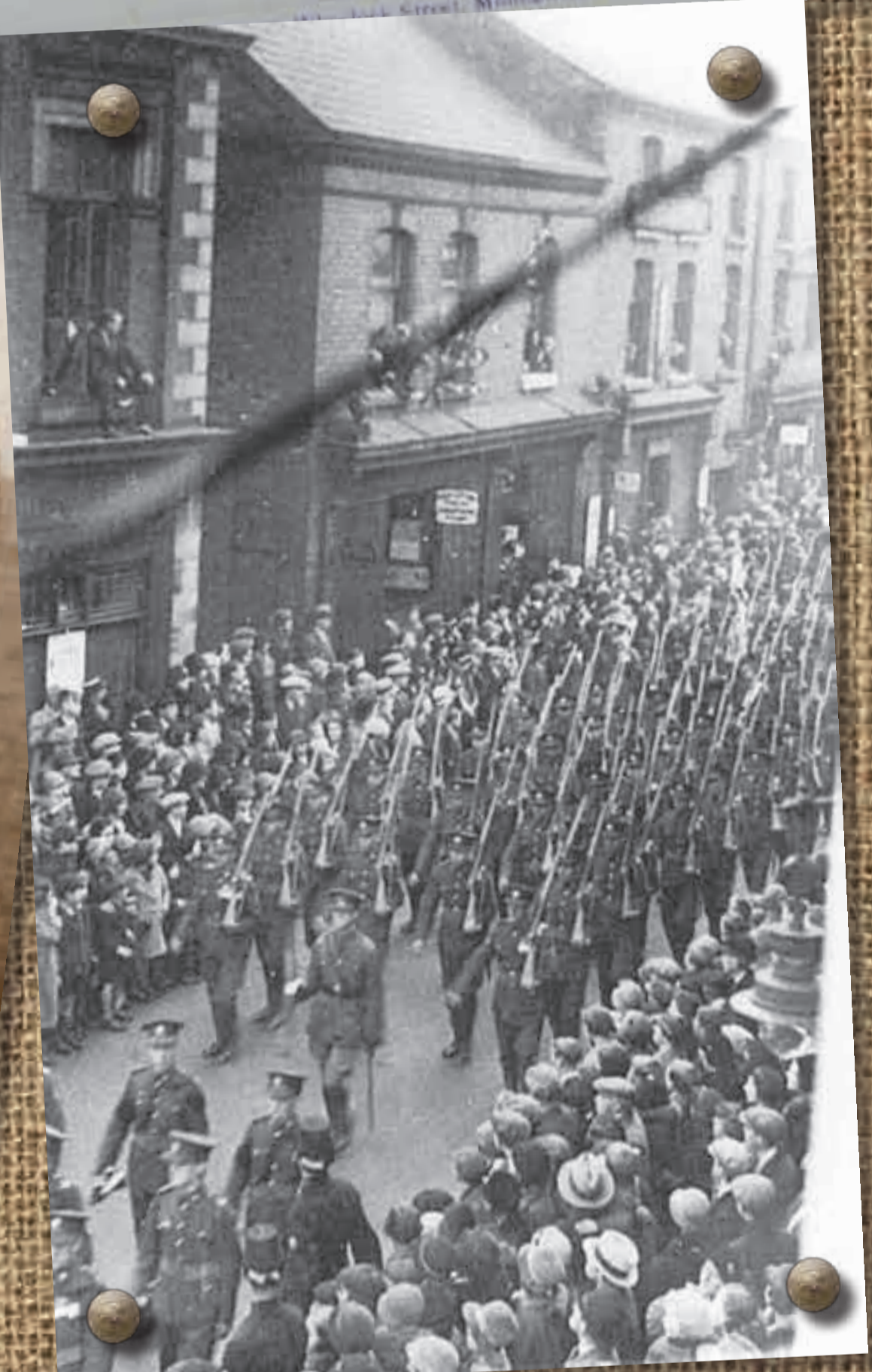
To the Residents and Tradesmen,
Chester Road, Wheelock Street, Lower Street,
Leadsmyth Street, Hightown, and Nantwich Road,
Middlewich.

The Council appeal to all the Residents and Tradesmen who have premises along the route to be taken by Their Majesties through Middlewich, on Wednesday, July 17th, by displaying decorations outside their premises.

The Council will be responsible for the decorations at Wheelock Bridge, the Town Hall, and the Aqueduct, and they feel that the residents and tradesmen along the remainder of the route will be anxious to support the Council, and show their appreciation to

Their Majesties on this their first visit to Middlewich.

A. GOULDEN, Clerk of the Council.



AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

KEEP COOL
DON'T SCREAM
DON'T RUN
PREVENT DISORDER
OBEY ALL INSTRUCTIONS

TEA	
10	11
12	13
14	15
16	17
18	19
20	21
22	23
24	25
26	27
28	29
30	31

MIDDLEWICH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
PUBLIC INFORMATION

Air raid warning instructions:

Warning of impending air raids will begin by a fluctuating signal of ranging pitch by hooters or sirens. These will be implemented by sharp blasts on police whistles. The raiders passed or 'all clear' will be a continuous signal at a steady pitch. If poison gas has been used, warning will be given by hand rattles. The ringing of hand bells will announce the danger from gas has passed'

A. GOULDEN, Clerk of the Council.

MIDDLEWICH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
Public Information Sheet - Rations 1940

One person's food ration for one week:
4oz Bacon and Ham; 8oz Sugar; 2oz Tea; 1/10d worth of Meat; 2oz Butter; 1oz Cheese; 4oz Margarine; 2oz Cooking Fats.

Ration books were issued by January 13th 1940 to the entire population of the country and rationing was 'brought home' in any number of ways. For instance, an invitation card for a meeting of the League of Nations bore the words 'light refreshments provided, please bring your own sugar'. On March 11th, meat rationing was introduced, 1/10d worth of meat per week for persons over six years of age, and half that amount for the under six. Initially this only applied to butchers meat; sausages, pies and manufactured meat were not controlled.

A. Goulden, Clerk of the Council

8th June, 1946

TO-DAY, AS WE CELEBRATE VICTORY,
I send this personal message to you and all other boys and girls at school. For you have shared in the hardships and dangers of a total war and you have shared no less in the triumph of the Allied Nations.

I know you will always feel proud to belong to a country which was capable of such supreme effort; proud, too, of parents and elder brothers and sisters who by their courage, endurance and enterprise brought victory. May these qualities be yours as you grow up and join in the common effort to establish among the nations of the world unity and peace.

George R.

How the British Soldier of 1939 Goes to War

- STEEL HELMET - 2 1/2 lbs.
- ANTI-GAS CAPE - 3 1/2 lbs.
- RESPIRATOR (in 'ALERT' Position) - 3 1/2 lbs.
- HAVESACK & CONTENTS - 5 lbs.
- STRAPS, BELT etc. - 3 1/2 lbs.
- POUCHES (Each containing 60 Rounds Even Gun ammunition) - 10 lbs each.
- BAYONET & SCABBARD - 1 3/4 lbs.
- RIFLE - 8 lbs 10 1/2 ozs.
- ANKLE BOOTS

The "battle dress" of the British Army was finally approved in April 1939, and is now worn by both men and officers. It is a two-piece garment of khaki serge, consisting of a blouse and trousers buckling at the wrists and ankles, the ankles also being protected by web anklets. The weight of the uniform is about 12 lbs. This soldier is wearing battle dress, but is not completely equipped. When wearing full marching order, the infantryman carries a valise (or pack) on his back in place of the haversack seen here, the latter being transferred to the left hip above the bayonet and counterbalanced on the right by a water-bottle. The valise holds the great-coat, mess-kit, effects as individual skill in packing can get into it; while in the haversack are a bottle of tooth-paste, tooth-brush, shaving kit, fitted haversack, socks, mess tin, emergency ration, etc. The large patch pocket on the trousers is to hold maps and papers. Though officers carry some additional articles of equipment, such as revolvers and binoculars, and compasses, there is nothing in their uniforms to distinguish them from the men except the shoulder badge.

