

THE

NATIONAL

ARCHIVES

# Empire Windrush: Caribbean Migration

Why did people from the Caribbean  
travel to live and work in Britain?

Key Stage 2 | Resource Pack

Time periods covered:

- Post-war 1945 - present



INF 10/378/9

INF 10/153



# Teacher's Notes

To encourage pupils to explore different original sources to find out why British citizens from the Caribbean travelled on the Empire Windrush to live and work in Britain. It is important that teachers ensure that pupils understand these terms: immigrant, commonwealth, colony, racial prejudice; inequality, discrimination, colour bar, hostel.

These documents cover sensitive subjects and may include language and concepts that are entirely unacceptable and inappropriate today. We suggest that teachers look at the material carefully before introducing to pupils. It would be helpful to discuss the language and ideas contained in a source beforehand and the vocabulary.

All sources could be shown on a whiteboard/or as printed copy. It is suggested that teachers read the text-based sources together with the pupils. They may wish to break the documents into smaller extracts if they appear too long or create additional simplified transcripts. All documents include transcripts with information in square brackets to help. Teachers may also wish to divide their class into small groups/pairs. Print the questions below on separate cards. Ask the pupils to discuss their answers and report back to the class using the whiteboard to display the source.

Finally, teachers can use any of the original sources in this lesson to create their own resources and activities or adapt the activities provided for use in their schemes of work.

## Suitable for:

KS2

## Time period:

- Post-war 1945 - present

## Connections to the Curriculum:

Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.

## Part 1 Starter activity:

Pupils engage with a starter source, a photograph of bomb-damaged London with prompt questions for discussion relating to Britain's recovery after the Second World War. It may be useful to have a map of London to show the location. A second source, a letter to the Colonial Office is provided to understand working conditions in Jamaica and encourage pupils to think of other reasons to explain why people chose to leave the Caribbean. Teachers could use an image of a sugar cane crop and a bag of sugar to explain the sugar industry. A third source, a photograph of the 'S.S. Ormonde' shows that migrants travelled to Britain before the 'Empire Windrush'.

## Part 2: Source Exploration

Pupils study a further 4 sources including a photograph, telegram, extracts from a report and form for the Registration of British Nationality which explore the experience for Windrush passengers on arrival and settlement in Britain. Registration application for British Citizenship could be introduced as a 'Mystery Document' to the class. It is unlikely that pupils will be familiar with this type of document. It tells the exciting story of Ena Sullivan, who travelled on the Windrush and qualified as a nurse when she arrived and worked in the National Health Service. Her registration of British nationality reveals a significant amount of information about her story, most notably her family, employment history, and the places she lived. In the form, her occupation is listed as 'S/N' from

## Teacher's Notes

1948 to 1959 which most likely refers to Staff Nurse, Health Visitor from 1959 to 1961, and Staff Nurse from 1961 to 1968.

### Plenary:

Look again at ALL SOURCES [for parts 1 & 2.]

Which source shows best why we should remember the arrival of Empire Windrush? Pupils put their own case for their choice.

Make a list of the different sources you have looked at on this topic. Why is it helpful to look at different types of sources to find out about the past?

### Part 3: Two suggested creative activities:

1. Create a map to show the journey of the Empire Windrush. Include all the stops along the way to Tilbury Docks, London. The ship picked up passengers at Trinidad, Jamaica (Kingston), Mexico (Tampico), Cuba (Havana) and, finally Bermuda before arriving at Tilbury Docks on 22nd June in Britain
2. Create an art display of portraits created by pupils of a family member, friend or person researched, who came from the Commonwealth or another country to settle in Britain from 1948 to the present.

# Introduction

When the Second World War ended, countries needed to recover and rebuild.

By 1948, the Nationality Act was passed which gave people from British colonies the right to live and work in Britain if they wanted. They were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies. Many Caribbean men and women had served in the forces during the war, some wanted to re-enlist into the armed forces or find other employment. After the war, Britain needed people to fill jobs in the health service, transport system and postal system.

The arrival of the ship 'Empire Windrush' is often seen as the start of this migration of Caribbean migrants from countries including Jamaica; Bermuda; Trinidad and British Guiana seeking jobs and a better life in this country. Jamaica for example, had high unemployment and a recent hurricane had caused huge damage. However, it is also important to remember that there were earlier lesser-known ships that carried post-war migrants from the Caribbean. Find out these other ships in this National Archives blog.

It cost £28 for travel on the troop-deck and £48 for cabin class travel on the Empire Windrush. The ship picked up passengers at Trinidad, Jamaica (Kingston), Mexico (Tampico), Cuba (Havana) and, finally Bermuda before arriving at Tilbury Docks on 22nd June in Britain. The total number of passengers was 492, of which 52 were volunteers for the armed forces, 236 who had nowhere to go and who were accommodated in London's Clapham South tube station deep shelter and 204 who had places to go to and were dispersed direct from Tilbury.

The Ministry of Labour set up a small labour exchange or job centre in the Clapham South shelter to help to place people in jobs. Fares were paid to those travelling to other parts of the country.

Life was difficult for many people after the war. Rationing and shortages continued, people still queued for food. People therefore arriving from the Caribbean would have experienced this as well as leaving friends and family behind. The climate was also colder and wetter. Unfortunately, some Caribbean migrants were made to feel unwelcome and treated unfairly and differently because of racism. Finding jobs and somewhere to live was difficult due to discrimination. Many were forced to accept employment with low wages or poor housing.



# Tasks

## Part 1

**Starter Source 1:** Photograph from 1944 called: 'Effects of V2 (Ringwood Way, Southgate, London) Catalogue ref: HO 338/27

Try and read the caption. Use a map of London to find the location of the photograph if possible.

The 'V2' was a rocket, a long-distance weapon that could travel at the speed of sound. They were used by Germany against British towns and cities from 1943 during the Second World War.

Discuss the following questions:

- What can you see in this photograph?
- Can you think of 5 words to describe it?
- Why do you think this photograph was taken?
- Why is this a black and white photograph?
- Can you make a list of different workers who would be needed to help the place in the photograph recover?
- How does this photograph explain why people travelled on the Windrush after the Second World War?

**Starter Source 2:** The part of a letter sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies concerning working conditions for sugar workers in Jamaica. 26 January 1943, Catalogue ref: CO 137/852/7

This is part of a letter about Jamaican sugar workers who worked on large estate [for Tate and Lyle] where the sugar crop was grown. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, or Colonial Secretary was the British Cabinet minister in charge of managing the United Kingdom's various colonies. A colony is a country or territory controlled to by another country. Jamaica at this time was a British colony and gained independence in 1962.

Discuss the following questions:

- Why has this letter been sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies?
- What does letter tell us about the living and working conditions for sugar workers?
- How does this letter link to the starter photograph you looked at? [Clue: were there other reasons to come to Britain?]

**Starter Source 3:** A press photograph of ex-troop ship 'S.S. Ormonde'. This was one of the first of the lesser-known ships that carried post-war migrants. It docked in Liverpool on 31 March 1947 over a year before the 'Empire Windrush'. Catalogue ref: ADM 176/999

'S.S.' means 'screw steamer' and often defined as 'steam ship'. 'MV' is also used as prefix for ships and means 'motor vessel'.

The passenger list for the ship reveals there were 241 onboard, including 11 stowaways and six seamen. It showed a wide range of skills and professions. A troop ship is a ship used to carry soldiers, either in peacetime or wartime.

## Tasks

Discuss the following questions:

- How can you tell from the photograph that this is an ex-troop ship?
- What do you think a 'press photograph' is used for?
- How might it be used?
- Find out about the ship 'Almanzora' which came after the 'Ormonde'. The Almanzora docked at Southampton on 21 December 1947. It brought 200 Caribbean passengers to the UK, many of whom were former Royal Air Force personnel who had served during the Second World War.

## Part 2

How can we use these 4 documents to find out more about those who came over with the Empire Windrush?

**Source 1: A telegram to Mr Cummings, Colonial Office in London, from Mr Smythe about passengers on the Windrush, 6 June 1948, Catalogue ref: CO 876/88**

This telegram was sent on 6th June before the arrival of the Empire Windrush to share information about the passengers. Explain that a telegram is a message that is sent by electricity or radio and then printed and delivered to someone's home or office. 'STOP' was used in the telegram to mean 'full stop' as the telegram lacked punctuation marks.

Discuss the following questions:

- Why do you think this telegram was sent?
- How many passengers needed somewhere to stay on arrival?
- What job skills do the passengers have?
- How many were going to join the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the army?
- What information is not given about the passengers in the telegram?
- How can telegrams be helpful to historians to find out about the past?
- Do we use telegrams today? How else do we send short messages?

**Source 2. Extract from a Memorandum from the Assistance Board about arrangements for the Windrush passengers, including information about treatment of stowaways. 1948, Catalogue ref: AST 21/8**

The rest of this document also tells us that the Ministry of Labour and National Service set up a small job centre in the shelter to help place people in work. With the publicity about the arrival of 'Empire Windrush', job offers came in from different employers. Some men got work at the Stanton Iron Works, Nottingham, British Railways Works, Swindon, Tin Plate Works at Neath in South-West Wales and in the catering trades around London. Of the 492 who came on the ship, 241 accepted the Colonial Office's offer to help them find jobs and housing. The other 251 made their own arrangements on arrival.

## Tasks

- What was the total number of passengers?
- Why were they divided into 3 groups do you think?
- What is a 'stowaway'?

Source 3. Extract from Report by Eric Walrond entitled 'Negro migrants in Britain, 1947 December-1948 October, Catalogue ref: CO 876/88

Contains original language used at the time which is not appropriate today.

- Where did some of the migrants travelling on the Empire Windrush find work?
- What does this report tell us about the skills of these passengers?
- How does the report explain why these people wanted to come to Britain?
- Find out more about 'blues singer' Mona Baptiste mentioned in the document.

Source 4. Registration of British Nationality for Ena Clare Sullivan. Country of Nationality or Birth: Jamaica, 3 December 1968. Catalogue ref: HO 334/1406/110478

Ena Clare Sullivan was a passenger on the 'Empire Windrush' which docked at Tilbury harbour in Essex on 22 June 1948. From her registration of British Nationality we can find out about her life.

- What does this document look like? [Not a letter, not photograph or report, but a form]
- What is heading at the top? [Teacher explains what it means]
- How is the text set out? Why can we tell it is a form?
- What is the name of this person on the form?
- Why has this person filled out this form?
- When and where was this person born?
- When and how do you think this person came to Britain [Clue: find date of the first address table at end of the form]
- What does the address tell us about what she did?
- Write a paragraph about her work in Britain using the document.
- Why was Ena Sullivan's work so important in Britain at the time and afterwards?

## Plenary

- Look again at ALL SOURCES [for parts 1 & 2]
- Which source shows best why we should remember the arrival of Empire Windrush? Pupils put their own case for their choice.
- Make a list of the different sources you have looked at on this topic. Why is it helpful to look at different types of sources to find out about the past?

## Starter Source 1: Effects of V2

Catalogue Ref: HO 338/27



16. Effects of V.2. (Ruswood Way, Southgate, London.)



## Starter Source 2: Letter to the Secretary of State

Catalogue Ref: CO 137/852/7

Jesmond Cottage,

NEWCASTLE/ON/TYNE, 2.

26th January, 1943.

Col. the Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, MC.MP.  
Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Minister,

### SUGAR WORKERS, JAMAICA.

I have received a communication re the deplorable conditions of the above from an official source, which appears to demand your prompt intervention.

workers and families are suffering great hardship and impoverishment, intolerable in any British Colony today. It is further alleged that the working day is of 12 hours without lunch time, food having to be eaten whilst working. In addition, the huts in which they are housed are of the poorest character, and often situated in the morass, swamps and levels of the sugar estates, and are unfit for human habitation.

5 It is also stated that there is a notable shortage of Doctors and Medical Supplies.

## Transcript: Starter Source 2: Letter to the Secretary of State

[Some words are defined in brackets]

Jesmond Cottage

NEWCASTLE/ON/TYNE, 2

26TH January 1943

Col. The Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.C.M.P.

Secretary of State for the Colonies

Colonial Office

Downing Street,

LONDON, S.W.1

Dear Minister,

SUGAR WORKERS, JAMAICA.

I have received a communication re [regarding] the deplorable conditions of the above from an official source, which appears to demand your prompt intervention.

...

workers and families are suffering great hardship and impoverishment [poverty] , intolerable [not to put up with] in any British Colony today. It is further alleged [claimed] that the working day is of 12 hours without lunch time, food having to be eaten whilst working. In addition, the huts in which they are housed are the poorest character, and often situated in the morass [muddy or boggy ground], swamps, and levels [flat areas] of the sugar estates and are unfit for human habitation [living in].

It is also stated that there is a notable [serious] shortage of Doctors and Medical Supplies.

...



## Starter Source 3: S.S. Ormonde

Catalogue Ref: ADM 176/999



## Starter Source 3: S.S. Ormonde

A press photograph of ex-troop ship 'S.S. Ormonde'. This was one of the first of the lesser-known ships that carried post-war migrants. It docked in Liverpool on 31 March 1947 over a year before the 'Empire Windrush'. Catalogue ref: ADM 176/999

'S.S.' means 'screw steamer' and often defined as 'steam ship'. 'MV' is also used as prefix for ships and means 'motor vessel'.

The passenger list for the ship reveals there were 241 onboard, including 11 stowaways and six seamen. It showed a wide range of skills and professions. A troop ship is a ship used to carry soldiers, either in peacetime or wartime.



# Source 1: Telegram to Mr Cummings

Catalogue Ref: CO 876/88

Charges to pay \_\_\_\_\_ s. \_\_\_\_\_ d.

RECEIVED  
at Central Telegraph  
Office, E.C.1

POST OFFICE  
TELEGRAM

Prefix. Time handed in. Office of Origin and Service Instructions. Word

136 W 1355 6 EMPIRE WINDRUSH

PORTISHEAD RADIO 59/58

From \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
By \_\_\_\_\_

36

TELEGRAM OFFICE STAMP  
6 JUL 48  
LONDON

=CUMMINGS COLONIAL OFFICE WELFARE DEPT KINNAIRD HOUSE PALLMALL LONDON SW1

= FROM SNYTHE EMPIREWINDRUSH STOP 350 WITHOUT ANY ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR ACCOMMODATION PREFERENCE FOR EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO BE SKILLED  
ENGINEERS 50 BUILDERS 50 EXFACTORY WORKERS 50 FARMERS 30 MINING  
30 TO REENLIST RAF 50 ARMY 25 STOP REMAINDER IN NO PREFERENCE  
REGARDING ACCOMMODATION SUGGEST YOU CONTACT DISEMBARKATION AUTHORITIES  
SOUTHAMPTON 060955 = 00 TROOPS +-  
RAMS ENQUIRY or call, with this form B or C  
m, and, if possible, the envelope. C

CT 350 50 50 30 30 50 25 060955

14/P4666 9/46 G.N.P.Co. Ltd. 51-7260

## Transcript: Source 1: Telegram to Mr Cummings

[Stamp: Central Telegraph Office London Office London 6 July 1948]

POST OFFICE TELEGRAM

136 W 1355 6 EMPIRE WINDRUSH

PORTISHEAD RADIO 59/58

= CUMMINGS COLONIAL OFFICE WELFARE DEPARTMENT KINNAIRD HOUSE PALLMALL LONDON, S.W.

= From Smythe Empire Windrush STOP 350 without any arrangements for accommodation. Preference for employment reported to be skilled engineers, 50 Builders 50 Ex-factory workers, 50 Farmers, 30 Mining, 30 to re-enlist RAF [Royal Air Force] 50 Army STOP. Remainder no preference regarding accommodation suggest you contact disembarkation authorities [those look after the passengers when they leave the ship] Southampton 060955 + O.C. Troops ++

CT 350 50 50 50 30 30 50 25 060955



## Source 2: Memorandum

Catalogue Ref: AST 21/8

*needs of applicants and*

The s.s. Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury on the 22nd June -  
the total number of passengers concerned was 492 and there were also  
some 20 stowaways. The boarding party actually had to deal with the  
following numbers:-

Category A - Volunteers for the Armed Forces	-	52
" C B - Those who had nowhere to go and who were accommodated in the Clapham deep shelter	-	236
" A Q - Those who had places to go to and were dispersed direct from Tilbury	-	204
		/The

## Transcript: Source 2: Memorandum

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Category B- Those who had nowhere to go and who were accommodated in the Clapham deep shelter – 236

Category C- Those who had places to go to and were dispersed direct from Tilbury- 204



## Source 3: Report by Eric Walrond

Catalogue Ref: CO 876/88

-- 4 --

The variety of jobs which the migrants are doing is almost bewildering. Fifteen of them are employed on the railways. Twelve have gone into the Post Office ---- two as letter sorters, three in the canteen and seven in a training school. Ten have been accepted as trainees in the Overseas Relay Service of the BBC. ( Miss Mona Baptiste, a 'blues singer' from Trinidad, who was in the contingent on the "Empire Windrush", appeared recently as a guest artiste in "Band Parade", a popular BBC variety feature program). Four of them are working for a well-known firm of confectionery makers. Three are engaged in reconditioning metal kegs and drums at a salvage factory in the East End. One young man, Lloyd Jackson, who did farm work in America during the war, has got a £9.2.0-a-week job as a rotary machine minder. Another young man by the name of Hamilton, formerly a sugar chemist in Jamaica, is employed as a laboratory assistant by the British Oxygen Co., Wimbledon.

## Transcript: Source 3: Naturalisation papers of Sarah Parker Redmond

...

The variety of jobs which the migrants are doing is almost bewildering. Fifteen of them are employed on the railways. Twelve have gone into the Post Office—two as letter sorters, three in the canteen and seven in the training school. Ten have been accepted as trainees in the Overseas Relay Service of the BBC. (Miss Mona Baptiste, a 'blues singer' from Trinidad, who was in the contingent on the "Empire Windrush", appeared recently as a guest artiste in "Band Parade", a popular BBC variety feature program). Four of them are working for a firm of well-known confectionary [sweet] makers. Three are engaged in reconditioning [recycling] metal kegs and drums at a salvage factory in the East End. One young man, Lloyd Jackson, who did farm work in America during the war, has got a £9. 2 shillings a week job as a rotary machine minder [work with heavy machinery]. Another young man by the name of Hamilton, formerly a sugar chemist in Jamaica, is employed as a laboratory assistant by the British Oxygen Co., Wimbledon.

...



# Source 3: Registration of Ena Clare Sullivan

Catalogue Ref: HO 334/1406/110478

HOME OFFICE FORM R1  
(Second Copy)

BRITISH NATIONALITY ACT 1948, SECTION 6 (1)  
COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT 1962, SECTION 12 (2)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES MADE BY A BRITISH SUBJECT OR CITIZEN OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND ON THE GROUND OF ORDINARY RESIDENCE OR CROWN SERVICE.  
CAUTION: To give false information on this Form purposely or recklessly is a criminal offence punishable with imprisonment. (British Nationality Act 1948, Section 28 (1)).

1. I, ENA CLARE SULLIVAN  
of NEWALL HOUSE, BAGULEY, WYTHENSHAW, MANCHESTER 23  
am of full age and capacity and was born at ST. ANNS, JAMAICA, WEST INDIES  
on APRIL 7th 1913

2. My father's full name (is) (was) DAVID ALEXANDER SULLIVAN  
and he was born at ST. ANNS, JAMAICA on date not known

3. I am (single) (~~married~~) (~~a widower~~) (~~a widow~~) (~~divorced from my wife/husband~~).

4. My (wife's) (husband's) full name (is) (was) \_\_\_\_\_  
and (she) (he) was born at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

5. I am (a) a citizen of the following country or countries\* mentioned in section 1(3) of the British Nationality Act 1948, that is to say [Insert name of country or countries.]  
JAMAICA  
OR (b) a citizen of the Republic of Ireland.  
OR (c) a British subject without citizenship under section thirteen or section sixteen of the British Nationality Act 1948.  
OR (d) a British Subject by virtue of section 1 of the British Nationality Act 1965, by reason of the fact that [Here state the grounds on which the applicant claims to be such a citizen or British subject.]  
By British nationality.

6. (a) I am ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom  
[Here insert "the United Kingdom" or, if ordinarily resident in any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, a colony, a protectorate, or the protected state of Brunei, the name of the island, colony, etc.]  
6. (b) I am in Crown service under Her Majesty's government in the United Kingdom.

7. (a) I have been ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and Colonies during the past five years as follows:

Addresses at which ordinarily resident	From (date)	To (date)
<u>WEST MIDDX. HOSPITAL U.K.</u>	<u>June 1948</u>	<u>Sept 1957</u>
<u>Private Residence, Stoke on Trent</u>	<u>Sept 1957</u>	<u>May 1961</u>
<u>NEWALL HOUSE BAGULEY, MANCHESTER 23</u>	<u>May 1961</u>	<u>Oct 1968</u>
<u>Employed as a nurse WYTHENSHAW HOSP.</u>		

\*The countries so mentioned are Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Southern Rhodesia, Tanzania, The Gambia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zambia.

(P.T.O.)

7. (b) I have been in Crown service under Her Majesty's government in the United Kingdom during the past five years as follows:

Department	Government	Capacity	From (date)	To (date)
<u>Hospital</u>	<u>South Manchester</u>	<u>S/N.</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1957</u>
<u>Public Health</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Health Officer</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1961</u>
<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Manchester</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1968</u>

NOTE: Evidence of existing citizenship and of ordinary residence should be sent. See Section III of Instruction leaflet.

## Transcript: Source 3: Naturalisation papers of Sarah Parker Redmond

...

BRITISH NATIONALITY ACT 1948, SECTION 6 (1)

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT 1962, 12 (2)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE COLONIES  
MADE BY A BRITISH SUBJECT OR CITIZEN OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND ON THE GROUND OF  
ORDINARY RESIDENCE OR CROWN SERVICE.

CAUTION: To give false information on this Form purposely or recklessly is a criminal offence  
punishable with imprisonment. (British Nationality Act 1948, Section 28 (1)).

1. I, ENA CLARE SULLIVAN  
of NEWALL HOUSE, BAGULEY, WYTHENSHAW, MANCHESTER 2-3  
am of full age and capacity and was born at ST. ANNES, JAMAICA, WEST INDIES.  
On APRIL 7TH 1913.

2. My father's full name (was) DAVID ALEXANDER SULLIVAN  
And he was born at ST. ANNES' JAMAICA on date not known

3. I am (single) ~~(married)~~ ~~(a widower)~~ ~~(divorced from my wife/husband)~~

4. My ~~(wife's)~~ full name ~~(is)~~  
and ~~(she)~~ was born at... on...

5. I am (a) a citizen of the following country or countries\* mentioned in section 1 (3) of the British  
Nationality Act 1948 that is to say [insert name of country or countries.]

JAMAICA

OR ~~(b) a citizen of the Republic of Ireland.~~

OR ~~(c) a British subject without citizenship under section thirteen or section sixteen of the British  
Neutrality Act 1948.~~

OR (d) a British Subject by virtue of section 1 of the British National Act 1965.

by reason of the fact that [Here state the grounds on which the applicant claims to be such a citizen  
or British subject.] By British Nationality

6. (a) I am ordinary resident in the United Kingdom  
[Here insert the "the United Kingdom" or, if ordinarily resident in any of the Channel Islands, the Isle  
of Man, a colony, a protectorate, or the protected state of Brunei, the name of the island, colony,  
etc.]

## Transcript: Source 3: Naturalisation papers of Sarah Parker Redmond

6. (b) I am in Crown Service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

7. (a) I have been ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and Colonies during the past five years as follows:

Addresses at which ordinarily resident	From date)	To (date)
WEST MIDDX. HOSPITAL U.K.	JUNE 1948	SEPT 1957
PRIVATE RESIDENCE, STOKE ON TRENT	SEPT 1957	MAY 1961
NEWALL HOUSE BAGULEY, MANCHESTER	MAY 1961	OCT. 1968
Employed as a nurse. Whythenshawe Hosp.		

\*The countries so mentioned are Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Southern Rhodesia, Tanzania, The Gambia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, and Zambia

[PAGE 2]

7. (b) I have been in Crown service under Her Majesty's government in the United Kingdom during the past five years as follows:

Department	Government	Capacity	From (date)	To (date)
South	West Middlesex			
Hospital	Regional Hospital Board	S/N [Staff Nurse]	1948	1957
Public Health	Local Authority, Manchester	Health Visitor	1957	1961
Hospital	Regional Board	Staff Nurse	1961	1968

....



## Why do our hyperlinks come with footnotes?

Our resources are designed to be printed and used in classrooms, which means hyperlinks aren't always accessible digitally. We include the full link at the bottom of the page so that you can type in the address without distracting from the main text of the lesson materials.

## Did you know?

The National Archives Education Service also offers free workshops onsite in Kew and online in your classroom.

Our [Onsite Workshops](#) are available for free here at The National Archives and allow students to experience genuine original documents reflecting over 1000 years of history. From Elizabeth I's signature to the telegrams of the sinking Titanic, students love the wow-factor of being able to see real history on the desk in front of them.

Our [Online Workshops](#) allow our Education Officers to teach through your projector, leading discussions and guiding students through activities based around original documents. All you need is a computer with a projector, webcam and microphone. We'll arrange a test call before your session to check the tech is working.

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