


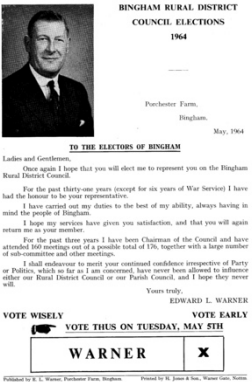



[possibly] 2339228 Sgt, Royal Corps of Signals	Edward Lignum (Ted) Warner	Porchester Farm, Bingham	Source: Local informant and family contribution. Photographs courtesy of Miss Jane Warner	
Born	1901 Belgrave Leicester			
War Service (family history from Miss Jane Warner)	<p>“Ted was called up in July 1939. He was an NCO Sergeant Dispatch Officer in the Royal Signals and was part of the British Expeditionary Force sent to France. He took messages to “Monty” before the was so famous. He then evacuated from Dunkirk in 1940. They got out because of the Guards Regiment who sacrificed themselves to protect our troops. The French were not too good!”</p> <p>Mentioned in dispatches, 10th May 1945 thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/37072/supplement/2461</p>			
1939 Register	Porchester Farm, Long Acre Winifred A J Warner, b. 9 Mar 1901, m Andrew Warner, b. 25 Jan 1930 Thomas Wilson, b. 27S 1892, m	Manageress Farm and house School Farm Labourer milk hand	Ted had joined up already. All at Porchester far House from 1929	
Marriage children	Edward L Warner married Winifred Alice Jane James at Melton Mowbray Dec 1924 Children: Andrew, Bingham Mar 1930 Jane, Bingham Dec 1935			
	1926 Winifred on Midwives Roll. 1935 on Physiotherapist register – not practising.			
Father’s Family Census 1911	Leicester Abbey, Belgrave Leics Ida Warner (nee Bérridge), b. 1867 Leicester, widow Rachel Warner, b. 1892 Belgrave Leicester	Nurseryman Lives at home		

	Edward Lignum Warner, b. 1901, Belgrave Sarah Lomas	School servant	
Wife's family Census 1911	Hoby, Leicestershire Edwin James, b. 1861 Bradmore Notts Alice James, b. 1870 Binfield Berkshire Margaret Helen James, b. 1870 Winnifred Alice James, b. 1899 Hoby, Leics Elinor daisy James, b. 1907 Hoby Alice Mary Rawlinson, b. Bardsea Lancs Plus a cook and a maidservant	Farmer Governess	
Post 1945	Ted was for many years Chairman Bingham RDC		 <p style="text-align: center;">BINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS 1964</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Porchester Farm, Bingham, May, 1964</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TO THE ELECTORS OF BINGHAM</p> <p>Ladies and Gentlemen, Once again I hope that you will elect me to represent you on the Bingham Rural District Council.</p> <p>For the past thirty-one years (except for six years of War Service) I have had the honour to be your representative.</p> <p>I have carried out my duties to the best of my ability, always having in mind the people of Bingham.</p> <p>I hope my services have given you satisfaction, and that you will again return me as your member.</p> <p>For the past three years I have been Chairman of the Council and have attended 160 meetings out of a possible total of 170, together with a large number of sub-committee and other meetings.</p> <p>I shall endeavor to merit your continued confidence irrespective of Party or Politics, which so far as I am concerned, have never been allowed to influence either our Rural District Council or our Parish Council, and I hope they never will.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours truly, EDWARD L. WARNER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VOTE WISELY VOTE EARLY VOTE THIS ON TUESDAY, MAY 5TH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WARNER X</p> <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Printed by W. Jones & Son, Wotton Underwood, Bucks.</p>
Family History, courtesy of Miss Jane Warner		<p>In 1928 Jane's parents, Edward & Winifred Warner, came to Porchester Farm, Long Acre, Bingham to farm 350 acres. The farm had been part of the Carnarvon estate and had been surrendered to the Crown Estate in lieu of death duties. The Warners were the first tenants of the Crown. The farm employed five men and 4/5 cart horses. Farming in the 1930s was very depressed and the Warners often failed to pay their rent.</p> <p>Ted's brother had been killed in WW1 and his sister died in the explosion at Chilwell munitions factory in 1918. As result Ted joined the Army Supplementary Reserve and was called up in July 1939 leaving his wife to manage the harvest and run the farm.</p> <p>"Mother made us listen to speeches by Mr Churchill, and insisted that we listen to the broadcasts of lists of registration numbers of the troops who got out. In this way we realised the Pa was safe.</p>	

200,000 men were saved due to the Guards heroism. Only 20,000 were expected to return. Father would never hear a bad word against the Guards after that.”

Ted was then sent to the Isle of Wight to get on a transit boat, and on the same boat amazingly found Mr Cumberland, the Bingham gravedigger! “Pa needed looking after, and Mr Cumberland stayed with him. They were joined by a Freddie Hooker, a Londoner, who stole sheep for Pa to butcher – and to feed their group!! After the war Freddie had no pension (despite 30 years regular service) and Pa tried to repay him by inviting him to stay at the farm and pick plums in return for B&B, and also for a Christmas break. He came for 24 years and liked to go to the pub where local people treated him well.”

The farm worked on a “Norfolk” 4 year rotation – corn, potatoes, grass and sugar beet. They also had a flock of sheep, and cattle for fattening as well as milking 10 – 12 cows.

The milk was originally sold in the village, being distributed from churns carried by Jane’s brother Andrew (age 9 years). He carried a one pint measure to fill peoples own jugs. Then the Milk Marketing Board was created in 1933 and they collected the milk daily.

When Pa was in Scotland he got to know cattle and sheep breeders and annually sent rail trucks of animals from Scotland to Bingham. We never knew when they were coming until Mr Langford, the Station Master at Bingham, would ring up Mother to say he had truck-loads of animals for her in the sidings – and would we collect them.

This involved the whole family, and the children had to shut all the garden gates on Station Street, Church Street and Cherry Street to get the new stock to Porchester Farm on Long Acre.

Although the animals had been watered on the journey they were still thirsty and would drink the puddles in the streets. They were very lively having been cooped-up in the rail trucks for several days and would go berserk when given the freedom of the streets. The Market Place gave them a great chance to escape and controlling them was particularly challenging!

As there was food rationing we had to plant every acre of land. Mum would send me and my friends to “tent” the cattle on the grass on the verges of the Grantham Road (A52 from Bingham to Granby Lane end). We were quite young (5 to 10 years old) and had to watch out for cars (though not many in those days).

The cattle were fattened in the crew yards in Winter and finished their feeding on grass in the Spring and Summer. The sheep were out in the fields and were put to the tup (ram) in October to lamb in March. The ewe lambs were kept for breeding, and the ram lambs castrated, fattened and sold from September onwards.

Vin Smith was our head man and he was an excellent shepherd. He came to Bingham with his parents, brother and sister in 1928 from our previous farm at Carlton Curlieu near Market Harborough. They all worked for us at some time, but Vin was there from the age of 12 until my parents retired in 1970

Fred Slater was originally in charge of the horses, and afterwards worked on the tractors. All the horses had to be brushed, fed and watered after a day’s work. He often would lift us children onto a horses’ back and we would take it up to the fields for the night before running home.



During the war turkeys were herded across the fields and fattened at the farm. Probably around 1941 we acquired a Fordson tractor, and later a Ferguson, but the horses were then not replaced. I remember in harvest the wagons being loaded with sheaves then carted from the fields to the stackyard to be stored under the Dutch Barn until the threshing machine came and separated the corn from the straw.

The sheep also had to be dipped and sheared to prevent flies from striking them. We sold the fleeces separately. Other people who had a few sheep would come and use our dip after we had done our sheep. From time to time the stallion was brought in to service the mares.



We also had two orchards, one on each side of A52 (which then passed through Bingham). They held mainly apples, pears, Victoria plums and damsons, and all had to be picked and sold. Most were sold to individuals but the surplus was taken in to Nottingham Egg Packers in the wholesale fruit market – nothing was wasted.

Jane's sister Rachel was at boarding school in Reading for most of the war. Brother Andrew was at Nottingham High School until Mother found him giving his sandwiches to the pigs and dodging school!! He was then sent to boarding school in Birkenhead! Jane was only four when war broke out and went to Mountford House School in Whatton Village Hall. She caught the train at Bingham and got off at Aslockton before walking across the fields to Whatton. Being so young she was made to have a nap before returning home made possible by the train timetable. (Mountford House School had been evacuated to Whatton from near the Mapperley Park area of Nottingham.)

lodgers billeted on the farm. Families either had evacuees (children) and older people (lodgers). Janes recall that her mum could not deal with other peoples' children as she was running the farm. Ytheyhad a succession of people. One job they were supposed to do was to pump the water up from a well to a tank in the attic for use in the bathroom. They all promised to do this as they were desperate for accommodation but often Jane's mother would come in after a day's work and the tank would be empty! "As it took 300 pumps to fill the tank you can guess that mother did not mince her words!!!"

Jane remembers mostly a Polish Squadron Leader and his wife and son who stayed for a year. [The Newark Records show that he stayed in London after the war and eventually died there.]

A Jewish Hungarian girl called Marianne who had been sent to London University to avoid the Germans came for a year and she worked as a cook at the school as practical experience towards her Dietetics Degree. As a five year old Jane spoke French with her. Jane remembers that during the war German prisoners brought their expertise gained constructing the autobahns to help provide drainage for the A52 beyond Bingham.

Death/probate

Edward Died 30 April 1973; £41954; 1 Melvyn Drive Bingham
Winifred died 30 Sep 1970; £10356.

Both are buried in
Bingham cemetery