Munster ward

When the borough of Fulham was founded in 1900, one ward covered almost a third of its area: Munster. The reason was that most of the western side of Fulham was almost entirely undeveloped, so Munster covered acres and acres of fields, flowerbeds and farmland.

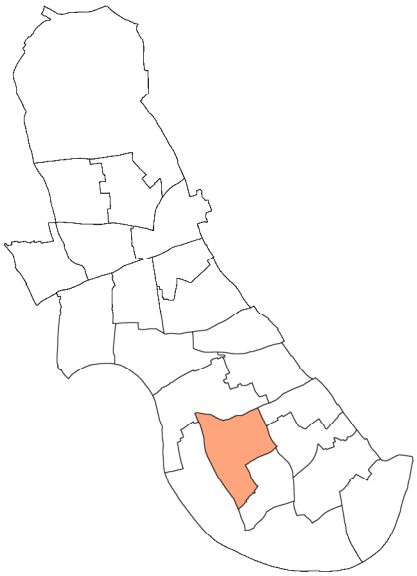
Even further in: the land between Fulham Palace Road and Munster Road was only partially built up. Munster ward encroached further - as far east as Rylston Road - which had been laid out as tight terraces of (mainly) cottages for working class families: roads like Orbain, Hannell, Prothero, Chaldon and Rosaline, all of which would eventually become Sherbrooke ward.

This geographically enormous Munster ward was also large in electoral terms, returning six councillors from 1900 to 1922 and eight thereafter. When Fulham merged with Hammersmith in 1964 Munster was abolished: chopped into two and half smaller wards.

Initially, Munster was voted Progressive: essentially because it only comprised that eastern Sherbrooke electorate which was working class and far from affluent. From 1906 onwards it swung to the Conservatives-Municipal Reform as the more westerly parts, considerably more affluent, were developed. But it was also due to the existential battle between the Liberals and Labour for the allegiance of those working class voters that, for a time, knocked both the left-of-centre parties out of contention.

As the Liberals inevitably lost that battle Munster swung towards Labour. They won all six seats in the 1919 election but could not hold on to them in 1922. 1925 was another dreadful year for Labour, but in 1928 they won half - four of the eight seats. That made Munster Labour's best Fulham ward after Margravine. Labour lost those seats again in 1931, but from then on it stayed in their column, all the way to the abolition of the borough in 1965.

Then the ward was abolished and split in three. The oldest, eastern end became Sherbrooke; the middle part between Fulham Palace Road and Munster Road became Colehill and the riverside went into Crabtree ward, along with the western end of Margravine.



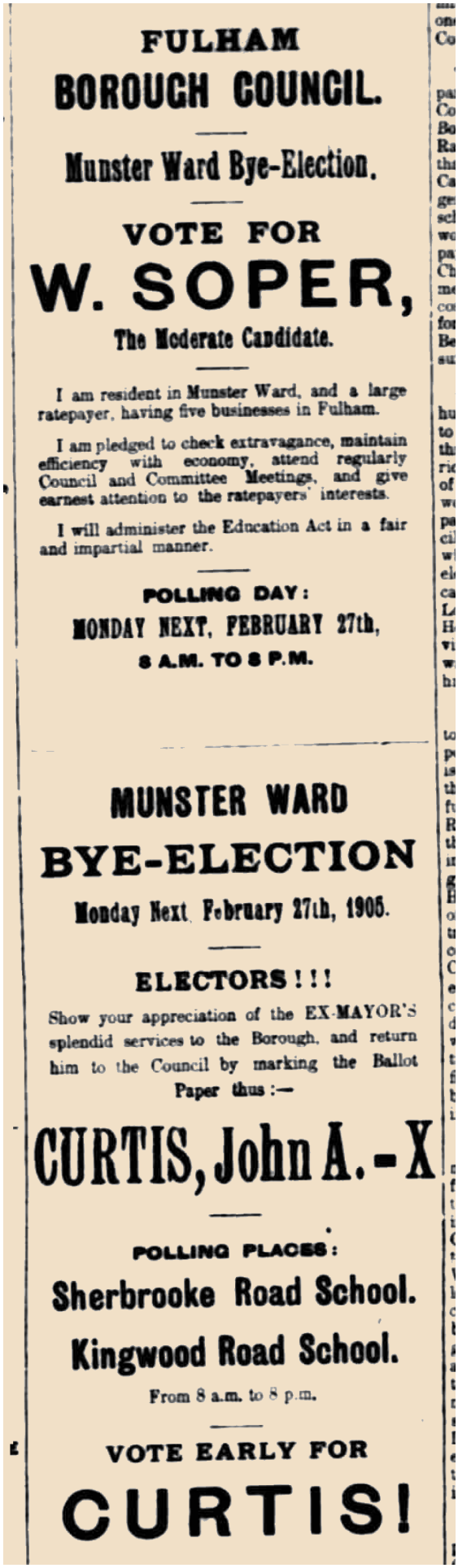
Labour won a crushing majority in Sherbrooke: 80% to 20%. Urban legend has it that the only road in Sherbrooke that Labour did not win was Fernhurst Street, very similar to the streets in Town ward just a bit further south. Labour won Colehill by 66% to 34% - similar to the last result in Munster in 1962. But Crabtree was marginal. Labour won by 52% to 42%, with the Liberals taking the rest.

Thirty-six years later, in 2002, Munster rose from the ashes: a different ward to the original, shorn of the riverside west of Fulham Palace Road and missing a chunk of Sherbrooke beyond Dawes Road, but otherwise an area that would have voted Labour by about 70% to 26% had it existed in 1964.

But in the interim Fulham had changed immensely, demographically and politically. Munster is the exemplar of that change: that decline of Labour in Fulham.

The Conservatives won Munster in its first contest in 2002 by 62% to 27. Measuring from the 2018 elections - a poor Conservative year, there was a 32.5% swing since 1964. If you compare 1964 to 2006 - Labour's worst ever showing - the swing was 47.8%.

Colehill slipped from Labour's grasp in 1978. They won it back, just, in 1986 a month after their Fulham by-election triumph - but came nowhere close in 1990 and slipped



FULHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Munster Ward Bye-Election.

VOTE FOR

W. SOPER,

The Moderate Candidate.

I am resident in Munster Ward, and a large ratepayer, having five businesses in Fulham.

I am pledged to check extravagance, maintain efficiency with economy, attend regularly Council and Committee Meetings, and give earnest attention to the ratepayers' interests.

I will administer the Education Act in a fair and impartial manner.

POLLING DAY:

MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 27th,

8 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

MUNSTER WARD

BYE-ELECTION

Monday Next, February 27th, 1905.

ELECTORS!!!

Show your appreciation of the EX-MAYOR'S splendid services to the Borough, and return him to the Council by marking the Ballot Paper thus:—

CURTIS, John A. - X

POLLING PLACES:

Sherbrooke Road School.

Kingwood Road School.

From 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

VOTE EARLY FOR

CURTIS!

further behind in elections thereafter. Sherbrooke, the safest Labour ward in Fulham in 1964, saw an even bigger collapse in their vote in 1978 (a 21% swing) though, because it was a far safer ward, they hung on pretty easily.

But they lost one of their Sherbrooke seats in 1982 - on the face of it because the Alliance ate into Labour but not Tory votes. In fact the ward had continued gentrifying rapidly over those four years - the vote movements were more complex than the headline figures of that year suggest.

Labour won back that lost seat in 1986 but in 1990 the Conservatives won both in arguably their most stunning result of that election. Labour was not quite done in Sherbrooke: they clawed back one of the two seats in 1994 and just hung onto it in 1998, but it was becoming ever harder for them.

The term "swing" is used to explain by how many voters in an area have moved from one party to another between two elections. In an area like Munster from the mid 1970s to at least the early 2000s the term was largely wrong insofar as the seismic political changes that I've just described were not about a stable population deciding it was no longer Labour and becoming Conservatives. In Munster the electoral changes here occurred because Labour voters moved out and Conservative voters moved in. This was a transplant, not a swing.

What caused this transplantation? There were two core reasons. The first was that soaring property prices in neighbouring boroughs pushed those for whom homes in these boroughs became just out of reach to venture into the "next best" areas, of which Fulham was prime. This is often caricatured as so-called Sloane Rangers wanting to buy in Chelsea but settling for Fulham - they were definitely an aspect of this trend but it was wider.

There were also priced-outs from what some sociologists describe as "first wave gentrification": areas like Camden, Highgate and Barnsbury (waves referring solely to when they began to gentrify). Fulham was second wave along with Putney and Chiswick, while Battersea and to some extent Hammersmith were third wave.

Fulham began to gentrify round about when the borough was amalgamated in 1964, but accelerated to an extent that is hard to describe in the early 1970s.


CHALDON ROAD
MENDORA ROAD
STRODE ROAD
ESTCOURT ROAD
DAWES ROAD
HANNELL RD
MUNSTER ROAD
SHERBROOKE ROAD
BRONSART ROAD
ROWALLAN RD
FILMER ROAD
ROSAVILLE RD
ST OLAF'S ROAD
MARVILLE ROAD
ROAD
KINGWOOD
FERNHURST ST
DANEHURST STREET
GOWAN AVENUE
COLEHILL LANE
BURNFOOT AVENUE
HESTERCOMBE AVENUE
OXBERRY AVE

The second factor was that Fulham's employment base was also changing rapidly. Almost all of the Fulham wharves across from Barn Elms had closed by the early 1970s; the Sands End industrial riverside and the power station too. In one sense these two trends: employment and gentrification, were linked in that as Fulham became less industrial, less gritty, less densely-packed, it became more appealing to those seeking a more genteel, less unaffordable environment in which to live. Victorian and Edwardian terraces that had been coated in grit and grime were ripe for a makeover.

Although Fulham is well connected to public transport, a huge proportion of the workers at these industrial sites, the factories and warehouses, lived locally and, when the work went, many of those who lost jobs had to follow employment opportunities out of the borough. Many of those households also rented - and landlords, attracted by the soaring value of the homes they owned were happy to sell up, forcing their tenants out too.

The windfall of soaring property prices enabled anyone fortunate enough to own their own home to sell up here and buy a substantially larger property, with a big garden, in a quieter, suburban neighbourhood like Sutton, Surbiton, Greenford or Uxbridge. So while sociologists and activists opposed to gentrification portray this phenomenon in almost unrelentingly negative terms - as something imposed by the rich upon the poor - it wasn't completely one-sided provided you had the golden ticket of an asset to sell.

Just as there were waves of gentrification across London, so there were waves in Fulham too. Hurlingham and Parson's Green gentrified first (though Hurlingham was hardly destitute to begin with). Fulham town, the Bishops Park estate and Moore Park went second; then central Fulham from west to east; then Sands End and Fulham north of Lillie Road.

More specifically still, in what has become known by estate agents as "Munster Village", gentrification here began in the avenues just off Fulham Road: Burnthwaite, Hestercombe, Oxberry, Ringmer and Waldemar, plus Gowan and Wardo slightly further up; and separately in the "villes" on the Sherbrooke side of the ward: Brookville, Marville, Parkville and Rosaville Roads. In fact the way to chart gentrification is incredibly simple: it starts in the largest properties and gradually works down to the relatively tiny cottage terraces and the mansion blocks.

The price growth of Fulham was astounding. House prices drove gentrification. And gentrification drove house prices. This is the crux of why Munster moved very rapidly from a solidly Labour to a solidly Conservative ward.

If you plough through the observations of local estate agents on property blogs you will often find claims that Fulham has had a recent, further wave of social change: the first being so-called yuppies: bankers, hedge-fund managers and other highly-paid professionals; the second being an influx of wealthy continental families attracted to the village atmosphere of neighbourhoods like Munster.

The changing type of property buyer has again influenced the nature of the area, as the Financial Times reported in 2017:

"As the area has become more cosmopolitan and family-friendly, a swath of hip restaurants and cafés has appeared. Pubs that once specialised in serving football fans now dish up truffle poached eggs and luminous, green juices, while hand-stencilled signs line the New King's Road between Hally's and St Clements cafés"

Does that pretentious nonsense not epitomise the Fulham of today, at least compared to the Fulham of forty years earlier?

Munster ward is centred, appropriately enough, on Munster Road which, in turn, was named after Mustow Field. The entirety of this area, and that covered by Fulham Town ward, and a fair chunk of the area to the north, were once Fulham Fields, before being tamed and cultivated into market gardens, and then turned into the street grid we are familiar with today.

Not quite all of Munster Road is in Munster ward: the stretch south of Fulham Road is in Fulham Town and always has been. Because the area was not all developed at quite the same time, and certainly not by one sole developer, there are somewhat wide variations in housing styles.

The eastern, Sherbrooke, side is generally more dense with smaller houses and tiny yards rather than gardens. But there's a mix: pretty, flat-fronted Orbain Road next door to the three-storey tenement flats of St Olaf's Road and the more typically Fulham bay-fronted terraces of Sherbrooke, Letterstone and Rosaline Roads.

DEATH OF MR. W. R. CORBIN

A Fulham Freeman.

A wide circle of friends will learn with much regret of the death of Mr. W. R. Corbin, a Fulham Freeman and formerly a member of the Fulham Borough Council. Mr. Corbin passed away at Putney Hospital on Tuesday. For the past 18 months his health has occasioned anxiety, but it was only three weeks ago that his condition became critical. Mr. Corbin was under the skilled attention of Dr. T. Duff Miller, and was assiduously nursed by his wife and daughter at his home, 8 Finlay-street, Fulham Palace-road. On Monday he was admitted to a private ward at Putney Hospital. On the afternoon of the following day he relapsed into a deep



THE LATE MR. W. R. CORBIN.

coma from which he never rallied. He had suffered from acute bronchitis, which led to a terminal heart failure.

Deep sympathy is felt for Mrs. Corbin, who was associated with her husband in the public life of Fulham for many years, and for Miss Corbin, who is also well known for her indefatigable efforts on behalf of charities.

Former Headmaster of Chelsea School.

Mr. William Robert Corbin was born in Southampton in 1862. He spent his youth in Hampshire, and came to London as a young man to enter the teaching profession. He was a member of the staff of Ashburnham School, Chelsea, and was subsequently appointed headmaster of Holy Trinity School, Chelsea — a position he held for many years until he retired about ten years ago. In his early days, when he lived in Walham-grove, Fulham, Mr. Corbin was vicar's warden at St. Oswald's Church, Anselm road, Fulham. In this capacity he served with three vicars of the parish, Revs. Watts, Wilbraham Ward, and Rowland Hedley.

Mr. Corbin was first elected a Municipal Reform member of the Fulham Borough Council in 1906. He served for a continuous period of 13 years until a Labour Council was elected in 1919. At the election of 1925 he headed the poll in Munster Ward with 3,427 votes. Three years later his public work was fittingly recognised when he was elected an Alderman. For six years he continued to render admirable service in this capacity. Mr. Corbin never claimed to be an orator, and what he had to say in Council was brief and to the point.

Zealous Committee Worker.

In committee he was a most zealous worker. For many years he was chairman of the Public Libraries Committee. A man of charming personality and imperturbable serenity, he was held in the highest esteem by friends of all shades of political opinion. In October, 1934, he received the highest honour the borough can accord. He was made an Honorary Freeman. He ceased to be a member of the Council when his Aldermanic period expired in 1934. He put up for election in Munster Ward but was unsuccessful. The cessation of his public work after so many years of diligent service was a severe blow, and it is not without significance that the decline of his health dated from that period. He served as a manager of central schools, and keenly interested himself in all social matters. He was a trustee of local charities, and the permanent chairman of the Fulham United Charities. During the War he served on the Fulham Military Tribunal and the Food Control Committee. He belonged to the Polytechnic Lodge of Freemasons.

Funeral Arrangements.

The funeral takes place on Monday. The interment will be at Fulham Old Cemetery at 11.45. It is requested that flowers should be sent to Putney Hospital or to the funeral furnishers, R. Brain, 13 High-street, Fulham.

The villes form their own little enclave, bookended by Bloom Park and Homestead Roads; and the area across Dawes Road is also a little isolated community, this time boxed in by the Clem Attlee and Aintree council estates and the imposing Sir John Lillie School.

The western, "Colehill" side of Munster is more uniform because it is built much like a ladder. Almost all of the roads run east-west; the two exceptions being the roads that spur off Fulham Road in the south, and the north of the ward where Fulham Cemetery occupies half the territory between these roads. There are more mansion blocks on this side, notably in Kingwood Road, Wyfold Road, Colehill Gardens, Waldemar Avenue and Vera Road and very much larger town houses like those that front Fulham Palace Road at the Fulham Road end.

There is very little council housing in this ward: unusually little for Fulham. But the first ever Fulham council estate: the Wyfold Road estate, can be found here.

That was added to later by the medium-sized Aintree estate: five tenement blocks of flats along Aintree Street and then two prefabricated tower blocks: Hartopp and Lannoy Points, across Dawes Road alongside two smaller blocks: Chasemore House and Donnelly Court.

Hartopp and Lannoy generated huge amounts of casework for local councillors from the moment they were built because they were not hugely different from the system-built construction model of Ronan Point, the Newham council block that partially collapsed when a resident's gas cooker exploded.

Gas appliances were banned from that moment on and there were frequent appeals to demolish the blocks from residents who never quite felt safe in them, despite the flats themselves being spacious and offering stunning views of the borough. Council officers - in a shocking case of ignorance or dishonesty - assured everyone that there were no faults with the blocks and claimed to have fixed high tensile cables through them so they could not collapse.

Both these claims were untrue and in 2018 it was proved that the cables did not secure the block and that the panels had not been constructed soundly. So these two giants - the foundation of Labour's vote in Sherbrooke - were demolished just fifty years after they were constructed.

As for other council housing here there is just St Peter's Terrace, a remarkably-designed block on different levels, a long curving ramp up to a podium deck and flat numbering that defies understanding, and the tenement blocks Rocque and Maton Houses in Estcourt Road. There are some council and housing association flats in St Olaf's Road, and the infill houses in Sherbrooke and Rosaline Roads where Sherbrooke Primary School once stood, and the lovely Octavia Housing Association block - almost a secret enclave set around a small courtyard - called Clyde Flats in Rylston Road.

Almost the whole of the old Colehill and Sherbrooke wards are now in Munster ward. This area had an electorate of over 15,000 in 1964 whereas the revised ward had just 8,734 electors in 2019. This shows the depopulation of Fulham.

The big swing against the Tories in 2018 didn't have that much impact Munster: they suffered a 6% switch to Labour but that still left them more than 400 votes clear. But their vote is not evenly spread throughout the ward: they are strongest in the south: the Avenues and the Villes.

At the 2019 general election: the "Get Brexit Done" election, the Liberal Democrats managed to squeeze past Labour to take second place in the Chelsea and Fulham constituency, though 11,000 behind the Conservatives. The Lib Dems had a moderately well-known candidate: the businesswoman Nicola Horlick and, in the 2022 council elections, she stood in Munster ward - despite living in Richmond-upon-Thames.

In the sense that, at that time, we were reaching the end of a long period of Conservative government, that party was deeply unpopular and the whole Lib Dem pitch was aggressively anti-Conservative. Munster was also the Conservative-held ward with the smallest majority in Chelsea and Fulham. But on any other consideration this was (another) bizarre targeting choice.

The Lib Dem advance at the general election came almost entirely from Labour, not the Conservatives. In Munster, the Tories had won with over 50% in 2018 so, even had they managed to persuade every single Labour voter to switch to them, they'd still have lost. And that would never be the case in a ward like Munster: however affluent the ward has become, this is not Twickenham; it's not Kew. Labour is simply too embedded here and the typical Labour voter in Munster is not a second-choice Lib Dem: they're a second-choice not voting.

FULHAM'S CHIEF WARDEN
Mr. J. T. Horton Resigns From Borough Council

In deference to the wishes of the Ministry of Home Security, Councillor J. T. Horton, Chief Warden of Fulham, has tendered his resignation as a member of Fulham Borough Council for Munster ward.

Mr. Horton announced his decision at a meeting of the Joint Munster and Margravine Wards of West Fulham Labour party. He gave a short history of his work in the A.R.P. service since its inception before the war. Starting first as warden, then elevated to district warden, he eventually took charge of Fulham shelters. Many innovations in the equipping of shelters were copied by other boroughs and the London Region.

When the illness of Alderman R. M. Gentry compelled him to relinquish the position of Chief Warden, Mr Horton was chosen to succeed him because of his wide experience in the Fulham A.R.P. Service.

Without Pressure

Mr. Horton addressing the meeting, said the Ministry had not laid down any definite direction, but without any pressure he had made up his mind and would tender his resignation to the Town Clerk. He hoped to have the opportunity of serving on the Council again later.

Councillor F. W. Banfield, as president of West Fulham Labour party and as chief whip of the Labour group on Fulham Borough Council said they could admire Mr. Horton's readiness to meet the Government's wishes He had a record, both as councillor and as an A.R.P. officer that would stand to his eternal credit. As ex-vice-chairman of the Housing Committee and vice-chairman of the Law and Parliamentary, in addition to being assistant whip of the Labour group, he had always carried out his work assiduously.

Made Sacrifices

He had made sacrifices from a financial point of view and so far as his home life is concerned. Such a record of public experience should not be lost for ever, and Mr. Horton's colleagues hoped he would be able to return to Council work again after the war.

Mr. Banfield proposed that the services rendered by Mr. Horton as a public representative should be placed on record by the Munster Ward Labour party, and the hope that, at the conclusion of hostilities he would have an opportunity of serving on the Council again.

Tributes were also paid by Councillors Mrs. Sogan and McIvor.

Summary of results for Munster ward

	Con	Lab	LD	Grn	Oths
1900	34.7		51.6		13.7
1903	27.0	18.4	36.0		18.6
1905B	32.9	32.3	34.7		
1906	46.5		26.3		12.1
1909	48.3	13.4	38.2		
1912	48.7		41.2		10.1
1917B	Unop				
1919	32.9	48.3	18.9		
1922	59.7	40.3			
1925	55.3	44.7			
1928	50.4	49.6			
1931	64.3	32.1			3.6
1934	42.9	50.4			6.7
1937	45.1	54.9			
1941B		Unop			
1942B		Unop			
1945	22.6	67.8			9.6
1949	44.8	55.2			
1953	37.8	62.2			
1956	34.8	60.5			4.7
1959	34.2	65.8			
1962	38.6	61.4			
Colehill ward					
1964	34.3	65.7			
1968	57.2	38.5	4.3		
1971	34.3	65.7			
1974	26.6	57.3	16.2		

	Con	Lab	LD	Grn	Oths
1974B	31.8	53.5	14.7		
1978	46.6	43.1	3.5		
1982	49.3	35.5	15.2		
1986	40.5	43.3	8.3		7.8
1990	53.0	38.5			8.5
1994	52.3	35.8	11.9		
1998	59.7	29.7	10.6		
Sherbrooke ward					
1964	19.6	80.4			
1968	48.9	48.6	2.5		
1971	20.6	79.4			
1974	22.1	77.9			
1978	40.2	52.4	3.3		4.1
1982	41.2	41.6	15.7		1.7
1986	36.0	53.9	8.5	1.7	
1990	48.2	44.7			7.1
1994	45.2	43.6	11.2		
1998	46.6	44.1	9.3		
Munster ward					
2002	61.5	27.1	11.3		
2006	69.3	18.3	12.3		
2010	56.6	15.8	15.8	11.8	
2014	56.2	23.3	8.9	11.7	
2018	52.6	32.2	15.2		
2022	42.4	31.9	25.8		
2026	38.5	21.8	11.1	16.2	12.5

So the party did not win Munster - they didn't even come second, though they increased their vote by about twelve percent. About two thirds of their gain came from the Conservatives and a third from Labour. The Tories won by just under ten percent.

In 2026 the Lib Dems collapsed back to where they had been in 2018, all to the Greens who won 16%. Reform won just over 12% but this time - at least on the topline figures - only a third of their vote came from the Conservatives, while Labour fell back by about ten percent. Hence, the Tory majority returned to where it had been in 2018: around 14% ahead.

Munster councillor Adronie Alford was first elected in 1990 in Colehill ward, and has served continuously. She is already the longest serving councillor of the modern era (since 1964), but if she serves this current term out that will mark forty years - one year short of Sands End Labour councillor Percy Barton's record of service.

She will be re-elected as long as she wants to keep going: Labour simply don't have the votes to win Munster, at least as it's currently drawn, and the Liberal Democrats aren't able or willing to put in the election-after-election shift, even if this were the right ward for them to target. Which it isn't.

HOUSING SCHEMES AT FULHAM.

BOROUGH COUNCIL'S WYFOLD ROAD PLAN.

L.C.C. MOVE AS WELL.

A scheme for 36 working-class dwellings in Wyfold Road, Fulham, put forward by the Housing Committee, received the support of the Fulham Borough Council on Wednesday evening.

There will be three blocks of three-storey dwellings containing 36 tenements, i.e. 12 tenements in each block, one-half to be three-room flats (living-room and two bedrooms) and one-half four-room flats (living room and three bedrooms), each flat also to have a kitchenette, bathroom, w.c., and larder.

Subject to the assent of the Ministry of Health, and the purchase of the site for £2,000, the estimated cost of the building scheme is £23,114.

Councillor Holmes (Chairman of the Committee) in moving the recommendations, said it was very pleasing indeed to know that, at long last, they had a unanimous recommendation before them. He briefly outlined the scheme, and, referring to the rents of the dwellings, said on top of the 10s. 6d. per week the tenants would have to pay the rates, which would work out at something like three to four shillings a week.

Several Councillors spoke in support, and congratulated Councillor Holmes, his Committee and the Borough Surveyor.

The Committee's recommendations were unanimously agreed to.

Rollcall of Munster ward councillors

including Colehill ward (1964-2002) and Sherbrooke ward (1964-2002)

2026
- Adronie Alford
- Alex Karmel
- Stewart Waine

2022
- Adronie Alford
- Alex Karmel
- Dominic Stanton

2018
- Adronie Alford
- Alex Karmel
- Dominic Stanton

2014
- Michael Adam
- Adronie Alford
- Alex Karmel

2010
- Michael Adam
- Adronie Alford
- Alex Karmel

2006
- Michael Adam
- Adronie Alford
- Alex Karmel

2002
- Michael Adam
- Adronie Alford
- Alex Karmel

Colehill ward

1998
- Adronie Alford
- Christopher Round

1994
- Adronie Alford
- Antony Lillis

1990
- Adronie Alford
- Antony Lillis

1986
- Susan Brown
- Tom Lipscombe

1982
- Martin Howe
- Martin Lingens

1978
- Ann Hitchings
- Robert Killick

1967B
- John Stevens

1974
- Gladys Dimmick
- Liam O'Neill

1971
- Gladys Dimmick
- David Warboys

1968
- Kim Howe
- Mary Porter

1964
- George Dimmick
- Gladys Dimmick

Sherbrooke ward

1998
- John Garrett
- Tristram Kennedy-Harper

1994
- John Garrett
- Celia Johnson

1990
- Celia Johnson
- Alan Thomas

1986
- Ian Gray
- Nick Moore

1982
- Ian Gray
- David Tweedie

1978
- Hugh Duff
- Ian Gray

1974
- Joan Chapman
- Ian Gray

1971
- Joan Chapman
- Royden Morgan

1968
- Jenifer Godwin-Austin
- Sid Matthews

1964
- Sid Matthews
- Margo Noyes

Munster ward

1962
- Tony Chapman
- Elizabeth Desborough
- Gladys Dimmick
- James Horton
- Cecily Liardet
- Reginald Mitchell
- Royden Morgan
- Herbert Rainger

1959
- Elizabeth Desborough
- Gladys Dimmick
- Cecily Liardet
- Royden Morgan
- Reginald Mitchell
- Margo Noyes
- Herbert Rainger
- William Rankin

1956
- Elizabeth Desborough
- Frank Desborough
- Reginald Mitchell
- Royden Morgan
- Herbert Rainger
- Frank Rumsey
- William Rankin
- David Shopland

1953
- Elizabeth Desborough
- Frank Desborough
- Alan Jiggins
- Walter Parish
- Walter Rankin
- Frank Rumsey
- David Shopland
- William Wallis

1949
- Richard Bender
- Frank Desborough
- Alice Gilliatt
- Albert Frost
- Alan Jiggins
- Henry Rickards
- David Shopland
- William Wallis

1945
- Richard Bender
- Frederick Coates
- Alice Gilliatt
- James Horton
- Alan Jiggins
- W. Meade
- Henry Rickards
- Stanislaus Seuffert

1937
- Charles Abell
- Sidney Ballantyne
- Frederick Coates
- Alice Gilliatt
- James Horton
- Catherine Lusher
- Kathleen Pottle
- Stanislaus Seuffert

1934
- Sidney Ballantyne
- Alice Gilliatt
- Charles Jewitt
- Kathleen Pottle
- Ethel Rankin
- William Rankin
- Stanislaus Seuffert
- Joseph Ward

1931
- Frank Barham
- Helen Cummins
- William Fowell
- Grace King
- John Melville
- Alfred Stapp
- William Stockwell
- John Walters

1928
- Frank Barham
- Helen Cummins
- Sidney Farrall
- William Fowell
- George Lineham
- Lily Lineham
- Mary Shepherd
- William Stockwell

1925
- Helen Cummins
- Arthur Ford
- William Fowell
- William Purves
- George Redway
- George Solley
- William White
- William Wilcox

1922
- William Corbin
- Albert Everard
- William Fowell
- Richard Kelly
- William White
- William Wilcox

1919
- David Goodwill
- John Lewis
- Lily Lineham
- Jeremiah O'Brien
- George Patterson
- Owen Waghorn

1912
- William Allen
- William Corbin
- George Fleche
- John Hunt
- Joseph Meyer
- Frederick Winfield

1909
- William Bradban
- William Corbin
- George Fleche
- Joseph Meyer
- William Soper
- Frederick Winfield

1906
- William Bradban
- William Corbin
- George Fleche
- Joseph Meyer
- William Soper
- Frederick Winfield

1903
- Tom Beresford
- Christopher Courtney
- Benjamin Gillbanks
- Timothy Maloney
- Jeremiah O'Brien
- William Phillips

1900
- Ernest Avern
- Robert Black
- Henry Budd
- Benjamin Gillbanks
- Jeremiah O'Brien
- William Phillips