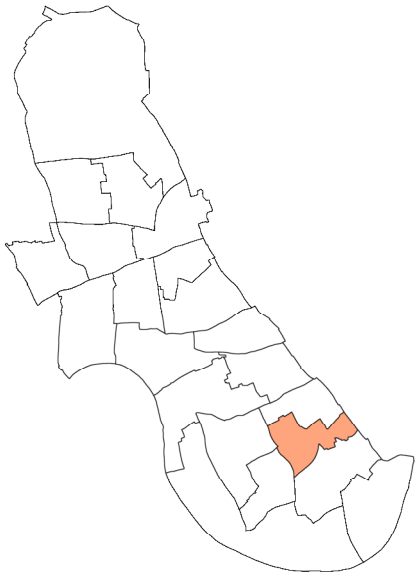
Walham Green ward

Fulham town was the principal settlement around which the western side of Fulham sprung up. Walham Green was the competing settlement on the eastern end of Fulham Fields. The green itself was a relatively small area bounded by Jerdan Place, Vanston Place and Fulham Broadway. It had a pond at its northern edge where St John's Church now stands, at the bottom of North End Road.



In many ways, Walham Green won the battle for dominance with Fulham town: today this is the much more active, bustling confluence of shops, roads and railway lines. When Fulham Borough Council was established its Town Hall was built across the road from Fulham Broadway (then Walham Green) District Line station.

Fulham Public Baths, in the era when the health and hygiene of the less affluent was a primary focus of municipal activism, and many homes lacked proper, unshared bathrooms, was built across North End Road from St John's Church.

In other ways it has done less well: this is the less affluent side of Fulham and the disparity between its wealthier sections and the rest is more stark: you pass between them almost instantaneously. It is a cliché in boroughs like Hammersmith and Fulham that wealth and deprivation live side by side with each other - but that does not make it any less true.

There hasn't really been a ward quite like the new Walham Green in the history of Fulham. It has some similarities to the Walham ward that existed in the old Fulham borough and it comprises the vast majority of Eel Brook ward that existed until 2002, but it is not the same.

The warding patterns for the eastern side of Fulham have been quite changeable over the years. The part of this neighbourhood east of North End Road has been, at various times, in Lillie and Walham wards; in Halford and Sandford wards; in a radically different, marginal Walham ward and then in Fulham Broadway and Parson's Green and Walham wards. The part of the area west of North End Road has found itself in Lillie, Parson's Green, Halford, Normand, Eel Brook, Town and Parson's Green and Walham wards.

The reasons for this turbulence are twofold. First, the area is so politically polarised that how the wards are drawn here matters more than anywhere else in the borough. Because the strengths of the parties have ebbed and flowed in Fulham dramatically so the best way to maximise political advantage has altered.

Second, because while there are a lot of reasonably strong physical boundaries in this area: Fulham Road, Fulham Broadway, North End Road, Dawes Road, the District Line and King's Road to name a few, many can also be argued to unite the neighbourhoods either side of it.

Take North End Road. It's the major road in east Fulham and the styles of housing either side of it are quite different. But North End Road is also the hub of this area: it is the shopping centre; there is its famous market and St John's Church. North End Road brings the area either side of it together; certainly more so than it does north of Lillie Road or Talgarth Road. So should North End Road be a ward boundary or at the centre of a ward? It's been both.

The view that won out at both the 2000 and 2019 electoral reviews was that North End Road was a hub more than a boundary and wards got drawn accordingly. Fulham Broadway ward, and to a slightly lesser extent the new Lillie ward, place North End Road at their centre.

Fulham Chronicle
June 28 1935

WALHAM WARD BY-ELECTION

—

Labour Retain Seat.

Polling in the Fulham Borough Council By-Election in Walham Ward took place yesterday (Thursday).

The election resulted as follows :-

ELECTED.

PHILLIPS, Mrs.N.M. (Lab) ... 1,175

NOT ELECTED.

COOK, C.A. (M.R.) 1,110

NO CHANGE.

Number of electors: 7,484 (men 3,514, women 3,970).

1934 result. - Elected: R.A. Bender (Lab) 1,964; G.E. Birt (Lab) 1,919; Mrs. J. Marsh (Lab) 1,875. Not elected:
A.D. Neville (M.R.) 981; W.F. Soloman (M.R.) 981; E. Lewis (M.R.) 941;
J.H. Greenwood (Ind) 309

A Straight Fight

The election was necessitated by the resignation of Councillor G.E. Birt. There was a straight fight between Mr C.A. Cook (Municipal Reform), and Mrs N.M. Phillips (Labour). A third candidate, Mr A.F. Heffer (Independent Labour Party) was nominated but with-drew. Mrs Morgan Phillips was sup-ported by the I.L.P. and the Communist Party.

Mrs Norah Mary Phillips is the wife of Councillor Morgan W. Phillips, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Fulham Borough Council. She is prominently identified with the West Fulham Labour Party and president of the Munster Park Guild. She is secretary of the London Co-operative Organisation (Western area).

Mr. Charles Albert Cook is the governing director of the well-known firm of exhibition furnishers and furniture dealers. He has a branch shop at Cook's Corner, North End Road, Walham Green, and a factory at Homestead Road, Fulham.

Polling Day.

In the early part of the day there was little activity on the part of the electors, despite the efforts of the supporters of both candidates. Each party had committee rooms, almost opposite each other, in Jerdan Place, Walham Green. Over the Municipal Reformers' rooms was a prominently displayed notice which read: "12,000 rate appeals in Fulham. Trader fight new assessments. You must vote for Cook." The Municipal Reform candidate had the assistance of a number of cars and in this respect the Labour Party were quite outnumbered.

Both candidates have been actively engaged during the week canvassing the ward.

Quite early yesterday morning a car freely decorated with Municipal Reform posters and fitted with a loud speaker, was urging people in Walham Green Broadway to "vote for Charlie Cook, the man you all know."

It was not long, however, before a Labour Party car, also fitted with a loud speaker, was touring the streets, urging the voters to support Mrs. Phillips. When the loud speakers were not being used to offer advice to the electors, gramophone music was relayed.

"Old Faithful."

As Mr. Cook's car passed the Fulham Chronicle office during the afternoon, "Old Faithful" was the record being played.

Mr. John Wilmot, M.P., whom one of our reporters encountered is Vanston Place, was quietly optimistic as to the result of the election, but he pointed out that up to tea-time there was a very low poll. A Labour supporter to whom Mr. Wilmot was chatting, had no doubt whatever. "We are going to win hands down," was his emphatic prophecy.

Business people, returning home via Walham Green Station, were canvassed by Labour supporters who distributed hand-bills urging support for Mrs. Phillips.

The youngsters entered into the spirit of the occasion with much zest. "We want Labour," was their lusty war-cry, as they paraded the streets.

Walham ward not only includes some of the principal business premises in the borough, but also some large blocks of flats including Fulham Court, Lewis Trust Buildings (Walham Green), the War Seal Mansions, and Broxholme House. Polling stations were at the Town Hall and the Harwood School, Britannia Road. Polling ceased at 8 p.m.

The votes were expeditiously counted at Fulham Town Hall, under the supervision of the Town Clerk (Mr. W. Townsend).

The result was declared at 9.15.

Mrs. Phillips, the successful candidate, proposed the customary vote of thanks to the Town Clerk and his staff. "I also want to thank my supporters for the splendid way they have thrown themselves into this fight" she said.

Mr Cook Claims "A Moral victory."

Mr. Cook seconded. "We have had a very straight fight," he said. Some of the Labour supporters laughed as Mr. Cook made this remark and he retorted: "I have behaved as a gentleman to Mrs. Phillips and she has behaved as a lady to me. She has fought a fair fight. I think she is a real good sport and I wish her every success. Good luck to her. But I must give you to understand that I have won a moral victory."

The Town Clerk mentioned that the voting percentage was 30.5 and commented that it was much above the average. There were only two spoilt papers in 2,287 votes recorded.

The conflict between roads being boundaries or hubs was demonstrated until 2022 because while North End Road was deemed a hub, immediately south Fulham Broadway with its yet more shops, and tube line, and Chelsea football club (and once Fulham's town hall) was split between three wards: Town, Parson's Green and Walham and Fulham Broadway ward itself.

So, in the 2019 boundary review, Labour argued that the Broadway was almost as significant a focal point of the community as North End Road is. They made the point that the communities in the estates just west of the Broadway looked to it far more than they did Fulham High Street - Fulham town. Likewise. those living just east of the station along Fulham Road, that were now in the sprawling Parson's Green and Walham ward were also part of this neighbourhood around the Broadway, not with Hurlingham and Parson's Green.

The Conservatives proposed more or less retaining the existing ward pattern - except they wanted Parson's Green and Walham to expand across the Broadway, including the Lewis Trust estate. It was a little strange to propose to keep a Fulham Broadway ward having removed Fulham Broadway from it.

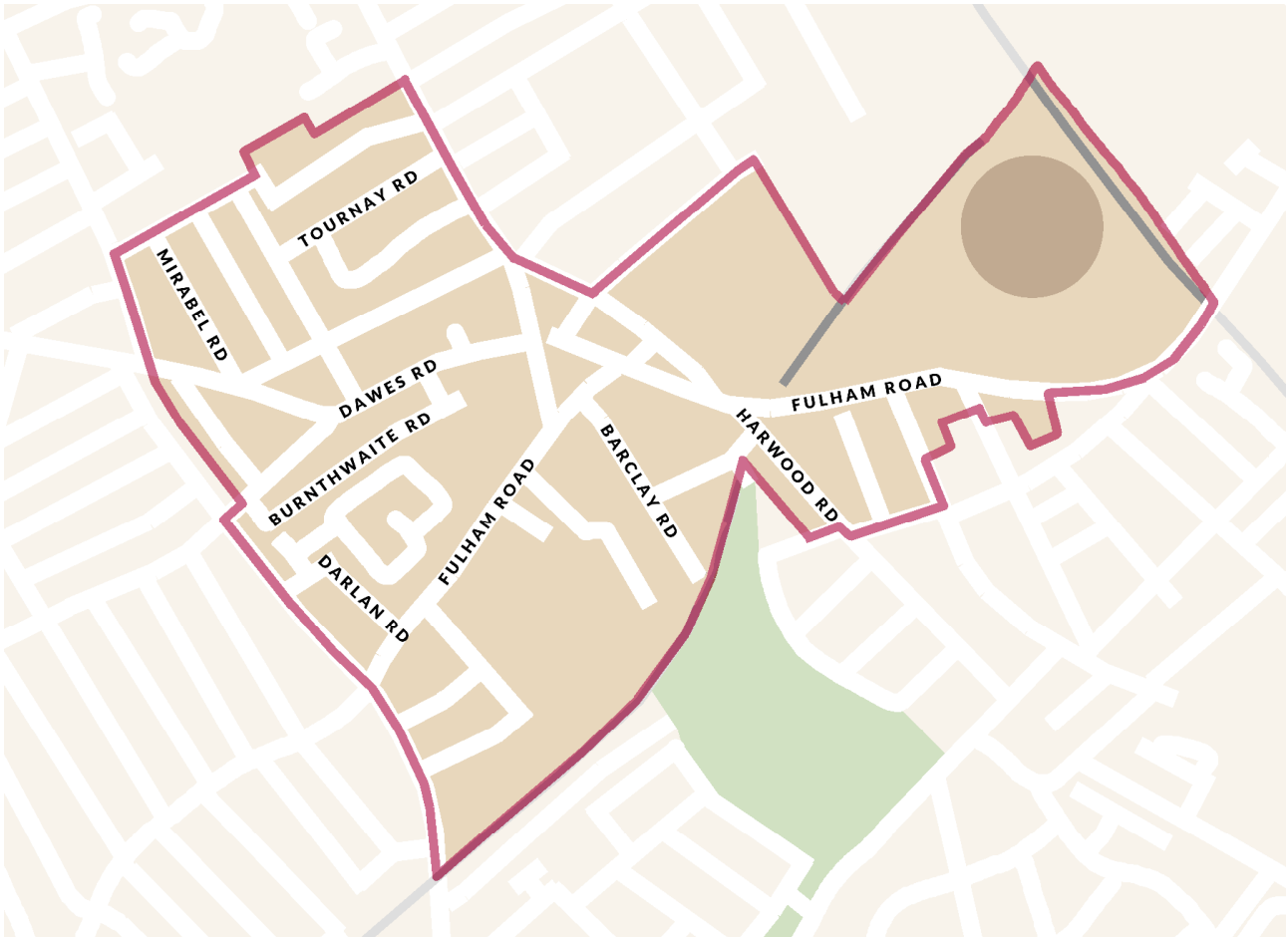
That's probably not why Labour's arguments prevailed so we have, for the first time since the Fulham Borough Council era, a true Walham Green ward: a ward that pulls together the communities all around St John's Church.

But if this ward is the successor to Eel Brook, why wasn't that very bad news for Labour? By 1998 Eel Brook looked, if not safe for the Conservatives still beyond marginal.

Eel Brook comprised three distinct areas: in the north the terraced streets below the Clem Attlee Estate with Dawes Road running through them. In the middle, either side of Fulham Road, a set of fairly large council estates: principally Fulham Court, Lancaster Court and Barclay Close. And, south of the District Line there was the small community surrounded by Parsons Green and Eel Brook Common.

The first two of these neighbourhoods - where the vast majority of the population live, are in Walham Green. The last is now in Parson's Green and Sandford.

Had Eel Brook existed in 1974, Labour would have won the ward by about two to one. But a notional 15% swing



in 1978 gave both seats to the Tories by just 28 and 12 votes. Had Labour won here - they fielded a serving councillor and Alderman in the expectation they would - they'd have kept control of the council. There are several wards they could say that about in 1978, though.

The reasons they lost are easy enough to work out: Labour didn't appreciate the scale of the swing about to hit them, nor the rapidity of the underlying demographic change in Eel Brook. Labour was deeply unpopular in 1978 and didn't get its vote out, and that very firmly Conservative Eel Brook Common section was enough to push the Tories ever so slightly ahead.

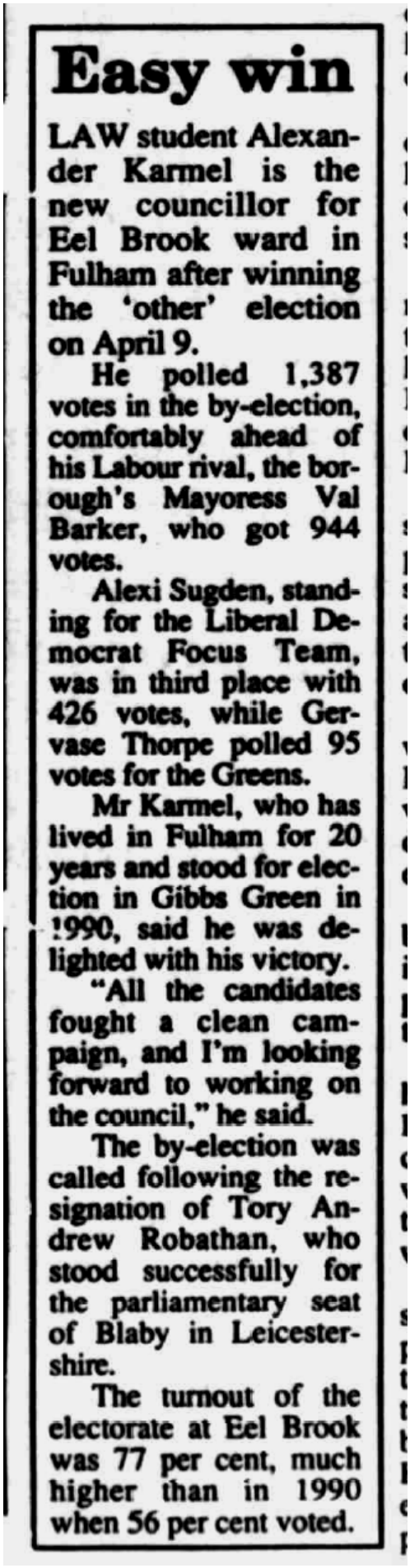
Labour captured the ward in 1982 fielding future council deputy leader Ian Harrison and high-profile Addison councillor Eddie Cunningham, who later defected to the SDP. But this Eel Brook gain was offset by Labour losses in Sherbrooke and Wormholt. A deeper look at the Eel Brook result shows a sort of negative win. Labour won because But regardless of why they won, they won. Labour was in by 51 and 44 vote majorities.

Labour consolidated somewhat in 1986, though the lowly 2.8% swing in that landslide year showed how the underlying demographics of the ward continued to shift away from them: it was the smallest swing to Labour in the borough.

For that reason, when the Tories regained the ward with majorities of 43 and 56 in 1990 Labour shouldn't have been quite so shocked. It was almost as if they hadn't noticed that central Fulham was moving away from them. For the third time in four elections Eel Brook had changed hands.

In 1992 there was a by-election in Eel Brook, held on general election polling day. The Conservatives held on by the largest margin in its history: 443 votes or 15.5%.
Of course, 1992 was a good year for the Conservatives so the likelihood of the ward staying Tory was high. But Labour might have hoped the much higher general election turnout would have turned their vote out on the council estates.

It may have done - but if so Labour shed bucket-loads of support to the new Liberal Democrat candidate: Alexi Sugden, who took 426 votes. Almost all of that vote came from Labour: without it there'd have been an almost exact rerun of the 1990 result.



Easy win

LAW student Alexander Karmel is the new councillor for Eel Brook ward in Fulham after winning the 'other' election on April 9.

He polled 1,387 votes in the by-election, comfortably ahead of his Labour rival, the borough's Mayoress Val Barker, who got 944 votes.

Alexi Sugden, standing for the Liberal Democrat Focus Team, was in third place with 426 votes, while Gervase Thorpe polled 95 votes for the Greens.

Mr Karmel, who has lived in Fulham for 20 years and stood for election in Gibbs Green in 1990, said he was delighted with his victory.

"All the candidates fought a clean campaign, and I'm looking forward to working on the council," he said.

The by-election was called following the resignation of Tory Andrew Robathan, who stood successfully for the parliamentary seat of Blaby in Leicestershire.

The turnout of the electorate at Eel Brook was 77 per cent, much higher than in 1990 when 56 per cent voted.

New Conservative councillor Alex Karmel may have expected a fairly solid tenure in this gentrifying ward - but a new Liberal Democrat threat had suddenly emerged.

When a review of NHS provision in London recommended the closure of Charing Cross Hospital in 1993, Sugden set up a notionally non-partisan campaign to save it. Hundreds of (coincidentally yellow) "Save Charing Cross" posters appeared in the front windows of Fulham houses and the media profile Sugden gained from her campaign made her better known in Eel Brook than the main parties' candidates.

The 1994 result was incredibly close. Sugden was a clear winner with 782 votes - over 100 ahead of ousted Cllr Karmel. Winning the second Eel Brook seat - apparently - was Labour's Billy Dann with 698 votes. But the other Lib Dem candidate, Simon Thompson, was just one vote behind him on 697. The Tories were only slightly further back with 674 and 668, with Labour's second candidate rounding the result off with 656. Less than 130 votes separated first from sixth.

That was not the end of the story. The Liberal Democrats alleged that when they attempted to cast a proxy vote for a supporter, polling clerks said someone claiming to be her had already voted. They petitioned the High court which, in September 1994, ordered the disputed vote be located - and which was found to have been cast for Labour.

That vote was voided, putting Billy Dann level with Simon Thompson on 697. A coin toss was ordered to pick the winner - Thompson won. Two Lib Dems ended up representing Eel Brook for the remainder of that term. Well, nearly all of it. In 1997 Thompson defected to Labour.

Sugden's disappointing four years dissuaded her from defending her seat in 1998 and, without her, the Lib Dems weren't likely to hold on.

Two abrasive, zealous young Conservative candidates had been chosen to fight the ward Greg Hands and Donal Blaney. The two easily won Eel Brook, though their boost came entirely from the 1994 Lib Dem vote which virtually halved, while Labour stayed exactly where they had been four years earlier. That headline figure almost certainly masks some more complex movements of voters between parties though.

The election of Hands and Blaney ushered in a new era for the local Conservatives: a far more aggressive, partisan and cynical brand of opposition replacing the firebrand but clubbable and statesmanlike leader-ship of Cllr Gerald Wombwell. Hands became Leader of the Opposition within a year and a local MP in 2005.

Labour often struggled to maximise its vote on the Eel Brook estates - especially on Fulham Court, which had been beset by problems pretty much since it was built in the mid 1930s.

Fulham Court was the first large housing estate built by Fulham Borough Council (the Wyfold Road estate was the very first, but it's only three dozen or so homes), and some mistakes were made designing it.

While Sulivan Court - and indeed the other estates clustered around Fulham Court that came later - had plenty of open space between blocks, Fulham Court was crowded into a compact site right on the edge of the District Line.

The council went for the maximum density they could attain because the borough's housing need was great - but this ensured blocks were stacked close together with very little outside amenity space. There was nowhere for local kids to play; no grassland for residents just to sit outdoors and relax or socialise, and the flats weren't especially large.

There were constant problems with damp, with vandalism and with violent crime. Many residents of the estate believed Fulham Court was being used by the council to dump Fulham's troubled tenants, nuisance neighbours and, more contentiously, black and other minority ethnic tenants.

It is no coincidence than in 1978 the three wards the National Front contested in Fulham all contained sizeable amounts of council housing and included Eel Brook. The far-right party attempted to exploit "local homes for local people" sentiment - "local people" being a cipher for white people.

The NF tanked in Eel Brook, winning just 78 votes in 1978, but it was the exact same dog whistle messaging - this time by the Liberal Democrats in Tower Hamlets in 1993 that fuelled the election of Derrick Beacon: the first BNP councillor ever elected in London.





A world of contrast in Fulham – Parsons Green, above, and Lancaster Court Estate, above right

Balanced on a knife edge



Hammersmith & Fulham – mapped out ward by ward

IN 1990, the Tories captured Eel Brook by a margin of just 50 votes. The Conservatives hadn't won the ward for 12 years and it was one of Labour's biggest upsets.

Since then the ruling Labour administration has had a poor showing in Fulham. The ward's 1992 by-election on April 9, the same day as the General Election, was a roaring victory for the Tories.

And this time, the Lib Dems, who presently have no councillors at the town hall, vehemently believe they are in with a fighting chance.

Lib Dem candidate Alexi Sugden told the Gazette this week that it was time for a change.

"The two traditional parties are so violently opposed to each other, there's little council business being done," she said. "We can change that."

But both Tories and Labour, who are "quietly confident", remained unconvinced.

"This is a two-horse race," said Alex Karmel, one of the two current Tory councillors in Eel Brook battling to hold on to their seats. "I don't wish to do down the Lib Dems, but really it's a knife-edge between Labour and Tory."

He added: "We believe that we will keep this ward and the Conservatives will be in administration after May 5. We're going to make this borough something to be proud of again. People are fed up with Labour."

THE election campaign trail is hotting up across the borough – nowhere more so than in one marginal Fulham ward. Eel Brook, slap bang in the middle of the borough's Tory heartland, promises to be a nail-biting experience for all three major parties. **GUY SMITH** reports

Labour candidate Billy Dann admitted the Lib Dems were pouring most of their energy into snapping up seats in Eel Brook. But he pointed out that even if they won, it would have no effect on council policy.

"They wouldn't hold the balance of power in the council," said the 26-year-old, who is studying for a doctorate at London University. "The Lib Dems are not going to win the seats but if people are unhappy they could vote tactically to get rid of the Tories."

But all three parties do agree on something. They know the ward is a social hybrid. It takes in a long strip of central Fulham from St Thomas's Way in the north to New King's Road in the south.

It has one of the largest council estates in the borough and at the same time boasts some of the most desirable properties.

The southern part of the ward taking in leafy Parsons Green, from London Underground's District Line is staunchly Conservative.

Between the railway line and Dawes Road, the council housing estates have traditionally been Labour.

Meanwhile, north of Dawes Road is fairly mixed. It appears this northern section will be crucial in determining the outcome.

Analysts have suggested that the Tories have started making ground in north Eel Brook as the area rapidly becomes gentrified.

Some areas, particularly Fabian, Hartismere and Tournay Roads, were Labour in the 1960s and early 1970s.

But then as Fulham became desirable and in the price range of many aspiring middle-class people, the character of the area began to change.

Eel Brook, getting its name from a former stream full of oily eels, is one ward to watch out for. There are other marginals including nearby Sherbrooke, and Walham, Starch Green, and the Grove.

The worry for all parties, in such close-run battles, is whether residents who said they will vote actually turn up on May 5.

It was with that BNP win in the East End fresh in the memory that a leaflet Greg Hands and Donal Blaney distributed on Fulham Court caused something of an uproar. By using the "Fulham Homes for Fulham People" mantra it again pandered to that exact same constituency the Front had been addressing.

The Conservative councillors stood by their leaflet, and it was effectively impossible for the council's housing department to disprove that its allocations policy was discriminatory against long-term locals.

Housing need had trumped local or "sons and daughters" ties in the award of council housing since a 1978 housing act. Even if it had been possible to refute the Tory claims, every flat allocated to a non-Fulham, non-white tenant would have reinforced the misapprehension.

In any event, Eel Brook was getting abolished at the 2002 council elections, with those central housing estates transferring to safely Conservative Town ward. Most Labour campaigning in this area disappeared with Eel Brook, at least until 2018, when Conservative national

unpopularity suggested that the Conservatives might not be able to hold Town.

Over 80% of Walham Green voters used to be in Eel Brook. But it's that remaining 20% difference - that matters.

Instead of the Parson's Green and Eel Brook section to the south, Walham Green ward runs east along Fulham Road to Stamford Bridge. While Fulham Road is regarded (largely correctly) as another exceptionally affluent area full of fashionable shops and expensive property, it is not uniformly so.

For a start it includes the Samuel Lewis Trust estate in Vanston Place, with over 400 voters. There are further smaller areas of public housing: the 1970s Walham Green Court estate, next to the town hall, and Cedarne Road behind it. Cedarne Road is a rather grand terrace of townhouses, somewhat like the sort of housing in North Kensington, divided into flats, which are housing association or council owned.

And, until 2026 there was also the Oswald Stoll Foundation housing association estate beside Chelsea Football Club's ground.

This estate, which was funded by subscriptions following the First World War: "war seals" as they were called, is housing for armed forces veterans. The trustees of Oswald Stoll were increasingly of the view that these 100 year old blocks were no longer fit housing and sold them to Chelsea Football Club, which has been desperate to expand its hemmed-in stadium to compete with the top Premier League clubs it believes it is amongst.

The trustees used the money Chelsea paid for their estate to buy homes on the brand new King's Road Park development for some (but far from all) of their residents. Oswald Stoll was largely decanted by the time of the 2026 council elections, but there were about fifty residents still there.

Uniting the Lewis Trust estate with Fulham Court, Lancaster Court and Barclay Close - while excluding the Eel Brook Common end - boosts Labour. At worst, from their viewpoint, Walham Green leans narrowly towards them. At best they can win it very comfortably indeed.

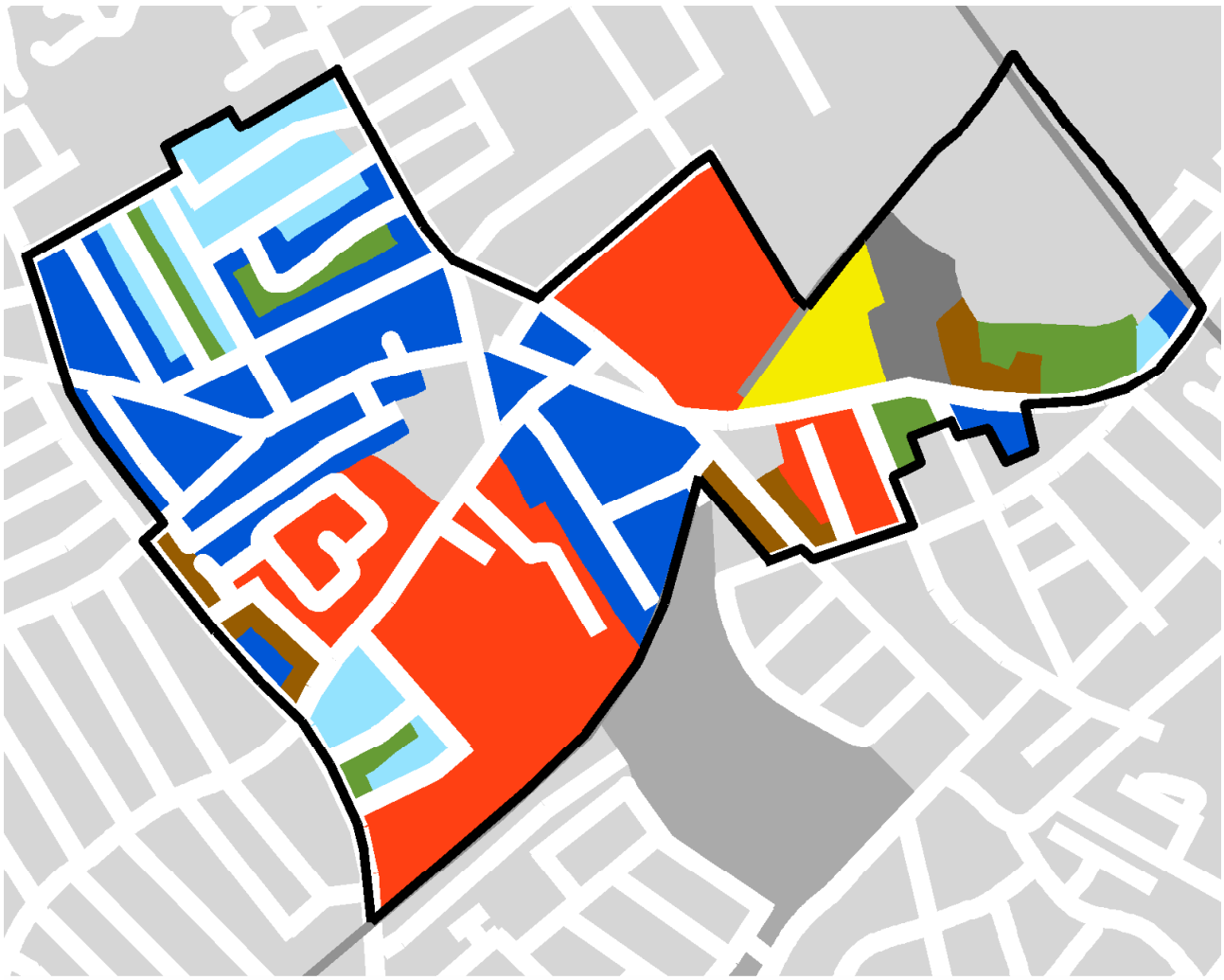
2022 was one of the "very comfortable win" elections. Labour won 53%, the Conservatives 27%.

Summary of results for Walham Green ward

	Con	Lab	LD	Grn	Oths
Walham ward					
1900	35.0		65.0		
1903	23.6		19.4	57.0	
1906	44.3		20.1	35.6	
1909B	46.7	6.2	47.0		
1909	47.2		52.8		
1912	52.1		47.9		
1919	33.2	37.9	28.9		
1922	43.8	30.2		25.9	
1925B	58.1	40.9			
1925	46.1	36.6	17.3		
1925B	50.7	49.3			
1928	61.0	39.0			
1931	70.5	29.5			
1931B	56.7			43.3	
1934	30.2	60.1		9.7	
1935B	48.6	51.4			
1937	28.0	43.1		28.9	
1945	24.6	69.4			
1949	37.2	55.5	7.3		
1953	33.2	60.7	6.1		
1956	29.8	70.2			
1959	28.1	71.9			
1962	23.3	76.7			
Eel Brook ward					
1978	46.8	45.8	4.0	3.4	
1982	38.9	42.1	12.6	6.4	
1986	41.7	50.4	7.8		
1990	51.8	48.2			
1992B	48.6	33.1	14.9	3.3	
1994	32.2	32.4	35.4		
1998	47.6	32.8	19.6		
Walham Green ward					
2022	26.6	52.9	10.2	10.3	
2026	31.1	35.7	6.1	15.4	11.7

But, while a 26% majority could not remotely be described as close, Labour still won Walham Green by less than they won the borough as a whole. Tht means that, were the parties to finish neck and neck boroughwide, Walham Green would likely be a Conservative ward. And a 53%-27% split did not represent the underlying political balance here anyway.

2026 showed why. Despite hardly being an impressive year for the Conservatives, yet again, they still pulled off a near 11% swing to reduce Labour's majority here to just 89 votes: 4% ahead. Labour lost a lot more support: down about 17 percentage points, than the Conservatives gained (up just under 5 points).



Walham Green ward MOSAIC map

Reform polled about 12%: one of their better results, and the Green candidate (they only fielded one) won 16%. If the Conservatives had gained as much as Labour lost, they'd have won Walham Green by a large amount.

It's not obvious, because Walham Green is so polarised, that there exist enough votes for the Conservatives to win here. That's not to say there aren't plenty of residents in the parts of the ward that are strongly Conservative-supporting who didn't vote: there are. But there are at least as many in the Labour side who didn't either.

In other words it may - just may - be the case that 2022 and 2026 showcase the range of results the ward can produce: big Labour win or narrow Labour win, but not a Conservative win.

Alternatively, the Conservatives can point to coming close despite 2026 being another poor year for them. In a better year, they will believe, they should be able to take this ward. Maybe not by a big amount - but a win's a win.

Both arguments are plausible and Labour cannot be complacent irrespective of which happens to be true. After Sands End this is now the most marginal ward in the borough.

Rollcall of Walham Green ward councillors

including Eel Brook ward (1978-2002) and Walham ward (1900-1964 and 1978-2002)

2026
- Sam Kelly
- Genevieve Nwaogbe

2022
- Trey Campbell-Simon
- Genevieve Nwaogbe

Eel Brook ward

1998
- Donal Blaney
- Greg Hands

1994 Election Court
- Simon Thompson

1994
- Billy Dann
- Alexi Sugden

1992B
- Alex Karmel

1990
- Andrew Robathan
- David Thorpe

1986
- Judy Atkinson
- Ian Harrison

1982
- Eddie Cunningham
- Ian Harrison

1978
- Richard Lazarus
- Philippa Sandeman

Walham ward

1998
- Frances Stainton
- Jenny Vaughan

1994
- Elizabeth Mills
- Frances Stainton

1990
- Diane Chiesman
- Frances Stainton

1986
- Valerie Barker
- Dan Filson

1982
- Diane Chiesman
- Julian Rampton

1978
- Nicholas Browne
- Diane Chiesman

1962
- Charles Cohen
- Jack Ireland
- Alf Little

1959
- Jack Ireland
- Alf Little
- Jack Perotti

1956
- Alf Little
- Jack Perotti
- Ethel Williams

1953
- Jack Perotti
- William Swann
- Ethel Williams

1949
- Thomas Holloway
- Jack Perotti
- Ethel Williams

1945
- Jessie Marsh
- Jack Perotti
- Frank Ruck

1937
- Richard Bender
- Jessie Marsh
- Jack Perotti

1935B
- Nora Phillips

1934
- Richard Bender
- George Birt
- Jessie Marsh

1931B
- Lewis Dew

1931
- Edward Armfield
- William Brooks
- James Turney

1928
- Arthur Atkins
- William Brooks
- James Turney

1925
- Edward Armfield
- Alfred Davis
- Charles Harwood

1922
- Edward Armfield
- Charles Harwood
- Isaac Jacobs

1919
- Charles Baker
- John Browning
- Arthur Sargeant

1912
- Stephen Farley
- Walter Gatrell
- James Lyon

1909
- Richard Dixon
- William Sayer
- Charles Thomas

1909B
- Frederick Haines
- William Sayer

1906
- Herbert Dodimead
- James Heathman
- HenryJanaway

1903
- Thomas Evans
- Aldhelm Parfitt
- William Sayer

1900
- Timothy Davies
- Peter Lawson
- William Sayer