

**A PORTRAIT
OF THE
PARISH OF HOLY INNOCENTS
AND
ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
HAMMERSMITH**

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INTRODUCTION

There has been a settlement in this area since Roman times, but the first record of the name "Hammersmyth" appears in 1294 (possibly derived from hamor + smiththe, indicating that metal-work could have been important here)

As with most settlements, over many centuries, the landscape and the communities changed beyond recognition. The most rapid change for Hammersmith occurred in Victorian times with the advent of the railway from Hammersmith to Paddington in 1864, followed by the District Line in 1881. Before this time much of the area had been open fields and market gardens. Beyond those were the brick fields making the typical yellow "London" bricks, which were essential to fulfil the demand for housing for the rapidly increasing population.

This increase is shown in the Census records of the time:

1801 --- 5600 persons: 1831 --- 10,222: 1861 --- 24,519: 1891 --- 92,239

Gradually, even the market gardens and the brickfields disappeared as houses, churches, and other buildings took their place.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Glenthorne Road, was consecrated in 1871, but was soon not able to accommodate all the 20,000 people of the Parish, and Holy Innocents Church was built as a "daughter" church. This was opened in September 1890, and in 1892 it became a parish in its own right separate from that of St. John the Evangelist.

Over the years the local community changed again. Families had fewer children, and two world wars had a huge effect on work, education and social mobility. People had greater expectations and were no longer content to take on low-paid menial jobs, or live in the sub-standard Victorian houses. Many people moved to other places for a better life.

By 2003 the Parish of St. John the Evangelist was no longer viable, and in 2005 it was joined to the Parish of Holy Innocents. The church building was leased to The Godolphin and Latymer School, and has been sympathetically incorporated into the original school site.

THE PARISH

Some street names in the parish have historic origins, but many names have no records at all. Land owners and builders themselves named the streets that they built, and the reasons for the names they chose are unknown. The Fulham and Hammersmith Historical Society carried out some research in 1977, and suggested that some of the names may refer to other places in Britain with the same name. Some street names have changed several times.

The parish boundaries follow Paddenswick Road, turning east along the Goldhawk Road as far as the station. The boundary then follows the railway line southwards as far as Lyric Square, and then along the King Street boundary of the Kings Mall shopping precinct. There is then a rather zig-zag route to Dalling Road, north of the railway line; then connecting with Paddenswick Road at the Thatched House pub

Holy Innocents Church and the vicarage are situated right on the western edge of the Parish in Paddenswick Road. This was originally the Manor of Palingswick, which was one of the many estates given by Edward III to his mistress, Alice Perrers, whose name has been given to Perrers Road. The name "Palingswick" may have derived from "Palla's Dairy Farm", a name dating from 1373. In 1746 the manor house of Palingswick was bought by Thomas Corbett, Secretary to the Admiralty. It was renamed Ravenscourt House, thought to refer to his name "Corbeau", being French for raven. The house was destroyed by bombing in the Second World War and only the "Tea House" remains.

Ravenscourt House was owned by the Dorville Family from 1764 to 1812. Their name has been given to Dorville Crescent.

Wellesley Avenue, which connects with Dorville Crescent, was named after Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, who led the English to victory over the French at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. Wingate Road was formerly called Wellington Road for the same reason.

The Goldhawk Road (Goldhawke) formed part of the original Roman Road from Newgate to Bath. Before 1912 it was known as New Road but then named after John Goldhawk who owned extensive estates in the area in the late 14th century.)

The road also has another claim to history; in 1657 it was home to Miles Sindercombe, a disgruntled Roundhead, who planned to assassinate Oliver Cromwell as he journeyed from Hampton Court to London. The cottage, which was at the Shepherds Bush end of Goldhawk Road, was demolished in the 1760. The public house now on this site is named "the Sindercombe Social"

Cressy Court is built on the site of Holy Innocents' first vicarage, at 205 Goldhawk Road. This was the Home of the Reverend Henry Cully Eden, founder of Holy Innocents Church, and several other members of the clergy. This "Clergy House" had a huge garden which now accommodates two blocks of flats! The main entrance to Cressy court is in Wingate Road.

Before 1912 Dalling Road had three sections, Farm Lane, Albion Road, and Albion Road East. There was also Albion Gardens South, which is now Flora Gardens School. Albion Gardens, next to Flora Gardens, now forms part of the modern housing estate. The Albion Gardens flats for pensioners were built in 1955. The architect was Henry Carter-Brown, a modernist with an interest in social needs

It is thought that Dalling Road is named after Henry Lytton Bulwer, diplomatist and writer, who was created Lord Dalling and Bulwer in 1871. He was the brother of Lord Lytton.

A well-known building opposite the junction of Paddenswick Road and Dalling Road was the police section house. It was in use from 1915 until recent times, when it became a hostel for asylum seekers. It was then demolished to make way for university student accommodation, and also extra space for John Betts School.

Number 74 Dalling Road was the home of Frederick John Paice (1893-1916) whose memorial cross was found in the boiler room beneath the church, and which is now displayed above the Chantry altar in the south transept.

Number 124 was the home of Harold Leak until it was destroyed by bombs during WWII. He was an innovative engineer working in the field of high quality audio equipment, Hi-fi, stereo and amplifiers. From 1951 the BBC was using much of his audio equipment.

Ellener and William Croft lived in this area for many years. They had been slaves in America, but escaped and came to England soon after 1850. They were renowned here and in America for their anti-slavery campaigns.

Naysmyth Street, one of the roads leading off Dalling Road, was probably named in honour of James Hall Naysmyth (1808-1890). He was a well-known Scottish mechanical engineer. He had built steam engines from his youth, and later invented the steam hammer. The Metropolitan Line trains reached Hammersmith as he was coming to the end of his life. Alternative suggestions for the name are Alexander Nasmyth (1758-1840) or Patrick Naysmyth (1787-1831), both of whom were painters. Naysmyth Street is also known for the founding of the Sipsmith Gin Distillery in 2009. This gin proved so popular that the company had to move to larger premises in Chiswick in 2014.

Cardross Street, which runs parallel to Naysmyth Street, was one of the earliest to be completed in this area. It was developed to house the labourers in the brick fields and market gardens, hence their very small size, originally "two rooms up and two rooms down", a scullery and an outside lavatory.

Perrers Road runs between Dalling Road and Attwood Road, which is named after Thomas Attwood. He was the well-loved curate of St. Paul's Church, Hammersmith from 1788. When he died in 1826 his son Francis became the curate.

The east side of Ravenscourt Road as far as the underground station, is in the Parish of Holy Innocents. The road was previously called Shaftesbury Road. Number 98 was home to a community of the All Saints Sisters of the Poor. The house was known as the "Nunnery" The Sisters worked with the women and girls of the parish until 1927 when they were recalled to the Mother House.

Before 1912, Glenthorne Road was named Dartmouth Road. It was a poor and overcrowded area, and looked very different from the busy road it is now. The Yarrow Housing Charity has its registered office at number 48. The charity works with learning disabled and other vulnerable people, providing assisted homes, care homes and creative activities. It has several houses in the area, and also runs a creative arts centre at Richford Gate, which is part of the most eastern boundary of Holy Innocents' parish.

Leamore Street, on the southern side of Glenthorne Road, is probably named from "lea" meaning pasture, and "moor" meaning a heath, remembering the former use of the land.

Cambridge Grove runs between King Street and Glenthorne Road and has two sections. The southern end is unusual in that it slopes down fairly steeply to the middle to allow for the height of vehicles passing under the railway bridge. The iron railings forming the edge of the pavement are the original Victorian railings. They were not removed during WWII for the "war effort" as many railings were; it would have been a danger to pedestrians, as the pavement is above the level of the road. Between 1914 and 1918, at the northern end of the road, there was a large warehouse building which was used for the manufacture of aeroplanes. In 1893 it was named "Bradmore Works" and it was occupied by a piano manufacturer. In 1903 it was a depository for the Waring and Gillow, furniture manufacturers.

It is possible that Cambridge Grove was named after George William Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, (1819-1904)

"Brackenbury" was an Anglo Saxon name, and there was a Brackenbury family recorded in Lincolnshire before the Battle of Hastings. It may also have been named after Sir Robert Brackenbury who was killed at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485

Brackenbury Road has become the centre of the area which is now known as Brackenbury Village. It runs south from Goldhawk Road, linking with Banim Street and Bradmore Park Road, and then to Glenthorne Road.

On the eastern side of Banim Street there was a terrace of small Victorian workmen's cottages. They had small gardens, and during WWII, many of them had Anderson shelters. These were all demolished to make way for Cambridge School (formerly Elizabeth Burgwin School) for children with moderate learning difficulties. This school eventually closed when education policies changed, and it is now part of the Hammersmith Free Schools group.

Banim Street was possibly named after two Irish brothers, John Banim (1798-1842) and Michael Banim (1796-1874). They were both novelists. Many Irish people moved into Hammersmith during the late 1800s as the opportunities for work and housing increased and there is still a large Irish community in Hammersmith.

The name of Bradmore Park Road, formerly Bradmore Lane, reminds us of the early 18th century Bradmore House, which was an extension of the Butterwick estate. Bradmore House is now part of the Hammersmith Broadway development. It was rebuilt in 1994 in the original Baroque style, with the restored early 18th century façade.

The original name "Bradmore" may have derived from "bradmere", meaning a wide mere or pool.

There were no town planning orders controlling the kind of houses being constructed in Victorian times. If someone owned a plot of land they could build whatever size or style of property that they could afford, or which would prove to be a good investment. This meant that there could be several different designs along the same street. This can be seen in Bradmore Park Road, Overstone Road, and other streets in the parish.

Overstone Road may have been named after S.J. Loyd, Baron Overstone (1796-1883), who was an English economist.

Before 1845 there was an original "tithe parcel" of land between Iffley Road and Agate Road which became known as Avenue Estate.

It was a development of 57 properties in parts of Beauclerc Road, Coulter Road and Hebron Road. The term "Avenue Estate" came from a short, dead-end street called Avenue Road, which probably gave access to farmlands. This street was renamed Sycamore Gardens.

This development between 1870 and 1885 was financed by Alexander Macdonald. On his death in 1879 it passed to his daughter Jane Margaret. She married Hugh Bonham Carter (1832-1896), and the Bonham Carter family retained the freeholds of the estate until well into the 20th century

The streets between Iffley Road and Hammersmith Grove have a different "feel" from those closer to Holy Innocents Church. Many of the houses are more substantial than the workmen's cottages of Cardross Street and Banim Street.

It is thought that Amor Road, to the west of Hammersmith Grove, was named after William Amor, who was building houses locally, and that Adie Road was named after Adie of Aikenshaw, in Scott's book "The Monastery"

Richford Street and Richford Gate, on the eastern side of Hammersmith Grove, are closer to the more cosmopolitan area of Shepherds Bush with all its noise and bustle, while just inside the boundary are the small businesses under the railway arches and the large builder's yard.

Hammersmith Grove itself is a wide, tree lined road, connecting Goldhawk Road to Beadon Road and Lyric Square. It has some of the grandest houses of the Holy Innocents' Parish. For a time it even had its own railway station. The line ran between Ravenscourt Park and Shepherds Bush Road via Shaftesbury Road and Shepherds Bush. It was closed in 1916.

George Wimpey, one of the greatest names in construction in late Victorian times, lived at 84 Hammersmith Grove. He was born in Brook Green in 1853 and died in 1913. He joined forces with Walter Tomes and they were responsible for the construction of many famous buildings, including the Town Hall in 1896 and the White City Stadium in 1908. In the 1950s the company built its new offices in Hammersmith Grove. In 2007 the company merged with Taylor Woodrow and it is now known as Taylor Wimpey

Bradmore Grove, the site of the original Lyric Theatre, no longer exists. It was a short road which ran almost parallel to Beadon Road. The theatre started life as a music hall in 1888, and then in 1890 it became the Lyric Opera House. Five years later it was rebuilt. The new Lyric Theatre was opened by Lily Langtry, famous actress and socialite.

In the late 1960s the whole area between Beadon Road and King Street was redeveloped, and the elegant auditorium of the theatre was reconstructed inside the Kings Mall development. The theatre now has its main entrance on Lyric Square.

The Kings Mall and the Lyric Theatre are just inside the southern border of Holy Innocents' Parish. At Argyll Place the boundary heads north to link up with Glenthorne Road at Galena Road. Argyll Place is noted as the home of the Blue Cross Animal Hospital, which provides affordable care for the pet animals of people of limited means.

Argyll Place may have been named after the chief of the Clan of the Campbells, the Duke of Argyle.

The Parish of Holy Innocents and St. John the Evangelist covers a comparatively small area, but contains elements that illustrate a great deal of social history, and includes a wide variety of domestic and commercial buildings. Changes are still in progress; History moves on.

* Albion: In the past this meant Britain, derived from "alba, meaning white cliffs.

PUBLIC HOUSES IN THE PARISH

As the number of houses in Hammersmith increased, so did the number of public houses. They were the essential meeting places for men, given that most families were living in such overcrowded conditions. In Victorian and Edwardian times it was not generally socially acceptable for women to frequent public houses.

Pubs usually had a degree of segregation in terms of social status. The Public Bar was where working men could congregate without worrying about their dirty working clothes. There was also the Saloon Bar, which was a little more comfortable, for the use of people not in "work-clothes" and most pubs also had a small "Private Bar" to accommodate the few women who ventured into them.

The Seven Stars Tavern was among the first pubs recorded in the present parish of Holy Innocents and St. John the Baptist. But most were built after 1850. They were still in existence in 1911, according to the census of that year.

In the 1950s some pubs closed, as with fewer people using them, they were no longer economically viable. By this time it was socially acceptable for women to go into pubs, but even then many women would only go in if they were accompanied by a man!

Times have changed of course and expectations of what pubs can provide have changed too. Pubs can no longer survive by being just places to drink alcohol, they must now offer good food and more luxurious surroundings.

PUBS PAST AND PRESENT

57 Aldensley Road: The Andover Arms:

The address given in 1853 was Rose Gardens, Albion Road East, and in 1896 as Cardross Street. It became Aldensley Road between 1921 and 1934

20 Bradmore Park Road: The Bradmore:

The address given in the 1881 census was Carthew Road. In the 1980s it was the "Hoover Shop" It was then converted into an unusual luxury house.

20 Cardross Street: The Rising Sun:

In 1878 the address was Rose Gardens, Albion Road East.

In 1881 census it was listed as 10 Brook Cottages

73 Dalling Road: The Prince of Wales:

In 1855/1874 the address was Albion Road.

1878-1905 it was 57 Dalling Road.

In 2002 it was renamed the "Fiddlers" and in 2011.

Now named the "Rooks Nest"

Dalling Road: The Thatched House:

Dates back to 1855, but there was probably a country inn on this site a long time before this.

For a short time it was renamed the "Butcher's Hook"

84 Glenthorne Road (now 82): The Eagle Arms:

In the 1871 census the address was Bradmore Lane.

It was closed in 1999 and converted into offices.

It was redeveloped for residential use in 2014

Glenthorne Road; The Stonemasons' Arms:

(54 Cambridge Grove, formerly Cambridge Road)

Formerly "The Cambridge Arms". It was built in 1853.

It was refurbished in 1997 and renamed then

60/62 Glenthorne Road: The Royal Oak: Listed in Dartmouth Road in 1874.

Became "Secrets" strip club in the 1990s

26 Glenthorne Road: The Dartmouth Castle:

Formerly the Dartmouth Arms (1891)

In 1874 the address was Dartmouth Road

243 Goldhawk Road: The Seven Stars Tavern:

Formerly: The Half Moon and Seven Stars (1862), The Seven Stars Tavern (1878),
The Grand Union (2011). Present day: TheOak

163 Goldhawk Road: The Wheatsheaf: Formerly New Road, 1855: Goldhawk Terrace, 1871:
Renamed the Brackenbury Arms, 2011 The pub closed in 2009 and is now a restaurant.

83 Hammersmith Grove: The Grove Tavern:

The address was Albion Terrace in 1874.

In the 1881 census it was called The Tabard Hotel.

41 Overstone Road: The Albion:

Long closed and converted to office use

35 Wingate Road: The Anglesea Arms:

This was built in 1866. In the 1871 census it was listed as The Anglesea Tavern, Anglesea Terrace, and in 1874 it was in Wellington Road, and in 1896 and 1919 the road was called Wellesley Avenue.

1 Perrers Road: The Princess Alexandra. Before 1900 (from 1872) the road was called York Road. The pub closed in 1988 and is now private residential apartments.

2 Perrers Road: The Duke of York: Before 1900 the road was called York Road. The building has been converted to private residential apartments

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN THE PARISH

The church of St. John the Evangelist, Glenthorne Road, (originally Dartmouth Road), was the mother church of Holy innocents. It is a Grade 2* listed building, built in 1857/59 by William Butterfield. It is in the Early English style. The south chapel which was built in 1898 was by J. F. Bentley.

The church was closed in 2005, and is now the performing arts centre of the Godolphin and Latymer School. The Lady Chapel remains a consecrated worship space.

The St. John's vicarage was also designed by Butterfield (in 1864), and is now part of the school

The Hammersmith Christian Fellowship in Dalling Road / Furber Street was built in 1870 as a Primitive Methodist Chapel, part of Hammersmith and Fulham section of the London Mission.

A second chapel was built in 1905 for use as a Sunday school. The original chapel was replaced by the present chapel in 1892.

In 1940 the chapel could seat 200 people in pews.

In 2015 the school building was redeveloped as private apartments, but retaining the original façade.

The Salvation Army moved to 21/23 Dalling Road in 1900, just outside the parish boundary. It was active in Hammersmith for many years. It was well known for its evangelism, support for the poor and the vulnerable, and particularly for promoting abstinence from alcohol. The building was constructed in the 1780s and was originally The Albion Congregational Church. The congregation of the Ebenezer Chapel moved there from King Street in 1855. However, the building is now vacant and is for sale at a price of nearly 2 million pounds.

The former Mission Hall at 41 Iffley Road /Tabor Road is a Grade 2 listed building. The facades are in the 15th century Venetian Gothic style, designed by H.R.Gough, 1842 - 1904. The finials were said to be sculpted by the Polish Baron de Sziemanowicz. It had some functional and historical association with the church of St. John the Evangelist. The site and the cost of building the hall were provided by the Bishop of London. It was constructed in 1883/84. In more recent years it was used as a studio by scenic artist, John Campbell, who painted sets for Covent Garden. There is a blue plaque to him on the Iffley Road elevation. The studio was converted into offices in 2019.

A Quaker Meeting House is currently under construction by Satellite Architects, at 32 Bradmore Park.

The original houses were destroyed during World War Two. Much later a single storey building was built by Hammersmith and Fulham Council to provide the "Bradmore Kids Workshop", which provided after school and holiday activities for young children.

The Present Quaker Meeting House is in Nigel Playfair Avenue, but it is now part of the King Street redevelopment Scheme.

Kelly's Directory for 1898/89 records that there was also a mission hall in Overstone Road, and a Calvinistic Methodist Hall in Southerton Road.

SCHOOLS AND PRE-SCHOOLS

John Betts was a local surgeon and philanthropist 1799-1875. He lived in Grove Place, which is now 314 King Street.

In 1859 he set up an educational trust for the founding of John Betts School, originally "Paddenswick Road Schools", providing for 350 children. There would be separate classrooms for boys, girls, and infants. The school opened in 1870. It is now a voluntary-aided school for 210 children. The Trust originally owned many properties but as the leases ran out they were sold. Currently the Trust owns the School and the School Keeper's house, and 2 properties in Ravenscourt Road, and it also has other investments.

The original Victorian building for Flora Gardens School was bombed in 1940/41 during World War Two. It was replaced in 1950 by the present low-rise building. It has excellent open play space around it. It is now a community school for about 200 children. During 2020 plans were on-going for improvements to the school and its facilities.

Brackenbury School was built in 1879 at the junction of Brackenbury Road and Dalling Road. The building is large and well maintained. It is a community school and runs an extended day from 8.00a.m,(breakfast-club,) until 6.15p.m,(after-school club)

The West London Free School for primary age children is in Cambridge Grove. It is a modern building which was originally built in the 1970s, to accommodate the Cambridge School (formerly Elizabeth Burgwin School) for children with moderate learning difficulties. Cambridge School was closed when education policies changed, and units for special educational needs were setup in main-stream schools.

Emerson House School was set up in 1991, in a former mission hall at 40 Redmore Road. It is a private, specialist school for children with dyslexia, dyscalculia and dyspraxia

"Little Garden" Hammersmith, day nursery and pre-school, is situated at 50 Richford Gate. It is a privately owned nursery for babies from 3 months old to pre-school children up to 5 years old. It was refurbished in 2016.

Dalling Montessori Nursery, at Church Court, 144 Dalling Road, is owned by Dalling House Mandarin Immersion Ltd. It offers a bilingual, Mandarin/English nursery experience for up to 70 pre-school children.

In 1871 St. John's Church of England School was on a site in Glenthorne Road. It moved to Macbeth Street in 1944 after it was damaged in WW2. There are records for the school until 1971.

The Godolphin and Latymer School is the only secondary school within the parish boundary.

William Godolphin was born in 1634. The Cornish family owned lands and the Manor of Godolphin in Helston, in Cornwall. When he died his estate was passed to his nephew Francis, and his niece

Elizabeth. The conditions of the bequest required each of them to devote £1.520 to charitable uses. Elizabeth bought land, the income from which provided for the setting up of an education trust.

The foundation stone for the Godolphin Boys School was laid by The Bishop of London, .Dr. Archibald Tait in 1861. The architect for the building was Charles H. Cooke. By 1891 it had 200 boys - boarders and day pupils. Among its most well-known pupils were W.B. Yeats, poet and playwright, and S.F.H. Lakin, Surgeon Apothecary to Queen Victoria. However, the number of pupils declined, and in 1900 the school closed.

At this time it was recognised that boys were well provided for with Upper Latymer and St.Paul's schools nearby, but there were no secondary schools for girls in the area. In 1901 the Chief Charity Commissioner suggested to Latymer Upper School that they should support the foundation of a school for girls on the Godolphin site. Edward Latymer, a 16th century feltmaker, and also in service to Queen Elizabeth I, had provided substantial funds for the Latymer Trust. In 1903 this was finally agreed.

In 1906 the renovated school was ready. Since then, under the guidance of highly committed headmistresses, it has become an outstanding, independent, day school for girls. Between 1945 and 1977 it became a State-Aided Grammar School and welcomed girls from across the social spectrum, but it came under threat of closure when government policies changed. Support for independent schools was withdrawn in favour of much larger comprehensive schools. After much discussion and negotiation the Trustees decided to return the school to its original fee-paying status. It now has a thriving Bursary Fund to support talented girls from poorer backgrounds.

COMMUNITY CENTRES AND OTHER AMENITIES

The Grove Centre was originally established in Overstone Road in 1973. (Grove Ward) It moved to a pre-fabricated building at 7 Bradmore Park Road, and became the Grove Neighbourhood Centre. In 1982 the old building was demolished and a purpose built, single storey building replaced it. The Centre became a registered charity in 1983.

In 1994 it received a grant from Hammersmith and Fulham Council to build a second floor extension. The building is used for a wide variety of community activities.

The Gate Arts Centre, at 54 Richford Gate, is run by the Yarrow Housing Charity. It is a community arts centre specifically for people with learning disabilities and their friends. It offers a wide range of arts activities. There is also a medical practice on this site.

The Goldhawk Social club at 205 Goldhawk Road was very well known in the 1960s. The "Goldhawk Beat Club" provided a space where many popular groups started their careers. Included among those who appeared there were: "The Kinks", "The Who", "Screaming Lord Sutch", Adam Faith and Georgie Fame.

Brackebury Natural Health Clinic in Brackebury Road was established in 1983. It offers a range of natural therapies including, massage, reflexology,shiatsu, nutrition advice etc.

Hammersmith Body and Brain Centre, 107 Hammersmith Grove. This offers classes in spiritual healing through meditative movement, deep stretching and yoga based on Korean understanding of life energy.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN THE PARISH IN 1898/99

There were a number of benevolent institutions in the parish in Victorian times. The following institutions were recorded in Kelly's Directory for 1898/89. Their names throw a light on the social conditions of the time.

Holy Innocents Church in Dalling Road, had a soup kitchen and a reading room, and there was a public library in Paddenswick Road.

At 2 Church Road (Attwood Road), there was a Working Girls' Club, and at 2 Iffley Road there was The Metropolitan association for Befriending Young Servants

However, most of the residential institutions were situated in the Grove, at the richer side of the parish:

11 The Grove, (Wycombe House), the Y.M.C.A.

31 The Grove, (Woolmer Tower), St. Cyprian's Home for Incurable Young Women.

57 The Grove, Frithville Homes for Reduced Gentlewomen.

190/192/194 The Grove, the Ladies Home.

There were also other societies:

Grove Hall, 1 The Grove, The Literary and Scientific Association.

29 The Grove, The Hammersmith Socialist Club.

Kelly's Directory also records a Concert Hall called the Athenaeum at 150a Goldhawk Road, and of course, the Lyric Opera House in Bradmore Grove.

The Grove studios in Overstone Road/Southernton Road are also listed.

SHOPS AND SMALL BUSINESSES - CHANGES

Walking round the parish it becomes apparent that there were many more small shops and businesses in the parish in Victorian times. The shop-fronts are still there, but they have generally been converted to residential or small office use. Kelly's Directory for 1898/99 indicates that many people lived and worked in the same premises, in very cramped conditions. Dalling Road, Beadon Road, and Glenthorne Road would have been particularly busy.

Many of the small shops were still in existence in the 1940s, and some even survived to the 1980s. However, post-war redevelopment and the "gentrification" of the area, together with dramatic changes in shopping habits has meant that small shops are no longer economically viable. There is now a high demand for coffee shops, restaurants, alternative therapies and estate agents.

The records available for Dalling Road illustrate the changes over the last 120-130 years.

West side:

1898/99		1940		2020	
41	Frederick Wright	butcher	Arthur Youell	builder	---
43	Darby Thompson	grocer/provisions	Harbour & Park	builders merchants	---
49	John Riches	printer	---		---
51	George Bellinger	bootmaker	---		---
55			Arthur Townsend	butcher	---
57			T. Robinson	wine merchant	hairdresser
61					estate agent
63			Hughes Bros.	dairy	---
65			John Riches	printer	---
67			Reuben Free	confectionner	Gills off-licence
71			Mrs.A. Tapson	furniture remover	---
73	Prince of Wales				
89	William Catt	tobacconist			---
91	William Phillips	plumber			---
93	Henry Young	bootmaker			---
95	Henry Dodd	tobacconist			---
97	George Everard	greengrocer			---
103			Mrs. R. Lovejoy	grocer	---
105			George Lowes	tobacconist	---
107			Fulham Economic Laundry Ltd.		---
109	Thomas Bate	picture cleaner	Walter Gidley	boot repairer	---
111			James Linn	confectioner	---
113			S & M Lyons	drapers	---
(Paddenswick Road junction)					
115	Thatched House		Ravenscourt Mansions	H.I. Church Hall	
125			John W. Warren	M.A.	
141			Walter Harley	chimney sweep	---
161 & 165			R. & A Hide	builders	---
177/179			William Morley	builder	---
199a			Ridgeway Bros.	builders	---
London County Council School			Brackenbury School		
East side					
52	William Jeffrey		Miss Lucy .Gee	shopkeeper	---
54			Sydney Newell	confectioner	---
58			Mrs C. Andrews	greengrocer	---
60			Sydney Finch	draper	---

1898/99		1940		2020	
(Glenthorne Road junction)					
66	W. Wilson	plunber	Glenthorne Cycle & Radio Co,	cycle agents	---
68	John Wilson	furniture dealer	Henry Verdickt	furniture dealer	---
70	George Piper	fruiterer	Piper & Sons	furniture remover	---
72	Miss M. Mahoney	sweet dealer	John Connell	confectioner	---
74	Charles Russell	wardrobe dealer	Kerr & Sons	tailor	---
76	Charles Barrett	shirt & collar dresser	Victoria Family Laundry		---
78	H. Draper	hairdresser	Thomas Kerr	hairdresser	---
80	George Wainwright	bootmaker	Walter Way	boot repairer	---
82	R. salt	leather pipe maker	E. Salt	cycle maker	---
84	C. Ayres	newsagent	Ivor Davies	newsagent	---

86 Fraser Tosland (Redmore Road junction)	grocer	Mrs. R. Freeman	dining room	---
88 James Barnard	furniture remover	Howell Bros. Ltd.	greengrocer	---
90 William Dutton	drapers	F.T. Suckling	dyer & cleaner	---
92 Edward Dean	grocer	Walter Sullivan	grocer	---
94 Frederick Hodges	fried fish shop	Cecil Peppin	fried fish shop	---
96		R. Goddard & Sons	dairy	---
98 Mrs Kate Loustalet	tobacconist	(A) Fras Margot	watchmaker	---
100 Freeman & Sons	chemist	William Jones	chemist	---
102 W. H. Howard	baker/post office	Western Bakeries		---
104 Walter Beardsell (Raynham Road junction)	oil shop	Albert Laker	oil & colour man	---
114 Mrs Edward Stanley	dressmaker			---
120 Elias Sparksman	builder			care home
124 George Linger (Atwood Road junction)	builder	(A) Harold Leak	amplifiers	---
126		Lyons Engineering Works		---
134 (Furber Street junction)		Harry Cox	music teacher	---
142 Daniel Wilson	coal merchant			---
144		Arthur Green	tailor	---
146 Miss Mary Boulden	school			---
164 George Giddins	shopkeeper	Mrs M. Illiff	chandlers shop	---
172 Thomas Roughton	basket maker			---
174 Thomas Smith	chimney sweep			---
176 John Purves	tobacconist	Mrs A. Wheeler	tobacconist	Star Minimarket
178		Mrs Mae Wilce	dress agency	---
180 Arthur Fountain	butcher			---
182 G.F. Scott	grocer	Mrs Minnie Davies	beer retailer	---
184 Robert Cheetham	fried fish shop	Arthur Brealey	fried fish dealers	---
186 Daniel Sweetzen	confectioner	Miss Eliz. Hosgood	confectioner	---
188 Ernest Hibler	grocer	Goddard & Sons	dairy	---
190		Arthur James	fruiterer	---
192 Michael Milner	baker	Mrs A. Rawlinson	newsagent	---
194 Charles Anstiss	laundry			---
196 George Ducklin	furniture dealer			---
200 Mrs Eliza Lambert	green grocer			---
210 Mrs Frances Wells	laundress			---
218 Balmoral Cordial Co.				

Dalling Road is typical of other roads in the parish. Kelly's Directory for 1898/99 provides information on the hundreds of different occupations undertaken by the people in the parish to maintain Victorian society

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WWW. INTERNET SITES

Wild about Hammersmith and Fulham - Caroline MacMillan and Andrew Wilson (photographer)

LBHF Local Studies and Archives

British History On-Line

Wikipedia

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Historic England

Keep Things Local

"Brackenbury Village - Meet the Locals"

John Horton

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Street Names of Fulham and Hammersmith - Fulham and Hammersmith Historical Society (1977)

Kelly's Directory of West Kensington, Hammersmith and Fulham. 1898/99

London Street Directory in 1940 - Dalling Road, Hammersmith W6