# THE LOG BOOKS OF RUISLIP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

### Celia Cartwright

I looked at the Log Books of the Ruislip National Schools under the following headings: Reasons for Absence; Dates of School Terms; Members of Staff. Ruislip National Schools became Bishop Winnington-Ingram School in 1931 and the Log Books run from 1890 to the present day. Here I shall deal with reasons for absence.

The headmaster's preoccupation with attendance soon emerges on reading the log books so I wondered why. Background research revealed three important Education Acts as giving the reasons.

The Act of 1870 was designed to provide Elementary Education for all children. The 1880 Act imposed the compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of 5 and 10 and thereafter until 14 unless exemption could be gained on grounds of educational attainment or of average level of attendance. The Act of 1891 made possible free Elementary Education. A government grant of 10s. per child per year was to be payable. Part of this grant depended upon the child's regular attendance at school and the rest upon an additional 'discipline and organisation' item. There was an additional grant if singing, drawing and needlework were offered.

Since Ruislip National Schools were church schools, the headmaster also had to answer to the Diocese as well as Her Majesty's Inspectors. The school was visited by Diocesan Inspectors and the Vicar came to the school each week to inspect the registers.

In 1893 the Government Inspector noted, "Class work is fairly good for a country school .... the female scholars are more teachable than the male, who are rather below the bucolic average." Of the Infant class he wrote, "The standard class



Helen Hoare Collection

Ruislip National School Girls: 1907

Top Row L to R: Nellie Benstead, Lizzie Hearn, Violet Puddick, Ada Bray, Phoebe Hearn, Mabel Bowden, Louisa Bell, Gladys Holford. Second Row: Muriel Davies, ? Taylor, Lucy King, Mabel Lavender, May Neal, Grace Martin, Hilda Woodman, Phoebe Joel, Mary Collins. Third Row: Ivy Mills, Alice Taylor, Nellie King, Beatrice Bray, ? Keys. Lily Collins, Cecil West, Alice Collins, Ellen Bell, Alice Weedon (later Mrs. Hood).

Front Row: Amy Butler, Edith Boyles, Lizzie Collins, Lucy Allen, Dolly Lavender, Minnie Boyles, Annie Collins. Names supplied by Mrs. Winnie Watson, née Davies.

does the work taught to it in this room creditably and the lower are as far advanced as can be expected, considering the difficulty of securing any attendance except in full summer''.

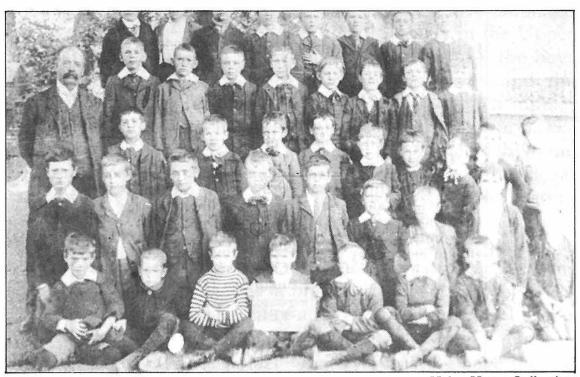
The headmaster offered various inducements to regular attendance. Before school fees were abolished in 1891 he would return their penny or halfpenny if they attended regularly. In 1892 he introduced a system of attendance cards to be shown to parents with a small reward as a prize. In 1897 the children were photographed. "A real attraction" he writes, "all present but 5". Frequent calls by school attendance officers do not seem to have had much effect on parents. Mrs. King of Beddingfield Place kept her children from school because she had nothing to send with them to eat but this reason is not found anywhere else in the Log Book.

The reasons for absence seemed to fall under four headings, Illness, Weather, Holidays and Work. I shall deal with them in turn: Firstly **illness**. The so-called childhood diseases, whooping cough, measles, mumps and diphtheria are mentioned, also scarlet fever and scarlatina and particularly in the winter months, coughs, colds, flu and unspecified illness.

In February 1895 we read "I find that a good deal of illness is prevalent in the parish especially among the children. I called upon several of the parents and find that the children are ill either from severe colds and influenza and in some cases chilblains, 94 out of 139 present." In March 1897 he wrote, "A miserably wet week. Nearly all the children have bad coughs and colds. At times the lessons are interrupted from this cause. The reading is at a standstill, 79%". In 1892 the vicar Thomas Marsh Everett actually closed the school on account of measles.

However, by far the most common reason for absence was the weather. Many children had to walk several miles to school along roads which were little more than rough tracks. Some typical entries about the weather. February 1897 9.15 a.m. "A shockingly wet morning. It has poured with rain all night. Only 40 children arrived at school in a very wet condition. I do not think it wise to retain them, but have sent a note to the vicar asking for instructions. He replies, Send the children home as the floods are getting very high and the Eastcote children must be cut off. This I at once did". And in March the following year he says "A blinding snowstorm or blizzard rather prevented us from making a school". On February 4th 1900, only 10 children arrived on "account of a heavy snowstorm". In September 1898 there is a more optimistic note: Mr. Ratcliffe writes, "Average attendance 163 out of 183. This is the best we have yet done in the way of attendance. It has been steadily rising for two years week by week, quarter by quarter. The Parish magazine attributes it to the weather. They have similar weather at Harefield and their percentage is 68 for the last quarter, while ours is 86". But in the following entry we are back to square one (as it were) — September 19th., "Uxbridge Circus Day, on roll 183, present 128. Not quite 79% present. It will be worse this afternoon. Such is the appreciation of our people of the advantages of education. It is enough to dishearten a millstone, Eheu, fugaces....".

The mass exodus of school for Uxbridge Circus brings me to the third heading for reasons of absence which was holidays.



Helen Hoare Collection

Ruislip National School Boys, 1910

Top Row L to R: Albert Bray, not known, Jack Rogers, William Brambleby, Sid Butler, Tom Lavender, Fred Collins, Frank Lavender.

Second Row: Mr. Youens, Sonny Mills, Len Mills, not known, not known, ? Puddick, Ted Lavender, not known, Eddie Dunford.

Among the third row are: Stan Martin, Arthur Boyles, Harry King and John Lavender.

Fourth Row: Bill King, Charlie Ive, Archie White, Joe Wallis, Len Bray, Frank Bell, Jim King, Bert Bray.

Among the front row are: Percy Bowden, Clem Taylor, George Weedon, Nobby Ive.

### Three Times Patronised by the Queen-

# LORD GEORGE

THE IMPERIAL

SANGER,

THE World's Greatest Showman. Great Hippodromatic and Spectacular Exhibition, World-renowned Circus and Hippodrome.

UXBRIDGE,

Tuesday, October 1st.

FOUR STUPENDOUS SHOWS IN ONE!

And a Stud of the most Beautiful

#### HORSES AND PONIES

In the World, numbering upwards of 250. A challenge for £5,000. The Admiration and Envy of all Classes. Among the Novelties, and Purchased at a fabulous price, will be found the

JAPANESE GOD,

OR, IDOL OF THE PEOPLE.

This Splendid Animal, which is worshipped by the Japanese, is of Stupendous size. The Head resembles that of the Rhinoceros; the Nose and Mouth resemble those of the Hippopotamus, the horns resemble those of the Buffalo; and the whole appearance of the Animal is unlike any other that has ever been seen in this Country, and the first ever imported, and should be seen by every Man, Woman, and Child in Her Majesty's Empire. Engagement Extraordinary of the World-famed and Champion American Flying Trapeze Marvels,

THE STELLIOS

These Artistes stand without a rival. First Appearance and most Expensive Engagement of REX FOX,

The Emperor of all the Japanese, from the Principal Circuses of England and America. First Appearance, and direct from St. Petersburg, of those Beautiful

and Accomplished Aerial Gymnasts, THE FOUR SISTERS FLORAINEZ.

First Appearance and Special Engagement of the pearl of all Lady Artistes,
MDLLE. YETTA,

Par in advance of any Lady Artiste in this particular line.

First Appearance of the Beautiful AMERICAN LADY EQUESTRIENNES. Engagement Extraordinary of the Charming ITALIAN LADY RIDERS.

Uxbridge Circus & Wild Beast Show, Pinner Fair, local treats such as tea at Ruislip Park and a Jumble Sale at Eastcote were too great a temptation for enjoyment for the Victorian country child to miss. As the headmaster states, "Outside the school walls they oscillate between work, sleep and vacuity". We must also bear in mind that school holidays were timed to coincide with work in the fields e.g. haymaking and harvest, or religious festivals in the case of this particular school. The school year as we know it now, came into being gradually after the early 1900s.

The last frequent reason for absence which I have tabulated was work. Pupils took time off school especially in the Upper Standards to help with, for example, haymaking — the boys helping in the fields and the girls staying at home to 'mind' the house or younger children. Other sorts of work which supplemented the family income were gathering mushrooms or blackberries, picking acorns or beating game. In December 1896 the headmaster wrote, 'I have to complain again of the illegal employment of boys not eligible for leaving school in beating game'. In October 1893 he wrote, 'only 96 children present in afternoon. Scarcity of work and the high price of coals tempts parents to keep their children away gathering acorns and mushrooms. Acorns 1/- a bushel. They are very plentiful this season. I have just heard of a family having sold 17 bushels at 1/- a bushel'.

In October 1898 he wrote: "Today Friday, I have the following boys absent. Those with an asterisk were being ILLE-GALLY employed 'beating game'. Letter 'a' means acorning. Mr. Watts, headkeeper for Mr. Bell, appears to have employed most of the boys". There follows a page listing absentees with excuses tendered. Twelve boys beating game; 6 acorning; 6 boys no excuse; 2 with sore arms, one was fetching water, another carrying furniture; 2 were visiting; the 3 Joel children had typhoid; and other excuses were 'visiting'; sore eyes, and one girl even went to a sale. A total of 37 absent. And apart from typhoid, the excuses (as the headmaster himself said) are "paltry in the extreme".

### **RUISLIP NATIONAL SCHOOLS Reasons for Absence 1890-1900**

DATE	ILLNESS	HOLIDAY	WORK	WEATHER	NO. PRESENT	TOTAL ON ROLL
1890						
April 25				Very wet	Attendan	ce thin
May 15		Annual Fair			Attendance rather thin	
June 13					Attendan	ce thin
Aug 13		1st week after hols			Attendance below average	
Dec 15				Very severe	Great nur infants av	
Dec 19			-	Very rough and stormy	Many aw	ay
<b>1891</b> April 28				Bitterly cold	Attendan	ce down
July 6			Approach of hay season		Attendar falling of	
Sept 29		Uxbridge Fair			104	
Oct 6				Wet	96	161
<b>1892</b> Jan 11-27 I	nfluenza				94	
Feb 18/19				Severe weather	Infants of Children fi Common	rom R
Feb 23					esp lower	
May \	Whooping Cough					
June 16					100	160
July (1st Week)			Hay season commenced	1	92/94	
Aug 29				Wet	73	
Sept 5		Uxbridge Circus and Wild Beast Show			87am 77pm	
Sept 15	Measles		Harvesting			
Sept 26	Measles		Gathering mushrooms		100	
Sept 29		Uxbridge Fair			92am 85pm	
Sept 30				Heavy rain and floods		
Oct	Measles					
<b>1893</b> Jan 2-6	Illness			Severe weather	83	
Feb 3-10	Diphtheria				Avg 100	
Feb 17					Attenda low	nce still

**Notes:** The last two columns contain the Headmaster's comments and numbers where given. Closure of the school for local elections not included.

DAT	E	ILLNESS	HOLIDAY	WORK	WEATHER	NO. Present	TOTAL ON ROLL
April	4	,	Day after Bank Holiday Monday	S		94 Av 126	
May	15	Measles				7.1. 7.20	
May	23		Day after Whit Monday			104	
May	24		Pinner			108	
May	24		Pinner Fair (Eastcote Children)			95 pm	
Sept	18		Sangers Circus to Uxbridge				
Sept	29			Picking up acorns			
Oct	2,9			Picking up acorns and gathering mushrooms			
Oct	10			Picking up acorns and gathering mushrooms		96	
Nov	2	d.			Wet	73 am 83 pm	nc.
Nov	30	Diphtheria – W. Clay, Scarlet fever				,	
Dec	8	Illness				Av 85	
Dec	11	Illness				91	N.
Dec	15	Illness				Av 85	
Dec	20				Rough and stormy	20	
<b>1894</b> Jan	26	Illness		91			
Jan	29		Tea at Ruislip Park			pm	
March	15	ı.			Violent storm and floods	12 most cam	am ie pm
June	13		Annual Choral Festival of Uxbridge Deanery held at Ruislip			-	
June	15			Harvesting commenced			
June	21			Harvesting commenced			
Aug	7		No reason given but day after hol.			71	About 151
Aug	23			Ξ.	Rain		
Sept	24					93	
Oct	10			16	Very wet	93	
Oct	30				Very wet	88	
Oct	31		(Ac			79	
Nov	12				Wet All sent home	92 am pm	

# RUISLIP NATIONAL SCHOOLS Reasons for Absence 1890-1900 (cont.)

DAT	Έ	ILLNESS	HOLIDAY	WORK	WEATHER	NO. Present	TOTAL ON ROLL
Nov	13				1 or 2 roads impassable	70	
Nov	14				Roads at Eastcote impassable	5 + 13 am 74 pm	
Nov	15				Roads at Eastcote Impassable		
Nov	30	'Friday attendances the worst of the wh	continue to be ole week'			98	
Dec	14			"	Rain	90	
<b>1895</b> Jan	14				Weather bad		
Jan	15				Weather bad	79 am 81 pm	
Jan	24				Weather bad		
Jan	25				Weather bad		
Jan	26				Weather bad		
Feb	1				Snow	No school	ol
Feb	8				Weather bad		
Feb	25	Colds/Influenza					
Feb	26	Colds/Influenza				94	
Feb	28	Chilblains			~	88	139
Mar	4	Chilblains				95	
Mar	6	Illness				106	
Mar	7	Illness				102	
Mar	8	Illness/colds				98	Week's Average
Mar	11	Illness/colds					
Mar	12				е	115	
Mar	15					111	
Mar	27				Very wet	75 am 79 pm	
April	8		Various reasons — lis	t taken	4	20 abser	nt
June	26		Pinner Sports			Half holid	ay given
Aug	13	New school year			Very wet	59	
Aug	16	Ä	Day after outing to Han Everett or their parents	npton Court with Mrs		98	
Aug	22				Heavy thunderstorms	67	

DAT	Έ	ILLNESS	HOLIDAY	WORK	WEATHER	NO. PRESENT	TOTAL ON ROLL
Aug	26				Heavy thunderstorms	64	
Aug	28		Tea arranged by Mrs Ho Band of Hope	pe in connection with		106	
Sept	12			Gathering Blackberries			
Sept	25		4	Gathering Blackberries			
Sept	26			Gathering Blackberries		105	
Sept	27			Gathering Blackberries		101 am 93 pm	
Sept	30			Gathering Blackberries			
Oct	1		Sangers Circus at Uxbri Jumble Sale at Eastcote	dge e		75am Half holiday	given pm
Nov	5				Wet	Poor	
Nov	16		Vicar gave out shoe clu gone with parents to Ux buy new boots	b cards and children kbridge and Pinner to		128 am 111 pm	*
<b>1896</b> Jan	17	Colds and coughs				102	
Feb	17	Colds and coughs younger children				Av 101.4	
Feb	24			Minding house while mothers at Eastcote Inst.	y	100	•;
April	17	Colds younger children					
May	1		'Owing to the day'			Few pr	esent
May	22					96 am	
June	5		General holiday given				
June	29			Hay (older boys)			
July	1		Pinner Sports (Eastcote children)			76	
July	17	School closed for	holiday				
Sept	2				Very wet	48	169
Sept	12					65	
Sept	12				Wet week	126	Av 161
Sept	25				Gale	Av 121	
Sept	29	Excuses 'paltry in t	he extreme' Uxbridge F	air (school closed 3.05pm)		125 am 117 pm	
Oct	9		5		Heavy rain	91	
Oct	16				Severe weather	Av 122	163
Oct	23		Circus at Uxbridge				

## RUISLIP NATIONAL SCHOOLS Reasons for Absence 1890-1900 (cont.)

DATE	Ε	ILLNESS	HOLIDAY	WORK	WEATHER	NO. PRESENT	TOTAL ON ROLL
Nov	5		Half holiday				
Nov	20			Beating game (boys)			
Nov	25	·		Beating game (boys)			
Dec	4			Beating game (boys)			
Dec	18		'Making purchases in Uxbridge'	÷	1		
<b>1897</b> Jan	8				Wet	100 am 88 pm	171
Feb	5			7	Shockingly wet sent home	40	
Mar	3				Floods out school closed pm		
Mar	5			3	Wet	Av 134	169
Mar	13		j		Rain all night	22	
Mar	19	Whooping cough				126	170
April	1				Cold and sleety	73	170
June	11				Drenching morning	67	
Jun 21	1-28		Week's holiday to celeb Ruislip Jubilee celebrati	orate Diamond Jubilee on ½ day holiday			
June	28		e	Work in hayfields	c	150	172
Sept	21		Chapel treat at Ruislip Common	-	,		
Sept	22		Sangers Circus at Uxbridge				
Sept	29		Uxbridge Fair			129	173
Oct	22	10	Pinner Circus	Beating game			
Nov	15	Several children ill			Wet and cold		
Nov	24	Several children ill			Foggy and damp		
Dec	8	Several children ill			*	133	174
Dec	10	Great many ill				Av 141	173
1898 Mar	25				Blinding snow storm and blizzard 'prevented us from making a school'		
June	24			In hayfields		Av 154	182
Aug	15		Chapel treat and visit to Hampton Court			149	180?
Sept	19		Uxbridge Circus			128	183
Sept	30	Typhoid (Joels)					-

DATI	E	ILLNESS	HOLIDAY	WORK	WEATHER	NO. PRESENT	TOTAL ON ROLL
Oct	21				Very wet, drizzling	Half infar	nts away
Oct	25	List of absentees given with excuses		Beating game Acorning		12 boys away 5 boys away	
Dec	2	Colds				Av 153	178
<b>1899</b> Jan	11		761	Beating (12 boys)	4		
Jan	12				Wet	136	176
May	11		Garland Day	¥			
May	15	· C			Heavy rain	57 awa	ıy
May	24		Pinner Fair			139 124	
June	22		Local treat			107	178
June	30			Haymaking		Older bo	ys away
Aug	21		1st day after holidays			30 away	
Sept	1			Blackberrying and mushrooming			
Sept	18		Circus at Uxbridge		,	71	121
Nov	10			Beating game	,		
Nov 23	3, 29			Beating game			
Dec	12		2		Very cold		
Dec	15				Slight snow		
<b>1900</b> Jan		Colds and influenza			a a		
Jan 23	3, 31			Beating game (many older boys)	4		
Feb	14				Heavy snowstorm (school closed)	10	
April	27	Mumps and Scarlet fever		e**			
May	5	Mumps					
May	11	Mumps					
June	8	Mumps			V		
June	22	Mumps decreased		Haymaking (boys in field girls at home)			
July	6			w"	V.	Attendan poor	ce still
Oct	26	Colds Whooping cough					
Dec	7	Whooping cough Scarlatina (1 case)		Beating game			

The school Log Books present a view of schooldays in Ruislip at the turn of the century through the eyes of the headmaster. Denise Shackell has recorded conversations with a number of older Ruislip residents some of whom may have been, or knew, the children already mentioned. It is interesting to learn what they remember of their schooldays.

# MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

### Denise Shackell

These are extracts from tape recordings made by four Ruislip residents and one who lived elsewhere. They talk about their childhood and out of school activities, illustrating Celia Cartwright's research into the Ruislip National Schools Log Books.



Mrs. Alice Hood

The first speaker was Mrs. ALICE HOOD. Her maiden name was Weedon. She was born in 1898 and was 81 years old when recorded. She lived in Field End Farm, now demolished. Her father was an agricultural worker. Asked about chores she said:

"We all had to do chores. Coming home from school I had to get the morning's wood in, and fetch the milk from Sherley Farm across the road.

On Saturdays I had to clean the knives, clean the boots and shoes all before I went out to play. The knives were rubbed on an emery board until they shone, this sharpened them as well".

On discipline at school:



Field End Farm, the home of Mrs. Alice Hood. Drawing by Denise Shackell.

"They used to get the cane from the headmaster. The teachers always had the cane in front of them on the desk. The children would be rapped over the knuckles with it if they weren't good. Mr. Youens the headmaster used to actually thrash the boys sometimes. Some boys were most unruly, they used to live at Ruislip Common. If the headmaster used to hit one boy, his brother used to come and hit the headmaster. They used to frighten the other children nearly to death sometimes."

Mrs Hood and her friends used to walk perhaps on Sunday afternoons when she was in her teens, across Clack fields, and over the road to New Years Green Lane to Denham. They stopped there and had a cup of tea, then walked home again. She said she didn't know how they did it because it was such a long walk. "On winter evenings we would walk to Pinner Green and get a cup of cocoa at an old lady's shop. She used to have an oil lamp on the table, this was before gas lamps. After

the cup of cocoa we would walk back to Ruislip just for the sake of walking".



Mrs. Kate Webb

Mrs. KATE WEBB, seven years older than Mrs. Hood was 89 years old when the recording was made. She lived in Elsenham, Essex, a deeply rural area much as Ruislip was. It is interesting to compare other areas with Ruislip. She lived on a country estate where her father was head stockman in charge of a pedigree herd.

Wet weather was mentioned as a frequent reason for being absent from school. "In wet weather" Mrs. Webb

said, "we wore capes but didn't go out much in the rain, because of the problem of getting thick clothing wet".

"We went for walks, go out picking blackberries, go looking for mushrooms. In those days they always kept chickens and a dog. The farm implements were so different that after they had cut the corn and reaped it, they'd leave an awful lot still on the ground and we'd go out gleaning for it. They would collect a lot of wheat or barley this way and put it into bags, to keep for the winter, to feed the chickens".



Mrs. Lucy Hayward

Mrs. LUCY HAYWARD. Her maiden name was Allen and her mother was a member of the Bell family. She was born in 1900 and was 81 years old when recorded. Born in a cottage at Down Barnes, she later lived in Ruislip village opposite the present Police Station. Her family was the poorest of those I have recorded.

They used to go wooding, acorning, blackberrying and mushrooming. They used to get up early in the

morning and take a pram, mother, aunts, as well as the chil-

dren. Mr. Dick Ewer used to give them 4d or 5d a bushel for acorns. They used to go blackberrying for money. They didn't collect all these things for love, it used to buy the coal in "them's" days. It helped to contribute towards the family income. Her mother left her father when the children were quite young. She didn't get any family allowance and the father was not made to pay maintenance. They used to go mushrooming all over the fields where she now lives (in Shenley Avenue). She used to go thistle cutting with her brother, and earned about 4/- to keep down the weeds in the fields.



Mr. Philip Tapping

Mr. PHILIP TAPPING was born in 1913, much younger than the previous speakers. He lived in Eastcote village where his father was a wheelwright and his two uncles were blacksmiths. They worked in wooden sheds where a bungalow now stands, with the anvil from the original forge in the front garden. Although his father had plenty of work it was very hard for the family to manage on his earnings. Any extra cash earned by the children was always

welcomed.

The family cottage, known as Mr. or Mrs. Tapping's, High Road Eastcote, as it had no number, was spacious having a very large kitchen, 4 bedrooms, and a separate pantry where they washed in cold water daily. An outhouse had a copper in which they stood and were bathed once a week in hot water. Mr. Tapping remembers that his mother was very clean and that they all looked neat even though the children were dressed in "hand me down" clothing and they had to cram their feet into shoes that did not fit properly, thus deforming their toes. His father always had plenty of work but it was poorly paid.

Mr. Tapping was delicate as a child with a continuous cough, he was taken to Great Ormond Street Hospital in London several times. Bread and dripping was a regular part of his

diet, even though there was a garden at the back of the cottage where potatoes and other vegetables were grown as well as apples and other fruit. He says he never had bacon or eggs. As a child coming home from the school at Northwood, he called on Mr. Golding of Myrtle Farm in Joel Street where he used to help with the milkrounds. He also helped at weekends.

### Beating in Eastcote Woods

While still at school, on Saturdays Mr. Tapping would go to the keeper, Mr. Alf Watts' house in Coteford Close, dressed in leather gaiters and an old coat. He would get a stick and with a group of others he would go beating in the woods. The pheasants and rabbits would run so that they could be shot. This was done once a week throughout the winter months, after the pheasants, bred in pens by the keeper's house, had reared their young, and been released in the woods. There was one central path through the woods at this time. They would beat one side of the path first, leave the pheasants and rabbits already shot in the "pride" then beat the other side. The payment for each Saturday was 10/-, a bottle of lemonade, a piece of cheese and a loaf of bread. They were never given a pheasant or a rabbit.

They looked forward to Christmas when they put up a stocking and if they got an apple and an orange, they were lucky. The Christmasses became better as the children began to earn money to bring home. He was given as a child 1d. a week for sweets. He remembers the Lido freezing solid on two occasions when hundreds of people went on the ice.

#### Local Deliveries

Mr. Lucas the greengrocer made deliveries and Mr. Tapping "would go with him to help in the evenings just for something to do. Other deliveries were made by Peters the baker of Pinner, who used a high box cart on two wheels. There was Warboys the butcher of Northwood; he had a box cart with a back flap and Finch the fishmonger. All would come first on a tradesmen's bike to get orders then they would return later

with the orders in a cart. Deliveries were brought to all houses, not just to the large ones. Westacotts Farm in Field End Road had a barn with two big doors where pigs were reared. The pigs used to cross the road where the memorial now stands, and rolled about in the muddy pond. There were sheep in the fields where Abbotsbury Gardens now is. It was very flat country as far as the eye could see.

Field End Road where it leaves the junction with Bridle Road wound its way towards Eastcote Station. It was lined on either side by large elm trees. In wet weather when the leaves were falling, this section was filthy. The road went behind what is now Bishops where there was a big house called Devonshire Lodge, now demolished."

#### A Vacation

When he was ten years old a new baby was expected in his home. The school authorities decided his mother needed a rest so he and his sister Mabel were sent away to All Saints, East-bourne, to a home run by nuns. Here he caught scarlet fever and was sent to the fever hospital where he stayed for six weeks. When he came out he convalesced at one of the nurse's homes until he was fit enough to return home.

#### Work

On leaving school he went to work as a milkroundsman at Myrtle Farm. He got up at 4.30 a.m. and went to the farm. In summer he would go into the field to get the three horses, feed them, harness them to the three milk floats with their milk churns and measuring jugs. On the first round he went along Eastcote Road to Sharps Lane, while the other two floats were taken elsewhere. He went back to the farm and had breakfast at his home. Then he went on a second round, back to the farm to wash up everything. Every two to three weeks the horses were taken to the forge to be shod. At 5.30 p.m he had to go to Brown's Farm at Northwood for more milk. If the weather was dry he took a short cut through a gate by the 'Woodman' and across the field to Fore Street. If it was wet he went all the way



The Tapping's childhood home, now demolished.

Helen Hoare Collection



Tapping Bros. Wheelwright and Shoeing Smiths.

Helen Hoare Collection

round via Joel Street. He would be lucky if he was back home by 6.00 p.m. He worked seven days a week and was paid 15/to £1 when he first started.

Once he got an afternoon off and he decided to go to the pictures at Harrow. He never got there, his mother found him fast asleep on his bed all dressed up and with his cap on.

"When the blacksmith's forge was in full swing they shod forty horses a week; milk horses from Robarts farm, Pauls of Ruislip and Saich's of Ickenham; big horses from Clarks at the Plough, a contractor who hired them out for building work. Harry Neil the builder from Northwood had shire horses used for tip carts. These had a pin, which when released made the cart tip up and the load fall out. On one occasion the big pond at the corner of Fore Street was being filled in. The cart was taken too near the edge of the pond, when the pin was pulled, the cart tipped up and the horse went in with it and was drowned."

His blacksmith uncles also made iron gates, weather vanes and went out repairing house guttering. They made tin plates, which fitted into fireplace chimneys, these were pulled back when the chimneys were swept. They burnt away and needed replacing. Tin chimneys were also made. Later they went to the races and to stables cold shoeing the horses, fitting aluminium shoes. This took them far away from Ruislip.

His father, a wheelwright, repaired carts needing new tyres. The old worn iron tyre was easily removed, the 'fellies' were then repaired and put on the spokes. When he had ten or twelve tyres ready, he would take them to the 'Plantation' where there was a large round iron frame with a hole in the middle, the iron hoops were put on top of this and covered with wood. This was set alight and left until the hoops were red hot. The wheel was placed on a platform nearby. Three men would hook out one red hot tyre and put it onto the wheel where it was knocked into position. Mr. Tapping as a boy would then pour water from a can onto the wheel to cool it down. Nails were then put in to hold the tyre in position. This work was also done in batches.

Mr. Tapping's nephew was in a London museum once looking at carts and on close inspection he saw that a haycart had his grandfather's name plate on it, 'Tapping Brothers'.

One of Mr. Tapping's aunts did dressmaking in Eastcote making garments for the people living in the bigger houses. Sometimes she would employ five or six girls to help her. One of his sisters went away to work 'in service', two others worked in service locally, returning home each night. Two brothers went to live in Australia, one brother worked for Lady Warrender as a bootboy at Haydon Hall\* (sic), later moving to Belgravia where he rose to become a butler.

One of his uncles had a sweet shop in Eastcote. In summer they served teas to day trippers in the garden behind the shop.

Opposite the blacksmith's forge was a field where Mrs. Combs ran the Cromwell Cricket Club in summer. Men with great big beards came down from London to play. Mr Tapping took a quart of cream to Haydon Hall where Capt. Bennett Edwards provided cricket club teas. In winter the Eastcote Football Club used the field.

In Joel Street near where the tennis courts are now, was a barn in which was kept a landau. Mr. Wright the coachman would take Capt. Bennett Edwards and Sir John Anderson of Griffenhurst‡ (sic) to and from the station each day. Mrs. Wright, his wife, would act as caretaker at Haydon Hall when Mrs Bennett Edwards and her niece were away taking with them their German butler and his wife the cook. Mr. Tapping remembers that straw was put on the road outside Mrs. Wright's cottage when she was in her final illness.

The Black Horse Inn had stables where the horses were changed on the brake which came from London and went on to Ascot Racecourse. The horses were also changed on the return journey. Day trippers were taken by brake from the Cavendish Pavilion to the Black Horse Inn or to the Ship, where games were held on the field behind.

<sup>\*</sup> Lady Warrender lived at Highgrove House, not Haydon Hall.

<sup>‡</sup> Griffinhurst (now demolished) stood on the corner of Bridle Road and Field End Road. Sir John Anderson lived at Eastcote Place, not Griffinhurst.

After the war Mr. Tapping worked as a gardener at Lady Anderson's house in Eastcote, where the garden was famous for its rhododendrons. Five gardeners were employed. He finished his working life as head gardener at Northwood College.



Miss Joan Braybrooke

Miss JOAN BRAYBROOKE born in 1915, only two years younger than Mr. Tapping. Her family was one of the earliest to move to Ruislip from London. She lived in Frog Lane (Fore Street) in one of the Ruislip Manor Cottage Society houses. Her recording reveals the more enquiring minds of the new Ruislip residents. This extract emphasizes the overlap of the old and new ways.

The walk from Eastcote Station to her home in Fore Street after the Pantomime was a very long walk. She was the eldest. She had twin brothers who used to take it in turns to have a 'piggy back', but she had to walk all the way. Once they left Eastcote Station there were no more buildings until they got down to the farm where the barn has now been restored opposite Eastcote Library. There were tall poplar trees that met overhead. She can remember the rustling of those trees in the dark eerie night. They walked along to the pond, where the war memorial is now, there was no fence round it, so that they had to be very careful to walk round and not in it.

According to everyone else, her mother underdressed her children. As a child all she wore was a vest, knickers and a dress; if the dress was particularly thin a petticoat, socks or just sandals.

Once, as children will, after investigating the clothes of other children, and what one particular girl had on, she can remember coming home and relating to her mother that she had on a flannel petticoat, a white petticoat, then a dress. It was a hot day too.

Mrs. Heinman started up a Women's Institute for local people, where the infants school is in Fore Street. That was originally built as a community centre, it wasn't built as a school. It had lots of classes that her mother went to, and she got a lot of education that way.

Mrs. Hayward and Mr. Tapping, members of the poorest families said they had little time for fun, whereas Mrs. Hood and Mrs. Webb both from farming families told me of pleasant social activities. Their family income supplemented by garden produce was sufficient to feed and clothe the family adequately, leaving them spare time for social amusement.

Miss Braybrooke's horizons were much wider, including trips to London not just to Harrow and Uxbridge, the limit of most old Ruislip families. Work such as that mentioned by all the others played no part in her childhood at all.

These reminiscences revealed the differences of life style between the newcomers to Ruislip and the indigenous population. An earlier group of newcomers who moved into Field End Villas in the middle of the last century must have had a significant influence on the area. Karen Spink gives an interesting account of this early development in Eastcote.

# FIELD END VILLAS EASTCOTE

### Karen Spink

When I moved into a Victorian house in Field End Road, East-cote about three years ago, I was surprised that so little was known about it. Our predecessors thought it was 140 years old, which did not seem quite right, and local knowledge, including W. Kemp's 'The History of Eastcote', suggested it was late Victorian.