

Road). In the mid 18th century, Crabtree was an insignificant village consisting of half a dozen houses inhabited by gardeners, brickmakers, etc., and a small inn. This village took "its name from a large crab-tree formerly growing here, and which stood near the public house known by this name" (Feret, III, 1900: 81).

5 Feret, III, 1900:81

6 Op. cit: 82

7 Refer to Rocque's map of 1741-45.

8 At a Court General in 1701, it was recorded (Feret, III, 1900: 818):

"The Homage present that the way out of Fulham field leading to Cockbush to take up Dung and Soyle for the Common use of the said field and for one other use two Cart Wayes thereof being formerly allowed out of seauen acres of p'cell of Land of Sir Nicholas Crisp and given in exchange for a like way to take up dung and compost for the said field where the great house (Sir Nicholas Crispe's house) now stands and the said way to Cock Bush for the uses aforesaid having been used and occupied by the tenants as wee have staked it out being twenty two foot in breadth ever since the first use thereof ought to bee continued without interruption."

9 In a land survey in 1817, the property was described as "a small public house known by the sign of the 'Crabtree'" (Feret, III, 1900:84). This was a picturesque old inn in front of which was a small open space enclosed from the river by a wall and which contained a seating arrangement. An old willow tree used to stand there and its shady branches were converted into a shady recess, or an arbour, in the midst of which were arranged a table and seating. Access to this area was via a flight of steps. After the demolition of the Crabtree Inn in 1898, a large and commodious hotel was erected on its site. It contained a spacious billiard room and a large room available for concerts and public meetings. This is Crabtree Hall (Merit).

10 Refer to McClure's map of 1853

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bowack, J, 1705 Antiquities of Middlesex.
- Cherry, B, and Pevsner, N, 1991, The Buildings of England London 3: North West.
- Drinkwater, W J; Loobey P J; and Whitehouse, K, 1993, Fulham and Hammersmith. A Portrait in Old Picture Postcards.
- Faulkner, T:-1813, Historical and Topographic Account of Fulham, including 1839, The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Hammersmith.
- Feret, C J, 1900, Fulham Old and New, I and III. Greater London Record Office:
- Print Collection: Fulham Folder B
 - Map Collection.
- Hammersmith & Fulham Archives and Local History Centre:
- Folders of Photographs: Crabtree Lane [913.5 CRA]
 - Maps Hasker, L F:
 - 1981, The Place Which is Called Fulanham
 - 1992, Hammersmith and Fulham Through 1500 Years.
- McClure, J M, 1853, Plan of the Parish of Fulham in the County of Middlesex.
- Mills, P, and Whipp, D, 1980, The Archaeology of Hammersmith and Fulham
- Ordnance Survey, London Sheet Nos:
- LII and LXIII. Surveyed 1865. Published 1869. First Edition. Scale: 1:2,500
 - LXXXVI and LCIX. Revised 1893-1894. Published 1897. Second edition. Scale: 1:2,500
 - VIII 3 and VIII 7. Revised 1913. Published 1916. Third edition. Scale: 1:2,500.
- Rocque, J, 1741-1745, Map of Fulham.
- Turner, D, 1987, Fulham: A Complete Record 1879-1987.
- Ward, R A H, 1974, Notes on McClure's Map of Fulham.
- Willson, E J, 1982, West London Nursery Gardens: the Nursery Gardens of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith and Kensington.
- Velvick, S, and Willson, E J, 1977, Street Names of Fulham and Hammersmith.

Architrave A strip or moulding used to cover the joint between a frame and a wall, as round a door or window frame; the lowest of the three sections of an entablature in classical architecture.

Baluster A pillar or column supporting a handrail or coping, a series forming a balustrade.

Barge board A board fixed to the projecting end of a roof over a gable, usually in pairs, one to each slope.

Bays Compartments into which the nave or roof of a building is divided. The term is also used for projecting windows.

Bow window Similar to a bay window but curved in plan.

Bracket A projecting support. In brickwork or masonry it could be called a Corbel.

Building line The main mass of a building as defined by its facades.

Canopy A roof-like projection over a door or window; a hood.

Capital The head or crowning feature of a column.

Cill/Sill A slab of stone or wood at the base of a window or door opening giving protection to the wall beneath.

Colonnade A series of columns.

Console An ornamental bracket.

Corbel A projection from a wall, often in brick, iron, wood or stone, which provides support for a beam or roof truss. Sometimes decorated.

Curtilage The total land area attached to a dwelling house.

Dentils A row of small rectangular blocks forming part of the bed mould of a cornice

Dormer A window in a sloping roof, usually that of a sleeping-apartment, hence the name.

Eaves The lower part of a roof projecting beyond the face of the wall.

Entablature The upper part of an Order of architecture, comprising architrave, frieze and cornice, supported by a colonnade.

Facade The face or elevation of a building.

Fascia The wide board over a shop front.

Finial The upper portion of a pinnacle, bench end or other architectural feature.

Gable The triangular portion of a wall, between the enclosing lines of a sloping roof. In Classic architecture it is called a pediment.

Glazing bar A thin rebated wood bar which divides a large window into smaller lights.

Hipped Gable A roof which is hipped at the upper part of its end but has a part gable below the hip.

Hipped Roof A roof which is sloped at its ends as well as on the sides.

Ionic The Ionic order is lighter, more elegant, than the Doric, with slim columns, generally fluted. It is principally distinguished by the volutes of its capitals.

Light One window as bounded by the mullions and transoms and sometimes itself divided into several panes.

Lintel The beam spanning the opening of a window or doorway. It may be wood, concrete, stone or steel.

Mansard roof A roof with steep lower slope and flatter upper portion, named after Mansart. Also known as 'gambrel' roof.

Order An Order in architecture comprises a column, with base (usually), shaft, and capital, the whole supporting an entablature. The Greeks recognised three Orders: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. The Romans added the Tuscan and the Composite (later known as Roman), while using the Greek Orders in modified form.

Pantile A shaped clay tile with a double curve across its width from concave on one side to convex on the other so that it overlaps the tile adjoining it on the side.

Parapet The portion of wall above the roof gutter, sometimes battlemented; also applied to the same feature, rising breast high, in balconies, platforms and bridges.

Party wall A wall separating two adjoining buildings and common to them.

Pediment In Classic architecture, a triangular piece of wall above the entablature, enclosed by raking cornices. In Renaissance architecture used for any roof end, whether triangular, broken or semicircular. In Gothic such features are known as gables.

Pilaster A rectangular feature in the shape of a pillar, but projecting only about one-sixth of its breadth from a wall, and the same design as the Order with which it is used.

Porch A roofed projecting structure to give protection against the weather to an entrance.

Quoin A term generally applied to the corner-stones at the angles of a building and hence to the angle itself.

Ridge tile A tile for covering the ridge of a roof: commonly of half-round or angular section.

Rustication A method of forming stonework with roughened surfaces and recessed joints, principally employed in Renaissance buildings.

Sash The sliding light of a sash window.

Semi-basement A storey set halfway below ground level below the ground floor storey of a property.

Stock brick The most commonly used in the district at any given time.

Storey The part of a building between each floor level and the floor above it.


String course A decorative or slightly projecting horizontal band of brickwork or stone in the external face of a wall.

Stucco A fine quality of plaster, much used in Roman and Renaissance architecture for ornamental modelled work in low relief. In England, it was extensively employed in the late 18th and early 19th century as an economical medium for the modelling of external features, in lieu of stone.

Terracotta Clay material moulded and burnt and used for features such as cornices, vases etc. Can be used with or without a glazed finish.

Voussoirs The wedge-shaped stones or bricks of an arch.

Volute The scroll or spiral occurring in Ionic, Corinthian and Composite capitals.



Design and Conservation
Development Services Division
Environment Department
London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham
Town Hall, King Street, LONDON W6 9JU

June 2001



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE