

13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bowack, J., 1705, *Antiquities of Middlesex*.
- Cherry B., and Pevsner N., 1991, *The Buildings of England, London 3: North West*.
- Faulkner, T., 1813, *Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham including the Hamlet of Hammersmith*.
- Feret C.J., 1900, *Fulham Old and New, I and III*.
- Borough of Fulham, 1903, *Fulham Park Extension: Official Opening Ceremony*.
- Drinkwater, W.J., Loodbey, P.J., Whitehouse, K., 1993, *Fulham and Hammersmith. A Portrait in Old Picture Postcards*.
- Fulham Vestry;
- 1893, *Opening of the Bishops and West Meadows*.
 - 1900, *Opening of the Pryor's Bank Extension*.
- Hasker, L.;
- 1981, *The Place Which is Called Fulanham*
 - 1992, *Hammersmith and Fulham Through 1500 Years*.
- Mills, P., and Whipp, D., 1980, *The Archaeology of Hammersmith and Fulham*.
- Fulham and Hammersmith Historical Society, 1972, *Buildings to see in Fulham and Hammersmith*.
- Rodwell, W., 1988, *Fulham Palace Management Plan: Archaeology*.
- Thurley, S., 1987, *Fulham Palace Management Plan: History*.
- Turner, D., 1987, *Fulham: A Complete Record 1879-1987*.
- Velvick S., and Willson, E.J., 1977, *Street names of Fulham and Hammersmith*.
- Haselgrove, D.;
- 1968, *Church Gate and its surroundings*
 - 1975, *All Saints: Guide to Fulham Parish Church*.
- Flower, S., 1991, *A Walk Round Fulham Palace and its Gardens*.
- Ordnance Survey, London Sheet Nos;
- LXIII Surveyed 1865. Published 1869. First edition. Scale 1:2,500
 - XCIX Revised and Pre-surveyed 1893-94. Published 1897, Second edition. Scale 1:2,500.
 - VIII 7. Revised 1913. Published 1916. Third edition. Scale 1:2000.
- Rocque, J., 1741-1745, *Map of Fulham*.
- McClure, J.M., 1853, *Plan of the Parish of Fulham in the County of Middlesex*.
- Ward, R.A.H., 1974, *McClue's Map of Fulham*.
- Hammersmith and Fulham Archives and Local History Centre;
- Maps
 - Bishop's Park Folders of Photographs, Illustrations, etc.
- Greater London Record Office;
- Map Collection
 - Print Collection: Fulham Folder A.

14 GLOSSARY

- 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 cornerstones 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.

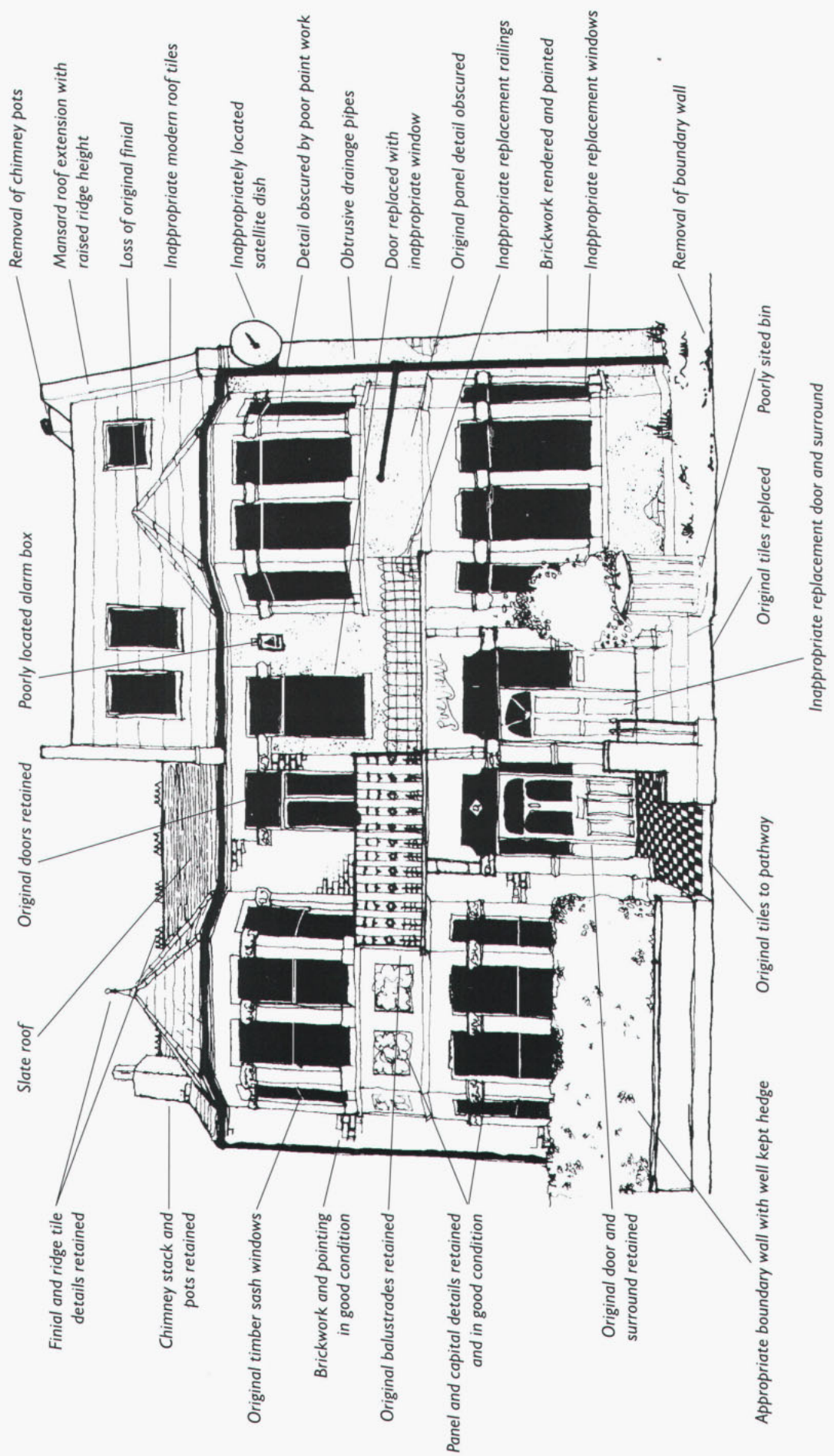
Terracotta Clay material moulded and burnt and used for features such as cornices, vases etc. Can be used with or without a glazed finish.

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

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



Bishops Walk - Fulham
Etching held at Hammersmith & Fulham Archives and Local History Centre.



Removal of chimney pots

Mansard roof extension with raised ridge height

Loss of original finial

Inappropriate modern roof tiles

Inappropriately located satellite dish

Detail obscured by poor paint work

Obtrusive drainage pipes

Door replaced with inappropriate window

Original panel detail obscured

Inappropriate replacement railings

Brickwork rendered and painted

Inappropriate replacement windows

Removal of boundary wall

Poorly located alarm box

Original doors retained

Slate roof

Finial and ridge tile details retained

Chimney stack and pots retained

Original timber sash windows

Brickwork and pointing in good condition

Original balustrades retained

Panel and capital details retained and in good condition

Original door and surround retained

Appropriate boundary wall with well kept hedge

Original tiles to pathway

Original tiles replaced

Poorly sited bin

Inappropriate replacement door and surround

Sketch showing good practice and inappropriate alterations to a property within the Conservation Area