

and a "bumble puppy" board on which Charles II is supposed to have played (Bird and Norman, 1915:64-66). This pub was bought by its present owners (Fuller, Smith & Turner) in 1796, when it was called "The Dove Coffee House". The pub used to be used by watermen when sailing barges unloaded cargo here. The pub used to be known also as "the Seasons". There is a reference to the Duke of Sussex's smoking box as being situated at the rear of The Dove Coffee House. It was described as "pleasantly shaded by fresh luxuriant foliage where the Duke of Sussex retired to smoke the social tube and to enjoy the prospect of the winding stream" (Faulkner, 1839:322).

22. Bird and Norman, 1915:64-66

23. Sussex House replaced a former house and orchard dating to 1628. It may have been the occasional residence of the Duke of Sussex who laid the foundation stone of Hammersmith Bridge. Sussex House is divided into two properties; (No.14) was used by William Morris for printing the books of the Kelmscott Press (Bird and Norman, 1915: 59-60).

24. On the north side of Furnival Gardens next to the Great West Road, there is an enclosed garden which commemorates the Burial Ground of the Friends Meeting House. The Friends Meeting House and the Caretakers Cottage were late 18th century in date. They were bombed during the last war and in 1955 were rebuilt on the north side of the Great West Road.

25. Bird and Norman, 1915:47-49

26. The building is alleged to date before 1746. If this is so, it has been altered since, because both its plan and detail belong to the second half of the 18th century. The interior is full of interesting architectural detail dating mainly to the Adam period. This building was The Vicarage of St Paul's Church.

27. Bird and Norman, 1915:39-40

28. Oip cit: 41-43

29. Oip cit: 44

30. These cottages survive from a group of "fisherman huts", which used to exist in the centre of Lower Mall and were known as Little Wapping. By the early 19th century these "huts" were considered to have detracted "much from the respectability of this part of the village". (Faulkner, 1839:312)

31. Faulkner, 1839:53

32. This bridge was a remarkable engineering feat and "the whole edifice" was considered to form "a highly ornamental feature to the river Thames" (Faulkner, 1839:53). It was designed by William Tierney Clark, who designed many other bridges including the one across the Danube connecting Buda and Pesth, which is of similar design to the earlier 19th century Hammersmith Bridge, and is still in use. Tierney's suspension bridge had a 422 foot main span with masonry towers of great solidity embellished by the Tuscan order.

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13 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 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.

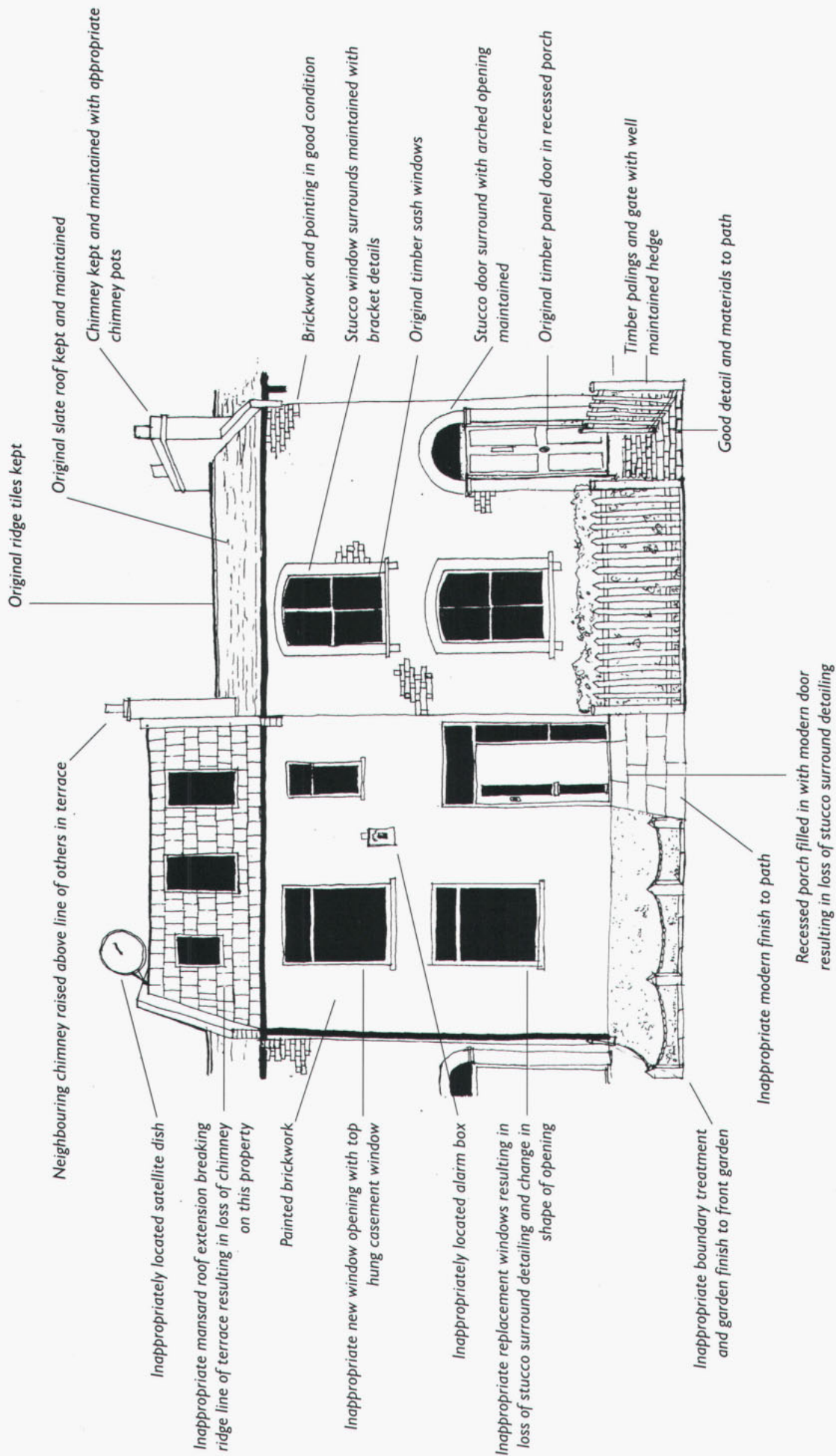
String course A decorative or slightly projecting horizontal band of brickwork or stone in the external face of a wall.

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.



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