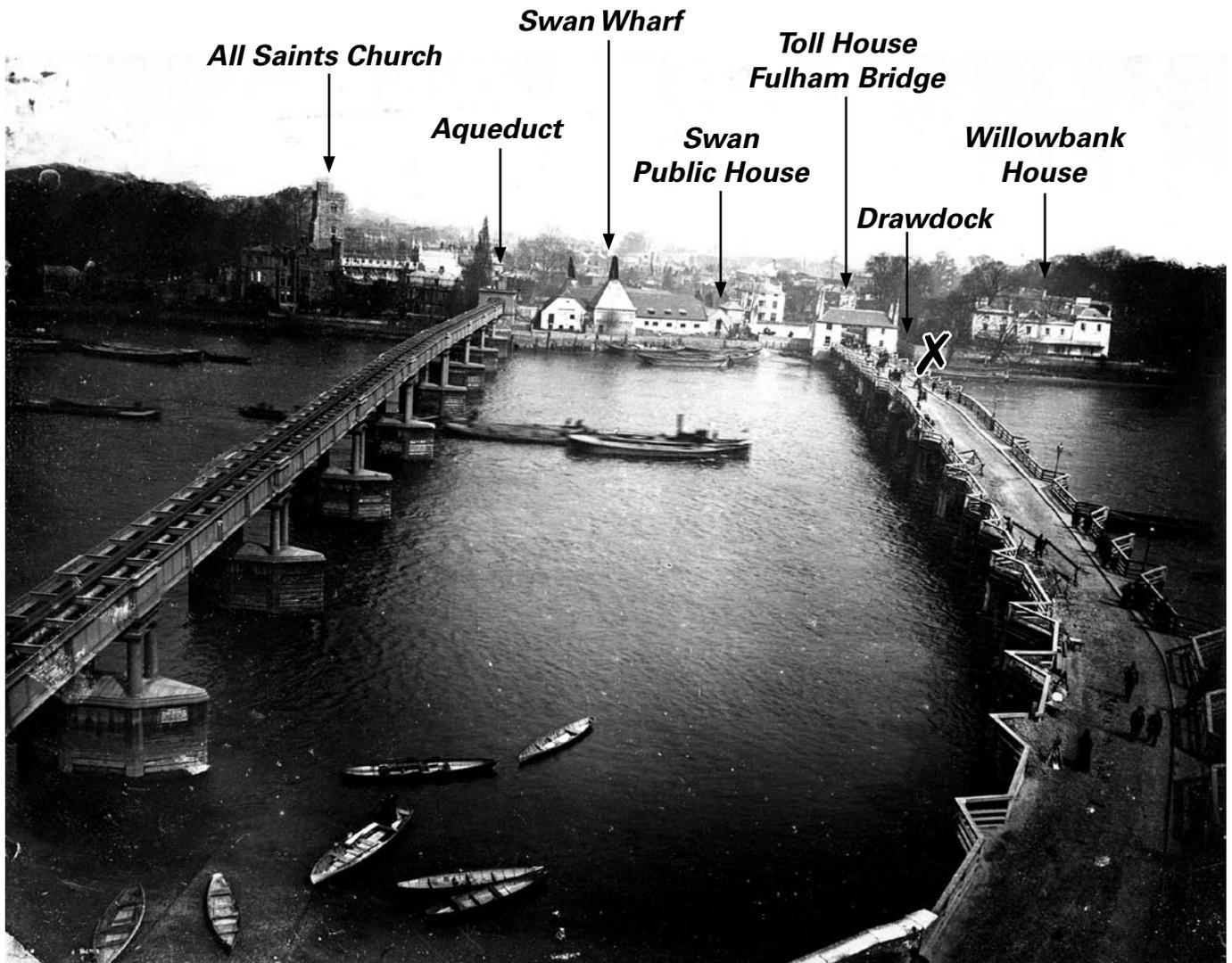


SWANBANK TO GOLDEN LION

Start at Swan Drawdock. Go to bridge across the drawdock (part of the River Walk).

Look across the river towards Putney. Find St. Mary's Church (just to the left of Putney Bridge).

This photograph of about 1880, was taken from the top of the Church, looking towards Fulham.



Putney Bridge was not opened until 1886. It was built very close to where the aqueduct crosses the river in the photograph.

1a. Work out where you would be standing in the photograph.

Put an X where you would have been.

The only present day reference point is Swan Drawdock. Everything else in the photograph (except All Saint's Church) has changed. Fulham Bridge has been replaced by Putney Bridge. The Chelsea Waterworks Company built the aqueduct in 1855 to bring water from Kingston. The Thames was so polluted that water had to be drawn from above the tidal reaches at Teddington.

1b. Why do you think a new bridge was needed?

Fulham Bridge was narrow. (Look at the photograph) and couldn't cope with the increasing traffic.

Also maintenance was a problem, it was old and wooden so expensive to keep well maintained.

In the photograph you can see the Toll House on the bridge.

1c. What are tolls? Do you know of any toll bridges or roads today?

A payment to developers/private companies for maintenance of bridges and roads. Current pay to use examples - Queen Elizabeth II bridge across The Thames on the M25, Severn Bridge, new toll road around Birmingham, congestion charge in London.

A wharf is a place where boats can be loaded and unloaded.

1d. What has taken the place of Swan Wharf and the Swan Public House today?

They have become new housing - Swanbank Court.

Goods and cargo would be stored on the wharf. You can see some boats by Swan Wharf in the photograph.

Willowbank House was a large house surrounded by ornamental gardens.

1e. What is on the site today?

New housing, built 1987-89. Carrera Wharf. Carrera was a form of marble which was imported at this wharf.

Willowbank House was demolished in the early 1890's.

A drawdock was a sloping section of road which allowed horses pulling small carts to go down on to the river (foreshore) when the tide was out.

1f. What is the drawdock used for today?

It is now Swan Drawdock Nature Reserve.

The carts were used to collect and deliver cargo to the barges which would settle on the foreshore at low tide.

Go to Fulham High Street junction with Ranelagh Gardens.



Look for this street name sign.

2. Why is this street called High Street?

In towns and cities the name High Street is usually given to the most important road. Fulham High Street at this point is a quiet road that does not go anywhere. Before Putney Bridge was built this was the main road to the river crossing. (Refer to the OS map edition of 1869 - pages 15/16, "Using Primary Sources of Information").

Walk down Ranelagh Gardens towards Putney Bridge Station.

Find a blue plaque on the railway arch. It is in memory of Frederick Richard Simms.

3. Why was Frederick Simms so important?

'Father' of the British Motor Industry, his first workshop was on this site. He founded the Daimler Motor Syndicate in 1893 (one of the first motor companies in Britain). Became consulting engineer to the Daimler Motor Company in 1896. He founded the Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C) in 1897.

Go through the railway arch and look back up at the station platform.

Look for this building.



It was built in 1940.

4. What do you think it was used for?

Defence - it was a second world war 'pill-box', it is the only one in the borough. It was used as a lookout to defend the bridge in case of enemy attack. Listed in the local register.

Go back to Fulham High Street and find the Eight Bells Public House.

5a. When was the first public house built here?

Established 1629. The only surviving 18th century public house in Fulham. Originally called 'The Bell', the name changed when the peal of bells in All Saints Church was increased from 6 to 8 in 1729. Lost a lot of passing trade when Putney Bridge was built in 1886.

This photograph of the Eight Bells Public House was taken about 1885.



5b. Complete this table.

Views of the Eight Bells 1885 and present day.

<p>THEN <i>(describe the photograph)</i></p>	<p>NOW <i>(describe your view)</i></p>
<p>What are the main changes?</p>	

Look at the large 3 storey house next to the Eight Bells.

This is Fulham House which was built about 1730.
It is a good example of GEORGIAN style architecture.

6a. Do you like this style of building? YES NO

6b. Why?

For most of the nineteenth century it was a boarding school for girls. In 1903 it was taken over by the Army (2nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers). Later became a Territorial Army Centre (Territorial force created in 1908).

Listed Grade II building.

Notes on Georgian Architecture in Introduction.

6c. Who uses the building now? (Look for the brass plaque by the door)

Reserve forces and Cadets Association for Greater London.

Walk up Fulham High Street until you are opposite Gonville Street.

This photograph was taken in 1940. It is looking back towards the Swan drawdock.



Can you find the entrance pillars to Fulham House and the sign for the Eight Bells Public House in the photograph? (Look where the woman is standing)

7. What has stayed the same?

Other than the pillars, very little has stayed the same.

What has changed?

Go on towards New Kings Road.

You will see a public house called The Larrick.

Look at the side extension with its highly decorated and coloured tiles.

8a. Do you like the decoration? YES NO

8b. Explain why

This was originally called the Kings Arms and was built in 1888. It stands on the site of the original Kings Arms which was one of the oldest inns in Fulham. It was a coaching inn, where the horses used for pulling stage coaches were changed. It was on the main route from London to Southampton.

8c. Draw/sketch an example of the decoration.

Tiled façade of cherubs and flowers.

Cross New Kings Road at the traffic lights.

The New Kings Road was originally a royal route between the Palace of Whitehall and Hampton Court.

Walk along New Kings Road to its junction with Burlington Road.

Look for the bottle shaped building on the corner.

9. What is this kind of building called and what was it used for?

This is all that is left of the Fulham Pottery which was founded by John Dwight in 1672. These offices, Kiln House, were built on the main site of the pottery. This is the last of nine kilns which were originally here. Most of the pottery buildings were demolished in 1977. Listed Grade II.

Here are two extracts from 'Kelly's Directory', one for 1907 and one for 1937. They cover part of the New Kings Road. They tell us who occupied each building and how it was used.

1907	1937
<i>Burlington Road</i>	<i>Burlington Road</i>
204 Edwin Allen, tobacconist	204 Edwin Allen, tobacconist
202 Mrs. H. Thornley, laundry	202 Castle laundry
200 William Bradley, confectioner	200 George Moore, confectioner
198 Mrs. A. Mathers, grocer	198 Watts & Haywood, grocers
196 William Goff, dining rooms	196 Harry Conquest, dining rooms
194 Edward Mason	194 Thomas Trumble
190-192 J. Roberts & Co., builders merchants	190-192 John Collison
184 Mrs. Jane Roberts, laundry	184 William Troughton, printer
<i>Buer Road</i>	<i>Buer Road</i>

10a. Walk along New Kings Road, from Burlington Road to Buer Road, and complete the NOW part of the following table. Fill in what each building is used for today.

You can complete the 1907 and 1937 sections back at school.

No.	1907	1937	NOW
204			dry cleaners
202		laundry	
200	confectioner		
198			
196		dining rooms	
194			
190-192			
184	laundry		

10b. What do you think we would call dining rooms today?

Cafés.

10c. Why do you think there were so many laundries in 1907 and 1937?

No washing facilities in most houses. No washing machines. Clothes/bedding had to be hand washed. Lack of hot water.

10d. How have our shopping habits changed over the last 100 years?

Growth of supermarkets, loss of local shops especially grocers, butchers, greengrocers and bakers.

Turn left into Buer Road and go to Fulham Park Gardens.

Look at the houses in Fulham Park Gardens.

11a. Can you find any lions? Where are they?

*The houses were built in 1882-83 by Jimmy Nichols.
He was an important local builder. He was so proud of his work that he chose a lion emblem to identify his houses.*

These houses show many features of highly decorated VICTORIAN architecture.

11b. Describe or draw some of the decoration.

Notes on Victorian Architecture in Introduction.

11c. Do you like this kind of decoration/architecture?

YES NO

Why?

Walk up to Rigault Road.

On the corner of Buer and Rigault Road find Burlington Lodge Studios.

Stand on the north side of Rigault Road and look at the studios.

12. What evidence can you find that this was once a prison building? (Clue: look at the windows)

This building was part of a women's prison that covered most of this area from 1856 - 1888. It was known as Fulham Refuge when it opened, later it became Fulham Convict Prison. It was designed to house women prisoners in the final stage of their sentence. It specialised in training prisoners in laundry and domestic work.

The Studios was one of the prison laundry buildings.

Additional information on the women prisoners can be researched at the H&F Archives and Local History Centre.

Walk to the corner of Rigault Road and Burlington Road.

These buildings were also part of the prison.

Find a stone in the wall which has the letters DCP and an arrow on it.

13. What do you think DCP meant?

DCP stood for the Directorate of Convict Prisons which was the Government Department in charge of prisons.

Walk to Fulham High Street and look to your right.

This photograph of Fulham High Street was taken about 1895.



The houses have been knocked down and Parkview Court flats and shops have been built. The trees in the photograph were in the grounds of Fulham Palace.

14. Describe Fulham High Street.

THEN	NOW
<p>What are the biggest changes?</p> <p><i>Width of street. Road surface. Traffic. Houses demolished, Parkview Court built.</i></p>	

Walk along Fulham High Street towards Putney Bridge.

Find number 47a.

15. Who uses the building now?

Private School. Fulham Preparatory School. It used to be All Saints Primary School. The building was opened in 1862 as the Boys' section of the old Fulham National School which was at 212 New Kings Road. The present façade was built in 1906. All Saints School moved to Bishops Avenue in 1996.

Go along to number 57.

16. What is this building called?

Golden Lion Public House - rebuilt here in 1893. There has been a pub on this site for a long time. The original Tudor building was pulled down in 1836.