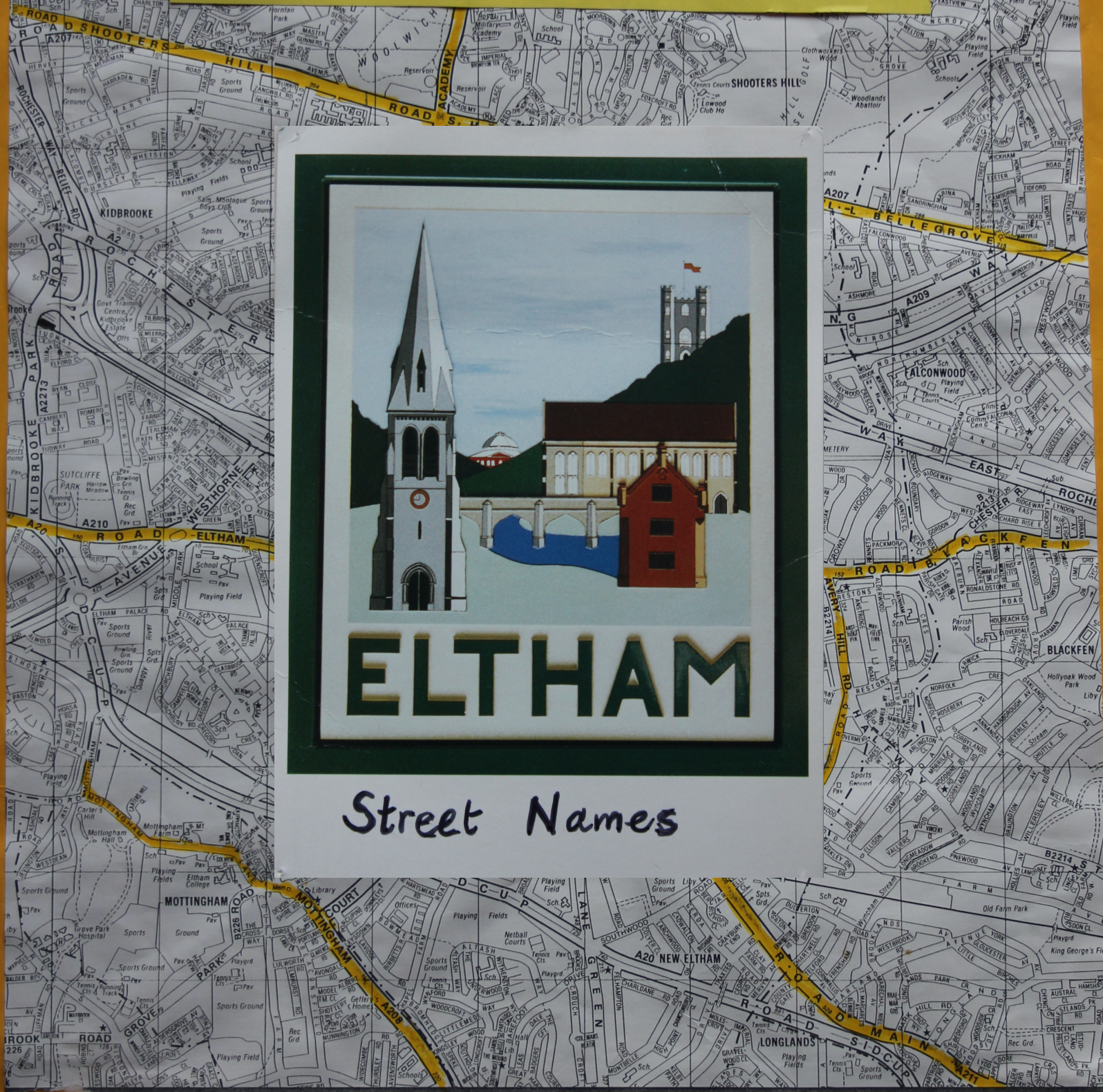




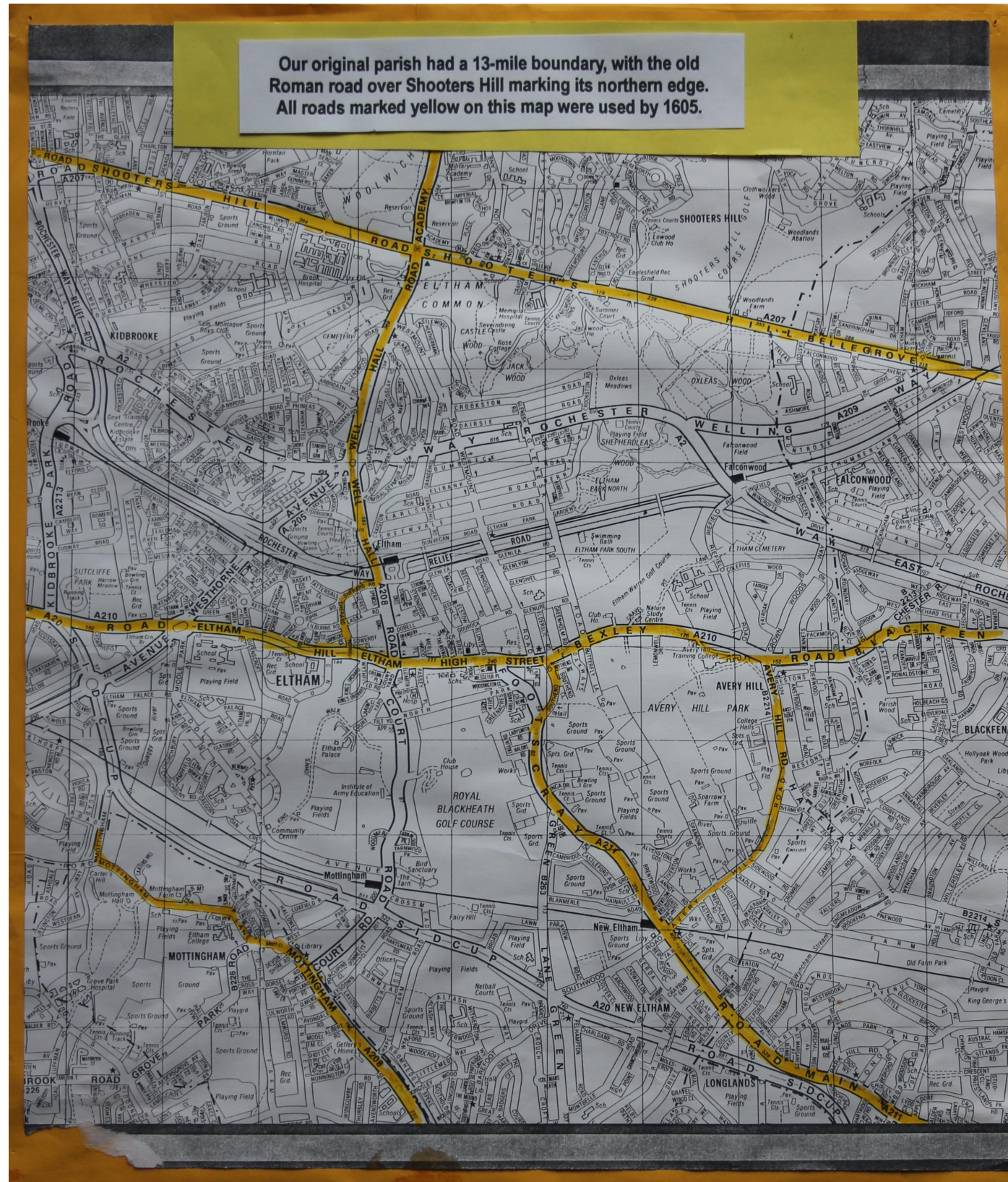
ELTHAM

Street Names

Our original parish had a 13-mile boundary, with the old Roman road over Shooters Hill marking its northern edge. All roads marked yellow on this map were used by 1605.



The Parish of Eltham



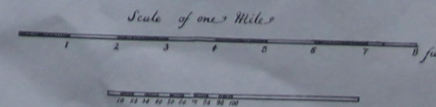
ROQUES MAP OF THE ELTHAM AREA



An exact survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, ye Borough of Southwarke and the country near ten miles around. Began 1741 and ended 1745, by John Roque, Land Surveyor, and engraved by Richard Parr.

Explanation to the Plan.

Walls	—	Gardens		Woods		Rivers	
Pales	—	Churches		Paths		Roads	
Hedges		Buildings		Hills		Brooks	
Orchards		Plowd Land		Ponds			
Ditches		Pasture		Grofs			



Woodland

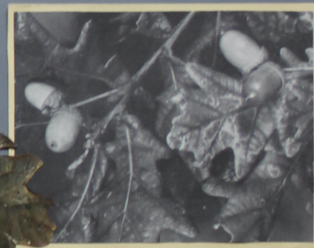


Castlewood Drive
Crown Woods Way
Colepits Wood Road
Rennels Wood Road

Tarnwood Park
Woodmere



Autumn glory
Inspired ideas for wonderful walks and great places to eat
See the autumn glory



Oakways



Alder - a native tree, commonly growing in damp places.



Alder of Lebanon -
Probably first planted in England by John Evelyn, diarist, before 1679

Alderwood Road
Southwood Road
Side wood Road
Larchwood Road



Cedarhurst Drive
Elm Terrace
Beckhill Road



Woodland



Castle wood Drive
Crown Woods Way
Colepits Wood Road
Rennets Wood Road

Tarnwood Park
Woodmere





Autumn glory
Inspired ideas for wonderful walks and great places to eat for our members



Oakways



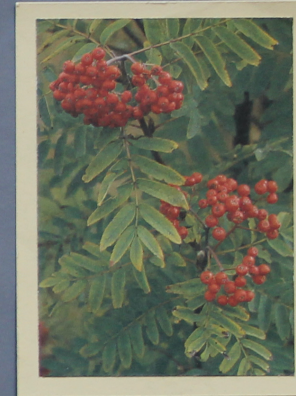
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Cedar of Lebanon ~
Probably first planted in England by John Evelyn, diarist, before 1679



Cedarhurst Drive
Elm Terrace
Beechhill Road



Alderwood Road
Southwood Road
Sidewood Road
Larchwood Road



Flora and Fauna

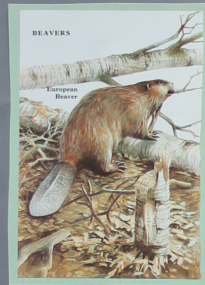


BITTSEPLY LANE
FORCETINE CROSS
BEAVERBANK

Porcupines were never native to Britain. This road is near the public house of that name in Nottingham.



SEAROWS LANE is on land occupied in about 1900 by Mr Thomas Sparrow, a pig farmer whose hobby was taxidermy.

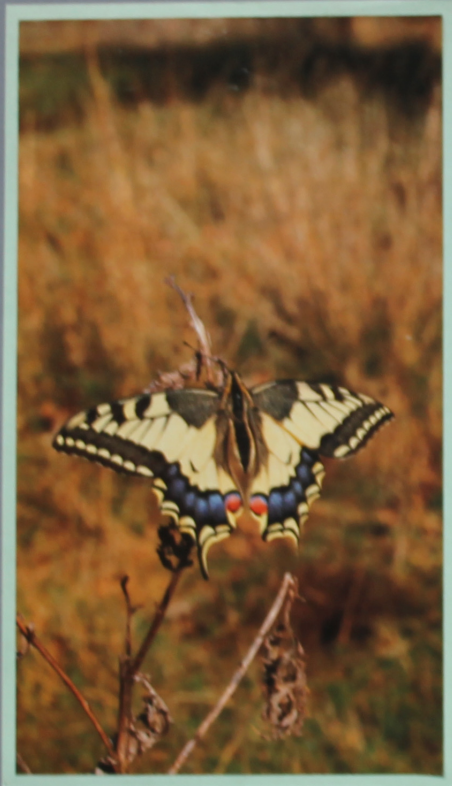


MOLEHOGS is an old fieldname
BADGERS CROFT



FOXHOLE Road is really named after a medieval owner of the Manor of Well Hall but we couldn't resist this picture.

Flora and Fauna



BUTTERFLY LANE
PORCUPINE CLOSSE
BEAVERBANK

Porcupines were never native to Britain. This road is near the public house of that name in Nottingham.



SPARROWS LANE is on land occupied in about 1900 by Mr Thomas Sparrow, a pig farmer whose hobby was taxidermy.



BEAVERS

European Beaver





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MOLESCROFT is an old fieldname
BADGERS CROFT



FOXHOLE Road is really named after a medieval owner of the Manor of Well Hall but we couldn't resist this picture.

ARCHERY ROAD

For the defence of the realm in Tudor Times all adult men were expected to practise archery weekly.

STRONGBOW ROAD

The Eltham archery 'butts' occupied land in this area. A map of 1605 indicates this fact clearly.

ARCHERY

STRONGBOW CRESCENT

Bowyers made the bows and fletchers made the arrows. Yew wood was favoured for English longbows as it is supple and strong.

Give us a STRONGBOW elder 'beermat' and we'll add it to our 'Jokes' board.

The medieval English longbow was a fast and feared weapon.

Archery Road, Strongbow Rd. + Crescent

Roger Ascham wrote the first book on Archery in English in 1545. He was a great scholar who could write Greek or Latin but wrote "this English matter, in the English tongue, for Englishmen". King Henry V111 forthwith appointed him tutor to the Princess Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth 1) in which capacity he would have known Eltham and its Palace.

Yew was the best pliable but strong timber for bow-making. But the tree is poisonous, if nibbled by free-roaming grazing livestock. So, our medieval ancestors planted it in their enclosed churchyards, not in their field hedgerows. There are still yew trees in our churchyard.

Targets of five concentric rings, shot at from 100 yards away and scoring 1,3,5,7, or 9 for a 'bull's eye, became standard from 1787 when the Prince of Wales (later George 1V) took an interest in the sport.

A Victorian interpretation of Hereward the Wake swearing allegiance to William I in 1070AD.

In Medieval Times, sport was seen as training for warfare and the defence of England. The nobility jousted to test their armour and their cavalry horses. By law, all poor men of fighting age had to practice Archery, every Sunday.

KING'S BUTTS PATH

S.E.9

There is insufficient evidence as to the characters of Alwold and Haimo, Eltham's Saxon and Norman feudal lords. Odo, Bishop of Bayeaux, is more famous.....or should that be infamous?

Odo was William the Conqueror's half-brother. As a priest, he had taken a pacifist vow NOT to "take up the sword to the shedding of blood". He was active on the battlefield, wielding a nail-studded mace. Technically, he was within the letter of Canon Law. But he was scarcely following its peaceful spirit. William rewarded all his supporters, including his half-brother Odo, with gifts of English land.

STRONGBOW ROAD

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STRONGBOW ROAD

S.E.9

The Royal Palace and Parks



Prince John Road
2nd son of Edward II
and Queen Isabella.
Born at Eltham 1316
Died in Scotland 1336
Buried in Westminster
Abbey.



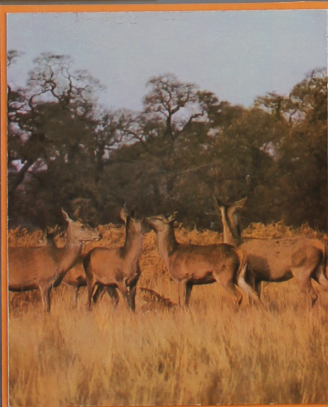
Tomb of PRINCE JOHN in
Westminster Abbey.
Since 1966 the Eltham Society
has arranged for flowers to
be picked at Eltham Palace
and laid here by schoolchildren.



Anne Boleyn, or Boleyn's
home was at HEVER before
her marriage to King Henry VIII
Streetname... HEVERCROFT



Tillyard Approach



MIDDLE PARK Avenue
HORN PARK Lane
remind us of the three
enclosed Royal deer parks
of Eltham

Froissart Road Prince John Road Eltham Palace Road Tillyard Approach ELTHAM PALACE

FOR more than two-hundred years Eltham Palace was the home of England's Kings and Queens. As early as 1270 Henry III kept Christmas at Eltham, though the main building did not take place until about 1300 when Antony Bek, Bishop of Durham, enlarged the Palace and dug the moat. Bek died at Eltham in 1310 and bequeathed the Palace to Queen Isabella, whose second son, Prince John, was born at Eltham in 1316. It may have been this event which caused it to be known locally as King John's Palace, though in the opinion of others the name derives from King John II of France who was captured by the Black Prince in 1356 and lodged for a time at Eltham.

Edward III frequently held tournaments here and some authorities believe that the Order of the Garter was established at one of these in 1347. The old walls of the Tillyard are still standing.

Eltham was a favourite residence of Richard II, who held several Parliaments here, and Froissart gives an eye-witness account of one in his 'Chronicles'. Henry V spent five Christmases at Eltham and Henry V stayed the night there on his return from the battle of Agincourt.

The poet Geoffrey Chaucer was Clerk of the Works at Eltham from 1389 to 1391 and work was begun during this period on the construction of the stone bridge which still crosses the moat. The magnificent banqueting hall with its hammer-beam roof, which is all that remains of the original Palace, was built by Edward IV, and his device—the rose en soleil—can be seen in the stonework over the door.

Henry VI, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I spent much of their childhood at Eltham and many foreign royalties visited it, but after the middle of Henry VIII's reign it lost favour to Greenwich. The last sovereign to use the Palace as a residence was Charles I in 1629.

In the Civil War it was occupied by the Parliamentarians, plundered by the soldiers and common people, and fell rapidly into decay.

The Great Hall was used as a barn until the mid-nineteenth century, but in 1926 it was leased by Mr. Stephen Courtlaud, who completely restored it and built beside it a modern mansion, Eltham Hall, into which is incorporated three early Tudor gables. Mr. Courtlaud subsequently assigned the lease to the War Office and Eltham Hall is now used as an Army School of Education.

The recently restored Lord Chancellor's Lodgings, where Sir Thomas More probably stayed during his Chancellorship, can still be seen in the Court Yard.

(Woolwich Libraries)

WOLSEY COURT
The cardinal was a tradesman's son from Ipswich, Suffolk. Hampton Court Palace was built for him but taken over by the King.



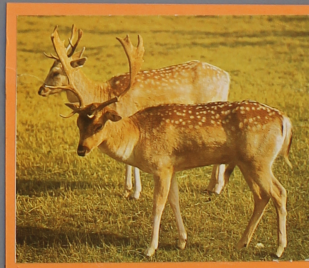
Philippa Gardens
Hainault Street



PHILIPPA, QUEEN CONSORT OF
EDWARD III. 1314?-1369
Daughter of William, Count of Holland and
Hainault, married 1328. Mother of the Black
Prince. Influenced settlement of Flemish
weavers in England. Interested for the king
at the capture of Calais, 1347.
Buried in Westminster Abbey.



No doubt if
ELIZABETH TERRACE
was named after
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Eltham Palace Road

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Philippa Gardens
Hainault Street



QUEEN PHILIPPA OF HAINAULT.
FROM HER EFFIGY. SCULPTOR UNKNOWN.

PHILIPPA, QUEEN CONSORT OF EDWARD III, 13147-1369.

Daughter of William, Count of Holland and Hainault. Married, 1328. Mother of the Black Prince. Influenced settlement of Flemish weavers in England. Interceded for the lives of the burghers at the capture of Calais, 1347. Buried in Westminster Abbey.



Tomb of PRINCE JOHN in Westminster Abbey. Since 1966 the Eltham Society has arranged for flowers to be picked at Eltham Palace and laid here by schoolchildren.



Prince John Road

2nd son of Edward II and Queen Isabella. Born at Eltham 1316. Died in Scotland 1336. Buried in Westminster Abbey.



Anne Bullen, or Boleyn's home was at HEVER before her marriage.





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Philippa Gardens
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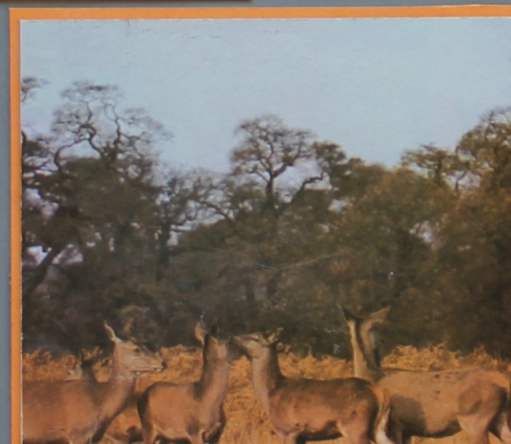
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We doubt if
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Grand Medieval Joust



Wolfgang the Bavarian, his horse Coal and his squire



4 Agincourt

You have been transported to 1415, and the weary English Army, led by Henry V, are about to do battle with the French forces, which vastly outnumber them. Wander through the siege lines and discover how clever tactics and skilled archery won the English victory. See the Army prepare for battle and see the dashing young King deliver Shakespeare's famous 'Once more unto the breach' speech...



Which knight will you be backing?



It all looks spectacular and fierce but (usually) nobody gets hurt!



High-drama drama at Beaton Castle



Re-enactments at the Festival of History



TILTYARD APPROACH S.E.9

Is this the same as the shield in the church's WEST window?



This person seems to have the shield of Prince John of Eltham, who lived in the early 14th century. But his armour is of mid-15th type.

The Manor of Well Hall

FROISSART ROAD
 The French chronicler Jean Froissart
 (1333-1410)
 He first visited England when he was 13,
 bringing a book of poems to the Queen.
 He travelled throughout Europe. He was
 secretary to King John of France, who was
 held prisoner in London and Eltham. He
 carefully heard both sides of any argument
 before he wrote about it in his chronicle.



These beautiful pictures are from Froissart's
 chronicle. The boat was hand-drawn and the
 picture pictures are as small as this.



WELL HALL

THE existence of Well Hall Manor is first recorded about
 A.D. 1100, in the reign of Henry I, and was then spelt
 WELAW. The name has passed through the usual variations
 but has no known significance.

The Manor had various owners but its connection with
 English history starts in 1525 when William Roper married
 Margaret More and lived at Well Hall.

William Roper, who was probably responsible for the erection
 of the existing building, was a Sheriff of Kent and his wife the
 daughter of Sir Thomas More (Lord High Chancellor 1530-33).
 More, the author of "Utopia", probably resided at times in
 the Lord Chancellor's Lodging, near Eltham Palace, and would
 have visited his daughter at Well Hall: he was executed in
 1535 for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy. Margaret
 Roper, whose portrait was painted by Holbein, is described as
 one of the most beautiful, attractive, talented and studious
 figures in history.

Well Hall Manor remained in the hands of descendants of the
 Roper family until it was sold to Sir Gregory Page in 1733.
 The latter pulled down the mansion and erected a house out-
 side the moat facing Well Hall Road. This was occupied from
 1899 until 1922 by Mrs. Hubert Bland (Edith Nesbit), author
 of novels and children's books, and was subsequently
 demolished.

The buildings and grounds were purchased by the Woolwich
 Borough Council in 1930. The grounds were suitably laid out
 with lawns, gardens and pools and opened to the public, with
 the old-world character of the gardens retained as far as
 possible.

The Barn, originally only an out-building, was in a very
 dilapidated state and required careful reconstruction. Evidence
 of this can be seen on examination of the building. Special
 features are the roof construction—many of the timbers are
 the originals—and the brick fireplaces.

A fuller account of the history of Well Hall and the buildings
 will be found in "Well Hall", a booklet to be obtained at the
 Borough Libraries or Art Gallery.

The building was opened as an Art Gallery and Tea Rooms by
 the Rt. Hon. John Burns, P.C., in May, 1936.



Sir Thomas More and the More
 family. Portraits from the
 National Portrait Gallery.



Margaret, daughter of Sir
 Thomas More, married William
 Roper of Well Hall.
 ROPER STREET occupies land
 once owned by that family.



MARGARET ROPER: Painting by Holbein

Owners of Well Hall Manor in the Middle Ages

Brisset Road

Jordan de Brisset - early 12th century

Purneys Road

Gilbert Purneys of London 1385

Foxhole Road

John Foxhole, clerk 1426

Basket Gardens

William Basket 1426

Tattersall Close

From about 1428. Margery Tattersall married John Roper,
 of Swadcliffe, Kent so that the estate passed to the
 Ropers. Margery, grandmother of William Roper (pictured
 on the left), died in 1518. The arms of Tattersall
 were "three tigers, viewing themselves in mirrors,
 between a chevron".

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SHIPS: The Great Harry



King Henry VIII
Painted after Hans Holbein

The Henri Grace à Dieu,
usually called the Great Harry
was built at in 1514
by order of Henry VIII.
She was a four-masted 1,000 tons.
vessel with 184 guns.
She was rebuilt in 1545 with taller
forecastle etc. and then carried
250 guns.

Great Harry Drive

Phineas Pett and The Sovereign of the Sea



Phineas Pett 1570 - 1647
Shipbuilder. Notable ships built
by him include "Prince Royal" 1610
and this, the "Sovereign of the
Seas" 1637 whose building with
Ship Money caused much trouble to
Charles I. The "Sovereign" had
100 guns, was over 1600 tons
and was highly carved and
gilded.

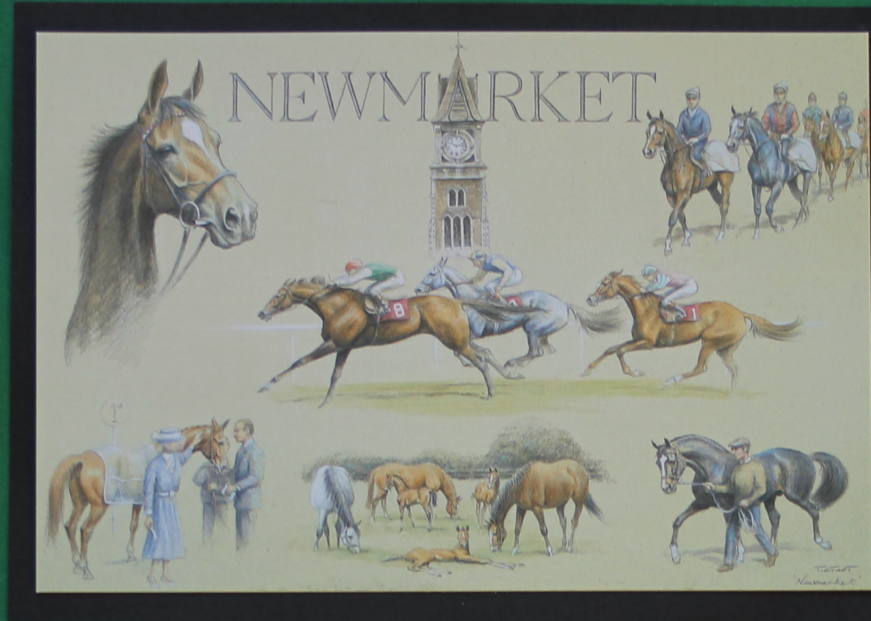


Phineas Pett Road

Horseracing: Newmarket Green, Middle Park



A 'Stevengraph'...i.e. woven silk picture
A celebrity jockey of the Victorian era.
He won 2,700 races out of his 8,000 rides.
He died aged 29 in 1886.



Horse-Racing Headquarters U.K.

St Mary's Church Newmarket Stallion
Morning Exercise High Street

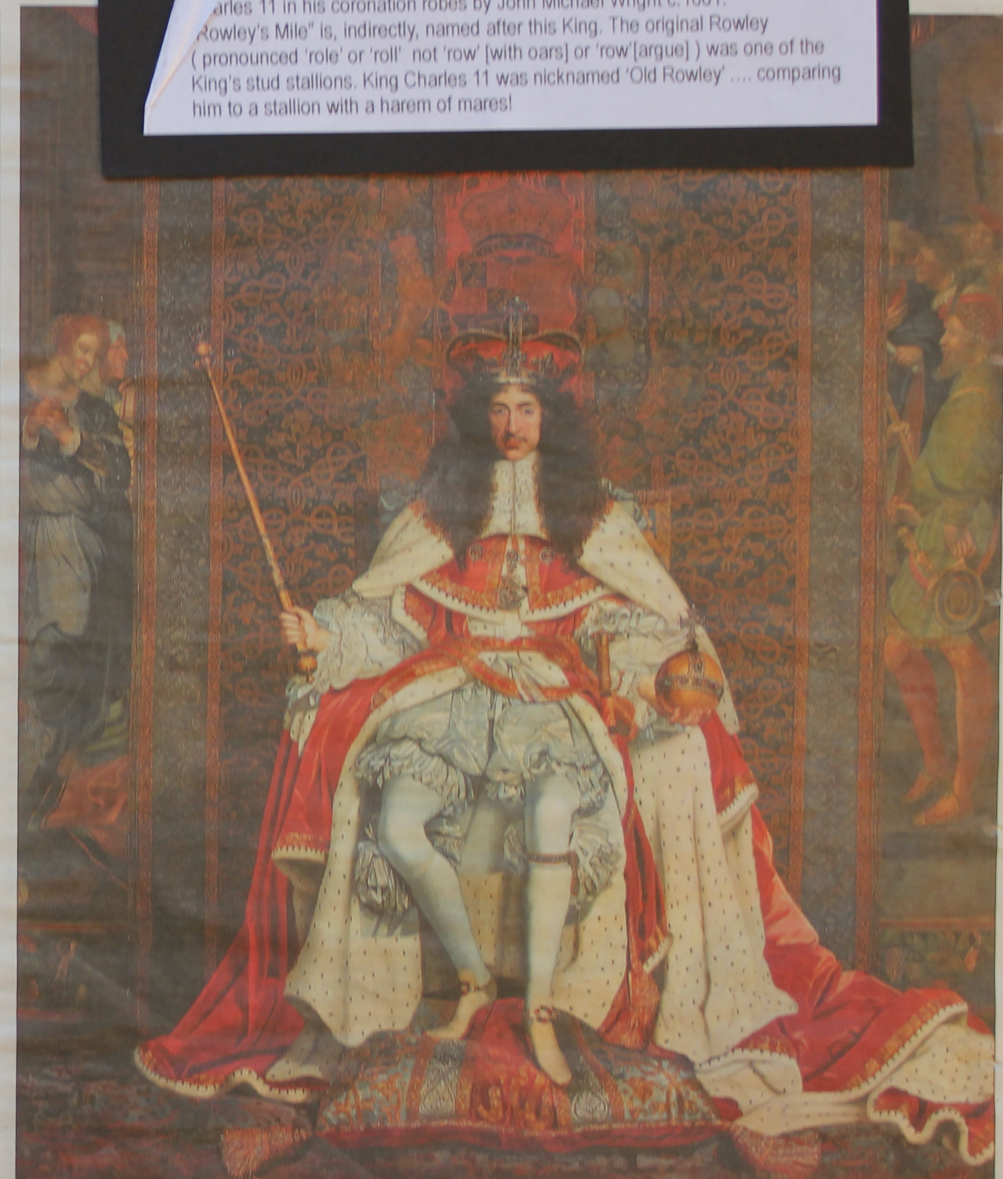


Frankie Dettori

The Course, Coldharbour



There are still horses between 'Newmarket Green' at Middle Park and Eltham Church.



Charles II in his coronation robes by John Michael Wright c.1661.
Rowley's Mile is, indirectly, named after this King. The original Rowley (pronounced 'role' or 'roll' not 'row' [with oars] or 'row' [argue]) was one of the King's stud stallions. King Charles II was nicknamed 'Old Rowley' comparing him to a stallion with a harem of mares!

THE COURSE

S.E.9

Art & Literature

Anthony VAN DYKE
famous Dutch painter
was lodged at Eltham Palace
for a time.



Cornelis van der Geest

Theodore MAYHEW was
Physician to the early
Stuart Court.



Portrait of Agostino Pazzi (1540-1600)



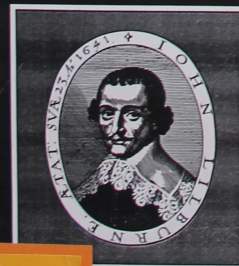
Sir Anthony VAN DYCK
first artist to paint in England



Charles I on Horseback

FREE-BORN JOHN

a biography of John Lilburne



John LILBURN, a Quaker
activist who sought
political reform and
was tortured for it,
retired peacefully and
died in Eltham.



The Epitaph Theophrastus refused administration
into the church of St. Ambrose



Lilburne Road
Lilburne Gardens

17th Century Residents



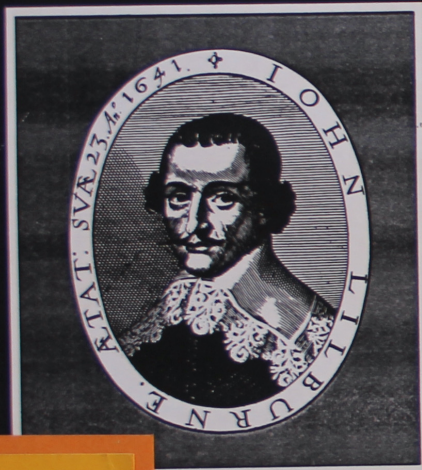
The WYTHENS family lived at
SOUTHEND House in Eltham.
Francis WYTHENS was a
Judge and was associated
with the infamous Judge
Jeffries of the Bloody Assize.

WYTHENS WALK
off
SOUTHEND CRESCENT

Portrait of Agostino Pallavicino

FREE-BORN JOHN

a biography of John Lilburne



John LILBURNE, a Quaker activist who sought political reform and was tortured for it, retired peacefully and died in Eltham.



The Emperor Theodosius refused admission into the church of St. Ambrose



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Lilburne Road
Lilburne Gardens

17th Century Residents

Arsenal and Artillery



SIR ALEXANDER DICKSON
From an engraving by W. P. W. after William Salter
August 1, 1911



Granby Road



Martin Bowes 1500-1566
Wealthy London goldsmith. Knighted in March 1541.
Member of Parliament for City of London between
1547 and 1559.
He was Lord Mayor of London in 1545-6.
He held many offices eg.
Under Treasurer of the Mint
Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Controller-General of Hospitals
and owned land in Woolwich on the site which
became the Arsenal.

THE ROYAL ARSENAL

THE Royal Arsenal had its beginnings at least 300 years ago. Some kind of ordnance stores were in existence at Woolwich as early as 1585, probably to serve the nearby Dockyard, but it is nearly a century later before we find the first certain record of warlike activity on the site then known as the Woolwich Warren. In 1651 three butts were erected for the trial of ordnance by General Blake and his Ordnance officers and in 1667 Prince Rupert fortified the Warren against the Dutch fleet, mounting 60 guns on a parapet. Four years later the Crown purchased Tower Place, a mansion in the Warren formerly owned by Sir Martin Bowes, Lord Mayor of London 1545-6, part of which was already in use as an ordnance stores. This was converted into a residence for the Lieutenant-General of Ordnance, the Master Gunner of England and the Storekeeper of the Warren, and the sound of guns being tested became a regular feature of Woolwich life.

The manufacture of other war materials was added when the Royal Laboratory was built and a Comptroller of Fireworks appointed in 1696-7. The carriage department was also in existence by the 1690s and old and new carriage yards appear on the 1701 plan of the Warren compiled by General Borgard, first Commandant of Woolwich.

Up to 1716 the government had used a private foundry at Moorfields for casting guns but, influenced by a serious accident there, it decided to build one of its own in the Warren. The Royal Brass Foundry was completed in 1717 to the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, and Andrew Schach was appointed first Master Founder. The building is now used as a garage by the transport department.

Barracks to house the recently formed companies of Artillery were built at the same time and formed part of Dial Square, which takes its name from a sundial erected in 1784; today it is an enclosed green. At this time civilians and artillerymen worked side by side in the Laboratory and the workshops. The Royal Military Academy, formed about 1741, also had its first home in the Warren, some cadets remaining there until 1850.

Until 1815 the Arsenal was known simply as the Woolwich Warren, but in June of that year, following a visit by George III, it was formally designated the Royal Arsenal.

Most of the wharves were built by convicts from the prison hulks in the Thames, who were employed on various extensions from 1776 until 1856.

Iron guns were not cast in the Arsenal until the mid-nineteenth century when the Royal Gun Factory was built (1854-5) to meet the needs of the Crimean War.

The Arsenal increased with each new war. Beginning with 42 acres first enclosed by a wall in 1702, by 1810 it covered 140 acres. The main gate was made in 1829 in honour of Lord Beresford, Master General of Ordnance. The Plumstead wall was completed in 1857, when about 10,000 men and boys were employed within it. By the end of the 1920-45 war 46,000 men and women were working within the Arsenal's 1,400 acres.

Since 1950, with the revolution in armaments, the Arsenal has begun to contract, allowing room for more peaceful pursuits. About 118 acres is being developed as a civil trading estate and buildings where shells and fuses were once made are now in use by the Ford Motor Company.

Martin Bowes Road



Prince Rupert Road
Nephew of Charles I. 1619-1682
Soldier at thirteen, cavalry commander
at twenty-two. Paving leader, strategist,
engineer, engraver, scientist, fellow of the
Royal Society; encouraged exploration of
Canada; commanded Royalist fleet in
Dutch Wars of Charles II's reign.



Many roads on the Progress
estate are named after those
associated with the Woolwich
ARSENAL. The houses were built
for Arsenal workers in 1915

DICKSON ROAD
GRANBY ROAD (The Marquis of
Granby)
LOVELACE GREEN



WILLIAM CONNORRY
OF THE ROYAL ARSENAL, 1780

Arsenal and Artillery



SIR ALEXANDER DICKSON.
From an engraving by Wacstaff, after William Salter.
August 1, 1841.



Granby Road

Effigies Martini Bowes
Equitis Aurati Aetate Sue
66. Ch. A. Lm. 1566.



Martin Bowes 1500-1566
Wealthy London goldsmith. Knighted in March 1541.
Member of Parliament for City of London between
1547 and 1559.
He was Lord Mayor of London in 1545-6.
He held many offices eg.
Under Treasurer of the Mint
Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Controller-General of Hospitals

Arsenal Road.

THE ROYAL ARSENAL

THE Royal Arsenal had its beginnings at least 300 years ago. Some kind of ordnance stores were in existence at Woolwich as early as 1585, probably to serve the nearby Dockyard, but it is nearly a century later before we find the first certain record of warlike activity on the site then known as the Woolwich Warren. In 1651 three butts were erected for the trial of ordnance by General Blake and his Ordnance officers and in 1667 Prince Rupert fortified the Warren against the Dutch fleet, mounting 60 guns on a parapet. Four years later the Crown purchased Tower Place, a mansion in the Warren formerly owned by Sir Martin Bowes, Lord Mayor of London 1545-6, part of which was already in use as an ordnance stores. This was converted into a residence for the Lieutenant-General of Ordnance, the Master Gunner of England and the Store-keeper of the Warren, and the sound of guns being tested became a regular feature of Woolwich life.

The manufacture of other war materials was added when the Royal Laboratory was built and a Comptroller of Fireworks appointed in 1696-7. The carriage department was also in existence by the 1680's and old and new carriage yards appear on the 1701 plan of the Warren compiled by General Borgard, first Commandant of Woolwich.

Up to 1716 the government had used a private foundry at Moorfields for casting guns but, influenced by a serious accident there, it decided to build one of its own in the Warren. The Royal Brass Foundry was completed in 1717 to the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, and Andrew Schalch was appointed first Master Founder. The building is now used as a garage by the transport department.

Barracks to house the recently-formed companies of Artillery were built at the same time and formed part of Dial Square, which takes its name from a sundial erected in 1784; today it is an enclosed green. At this time civilians and artillerymen worked side by side in the Laboratory and the workshops. The Royal Military Academy, formed about 1741, also had its first home in the Warren, some cadets remaining there until 1850.

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Fig. 32

WOOLWICH LIBRARIES



WILLIAM CONGREVE
BY SIR GEORGE KNELLER, 1759

Martin Bowes Road



Prince Rupert

Prince Rupert Road

Nephew of Charles I. 1619-1682

Soldier at thirteen, cavalry commander at twenty-two. Daring leader, strategist, engineer, engraver, scientist, fellow of the Royal Society; encouraged exploration of Canada; commanded Royalist fleet in Dutch Wars of Charles II's reign.

Under Treasurer of the Mint
Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Controller-General of Hospitals
and owned land in Woolwich on the site which
became the Arsenal.



The Rotunda Museum, Woolwich

Many roads on the Progress estate are named after those associated with the Woolwich ARSENAL. The houses were built for Arsenal workers in 1915

DICKSON ROAD
GRANBY ROAD (The Marquis of Granby)
LOVELACE GREEN



Richard Lovelace.

20th Century Notables

WILLIAM BAREFOOT Drive
He was Mayor of Woolwich



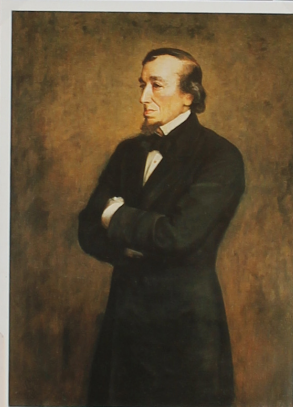
GREGORY CRESCENT
R.S.C. Gregory, seen here
with wife and grand-child,
wrote 'The Story of Royal
Eltham' in 1909



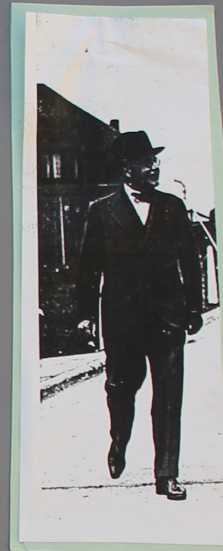
DOBELL ROAD
Mr Dobell was Town Clerk
and a prominent member
of the local Congregational
Church



ALBERT ROAD
Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg
Gotha, consort of
H.M. Queen Victoria.



BEACONSFIELD ROAD
Benjamin Disraeli,
Victorian Tory Prime Minister
and author, 1804-1881,
Earl of Beaconsfield 1976



KINGSLEY WOOD DRIVE
Kingsley Wood was Conservative
M.P. for Woolwich West between
the Wars and was Postmaster
General for some years.



WILL CROOKS GARDENS
Will Crooks was the first
Labour M.P. to be elected
in this district.



BLAND STREET
Hubert Bland, Fabian
political writer, was
the husband of E. Nesbit.

Edith NESBIT and a 'magic
city she made from various
household containers.
This children's author
lived at Well Hall 1899-1922



THEY SMILE AGAIN!
General Election, December 6th, 1905
WILL CROOKS 8252 Major ADAM 8016
WILL CROOKS Majority 236

20th Century Notables

WILLIAM BAREFOOT Drive
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GREGORY CRESCENT

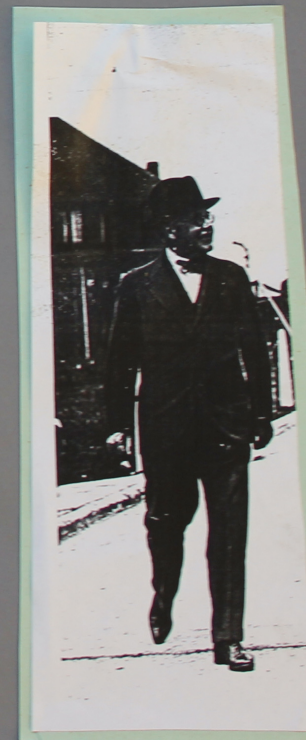
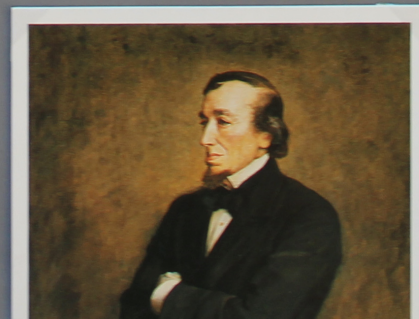
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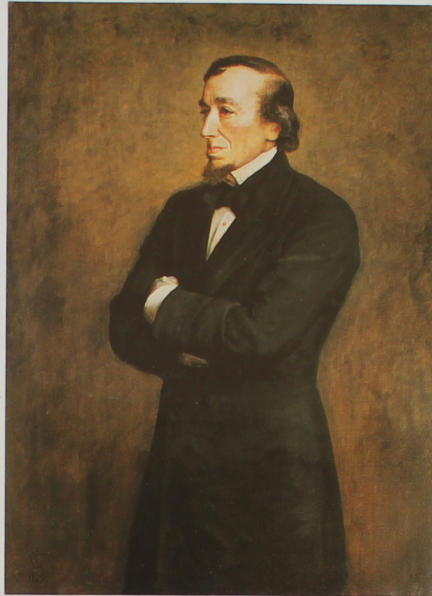
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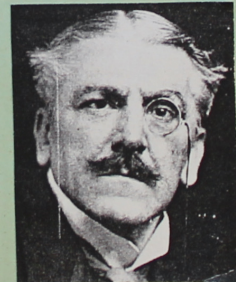
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General Election, December 6th, 1910.
WILL CROOKS, 8252. Major ADAM, 8016.
WILL CROOKS Majority, 236.

MRS WILL CROOKS AND MR WILL CROOKS M.P. FOR WOOLWICH.

Places in Kent



CHARTWELL

Home of Sir Winston and Lady Clementine Churchill
Now cared for by the National Trust.



ROCHESTER CASTLE

Take a long look at the sombre strength of Rochester Castle and you will begin to appreciate the grandeur of this Norman bishop's creation. Built to guard the point where the Roman road of Watling Street crossed the River Medway, Rochester's size and strategic position eventually made it an important royal stronghold for several hundred years.



The castle keep is truly magnificent - over 100 feet high and with walls 12 feet thick. Climb to the top, walk along the battlements and you will be able to enjoy the fine views over the River Medway and the surrounding City of Rochester. You can easily imagine the approach of King John and his troops as he came to besiege the castle in his war with the barons.

John spared no effort in capturing the castle. Even so, it was many weeks before his forces managed to undermine a corner of the keep. They used the fat of forty pigs to burn through the pit-props, causing its collapse, but it was starvation which finally gave John victory.



Hever Castle, Kent

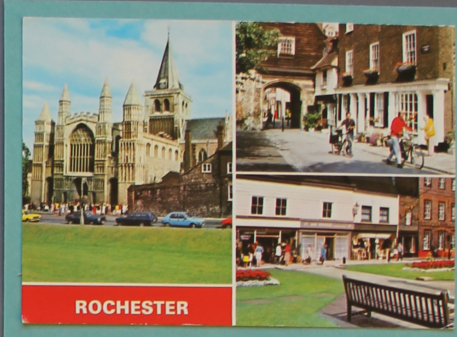
Here you can see memorials of Henry VIII's ill-fated visits to the home of Anne Boleyn, future mother of Queen Elizabeth I. The King made Mary Boleyn his mistress and then married her sister Anne, whom he later beheaded along with her brother George. Today, the castle is the home of the Hon. Gavin Astor, whose grandfather created the lovely Italian garden with its piazza overlooking the lake (left). There is also a maze, and yew tree "chessmen". Open until Sept. 30, afternoon only. Walks, Sings and Bank Hols, also open in Aug. and Sept. (Wednesdays are the best days to visit this small castle).

Hever Croft

Hever is situated on the River Eden. The fine 14th century moat-castle was the childhood home of Anne Boleyn. The Early English church has a brass commemorating Sir Thomas Bullen, her father. The village inn is called the "Henry VIII".

LEYSDOWN ROAD
Reason for the naming
unknown to us....yet

ROCHESTER WAY
was first known as the
Shooters Hill By-Pass.
The ancient route to the
Roman city of ROCHESTER
was straight over the hill



DOVER GATEWAY OF ENGLAND



THE FAMILY RESORT

THE DOVER RADIAL ROAD
alias Rochester Way
Relief Road
alias A 2



Places in England

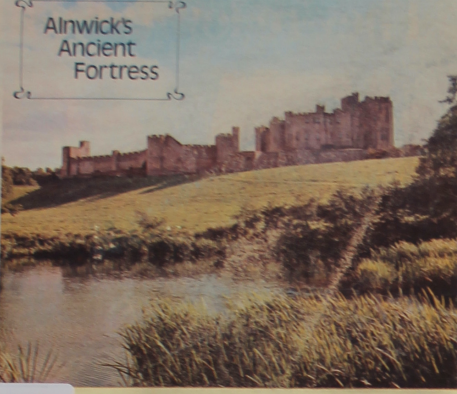
ALNWICK CASTLE sits impressively above the River Aln, on a great park which was laid out by Capability Brown in the 18th century. Its keep and ring of grey stone towers stand boldly against the skyline, and must surely have struck fear into the hearts of the Scots raiders in the 12th century. The castle was first owned by the Norman barons called de Vesci, but in 1398 it became the property of Henry, the first Lord Percy, and through it changed hands frequently over the centuries. It is still the seat of the Percy family.

By the mid-18th century there was little left of the original Norman castle and the mechanical additions of the Percy family. Indeed, following Border wars, it was left in a ruinous state for 200 years.

The 1st Duke of Northumberland initiated restoration work and transformed the castle into a vast palace. This process was repeated in the middle of Queen Victoria's reign when the 4th Duke employed Anthony Salvin, an authority on medieval military architecture.

On the battlements may be seen stone statues which often surprise visitors to the castle. They were carved in the 18th century by James Johnson of Stamfordham over a period of 20 years, and represent armed warriors repelling an attack.

The de Vesci family of Norman barons were based at **ALNWICK** in Northumberland but they also owned the manor of Eltham in the late 11th century.



LULWORTH ROAD & DORSET ROAD

Durdle Door

Cliff arch at Lulworth Cove, Dorset.



For a further **KEYNSHAM** picture see the 'church' board. **KEYNSHAM** Priory in Somerset held the Rectory of Eltham from 1242 until the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII.

We have been unable to trace a historical connection between **LULWORTH, DORSET, DULVERTON, DUNKERY, DEVONSHIRE, and Eltham.....** and can only conclude they were a developer's favourite place.

DULVERTON ROAD, DUNKERY ROAD, DEVONSHIRE ROAD



CAMBRIDGE

For seven centuries Cambridge has influenced the moulding of English life. As a seat of learning it has attracted young men and women from every part of these islands and often from beyond. All have contributed to its history, its traditions and spirit, and absorbed much in return to take away with them.

The university consists of nearly three colleges including three women's colleges, as well as five post-graduate institutions. Among the more famous names associated with Cambridge are the great Prime Ministers, Henry Brough, the scientist Darwin, Newton, Thomson and Rutherford and were Cambridge men, to name historical figures. Among the poets Milton, Wordsworth, Byron, Tennyson and Keats, the philosopher Bacon and Russell.

Cambridge's history is a story of the past but it is believed to have been the site of a Roman settlement later occupied by the Saxons and Normans. The growth and prosperity of Cambridge from earliest times was due to its situation beside the River Granta, or Cam as it is now known. Nearly nine hundred years ago it was an important bridgehead on the only trade route between eastern and central England, and it is not surprising, therefore, that it was chosen by monastic houses and scholars from neighbouring monasteries as a centre for their activities—a movement which gradually developed into the early university.

Presumably the other college was founded in 1284 by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, and parts of the original structure can still be seen. Other foundations followed during the next three hundred years, and there are now other towns or cities in Britain which can provide examples of Norman, Medieval and later styles of architecture in such profusion and in such pleasant surroundings.

The pride of Cambridge are the Backs, a tranquil half-mile stretch of the River Cam, which winds its placid way between the medieval brick walls of the colleges on the one hand, and their smooth green lawns under drooping lime trees on the other. Here and there the stream is spanned by a graceful bridge, an ideal vantage point for that favourite Cambridge pastime—putting along the Backs. Clare Bridge, designed by Thomas Gurnbold in 1540, is the loveliest of all the bridges, and from here, as well as from King's College Bridge, there is a perfect view of the soaring spires of King's College Chapel.

The Chapel, which was built between the years 1446 and 1515 is one of the finest examples of Perpendicular architecture in England. The interior is both bold and simple and so perfect in every detail that its grandeur inspired three architects by Woodworth. Outstanding features are the beautiful fan-vaulted roof, the 24 magnificent stained-glass windows dating from the early sixteenth century, and the richly decorated choir-screen and stalls of Renaissance design. The interior walls are richly ornamented with the Tudor rose, numerous coats of arms, porcelains and other heraldic devices. Visitors come from far and wide to hear the choral and organ music of King's College Chapel, and every year on Christmas Eve a broadcast Festival of New Carol is heard throughout the world.

Nearby Queens' College was founded by two Queens, Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI in 1448, and Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV in 1485. With its sixteenth-century half-timbered President's Lodge and enclosing inner Second Court it is perhaps the most picturesque of the Cambridge Colleges. From the Cloister Court a wooden bridge crosses the Cam to the college gardens. Two other bridges, one a beautiful example built by Robert Gurnbold, and the other known as the Bridge of Sighs, span the river behind St. John's College, providing magnificent views of the Backs. The visitor's attention will be attracted by the splendour of the interior gateway to St. John's College (1511), the decoration of which has stamped it the most graceful of all Cambridge gateway-towers. Here, too, can be seen the Hall and Kitchen, which has a memorial inscription to Woodworth.

There could be spent exploring the Cambridge colleges, their beautiful courts, chapels and gardens. Only a few have been mentioned here, but from Cover: The Backs, King's College.



Clare College from King's Bridge



CAMBRIDGE GREEN & CLARE CORNER

The land at Green Lane Corner was once owned by Clare College, Cambridge.

KEYNSHAM GARDENS, KEYNSHAM ROAD

Richard de Wendover, Bishop of Rochester, confirmed the gift of Eltham Church to Keynsham Priory in 1242, so making the Rector of Eltham into the Vicar of Eltham.



CLARE, SUFFOLK



Pictorial map of Exmoor, Looking South. On the East (left) side will be found Dulverton in Somerset, situated on the River Barle and Dunkery beacon 1708 feet high.

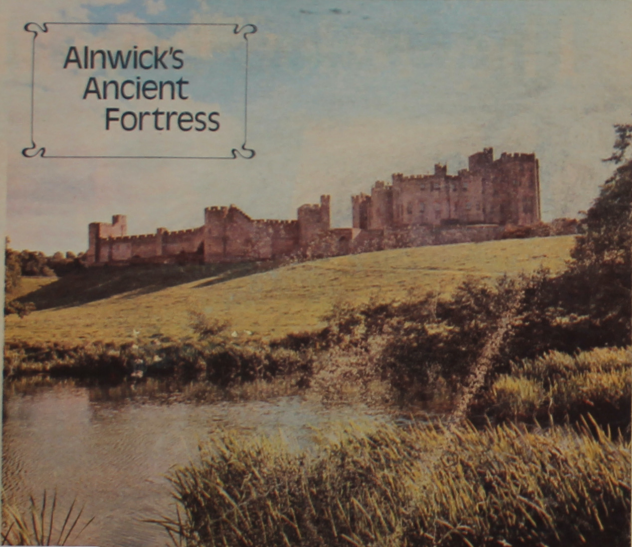
Places in England

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A. H. Robson.

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Alnwick's Ancient Fortress



LULWORTH ROAD & DORSET ROAD

Durdle Door

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College buildings surrounding green courts, the fine chapels, halls, libraries and tree-lined Backs make Cambridge one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in England.

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Peterhouse, the oldest college, was founded in 1284 by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, and parts of the original structure can still be seen. Other foundations followed during the next three hundred years, and there are few other towns or cities in Britain which can provide examples of Norman, Medieval and later styles of architecture in such profusion and in such pleasant surroundings.

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KEYNSHAM GARDENS, KEYNSHAM ROAD & WENDOVER ROAD

Richard de Wendover, Bishop of Rochester, confirmed the gift of Eltham Church to Keynsham Priory in 1242, so making the Rector of Eltham into the Vicar of Eltham



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THE COUNTY BRIDGE, KEYNSHAM, SOMERSET.

For a further KEYNSHAM picture
see the 'Church' board.
KEYNSHAM Priory in Somerset
held the Rectory of Eltham
from 1242 until the Dissolution
of the Monasteries by Henry VIII



THE WELLS, KEYNSHAM, SOMERSET.

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DULVERTON ROAD, DUNKERY ROAD,
DEVONSHIRE ROAD



Pictorial map of Exmoor, Looking South
On the East (left) side will be found
Dulverton in Somerset, situated on the
River Barle
and Dunkery beacon 1708 feet high.

The Eltham Park area was developed before the First World War by a Scotsman... Cameron Corbett. Hence all those 'Glen' roads

Scotland



Magnificent
DUVVEGAN CASTLE
on the Isle of Skye



COURBROOK on the Clyde



CRATHIE



DUMRECK



GLENESK represented by a Scout badge



GLENTON



Dunvegan Castle

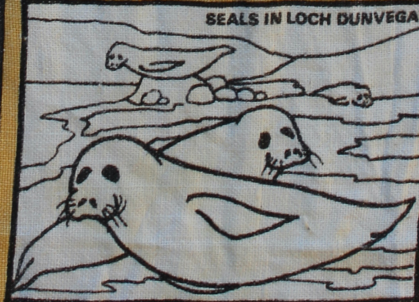
ISLE OF SKYE • SCOTLAND



THE FAIRY FLAG OF DUNVEGAN



SEALS IN LOCH DUNVEGAN



THE DUNVEGAN CUP

RORY MOR'S HORN



LINANNE

IRISH LINEN

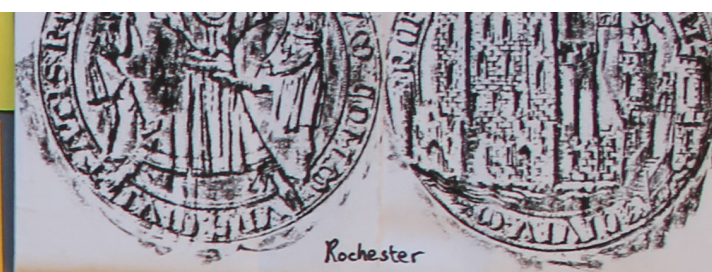
Churches



Rochester Cathedral
in whose diocese
Eltham was soon placed.

Rochester Castle,
Kent.

Abbey, near Bath. That made the priest at Eltham
a Vicar not a Rector.



Rochester

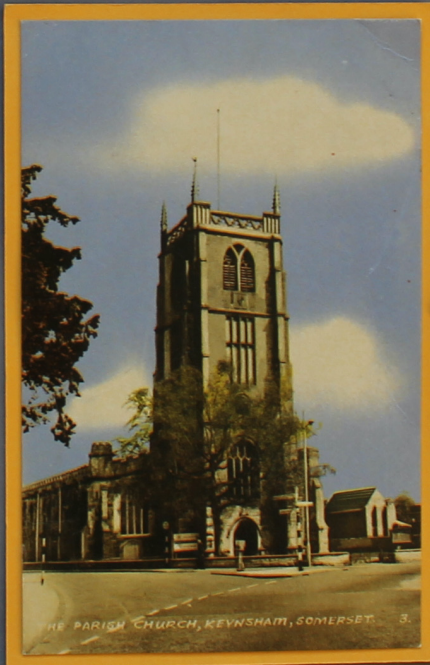


Pound Street, Wendover

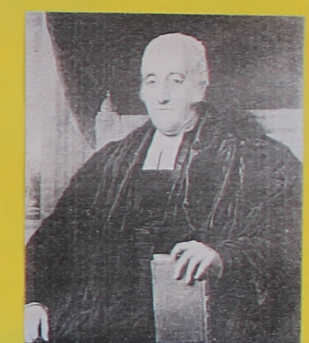


Wendover Road

Keynsham Road and Gardens



THE PARISH CHURCH, KEYNSHAM, SOMERSET.



KENWARD ROAD & SHAWBROOK ROAD
Rev. John Kenward Shaw-Brooke

was Vicar of Eltham 1783 – December 1840, almost 58 years. He did many things to help the people of Eltham. To celebrate his 50 years as Vicar, the Eltham people held a jubilee in the Courtyard. Over a thousand people were present and everyone had to bring their own knife and fork. They had hurdle and sack races, climbed greasy poles, and dipped for oranges and marbles. A large portrait of him, in oils, was paid for by public subscription. It hangs in the Parish Office still.

Sowerby Close

SOWERBY CLOSE recalls
Rev. Walter J. Sowerby
Vicar of Eltham 1868 – 1895
During which time the present
Eltham Church (St John's)
was built.



Parish Gate Drive

Kenward Road

Shawbrooke Road

Pinnell Road

Witherston Way



Parish Gate Drive

Shawbrooke Road

Pinnell Road

Witherston Way



Carnecke Gardens

Lilburne Rd.



BROAD LAWN

Parks

NORTH PARK is so named because it is north of Eltham Lodge, the 17th century mansion now the golf club H.Q. Col. North has crept in as the builder of Avery Hill hothouses.



TARN wood Park



COLONEL J. T. NORTH.



Avery Hill has been shortlisted in a 'beauty contest' organised by the Mayor of London in which the public decides the winners.



AVERY HILL Road

JOKES



CUFF CRESCENT

is really named after the prominent local family who owned the drapers shop in Powis Street, Woolwich



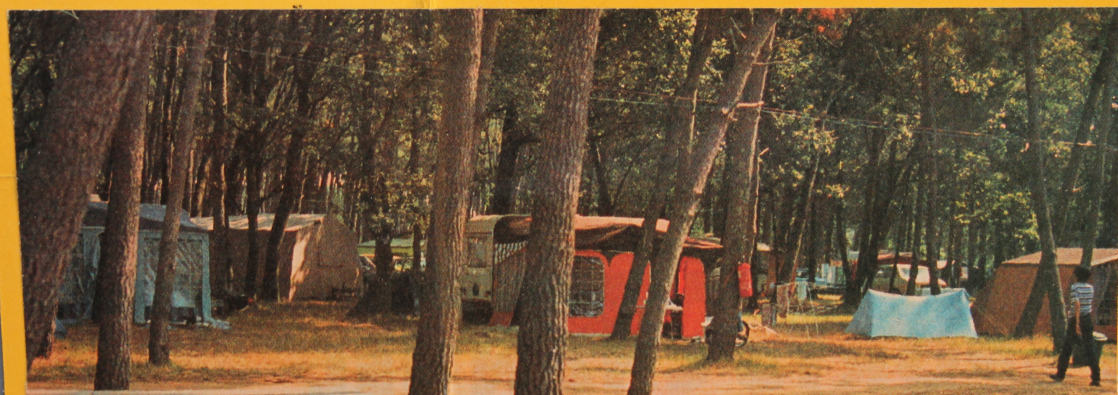
APPLETON ROAD

William BAREFOOT Drive
?

Look for a Mayoral chain on the 20th century notables board instead.



CAMPFIELD ROAD



THE VISTA

should really show
Eltham Palace in the
distance.

BASKET GARDENS ??????????

For the true explanation
of this street name please
see the Manor of Well Hall
board



GREAT HARRY DRIVE ???????

No, not this great Harry
Try on the 'Ships' board





Machu Picchu

INCA DRIVE

This whole naming is something of a joke since it derives from the English China Clay Company who were concerned in the development.



Your Questions
or observations

THE END