

APPENDICES

HEROES AND VILLAINS

Here you will find short biographies of local historians, writers, historical figures, rogues and eccentrics who crop up on this website or have made other contributions to Croydon.

JOSHUA ALLDER

Town benefactor and owner of the original Alder's shop. As a Liberal reformer, he was one of the men responsible for cleaning up central Croydon. This was regarded as essential at the time, but we now have fewer historic buildings than we might have had and less of a share in the proceeds from London's tourist activity.

ARCHBISHOP ARUNDEL

Arundel built what is now the Old Palace School's library as a private, quiet area for himself. The ceiling is described as resembling an upturned boat. For a number of years he played host to a royal Scottish hostage.

LADY ASHBURTON

A literary lady whose illustrious guests in the 19th century included Tennyson, Carlyle, Ruskin and Longfellow. Her Addiscombe abode was Ashburton House, now demolished. Stories spread about a triangular relationship between her, Carlyle's wife Jane, and Carlyle. Lady Harriet Ashburton was the eldest daughter of the 6th Earl of Sandwich and she married into the recently ennobled Baring family.

JABEZ SPENCER BALFOUR

MP and all-round rotter and rogue. Tamworth Road in central Croydon is named after him, a reminder of his time as MP for the Staffordshire town. He was elected Croydon's first mayor in

1883. Known popularly just as 'Jabez', his get-rich-quick schemes ruined many. He ran away to South America but was arrested there by a British bobby who had followed him and was brought back to face justice in the UK.

CAPTAIN BANNERMAN

Historian to whom I am greatly indebted, partly for his quotations from John Evelyn's diaries. He recorded his recollections for posterity, and I have plundered them.

THOMAS À BECKET

Cleric and one-time right-hand man to Henry II. He was educated in nearby Merton Priory on the Wandle, also studying in France. He spent time in Croydon in the household of Archbishop Theobald, whose clerk he became around 1145. After he became Archbishop himself, he is said to have entertained over 1000 knight crusaders at the Old Palace before they left for the Holy Land. He was for a time Henry's Chancellor and fellow carouser, if we believe the interpretation by French playwright Jean Anouilh. However, when promoted to Archbishop of Canterbury, he devoted himself as much to the Church as he had done to his previous masters. This made them opponents and ultimately enemies, and Becket went into exile in France for a while. Eventually he returned to accept his fate. Henry's hot-headed talk of his desire to be rid of him led to the

archbishop's murder in 1170 in Canterbury cathedral, followed by Henry's rapid repentance and Becket's veneration.

W C BERWICK SAYERS

Croydon's chief librarian from 1915 to 1947. He wrote at length about what he saw in Croydon.

THOMAS CARLYLE

A writer who often stayed at Ashburton House. His wife, Jane, is said to have suffered horribly because of Carlyle's friendship with Lady Harriet Ashburton, but there was never any question of any sexual shenanigans.

THE GREAT CARMO

A music hall illusionist and circus owner who kept his menagerie in Shirley when his circus was on its winter break from touring the country. He was ruined when his Big Top caught fire and he had to sell up.

'CAPABILITY' BROWN

This famous landscape artist designed the grounds at Trecothick's Addington Palace around 1782. Much of his original design remains. The historic status of the grounds is recognized by English Heritage, which gave the park Grade II status.

EDGAR BROWNE

The son of Phiz, illustrator for Dickens in the 19th century. He lived in Thornton Heath and noted his observations of local customs and activities.

WILLIAM CLEWER

The dastardly cleric who whored and gambled his way through life in the 17th century. Some say he was a highwayman. He was certainly a rotter. However, not all the cases recorded by the Old Bailey on its website refer to this William Clewer, so beware if you decide to research his various deeds.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

This world-famous author of stories featuring supersleuth Sherlock Holmes lived at 12 Tennison Road, South Norwood, from 1891 to 1894. Several stories were written during this period, and some later stories also featured the district, including *The Norwood Builder* and *The Cardboard Box*. He nearly died of the 'flu while living there, so Croydon nearly killed off both Sherlock Holmes and his inventor, something that Moriarty couldn't come close to achieving. Sir Arthur's old house bears a commemorative blue plaque. In 1995 the Clocktower staged a Sherlock Holmes exhibition with a crime for visitors to solve.

ARCHBISHOP CRANMER

Author of a guide to beating the bounds. He travelled from Croydon to All Saints in Warlingham to hear the first reading from the New English Prayer Book, which he had written. Cranmer served Henry VIII and spent much time at Croydon, where he kept his library and carried out repairs. Somewhat unfairly, the guide to beating the bounds is kept at the Bodleian Library in Oxford. Cranmer was in Croydon during a freak earthquake and an outbreak of 'sweating sickness' in 1551. He ended up being burnt for heresy under Bloody Mary in Oxford - writing the English prayer book can't have helped his cause, but nor can the fact that he had rendered her illegitimate by dissolving her parents' marriage.

THOMAS CROMWELL

Cromwell, who was Henry VIII's Vicar General and 1st Earl of Essex, ordered parish registers to be kept throughout the country, so we have information dating back to 1538. He also supervised the Dissolution of the monasteries, which made him unpopular. He later lost the king's favour over the failed political marriage to the German Anne of Cleves

and was beheaded for treason.

ELYS DAVY

Town benefactor who built almshouses. A relatively modern building now bears his name. Having said that, his name seems to change its spelling every century and he is now also referred to as Elis David. There is a plaque to his memory in the parish church.

ANDREW DUCAREL

Ducarel was a friend of Archbishop Herring. Herring wrote to him from Croydon Palace in 1752, saying how much he loved the house and wanted to write its history. Ducarel was commissioned to write the first history of the Palace, aided by learned antiquary Rowe Mores. They carried out their researches at Lambeth, without any remuneration, and Ducarel hoped to be given the post of sublibrarian at the British Museum. This post went to someone else, so he accepted the position of librarian at Lambeth Palace instead.

DUPPAS HILL KATE

A tramp mentioned in several letters to the papers after a play about Paper Jack revived memories. She was an old lady who would wash herself in the cold water of a round horse trough, winter and summer, at the top of Drovers Road. One reader remembered her as having a lovely complexion with red cheeks and white hair. She was short and plump, wore a little hat and had a nice smile. Other stories say people would give her a wide berth 'for fears of her volatile and unpredictable actions'. She was often in court for drunkenness or disorderly behaviour and her language was particularly ripe. She was described as a rogue and a vagabond.

FREDERICK EDRIDGE

Mayor and Croydon benefactor who financed entertainments such as

fireworks for the masses and had a major influence on developments in the town. He is commemorated by a plaque in the parish church. His fortune came from shipping.

JOHN EVELYN

A late 17th century horticulturalist who kept a diary, quoted in works by Bannerman. His son-in-law William Draper owned Addiscombe Place, which he had built in 1703 on the site of an Elizabethan house. Evelyn visited him to inspect the fine new house.

NANDOR FODOR

A respected but controversial Hungarian-born parapsychologist who got involved in the investigation of a case in Thornton Heath that got more and more complex, the more theories were brought to bear on it.

THOMAS FROST

A journalist born in 1820 who wrote about Croydon life.

HERON

The surname of an important family that owned land in Addiscombe from the Tudor period. Their mansion was around the present Havelock Road. Their estate was eventually purchased by the East India Company in 1809. A cottage called Heronscroft, built around 1493, came on the market in 1968.

It was Sir Nicholas Heron who accompanied the vicar during beating the bounds on one occasion in the 16th century and was held responsible for trespass, as he was disliked by the old men of the parish. Cranmer then ordered his guide to be written.

JOHN HORNIMAN

A tea merchant from a family that lived at Coombe Cliff, South Croydon, at the southern end of what is now Park Hill recreation ground. He started a museum of ethnographic artefacts and

natural history specimens that he picked up on his travels. These form the basis of the collections in the Horniman Museum at Forest Hill. Well worth a visit.

AMY JOHNSON

A pioneering pilot, Hull-born Amy Johnson disappeared in fog in 1941 over the Thames Estuary. Her body was never found. Her historic solo flight to Australia in 1930 started and ended at Croydon Airport. Official contemporary documentation recently published shows that the authorities didn't think quite as much of her as the public did.

ARCHBISHOP KILWARDBY

This was the man who kicked off a couple of our markets in the 13th century. However, it seems he may also have lost the archbishops' registers for the 200 years following Domesday. This means there are no records of their movements and visits for that period. It is believed that he took them, for whatever purpose, to Rome in 1278 when he resigned the archbishopric and went to become a cardinal. He died soon after, possibly by poison, and the books were lost.

SIR NICHOLAS LEIGH

Sir Nicholas Leigh was sold the manor of Addington by Henry VIII in 1544. It stayed in his family for 200 years until the line died out. The Leigh name pops up quite often in Addington and members of the family are depicted on a monument inside St Mary's church.

DANIEL LYSONS

Lysons was born in 1762 and began a survey of London's outlying districts while he was a curate in Putney. From 1792 to 1796 he published four volumes collected under the title *The Environs of London*. Local History Reprints published an extract of his work on Croydon in 1991, from which I have

quoted.

WH MILLS

He collected anecdotes on Shirley and Addington and is a good source for reminiscences.

WILLIAM PAGE

Croydon fishmonger and author of *Recollections of Croydon in the 1820s*. The manuscript, written in 1880, is held by the Local Studies Library and was republished in 1998.

PAPER JACK

An educated, eccentric tramp who wrapped himself up in paper and cardboard and roamed the streets. His real name was Alfred Preece. He is said to have trained as an architect and worked for the War Office during World War I. Reminiscences of him published when a play was staged in Hampstead reveal such a variety of contradictory detail that it's hard to get at the facts. He was kindly and loved children, for whom he ran an outdoor Sunday School for a while. One of the places he slept was the caves in Beddington. He may have died during a blackout in World War II, or in a road accident in 1935.

JOHN RUSKIN

Ruskin's mother was born in Carshalton and his grandmother kept a respectable drinking establishment called the King's Arms or the King's Head on Market Street in Croydon's old town. Ruskin was one of the many literary friends of Lady Ashburton. His parents are buried at St John's in Shirley and there is a school that bears his name in Shirley.

JEAN-BAPTISTE SAY

Frenchman and one-time resident who drew a plan of Croydon in 1785 for the folks back home, with some streets given French names based on a misunderstanding of the actual English names. He came from a family of textile

merchants in Lyons and was of Huguenot extraction. He was a Republican who eventually became an influential liberal economist back home in France.

ROY TAYLOR

Well-known morris dancer Roy Taylor died in the Mayday cardiac unit for which he had raised funds. For many years Roy played the colourful character of the Fool for South Norwood Morris. He had been a scout leader at St Luke's in Woodside where he built the scout hut and made the church notice board.

TEZELIN

A Norman cook who was given one of the manors of Addington by William the Conqueror because of his splendid coronation banquet. The restaurant at Addington Palace now bears his name. An alternative spelling of his name is Tesselin.

LILIAN THORNHILL

A schoolteacher and local historian who lived her life in Woodside. She was a leading light of the CNHSS, founded the Croydon Society in 1975 and published a number of books and studies, including an excellent monograph on Woodside. A copse was planted in her honour in Lloyd Park in 1989. She died aged 90 in 1998.

BARLOW TRECOTHICK

He's in just because of his lovely name! Alderman Barlow Trecothick bought Addington manor around 1768 and set about transforming it. He replaced the house that had stood there for about 370 years. This work was completed by his nephew, and the manor was eventually bought for the use of the archbishops as Addington Palace.

DICK TURPIN

A highwayman with connections to Thornton Heath, but who got his

comeuppance elsewhere.

YVONNE WALKER

Yvonne put both her daughters through the Old Palace School and does guided tours of the school for German visitors. She was nominated for a Champions award by her husband as part of the Whitgift Centre's heritage month. She regularly gives talks on aspects of Croydon's history and has written two booklets - *Haling Manor in Tudor Times* and *Lords of Croydon Palace*.

SIR WALTER WHITEHORSE

If you have an interesting name, you'll get in my list. Sir Walter was shield bearer to Edward III and gave his name to the Manor of Whitehorse. He received a 'grant of free warren' in this and adjoining manors. This meant he could hunt small game, which was otherwise the prerogative of the king.

JOHN WHITGIFT

One of the Archbishops of Canterbury who served in the reign of Elizabeth I in the 16-17th centuries. Whitgift was a merchant's son from Great Grimsby and studied under Protestant martyr John Bradford at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He took holy orders in 1560 and became Professor of Divinity at Lady Margaret's, Cambridge, in 1563. As archbishop he followed Elizabeth's policy of religious uniformity, and in 1593 he succeeded in getting a law passed that made Puritanism an offence. Whitgift visited Elizabeth on her deathbed in 1603 and received the honour of crowning James I. He loved the rural estate in Croydon and stayed there often. His legacy remains in the name of the town's first shopping centre, but also in the Whitgift Foundation which funds several almshouses and schools with the income derived from the shopping centre. His tomb survived the conflagration in the mid-19th century that

destroyed much of the parish church.

EMILE ZOLA

French author and political activist who spent some years in exile in the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, in the late 19th century and took photos of the Crystal Palace. He was apparently captivated by female cyclists and took lots of photos of them, too.

PLACE NAMES

A SELECTIVE ETYMOLOGY

The interpretations by a number of historians of some place names have been dismissed by some authorities as fanciful, but probably deserve to be mentioned. For example, these include 'holy meadow' for Haling, which is based on the belief that the land was sacred to the Romano-British, used by the druids, and later named by the Anglo-Saxons to reflect their respect for Romano-British hallowed sites. The more accurate interpretation is thought to be 'land belonging to the people of Healla', derived from a person's name and the common suffix -ing. Waddon has been interpreted as derived from 'Woden', reflecting the belief that the site was sacred to the worship of this powerful Germanic god. The lack of any final element to the word, as in Wedensbury or Wansdyke, has been used as evidence against this. However, some old maps give the area as 'Waddons', with the final 's' interpreted as a Germanic possessive. So maybe the area was dedicated to Woden after all!

While it might be fanciful to imagine a more exotic past for Croydon, if people ever believed that the gods had an influence over their area, these beliefs cannot fail to have had an effect on people's minds.

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| Addington | Originally Aeddi's farm, which later diverged into Edintone and Eddinton. |
| Addiscombe | Aeddi's piece of enclosed land. Given as Haddescombe in the 13 th century. 'Hadd' was an Anglo-Saxon man's name. 'Camp' was a borrowing from the Latin 'campus', while 'combe' is a corruption that is said to have crept in around the middle of the 15 th century. This is believed to have been the same Aeddi as gave his name to Addington. |
| Bandon Hill | Bean hill, from the Old English 'bean-dun'. |
| Banstead | This is recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Benestede'. It means a place where beans are cultivated. |
| Beddington | Beadda's farm - In 905 the name appeared as 'Beaddinctun', seemingly derived from 'Beadda's farm' or 'village of Beadda's people'. Another source suggests the spelling Bede, with Beddington as the town of the Beedings. By the Domesday Book it was already Beddinton. |
| Beggar's Bush | An 1883 source says this is from the Saxon 'beaker' or 'point'. Standing on the south side of Croham Hurst, the author saw a resemblance to the 'beaker' or prow of a Saxon warship and supposed the site was earlier called 'Beeker Bush'. A charter of King Edgar, from 975, refers to this spot in Purley as Beggar's Thorn. The actual bush was the clump of trees outside the north fence of the Warehousemen, Clerks and Drapers' Schools, planted in 1745 as a landmark to divide plough lands from sheep walks. |
| Beulah | There was a Bewlands or Bewlay Farm in the 15 th century, and Beulah was possibly derived from this, inspired by the biblical |

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| | <p>meaning of 'happy land' when the spa opened. The original name was possibly derived from the Old English 'Bottan leage', meaning 'Botta's lea'. It was called 'de Budele' in sources from 1196 and 1203.</p> |
| Bourne | Derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'burn' meaning river. |
| Carshalton | Cress farm by the spring head. It was originally Aulton, the farm by the stream, and appeared as Aultone in the Domesday Book. The Kers element was added later, meaning a cross-roads or stone cross, or from the locally grown watercress. In 1934 there were still watercress beds there. |
| Caterham | According to an 1883 source, the name is believed to be derived from the Roman 'caester' meaning castle and the Saxon 'ham'. |
| Cold Harbour | <p>This describes a place open to the wind that really was no shelter at all. It is a common name in towns, but no town has it as its name, so it is probably a recent, trivial name. A source from 1883 says the name signified an outstation for Roman legionaries and was common in the vicinity of Roman encampments.</p> <p>A more fanciful selection of meanings for Cold Harbour comes from 1858. CW Johnson suggests it may be the site of a military or religious station or a meeting place of bards. 'Cold' as a prefix probably is a corruption of the Celtic 'col' meaning 'head' or 'chief'. 'Harbour' is possibly derived from the Saxon for a military station ('herberg') or lodging for soldiers. So together they would mean a chief military lodge or resting place. The name is commonly found in the vicinity of old British trackways or Roman roads.</p> <p>I shan't even mention the speculation concerning a link to worship of the serpent Coluber...</p> |
| Coombe | This means hollow or valley by the side of a hill, from the Celtic 'cwm' via the Anglo-Saxon 'cumb'. |
| Coulsdon | Derived from Cuthred's Down, named after Cuthred, a Saxon chieftain who was buried in a barrow there. The name has gone through several permutations including Cuthraedesdune, Culesdone and Colesdone. The name is thought to have been pronounced Curesdone in the 11 th century, but it is recorded in the Domesday Book as Colesdone. |
| Croham Hurst | the crows' home in the wood |
| Croydon | A document from AD 871 has the form 'Crogdaene'. This has been variously interpreted as meaning 'valley for sheep', 'a town near a chalk hill', 'crooked or winding valley', 'town of the cross' (i.e. where the Catholic faith was taught and early practised), or 'saffron valley' from the growing of crocuses for the spice. |
| Duppas Hill | <p>Almost too complex to record here. Speculation is rife and I've summarized it below.</p> <p>Possibly 'dubb' or 'dybb' or Celtic 'dubadh' meaning 'pool', or 'dyfe' meaning hollow/valley.</p> <p>Various Old English forms were derived from Germanic root related to deep. It is suggested by some that it was named after Dubba, a Dane, or a bishop, but the man lived too late, or after Eoppa, a Saxon priest.</p> <p>J W Flower says that there is no evidence for a pool on the site and</p> |

that virtually all Croydon place names are Anglo-Saxon, so there's no reason why this one should be Celtic.

Pelton says it is spelt Dubbers Hill on Jean-Baptiste Say's 1785 map, but we know from other names he used that Say had an imperfect understanding of street names. The name has appeared as Dubbers Hyll, Doubers Hill, Dowbers Hill (1543), Dubbershill (1548), Dover's Hill and Duppa's Hill.

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| The Efra | This stream that arises on the north-west side of Norwood Hill is believed to be named after 'an elf of the wood'. |
| Farthing Down | A fourth part. |
| Great Ranger | Together with Little Ranger, these are two field names from Haling. The 1858 source suggests these are derived from the old British 'rhenge', which comes from the German 'ring', i.e. a circle. It may denote that circular stones or earthworks connected with Druidical ceremonies stood here. |
| Hackbridge | 'Haca' in Old English means 'hook'. The name means piece of land between two of the headstreams of the Wandle. |
| Haling | The people of Healla, with the suffix '-ing' being a patronymic meaning 'son of'. However, an alternative spelling of 'Halink' could mean that the second element is the Old 'hlinc', meaning hill, link or ridge, but the usual modern southern form is 'linch'. One writer is adamant that the name is not derived from the Old English 'halig' - the laws of English sound changes would only make this 'holy'. |
| Katharine Street | This should be pronounced to rhyme with 'shine'. Katharine was the daughter of the landlord of the King's Arms, whose yard stretched back off the High Street. |
| Kenley | Coena's lea |
| Mear Bank | A mear or meer bank was a narrow bank lying in the open fields - the word occurs frequently in Anglo-Saxon charters signifying 'boundary between 2 estates / towns'. |
| Mint Walk | The road takes its name from the Saxon 'min', meaning field or farrow. Evidence for this is the fact that the road is one farrow long and a Saxon field measured one farrow. |
| Monks Orchard | Not named after a monastic establishment, but a local family who owned land in Addington, Beckenham and West Wickham. |
| Norbury | This is from the elements 'north' + 'burh', meaning hill or funeral mound, but frequently a walled enclosure or dwelling. Or possibly from 'beorh', meaning a hill, barrow, stronghold or refuge. i.e. a barrow may have stood there. It could be a contraction of Northborough, or North Bury, i.e. an ancient manor. It was known as 'Northbury' in the 14 th and 15 th centuries, meaning 'north hill'. It may have been named after Pollards Hill, an eminence which may have been of some strategic importance. |
| Penge | Probably a British name, derived from pen = edge, ceat = wood. It was spelled 14 different ways from 957 to 1677. |
| Poll Wood | This wood in Shirley has a legend that the body of an old woman called Mary Ann was found there under 'very tragic circumstances', giving the wood its name, but this is believed to be a myth. It may be derived from Lord Eldon's polling of trees in the wood, or from |

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| Pump Pail | the Celtic 'pwll' or Saxon 'pol', meaning a wood near a pool. 1883 sources says 'pale' was the Norman French for 'district' - it would have meant the district that was entitled to use the pump that stood there. |
| Riddlesdown | This means 'cleared woodland'. It was first recorded in 1331 as 'Ridelesdune', believed to be from the medieval English 'riddeleah'. The Down is believed to have been capped with beech trees. |
| Sanderstead | This appears in the Domesday Book as Sanstede, which is thought to mean 'sandy place'. |
| Scarbrook | Clear brook, from the Saxon 'scir' meaning pure. Or from scar / scaur meaning 'steep hill', and 'broc' meaning brook or spring. |
| Selhurst | This means a 'wood attached to or surrounding a mansion or dwelling place'. It was spelt 'Slehurst' in 16 th century and Slehurst in 13 th century. Or it may originate from the Old English 'scylf hyrste' = a hillside wood. The 1883 source says Selhurst is derived from 'sel' meaning a superior kind of dwelling, and 'hurst' meaning a wood. |
| Selsdon | A 'mansion or seat on a hill - it appears as 'Selesdún' in an Anglo-Saxon charter, |
| Shirley | This means 'boundary meadow' from the Anglo-Saxon 'scyr' (boundary) and 'leaz' (district or woody pasture), i.e. the district near the boundary of the shire (i.e. Kent/Surrey). Spellings in the 100 years from 1461 include Shyrley, Sherlegh, Sherley and Shurley, alternatively interpreted as meaning 'bright clearing'. |
| Spring Park | A recent name, as this Addington park was known as Cole Harbour in 1765 and Cold Harbour in 1789. |
| Tanfield Road | This may take its name from an ancient common which was called Taintfield, Teyntefielde, and other variants in the 15 th century. Taintfield is possibly derived from the Celtic 'tain' for water and 'feld' for field. |
| Threehalfpenny Wood | This takes its name from the discovery of a body in a pond below the wood on 30 May 1805. Robert Rutter could only be identified by the 1 1/2d found in his pocket - he'd been known to have that amount with him on the day he went missing from Sanderstead in December 1802. As he was parish clerk, the story is recorded in Sanderstead parish register. |
| Thundering Hill | believed to be derived in part from Thor, a Saxon god |
| Torr Brook | believed to be derived from Thor, a Saxon god |
| Waddington | This means wheat hill ('hwaetedune') and a village here can be traced back to around 880. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book. It was once called Wattenden. |
| Waddon | Derivations not derived from Woden are wet or wheat valley, or a hill where woad was grown. |
| Wallington | Originally Waleton, or Waledone in the Domesday Book, meaning a settlement of strangers, possibly referring to a group of Celts living among the Saxons. |
| Wandle | This is mentioned in the 16 th century in Latinized form as Vandalis or Vandal. Some people believed it was derived from the Norse or Danish 'vand' (water) and dale/dell, meaning water dale. Or that it |

was a contraction of the Celtic afon / avon, with '-el' as a diminutive, i.e. little water, a tributary of the Thames. It went without a name for a time in the 16th century and was referred to as 'the river of Croydon'.

- Whyteleafe The present settlement dates from Victorian times. The name is taken from the whitebeam, a common tree locally. Its white leaves must have been appreciated by the inhabitants, but they chose a silly spelling to make their village seem older.
- Woodside Earlier versions include Wodeside, Wodsyde, le Wode (in 1452) and Woodside in 1563.
- The Wrythe From the Old English 'rith', meaning streamlet.

My apologies if some of these interpretations contradict each other - they are gleaned from a number of sources, chiefly JC Anderson, John Wickham Flower and Gover. The differences in spelling recorded over the years may show genuine changes, but others are said to reflect Anglo-Norman mispronunciation of English place names or a misspelling in a document.

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This list is as complete as I can make it. Some books I read cover to cover, others I just dipped into. Some were included as extracts in the Local Studies Library packs, others I studied on the library shelves, and many others I went out and bought for my own reference collection. Naturally, a lot of the stories come from local newspapers, whether in the library's microfilm archives or dropping through my letter box. The internet was also helpful for background information, clarification of historical detail and one or two stories. I attended a local history course run by Jeremy Morris in Croydon in the late 1980s, and in 1991 a course on British folklore and customs at the City Lit in London, run by Fran and Geoff Doel. And in the years since we launched the original site 10 years ago I've had a number of correspondents sending in comments, queries and contributions. Many thanks!

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Addington

Central Croydon

Ghosts

Waddon

Shirley

South and Upper Norwood

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Notices relating to Croydon - C Johnson (Vol. 2)
Old & New Croydon Illustrated -
Old Inns of Croydon - Bannerman
Old Palace School - Centenary History 1889-1989 - Kathleen L Hilton
Owen's New Book of Fairs (1834)
Parish of Croydon - J C Anderson
Phiz and Dickens - Edgar Browne
Place-Names and their Context - Alexander R Rumble
Reminiscences of a Country Journalist - Thomas Frost
Saxon Croydon - J C Anderson
Second Public Symposium on Archaeology in Croydon, 1970-1972
Selsdon and Croham - ed. Brian J Salter
Selsdon Wood Nature Reserve - R T Harrison
Selsdon Wood Nature Reserve - Jack Penry-Jones
South Norwood and the Croydon Canal - Ken Maggs and Paul De'Athe
South Norwood Architectural Trail, September 1987
Surrey - John Drewett
Symposium on Archaeology in Croydon, 1970: Some recent advances
Tales of Old Surrey - Matthew Alexander

The Carews of Beddington - Ronald Michell
The Death of a Parish - Alan Hardcastle
The Great North Wood - J C Anderson, 1898
The Great North Wood - L S C Neville
The Land called 'Delles' - Sue Turnbull
The Old Palace, Croydon, Surrey - Arthur Oswald
The Parish Church of St Oswald = 1974
The Parish and its Bounds
The Story of Norwood - J B Wilson
The Story of Croydon - Berwick Sayers, 1925
The Place Names of Surrey - Gover, 1934
The Croydon Review and Railway Timetable 1880
The Story of the Churches in Croydon - Aled Davies
Woodland Ramble - P E Hammond
Woodside - Lilian Thornhill

WEBLINKS

Check out these extra sources of information in your chosen areas. I can't guarantee that the article I read will still be available now, or even that the website still exists.

ANCIENT CROYDON

<http://www.southlondonguide.co.uk/westnorwood/history.htm>

<http://www.druidry.org/obod/trees/oak.html>

<http://www.met.police.uk/lambeth/lambeth-borough/norwood.htm>

<http://www.colchestertreasurehunting.co.uk/>

<http://www.ideal-homes.org.uk/lambeth/norwood/norwood-from-common-to-suburb.htm>

RELIGIOUS CROYDON

<http://www.tylwythteg.com/glossary.html>

<http://www.floramex.com/lihallow.htm>

<http://www.patent.gov.uk/tm/legal/decisions/ex1998/o10798.pdf>

<http://www.christmas-corner.com/christmas-carols.cfm>

<http://www.millennium.gov.uk/lottery/festival2000.html#Top>

<http://www.purley.demon.co.uk/6-lochist/G6600JL1.htm>

<http://www.stmarysbeddington.org.uk/Magazines/2002-09.htm>

<http://www.gendocs.demon.co.uk/cem.html>

http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/ships/html/sh_076500_revenge.htm

<http://www.survivalafterdeath.org/researchers/fodor.htm>

<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Edward%20White%20Benson>

<http://www.newadvent.org/>

<http://www.swuklink.com/BAAAGCCI.php>

<http://www.jaydax.co.uk/genlinks/registers.html>

<http://www.answers.com/topic/thomas-cromwell>

<http://www.findaproperty.co.uk/area.aspx?areaid=0177&opt=story&storyid=0823>

<http://www.southernlife.org.uk/Surrey/warlingham.htm>

<http://www.j-paine.org/bb.html>

<http://www.greig51.freeseve.co.uk/cnhss/bull093a.htm>

<http://www.smithcreekmusic.com/Hymnology/Metrical.Psalmody/Thomas.Cranmer.html>

<http://www.bible-researcher.com/cranmer.html>

<http://www.trinitycathedral.org/cccranmer.htm>

HAUNTED CROYDON

None so far!

PERFORMING CROYDON

<http://eastersepulchres.org.uk/>

<http://www.ecclsoc.org/eastersepul.html>

www.themorrisdancer.org.uk/nwmm/northwood.html

www.wildhunt.org.uk/

SEASONAL CROYDON

None so far!

ELEMENTAL CROYDON

None so far!

FORTEAN CROYDON

<http://urbanlegends.about.com>

www.forteantimes.com

OFFICIAL CROYDON

<http://www.lectlaw.com/def/a192.htm>

<http://www.kellyand.co.uk/newsite/property-points/pp04-right-to-light.htm>

<http://www.trp.dundee.ac.uk/research/glossary/light.html>

<http://www.theanswerbank.co.uk/Article888.html>

LEISURELY CROYDON

<http://www.colchestertreasurehunting.co.uk/jettons.htm>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phiz>

CRIMINAL CROYDON

<http://www.croydononline.org/history/past/thorntonheath.asp>

<http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/>

ROYAL CROYDON

<http://www.sarasotamedievalfair.com/themes.cfm>

<http://www.lonang.com/exlibris/blackstone/bla-227.htm>

CROYDON IN GENERAL

http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/diseases_industrial_revolution.htm

<http://www.ngfl.gov.uk/localhistory/discovery.php?id=233>

www.croydon.gov.uk

<http://www.oldtowns.co.uk/Surrey/croydon.htm>

UK HISTORY AND HERITAGE

<http://www.historic-uk.com/>

<http://www.old-father-thames.co.uk/>

<http://www.london-footprints.co.uk/>

<http://www.oldbaileyonline.org>

ASSAP AND OTHER 'STRANGE...' WORKS

ASSAP - www.assap.org

Strange Thame & other investigations by Alan Cleaver -

<http://www.cleaverproperty.co.uk/strange/index.html>

Ian Topham and Danny Parkinson from ASSAP - <http://www.mysteriousbritain.co.uk/>