

An Attempt at the history of the Royal Hospital School.

by C.S. 9-2.

There is an article in our Old Boys' Association Magazine for April 1937, Vol.1. No.13, giving a condensed history and description of the Royal Hospital which should be read as a prelude to this attempt to trace the origin of the Royal Hospital School, especially as now the School is so far removed from its birthplace the knowledge of its earlier days may be forgotten and even the wearing of the old school tie may be considered snobbery, whereas it will always be a badge of signal honour proving our descent and connection with those men who made England great, and giving all, kept her so.

For those who have not seen the article in our Magazine this very short history which follows must suffice to introduce the pre-natal influences which affected the birth of the School.

General history of the domain of Greenwich.

The history of this part of Greenwich as a Royal possession goes back many years prior to the Conquest. Earl Harold held manors here and these were taken by William the Conqueror, therefore these lands have been the property of the Kings of England for over a thousand years, although at times temporarily granted to others.

In the reign of Edward the first there was a royal residence at Greenwich.

In 1408 Edward IV dated his will from here.

Henry V granted the Manor of Greenwich for life to his kinsman, Thos. Beaufort. Duke of Exeter, who passed it to Henry, Duke of Gloucester. He was Regent during the minority of Henry VI. He obtained permission to embattle the Manor of Greenwich, to make a ditch and erect a tower or castle within and called the place Bella Court. He also built a tower or castle on the hill in the park and fortified it. This position commanded the route from the Continent to London.

At the Duke's death the Manor reverted to the Crown - the house becoming a palace of the King and was now called Placentia or Le Pleazaunce

Henry VII added to the buildings and completed the Tower in the park. His Queen was conveyed from here by water for the Coronation, a goodly procession of gilded and decorated barges accompanying the Royal barge.

In June 1491 Henry VIII was born in the Palace and in the summer of 1509 married Catherine of Arragon in the Palace chapel.

The Palace was the birthplace in 1515 of Princess Mary, and on Sunday 7th day of September 1533 Elizabeth was born here of Anne Boleyn.

Less than three years after, at the conclusion of a tournament in the Tilt Yard, Anne left the Palace in her state barge with the intention of disembarking at Whitehall but was rushed through the Traitors Gate, imprisoned in the Tower of London and within three weeks was beheaded. Before the year was out Henry returned with Jane Seymour. They, with the followers of the Court, riding across the Thames on horseback, the river being frozen over. Within three years Anne of Cleves was escorted here from Dartford for her wedding with Henry at Greenwich.

Henry was fond of the palace. It was convenient for his favourite sports, Hawking and the Chase, and he was able to organize tournaments and pageants in the spacious Tilt-yard, also interest himself in his armouries which he had built on the Terrace where the twin domes of Wren now stand, in which was fashioned the splendid damascened armour inlaid with gold for which Greenwich was then famous. He had inherited his father's, Henry VII, interest in the Navy and had enlarged the dockyard at Portsmouth, and here on either side of his Palace built those of Woolwich and Deptford. In 1515 with royal state and amid scenes of splendour and festivity, Henry launched and named the greatest ship which up to then had been built, "Henri, Grace à Dieu", of over 1,000 tons, with two decks pierced with ports for cannon, 14 heavy guns on lower deck

60 and 32 pounders, and 12, 18 or 9 pounders on the main, also about 40 lighter pieces, 8, 4 and 2 pounders, on fore-castle, quarterdeck and poop. She had four masts, square rigged on fore and main, and lateen sails on mizzen and bonaventure.

He used the Tower in the Park to accommodate some of the Court.

Edward VI is supposed to have been born here. He spent more time here than in any other of the royal palaces and died here July 6th, 1553.

Queen Mary was an occasional resident. Once a ship firing the customary salute on passing the palace, fired ball which penetrated into the apartments of the Queen, but hurt no one.

Elizabeth often resided here during her reign when it was the seat of pageantry and chivalry. It was at the gate house into the park, where the Middle House now stands, that the episode of Raleigh laying his cloak in the puddle for the Queen to pass dry-footed is considered to have taken place.

Two years after her death at Richmond, James I settled Greenwich Palace on his Queen, Anne of Denmark, who had the building of the Queen's House commenced and walled in the Park, but at her death in 1619 James ordered all further building to cease and it was not until Charles I came to the throne that it was completed for his Queen, Henrietta Maria, 1635.

The architect was Inigo Jones, the house being built on the site of the old gate house leading from the palace garden to the park, and was to straddle the Woolwich Road which crossed here, so as to allow anyone to go from garden to park without encountering the road traffic. The house when completed was an architectural gem worthy of its designer and was splendidly decorated. The Hall is a complete cube, 40 feet in length, breadth and height. The room on the east side facing north was the Queen's drawing room, the ceiling having a style of decoration of which there is no record of any like it throughout the world. It appears at first sight to be moulded plaster, but the mouldings and ribs are actually carved out of solid oak and are supposed to be the work of the Christmas brothers who did the carving of the great ship "Sovereign of the Seas" and are known to have been employed here. Both carvings are of similar design. The room on the west side has a beautiful painted ceiling. They can still be seen and admired.

James II was born in the palace of Placentia on Oct. 12th, 1633.

In 1642 Charles left Greenwich to join his army at Nottingham, then Naseby field and afterward his death, Jan. 30th, 1649.

During the Commonwealth most of the royal property was put up for sale, but the Queen's House, Park and the Castle on the hill were retained Cromwell rather fancying these for his own use and Bulstrode Whitelock one of his officers, took possession. The palace of Placentia was despoiled, looted and desecrated, its magnificent paintings dispersed or sold, the tapestries torn down, and carvings burnt by the populace, and then used as a prison for those captured in the war with the Dutch. General Deane killed in action against Van Tromp, laid in state in the hall of the Queen's House. Admiral Robert Blake dying off Plymouth in 1656 on his return from destroying a Spanish fleet at Santa Cruz and the Algerine navy in their strongholds, also laid in state in the hall. Edward Montague, First Earl of Sandwich, killed in the third Dutch war, also laid in state in the hall 1672.

At the end of the Commonwealth period Henrietta Maria returned to Queen's House and Charles II after the Restoration, viewing the wreckage and spoliation of Placentia, decided to clear it all away and build a new palace in its place so he instructed John Webb, Inigo Jones' son-in-law, and Sir John Denham to proceed with the work. He often stayed at the Queen's House with his mother and watched the progress, but it was not completed internally during his reign. (This is the present King Charles building, N.W. quarter of the College.)

In 1689 Henrietta Maria died in France and the Queen's House was neglected. The two Van de Veldes, marine painters, father and son,

were given accommodation here. They were under the patronage of Charles and used the south west room next to the Orangery for their studio. Charles also turned over Duke Humphrey's watch tower on the hill to John Flamsteed to be his observatory and he became the first Astronomer Royal.

The house was still the Queen's House and was used by Mary Modena, Queen of James II.

Then in 1688 William and Mary came to the throne. Mary had suggested a home for sailors similar to the Hospital at Chelsea for soldiers and after the Battle of La Hogue, there being such a large number of wounded, she revived the idea and pressed William to have it carried out, but it was not until 1694 that he consented. Christopher Wren was the architect. He wished to clear the whole site, including the Queen's House, but Queen Mary would not agree. The Queen's House was to be touched on no account said she, and stipulated that it should be preserved in its exquisite setting of park and garden and that a vista from the House to the river was always to be kept clear of all buildings forever so that the Queen's House should enjoy the view of the river and its pageant of ships. For this a piece of land one hundred and fifteen feet wide, was to be reserved from the grant to the Hospital and on Wren demurring and pointing out that the King Charles house would not come into any symmetrical plan, she instructed him to build a second King's house facing the first so as to surmount his difficulty, (now Queen Anne building) and so having done more than anyone to determine the present layout of the Hospital, she died quite suddenly leaving her sorrowing husband determined to carry out her wishes as a pious duty.

In 1705 the first pensioners arrived and were accommodated in King's house, Sir William Gifford was the first Governor. As he also held the office of Ranger of the Manor, he resided in the Queen's House which had been greatly altered by the Commissioners to suit his wishes. The old fashioned windows were taken out and replaced with the new sliding sashes, also various alterations internally. He died in 1714 and was succeeded by Admiral Lord Aylmer who was an ideal Governor, studying the needs of the pensioners and at once giving permission for the children of the pensioners to be educated there, "so the Royal Hospital School commenced with ten scholars."

He died in 1720 and was succeeded by Admiral Sir John Jennings. This Governor erected at his own expense, the marble statue of King George in the grounds and arranged suitable apartments for the convenience of the King when visiting Greenwich in his yacht which had moorings abreast the Hospital. These apartments in King Charles building afterwards became the residence of the Governor when he ceased to hold the office of Ranger of the Park and had given up the Queen's House.

The infirmary for sick pensioners, now used by the Seamen's Hospital Society and usually called "The Dreadnought," was erected in 1763. It contained sixty-four rooms each capable of accommodating four patients, also the necessary rooms for doctors and their assistants, a chapel and dispensary. Adjoining was a low building, "the helpless ward", for 117 helpless pensioners and their nurses. Directly opposite the Infirmary was the cemetery.

The Earl of Romney when Ranger of the Manor, had deflected the Woolwich Road which pierced the Queen's House and in exchange for that and its north going connection, Friary Road, had given the ground now occupied by Romney Road for east and west thoroughfare.

The Painted Hall was at first the refectory of the pensioners, the officers using the small raised portion at the further end. The walls and ceiling are covered by frescos painted by Sir John Thornhill.

The Hall was used for the lying-in-state of Admiral Lord Nelson which lasted three days, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. About fifteen thousand people filed past the bier while many more thousands were disappointed. The funeral procession passed down the central vista between Hall and Chapel to the strains from the organ of "The Dead March in Saul", then the fifes and drums with the same sad dirge. The cortege was led by five hundred pensioners, Captain Hardy preceding the coffin, then Lord Hood, the Governor, and Admirals etc. between a double line of uniformed men and Royal Hospital schoolboys to the river gate. There they embarked in mourning barges, minute guns firing a Requiem as the five barges were slowly rowed to Westminster.

The Chapel of the Hospital so well known to all educated at Greenwich and which should be considered as the heart of our old school, is the most tastefully decorated in the kingdom. Within the entrance a portico of six fluted columns supporting the organ gallery, each column is one entire block of marble and fifteen feet high. The painting at the east end is by Benjamin West and depicts St. Paul and the viper when his ship was wrecked at Malta. The Chapel is 111 feet in length and 52 feet in breadth. It had been accidentally burnt down in 1779 but was restored and re-opened for Divine Service 20th September, 1789.

The stone globes over the west entrance gate to the Hospital were placed on the gates in 1762. They are six feet in diameter, one a celestial globe, the other terrestrial, shows the continents and the sailing track of the course of H.M.S. Centurion in Anson's voyage around the world 1740-44. They were designed by Richard Oliver, Mathematical Master of a School, who had accompanied Anson. The gates were shifted to their present position about 1824.

We now commence with the School itself which we mentioned was started by ten scholars in 1715 during the Governorship of Admiral Lord Aylmer.

It was ordered by the Governor and Council of the Royal Hospital in 1715 that agreeable to the tenor of King William's Commission which directs provision to be made for the maintenance and education of the sons of seamen, that ten boys should be instructed in reading, writing and navigation by Mr. Weston, Mathematical Master in the town of Greenwich.

In 1731 this number amounted to 60 and from time to time was further augmented. In 1789 it was 150. In 1783 a school was built in the north west portion of the present Hospital grounds near the river. It is still there and is at present in use as the Engineering laboratory. The building is 148 feet in length, 42 feet in breadth and had two stories above the schoolroom in which were dormitories fitted up with hammocks for the boys. There were also rooms for the necessary attendants. In front was a Tuscan colonnade for a play place and shelter for the boys in bad weather. This is 180 feet long and 20 feet in width. The schoolroom itself was 100 feet long and 20 feet broad capable of containing 200 boys and a little distance away was built a good house for the schoolmaster.

The clothing of the boys, linen as well as woollen, was of the same quality as that of the pensioners. The boys were messed at a table provided for them within the hospital and the diet liberal. About 2650 boys had been educated at the hospital previous to this school being built.

There is a photograph of an oil painting of a Greenwich Royal Hospital schoolboy who was educated in the school 1791-1794 showing him in light coloured knickerbockers and waistcoat, a long blue coat with brass buttons, light stockings and black shoes with buckles. A dress very similar to that worn by the pensioners but fashioned to suit juveniles, so probably this was the uniform worn by Greenwich Hospital schoolboys. This picture was reproduced in Royal Hospital School Magazine for March 1933.

Naval Asylum. In the year 1798 a Naval Orphanage was founded and called the British Endeavour. It was housed in buildings at Paddington. Its beginning did not seem promising but it was speedily reorganized and then called the Naval Asylum, copying the Duke of York's School or Military Asylum, a school for soldiers' sons at Chelsea. The Naval Asylum being for the sons of seamen who had given their lives in the King's service.

The accommodation at Paddington was found to be inadequate so in 1805 Parliament approved a grant of £20,000 to purchase ground and erect buildings for the Naval Asylum to occupy and towards the maintenance of the said institute.

The Princess of Wales was at this time Ranger of Greenwich Park and as such occupied the Queen's House. As she already possessed a mansion near the Blackheath end of the Park which could without undue expense be converted into the Ranger's Lodge and so release the Queen's House, Mr. Pitt was emboldened to discuss the matter with her and if she was willing, to effect a purchase. The negotiations were successfully concluded, the Princess surrendering her rights for a sum a little less than £8,000.

Commissioners were appointed among whom was Admiral Viscount Nelson but the first meeting was not held until the 7th November - the day after receiving the news of Trafalgar. On the 23rd November the President, Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by Lord Hood, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and Sir Evan Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty, inspected the House and considered it most suitable to accommodate the children of the Naval Asylum. The Queen's House was drastically altered internally making it into five separate residences for the principal officers of school. Accommodation was also arranged for the girls, including a building on the roof for their dormitory, and in November 1807 some 70 children were moved from Paddington to Greenwich.

At this time Greenwich was entirely rural and guide books of that period speak of this site as the loveliest corner in all the kingdom.

The east and west blocks were constructed and the colonnades connecting them with the Middle House were completed in 1816, the floor of the colonnades roofing in the old Woolwich Road which the Queen's House straddled, thus bringing the grounds with the beautiful architecture of the Hospital buildings, Queen's House and School into one harmonious whole.

The school was first placed under the control of the Board of Admiralty but was turned over to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital in 1821. The girls' dormitory on the roof of Queen's House or Middle House as it was then usually called, was removed in 1822 - the girls eventually being maintained and educated in civil schools at the expense of Greenwich Hospital Commissioners.

At this time there were two Naval schools, one either side of Romney Road for the Royal Hospital School still continued in the hospital grounds by the river. The amalgamation of the two was made in 1825 and the Royal Hospital School quickly imposed on the Naval Asylum its character, traditions, discipline and name.

The use of the site as a Naval school was bound to detract from the time honoured beauty of the place. The Tilt-yard and gardens disappeared and in their place were acres of asphalt, an admirable surface for the drill and recreation of close on a thousand boys. Dormitories, and dining hall, a covered bathing pond and later a gymnasium were provided and of course class and instruction rooms, but the one hundred and fifteen feet wide vista insisted on by Queen Mary was kept inviolate until in 1843 a ship was placed in front of Queen's House and called the Fame. It may interest old boys to know that in the pageant held in the Tilt-yard to celebrate the coronation of Henry VIII who lived at Greenwich palace, he was saluted by a ship with cannon which sailed into the yard, her name was the Fame, and probably accomplished her sailing by means of a hay wain drawn by several horses. The tilting ground occupied the whole eastern portion of the school grounds and Park Row beyond, so the old ship name goes back in our history for some time.

The school at this time seems to have been run by civilian ideas, a clergyman was the Head and boys leaving were able to secure very good openings. Naval uniform does not appear to have been worn.

An old boy, Mr. de Rinzy Shoveller, writes in C.B.A. Magazine No. 11 "At that time, 1859, the two schools were separated by an oval walled in ground extending from the terrace of Queen's House to near the gates. There were two schools, the upper school for the sons of officers R.N. and A.M. and the lower school for the sons of ratings. I do not remember what the uniform of the lower school was, but the upper school wore a pea jacket, waistcoat, trousers and a glengarry cap, an ordinary shirt with soft turned down collar fastened at the throat with a black ribbon tied in a bowknot. I entered in 1859 and left in 1863."

Another, Henry George Brice, who left the school March 1864, writes also in O.B.A. Magazine

"The principal of the school was Dr. Fisher, schoolmaster section B. Dr. Purcell. When I entered my number was 105 hammock 8th company, during my time hammocks were changed for beds, then I had 72 bed No. 3 company."

I also quote the following from O.B.A. Magazine No. 7, an article by Mr. Lane who entered the school in 1867 leaving January 1873, having been a pupil teacher for his last two years.

"The school was then under the care of the Rev. Mr. Holmes. The regime in summer was up at 5.0 a.m. and off to the bathing pond, breakfast at 8.0 a.m. Review of the boys by the Head 8-30. 9.0. into class till 12.0. noon, drill by companies till 12-45. when all were formed into line and led by the band marched around the grounds and at 1.0 p.m. into the dining hall. At 1-30. we came out and played till 2.0 p.m. and then again into class till 4-30. Tea at 5.0. then from 7.0. to 8.0. in class when they marched to bed. Then as to food, breakfast - cocoa, bread and butter or dripping, dinner - two days roast beef and potatoes, three days roast mutton and potatoes, Saturdays boiled salt pork and pease soup, Tuesday boiled beef, macaroni soup, tea - bread and butter. On Saturday leave from 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. On Sundays to those having relatives living locally till 7.0 p.m. When Capt. Burrey took over the school in 1870 the boys were put into naval uniform and instead of having all day in class had to work in the trade shops for half their day -----
The old Fame 1 was broken up and Fame 11 built 1871-1872."

There is no doubt that drastic changes took place about this time, but it was probably the policy of the Commissioners to navalize the boys. There was no leave on Saturdays or Sundays but should a boy's relative call to see him, there was no difficulty for them to obtain leave for him to go out.

On Saturdays dormitories were scrubbed out by the boys commencing in the early morning, being completed during the forenoon and the everything was dusted and polished, including the windows. Also in the latter part of the forenoon when the greater part of the dormitory work was finished, class, seamanship, instruction and trade rooms were scrubbed out and finished off usually in the afternoon except on very rare occasions when the boys might be marched to Blackhoath and dismissed for a little while. This system was in force in the late seventies and early eighties. The nautical boys attending school all day during the week, but the others, half of their day at trades and when they reached their thirteenth year, they went to seamanship instead of trades, and were transferred to No. 4 or 5 companies.

The boys were all dressed as seamen with the exception of the band boys who wore naval band uniform. Nautical school boys wearing the blue tunic over their white frocks with the blue collar showing over the back, as then worn afloat. All boys at that time wore a very neat blue cloth scotch cap as an undress uniform, it was without tail ribbons and had a central crease in the crown so that it could be folded flat. White straw hats and sailor caps with Greenwich R.H. School ribbons were also worn and in winter black canvas covered straw hats, these had been obsolete in the Navy since about 1876 or 77, but were still worn in the school. Each boy had calico hat bags in which the hats were kept when

not in wear, the boys being hung on his numbered peg in the dormitory. When black hats were worn they had to be nicely polished with blacking and polishing brush exactly as one's boots, should it rain when the boys were returning from Chapel the streaks running down the boys' faces would have given the Mohawk Minstrels a no idea.

It was considered an entertainment by the town people to watch the boys going and returning as they crossed Romney Road led by their band with the drum major, who at that time was a coloured boy dressed in his great bearskin hat and leopardskin apron, throwing his four feet staff with its naval crown top, in the air where it turned a somersault while he marched on, eyes straight to the front, then up would shoot his hand and the staff was twirling again in front of him clearing the way. He always timed it exactly and was very clever with the staff, and if the band was heard during the week, when the boys were route marching, crowds thronged the roads. Yes, the people wise the school boys, and when at sail drill in the ship, noses were glued outside the railings and gate while many eyes watched the boys scampering aloft, loosing sail and shooting home, jibs run up, and topsails hoisted and the good ship Fame remained as she was, then yards would be braced up, and as she still stood her ground, sails would be again furled and the watchers drifted away.

Then in the evenings all the buglers ahead of the ship facing the gates sounding the first post about 7-30, and later, all the other boys being in bed about 8-30, or 9.0 p.m., the last post with its long lingering note. It was very solemn and impressive to all who heard it although it was not then used as a mourning salute, but the boy buglers of the school sounded it better and with more tone than heard elsewhere, either ashore or afloat. It was as if Fame herself had materialized and had joined in with her long golden trumpet at the ship's figure head.

During this time the mural and ceiling paintings in our dining hall were completed, the artist working on a platform rigged up directly over our mess, they are now gone. The ceiling pictures represented the boys at each and every possible trade taught in the school and every seaman's job. The mural paintings between the windows distinguished naval officers and over the door Queen Victoria flanked by the Prince and Princess of Wales they might have, had they been allowed to remain, reminded the public of many a gallant officer and a little of the old school's usefulness.

In '82 or '83 Nautical boys had their separate mess rooms and dormitory, the messes in rooms under the large dining hall near the kitchen and the dormitory in the west wing.

During this period, late seventies and early eighties, the Superintendent was Capt. Burney; Medical Officer Dr. Armstrong; Paymaster, Mr. Roe; Chief Officer, Mr. Judd; followed by Mr. Kettars; Headmaster of the school, Mr. Escott an outstanding mathematician, greatly esteemed by everyone; Mr. Baker and Mr. Pulsford, masters in Upper Nautical; Mr. Cockton, singing etc.; a drawing master "From here to here is twice the distance from there to there" name forgotten; a French master lent sometimes by R.N. College, but both Mr. Baker and Mr. Pulsford were adepts and often took this subject; then in the Nautical at different times were Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Wakeford, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Evans, and others. Mr. Card was Headmaster of section A with other assistant masters and Mr. Wallace was Headmaster of section B with assistant masters. Slasher Johnson was Company Officer of No.1, a strict and very efficient officer; Basher Holmes No.2; Oliver Waight No.3; Mr. Spencer took over No.6; Ratty Fame No.7 followed by Pat 2E, well that is how he signed his name but others might write Touhy. Mr. Williams had the ship; Mr. English the dining hall; Mr. Holstock the gymnasium; drillmaster Mr. Wright followed by Mr. Cochrane.

The Superintendent Capt. Burney was followed by Capt. Collins of H.V.S. Lion, 1886.

And now we come to a space in our attempt to trace the old school's story which we hope will be filled in by old boys who filled a space in the school after 1883.

In 1887 arrangements having been made by the Gentlemen administering

Sir William Boreman's educational Foundation with the Royal Hospital Commissioners, the boys entitled to these benefits were educated in the school with the Nautical school boys. They were day boys not boarders, and wore similar dress to the Nautical boys with the addition of the badge of Sir W. Boreman's arms embroidered on their sleeve. This arrangement ended in 1932 when the Foundation reverted to its former system of scholarships and monetary grants to those entitled.

In 1924 it was publicly announced that Mr. Gifford Sherman Reade as a token of his admiration of the British Navy, had given to the school a country estate at Holbrook, Suffolk, within sight and reach of the sea.

On Trafalgar day 1928 His Majesty King George VI, then Duke of York laid the Foundation Stone of the new school which was completed after five years work and in 1932 the figurehead of our old ship Fame preceded the boys to their new home and so the change over was gradually prepared for, but the routine and school life of Greenwich carried on as before without a break.

March 19th, 1933, was a very eventful day. At the invitation of Rear Admiral L.A. Oliphant, the then Superintendent, all Old Boys and boys friends were permitted to be present at the last March Past of the boys before they left for Holbrook which was performed in its traditional smart manner. Some of the onlookers, knowing that never would they see the like in the old time honoured and historic setting, felt a little lump come in their throat which they gulped down realising that the change was for the welfare of the boys.

Sunday, March 20th, The Chaplain of the Fleet W.K. Knight-Adkin, G.B. O.B.S., B.A., delivered the last Sunday morning address to the boys in our beautiful R.N. Chapel. The Archdeacon expressed the hope that the boys at Holbrook would always consider the Chapel as a rendezvous if they came to see the old buildings, also that the old boys educated at Greenwich would look on it as theirs, the Chapel of their boyhood in which many of them had been confirmed and had first partaken of the Holy Sacrament.

Then early on the following Wednesday morning the people of Greenwich heard the band playing on the Parade and saw it leading the boys with their colours away from the old school for ever- to make the new school of Holbrook as famed or more famed than this old Royal Domain which the School had occupied for over 200 years, 1715 - 1933, with its unsurpassable and unique combination of Royal and Naval historical association.

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Monograph of London Survey Committee, The Queen's House, Greenwich.
by G.H.Chettle.
The Queen's House. by Professor G. Callender.
The Palace and Hospital. Vols. 1 and 2. by L'Estrange.
School Magazine.
O.B.A. Magazines.

Statten.