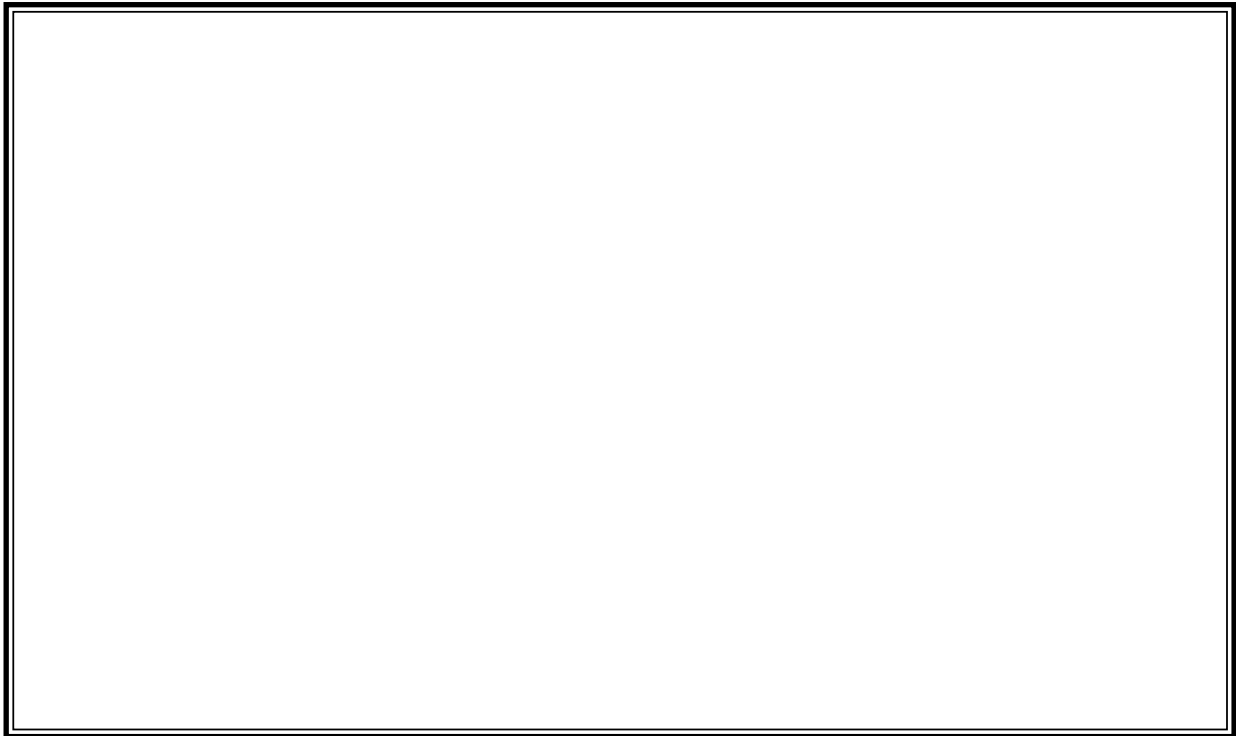




PRESIDENT:
VICE PRESIDENT: Judith Goodman
CHAIR: Keith Penny

BULLETIN No. 202

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This Crocodile play sculpture for the playground of Malmesbury First School, Morden, (demolished in 2003) was commissioned from the Wimbledon School of Art in 1993. An open pavilion held low level benches, pillars for plant supports, and this long wooden crocodile. (Photo: Liverpool University Press) See p.6.

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‘ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIANS AND COLLECTORS’

On Saturday 11 March, Julian Pooley, archivist at Surrey History Centre (SHC) spoke about the huge collection of illustrations of Surrey amassed around the year 1800 by Robert Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking, and now curated at the Centre.

The 18th century saw the emergence of Romanticism, an interest in the study of landscape and the beauty of the ‘picturesque’, at the expense of Classicism. The idea of purely scenic pleasure touring began to take hold, the new idea disregarding the principles of symmetry and perfect proportions while focusing more on ‘accidental irregularity’. William Gilpin (1724–1804), a schoolmaster and artist, is one of the originators of the idea of the picturesque. His *Essay on Prints* (1768) defined it as ‘a term expressive of that peculiar kind of beauty, which is agreeable in a picture’, while his theories of artistry stressed the importance of shape and variety of texture in a picture, particularly in scenery. In contrast, antiquarian patrons such as Richard Gough demanded that artists working on commissioned pictures made a most accurate record of the scene.

The techniques employed to illustrate the subjects were water-colour, pen and ink (with or without washes of colour), and prints – engravings and etchings. Inevitably some people began to collect illustrations, and, to take advantage of this, in 1769 James Grainger published a *Biographical History of England* with blank leaves for the addition of portraits, etc. to the taste of the purchaser. The success of this gave rise to publishers offering books in an unbound state, as well as the bound state, the unbound sheets being protected only by ‘card boards’. The purchaser was expected to add his own choice of pictures, and ultimately his own choice of binding, this practice becoming known as ‘graingerising’ or ‘extra-illustrating’. Owen Manning and William Bray’s *History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey* (1804–1814) was a much admired work offered thus.

One such purchaser was Robert Barclay, the wealthy owner of Thrales Brewery, Southwark, who lived on an estate at Bury Hill. Secure and rich, he indulged his interests in astronomy and gardening, collecting rare plants, and developed an interest in topography. He subscribed for all three volumes of Manning and Bray and proceeded to extra-illustrate them with some assiduity. He lived in Surrey before the coming of the railways, when the landscape contained villages, market towns and isolated dwellings, connected by a very few roads,¹ so his collection mostly pictured single buildings – big houses, parsonages, churches, etc. He bought prints (some with prices marked in pencil, so directly from the dealers), but also commissioned artists to depict views that had not been previously available. As well as topographical pictures, his collection includes artefacts and portraits of Surrey people, to a total of 2142 pictures.

Barclay commissioned John Hassell (1767–1825) and his son Edward, two highly skilled draughtsmen, to produce no fewer than 560 water-colours documenting the county of Surrey – a huge source of history (unfortunately no correspondence survives). John was influenced by Romanticism – his views may be picturesque, but he produced accurate drawings of the buildings, to satisfy the antiquarian demand. His picture and plan of demolished Cracklade church is the best historical record of what it looked like. By contrast, his notebooks (at SHC) contain an atmospheric picturesque drawing of the ‘temple of Bacchus’ folly in the garden at Painshill. In 1804 he published *Views of Gentleman’s Seats*, a series done in aquatint, directly onto the



Cassiobury Hall, Berks, from J Hassell’s 1804 Views

copper, as colour prints reproducing lithographical effects. This is possibly how he met Barclay, through a common network of antiquarians, booksellers and printers. His work for Barclay has its emphasis on the exteriors of buildings; cottages, schools, occasional street scenes (empty of all human and animal life and traffic!), even institutions, such as asylums, a prison and a workhouse. Nutfield Church is viewed through a gateway, but other drawings show the font and the church interior. John’s son Edward Hassell, practising 1820s–1840s, excelled at interiors, particularly church interiors and details of church furniture. All this work had to be produced under the constraints of transport of men and materials by horse and foot.

Barclay collected pictures by other artists, of course; his collection includes four by John Carter (1748–1817) (possibly later engraved by Basier), thirteen very large pictures by Henry Furnis Dolant, and a handful of anonymous ones in grey and black tones, not in the style of either Hassell. The SHC website (*via* www.surreycc.gov.uk) contains a wealth of information (and pictures) about the Hassells and the Barclay collection.

¹ [The Editor cannot resist this quote from *Surrey Roads* (see p.9) ‘For ... years, Surrey was merely a place that travellers passed through on their way from London to important towns ...’]

‘LONDON ROAD BRIDGES’

On the drear and snowy Saturday 11 February, no fewer than 38 members and guests assembled to hear this very well-illustrated talk by Richard Fitch, of Carshalton and District Historical and Archaeological Society.

As a civil engineer with the GLC and its successors, the bodies responsible for most of the structures he discussed, Richard had examined each bridge from very close quarters. He took us through the sequence in which the bridges had been built, starting, of course, with London Bridge. A very nice feature of his talk was a map of the Thames from Tower Bridge up to Teddington, showing the position of all 20 bridges. This was unlabelled to start with, and as he mentioned each bridge, Richard showed the map again, with the new bridge arrowed, and all previous ones named, so we could visualise the context.

Taking the bridges in chronological order, we started with (1) London Bridge: initially Roman, then medieval ‘Old London Bridge’ with its 12ft roadway for 600 years (1176-1831), whose pier bases restricted water flow, acting almost as a weir, allowing the river to freeze above the bridge (used for the Frost Fairs). The new bridge is upstream of the old, building delayed because of concern that trade would leave, as much took place on the bridge itself. ‘New London Bridge’, a Victorian stone arch, was mostly moved to Arizona after the modern flyover opened 1973.

A necessarily swift summary follows:

(2) Kingston Bridge: various wooden ones (as early as the 13th century) until a stone replacement opened in 1828, as a toll bridge until 1870, subsequently widened twice.

(3) Putney Bridge: a wooden bridge built by Thomas Phillips in 1729, with a tollbooth on each bank and uniquely a church on the end. A new stone one in 1886, widened in 1933 on the downstream side only.

(4) Westminster Bridge: built 1750 against much opposition (eg. from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had horse ferry rights), replaced 1862 by a cast-iron one supporting trams 1916. Painted green to mark the House of Commons due south, ornamented with gothic lanterns by Charles Barry to reflect his Parliament.

(5) Hampton Court Bridge: the 1753 notably humped wooden bridge, made slippery in rain so horses really did not like it, was replaced in 1865 by a cast iron one, that required the River Mole to be redirected to allow proper abutments. Replaced in 1933 by a reinforced concrete bridge, decorated with hand made red bricks.

(6) Kew Bridge: a 1759 wooden bridge, to replace a ferry, in turn replaced by a stone one in 1903.

(7) Blackfriars Bridge: a 1769 wooden one for the City was replaced in 1869 by a wrought-iron structure. With a railway bridge alongside, the spans and piers had to be aligned with its pontoons so boats had a clear passage through both obstacles.

(8) Battersea Bridge: replaced a long-existing ferry service in 1771. The sharp bend of the river made problems for shipping, resulting in many collisions. This was another wooden hump, again horses didn’t like it, but it was the last surviving wooden bridge on the Thames in London. Replaced 1885 by the existing cast iron and granite bridge, designed by Bazalgette, the engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Works (*right*), it is narrow, but has never been widened.



(9) Richmond Bridge: the only one where the river flows north-west, opened 1777. To preserve the Georgian appearance, when the bridge was widened on the upstream side, the engineers took off the stone facing, inserted an extra bay, and put the facing back. Today this is the oldest surviving London bridge.

(10) Vauxhall Bridge: opened in 1816 this cast iron bridge was the first to carry trams. The Board of Works bought it up and condemned it. The 1906 replacement is decorated with eight 12ft statues of ‘arts and sciences’, which are only visible from the river.

(11) Waterloo Bridge: originally to be called the Strand, but it was renamed and opened in 1817 on the second anniversary of the Battle. The brick piers started to sink, so that a bailey bridge and support were temporarily in use in the 1920s, until the replacement design by Sir Gilbert Scott was opened in 1942. Because many of the war-time construction workers were women, it is still often known as the ‘ladies bridge’.

(12) Southwark Bridge: opened in 1819, featuring the largest cast iron spans in the world at the time, it was narrow and steep, with high tolls. In 1921 it was replaced by a new iron structure, which is probably the least used London bridge.

(13) Hammersmith Bridge: this was a massive suspension bridge, opened in 1827, but later boat race crowds produced a wobble, so it was replaced by Bazalgette in 1887, using the original stone piers. The footway is separated from the road, the roadway itself being timber!

(14) Chelsea Bridge: opened in 1858 as a suspension bridge, but it was not strong enough for increases in road traffic and was replaced in 1937 by the 'present elegant structure' (Richard's appreciation). Unusually, the deck takes the strain of the cables, so the bridge is not ground anchored at all.

(15) Lambeth Bridge: built in 1862 as a cheap suspension bridge for investment (from toll charges), to replace a Horse Ferry, it proved insecure, and unpopular with horse-drawn traffic because of its steep approaches. Demand dwindled to foot traffic only, so it was replaced in 1933 with a steel-arch bridge, ornamented with obelisks and painted red for the House of Lords immediately north.

(16) Albert Bridge: twice modified (by Bazalgette and the GLC) after its 1873 opening, it now incorporates three types of construction in one structure – cable, suspension, and supported (*below*). The original toll booths are still there, and because of increasing traffic restrictions it is now one of the least busy. Richard noted that on hot days you can hear a loud click a little after midday as the metal expands.



(17) Windsor Bridge: a cast iron bridge replaced a succession of wooden ones, but it was restricted to foot traffic in 1973. Traffic now crosses on the new 1966 steel Queen Elizabeth bridge on the west of the town.

(18) Tower Bridge: opened in 1894, with a steel core encased in stone. Initially the hydraulics to raise the bascules were steam driven, but nowadays electric pumps are used.

(19) Chiswick Bridge: this bridge, Twickenham Bridge and the Hampton Court Bridge replacement were all opened on the same day in 1933, by the same dignitaries. Chiswick is made of reinforced concrete, faced with protective Portland stone, and carries the Great West Road.

(20) Twickenham Bridge: reinforced concrete with interesting Art Deco ornament.

Richard finished with a quick look at Dartford bridge far downstream, and the various tunnels under the Thames – Blackwall road tunnel (1897), slightly curved so as not frighten draught horses with a sudden burst of light, later demanding special buses with pitched roofs; Greenwich foot tunnel (1902), still in use; Rotherhithe road tunnel (1908); Woolwich foot tunnel (1912), under the still-running Woolwich Ferry; finally the second Vauxhall road tunnel of 1967, one of whose ventilation shafts had to be accommodated in the design of the Dome.

Richard's talk stimulated many questions and memories, and he was roundly applauded.

Woolwich Tunnel north entrance



LOCAL HISTORY WORKSHOPS

Friday 3 March 2017 – Six present, Rosemary Turner in the Chair

- ◆ **Judith Goodman** had bought a remaindered copy of *Public Sculpture of Outer South and West London* (2011, Liverpool University Press), a substantial volume of pictures and information that listed both recent works and ones which had been removed, temporarily or otherwise. Several products of Wimbledon School of Art are (or were) to be seen at schools and on playing fields, such as *Pavilion and Crocodile*, a play sculpture for the now demolished Malmesbury First School (*see cover*), and the fibreglass *Jacquard* (*right*), which was commissioned for Merton Abbey Mills, but was damaged and removed into storage to await restoration.
- ◆ **Dave Haunton** reported on behalf of his wife and daughter: Katharina had been examining the monuments mentioned by Peter Hopkins in his recent *Bulletin* article and thought they were likely to be from the Crutcher workshop, whilst Melinda's review of the Emma Hamilton exhibition at the Royal Maritime Museum had been circulated by Cyril Maidment to a party intending to see it. Dave had been further investigating the ownership of the pharmacies in Kingston Road that he had mentioned in his January talk.
- ◆ **Keith Penny** had revisited some notes and maps provided in 1999 by Robert Dunning on land ownership in Long Thornton. Keith showed a Land Registry map of the area of his house that was no longer included with his updated title deeds and wondered why the conveyance was three-way, between Henry Clemence (landowner and vendor), The Great Southern Cemetery and Crematorium Company Limited (the company) and The Crematorium Company Limited (Purchasers). A fourth party was the Manor Estate Company who actually built the house. The same map showed parcels of land that were bought by the Crematorium Company in 1923 from Charles Blake (*see Bulletin* 190), some of which were sold on to Fulford's, a local building company. Keith showed a spreadsheet that demonstrated that the landowning and building companies of Long Thornton had many directors in common. The Crematorium Company seemed to deal solely in land, and its purchase in 1923 was well timed to anticipate the Housing Act of that year that enabled private companies to build subsidised housing. Keith recommended that people who had original title deeds should photocopy the maps and conveyances, since the Land Registry removed all such from their new-style deeds, and a valuable source of land and housing history was being lost to the researcher.
- ◆ **David Luff** mentioned the planning application to build a large office block in the Liberty/Abbey Mills complex. This was discussed with the aid of a plan and elevations taken from the application, and Keith wanted to be clear on what grounds the Society might object, since the buildings proposed for demolition were not of historical interest.
- ◆ **Peter Hopkins** showed samples of the seventeen panels of local history, both photographs and reminiscences, that he had produced for the anniversary of St Martin, Lower Morden. Others present were very impressed at the quantity of material he had assembled, and he was encouraged to produce a booklet version, perhaps for the Heritage Centre.
- ◆ **Rosemary Turner** had before and after photos of the former Mitcham parish workhouse wall, one as a wall and the other as a pile of rubble. Rosemary said that when the first development was built they seemed to be preserving the wall and the developers said that they were going to put up a plaque about the history of the site. The second development is virtually touching the wall and there is building material leant against it. There was only a small portion of the wall remaining (less now) as it has gradually disappeared over its long history. Keith had looked at the planning application and there was no mention of the wall being protected. English Heritage had said that the site was of no archaeological interest. No one seems to have been concerned about it.

Rosemary had contacted the builders who said that 'the wall fell down of its own accord'. There was no mention of it in their remit and the wall was nothing to do with them. Their website however shows the development surrounded by a crenellated wall, so maybe a new one is to be built.

There has been some suggestion that it may not have been the workhouse wall but was built by Mrs Wood to surround her house. Eric Montague refers to it as the workhouse wall but also refers to a crenellated wall surrounding Mrs Wood's house so maybe she added the crenellations. EM mentioned that the 'grim old building' was surmounted by a clock which was visible across the common. None of the paintings or photographs show a clock and the building was built sideways on to the common.

Unfortunately the description in the Mitcham 1910 valuation records is not as detailed as the Morden ones. It just says 'the greater portion of the premises are a very old building.' There is no mention of the wall. There is also no mention of Mrs Wood's Gothic-style house and chapel at the other end of the site. All three buildings were destroyed by bombing in World War II. Mrs Marshall in her MHS publication *The Mitcham that I Remember* mentioned a line of trees and a ditch running along Windmill Road, and these are still there. Rosemary hoped to get to see a plan of the workhouse site dated 1840 at the Surrey History Centre.

Keith Penny

21 April 2017 – Six present, Keith Penny in the chair

- ◆ **David Haunton** referred to an article in the Spring 2017 issue of *London Archaeologist* about the Iron Age and Romano-British site at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, containing a report on the curious burials of animals and artefacts mentioned by Jon Cotton, our speaker on 'Vanished People of the Wandle'.

Dave read a letter from member Hilary Nethersole about her family's private air-raid shelter in West Barnes Lane, and its post-war uses: Catherine wheel support (leaving a rather charred door), gardening equipment, bean-stick support and hanging bike storage for Father, skipping-rope record notes and lone tennis practice for Hilary. Her 1948 picture (*right*) shows a solid window-less brick structure, very close to the conservatory at the rear of the house.



Dave passed round for inspection his presentation copy of a new book, *FROG 'Penguin' Plastic Scale Model Kits 1936-1950* (*see p.*), whose author uses several *Bulletin* articles.

- ◆ **Katharina Mayer Haunton** examined, with a wealth of comparative illustration, Peter Hopkins' speculation (*Bulletin* 201) that the Roland memorial in St Lawrence Church is the work of Richard Crutcher. She agreed, and further concluded that the Gardiner memorial there is likely to be either by Richard or his son Michael, while the later Baines memorial in St Mary's, Merton Park, may well be from the same workshop. (*Article forthcoming*)
- ◆ **Rosemary Turner** has found in SHC a plan of the land of Mitcham workhouse, dated 1840. Twin thin black lines, with the space between them coloured light grey, surround part of the property. The inner one has tiny conventional drawings of shrubs along much of its length (a hedge?). Walls within the property are shown in light grey, so Rosemary thinks the drawing shows an external property wall, particularly since the feature is present at the corner where she has photographed a recently collapsed wall (*see March Workshop*). Not everyone was convinced. [It was later suggested that it might represent a grass verge.]
- ◆ **Keith Penny** had read the file in The National Archives on the early days of the Great Southern Cemetery and Crematorium Company (*see March Workshop*). Application for a cemetery at Lonesome was first made by Henry Ough in 1889, but the Mitcham Vestry objected that no cemetery land was needed in Mitcham, that funeral processions would 'deteriorate the value of residential properties' and that the clay soil was unsuitable. The Croydon Rural Sanitary Authority made stipulations about the pumping and filtration of water from graves, and the Secretary of State approved the plans, but nothing happened until 1907, when the Company was formed by a group of funeral directors to acquire 40 acres of land and raise capital of £40,000, with a profit of 10% expected. Four acres were sold in 1915 to form a Jewish cemetery, though the date of that is sometimes quoted as 1936 because of the inscription on the chapel. There were some early difficulties: Croydon RDC objected that burials had begun too soon, to which the company replied that they

were only burials of remains from a school of anatomy, and the Bishop of Southwark refused to consecrate the cemetery, but 20,000 interments had taken place by 1915. The company and cemetery are described in *London Cemeteries: An Illustrated Guide & Gazetteer* by Hugh Meller and Brian Parsons, available in Wimbledon Library.

Keith showed a sample of work done by Wade Brice, a volunteer at the Heritage Centre, who had transcribed parts of the Surrey recruitment registers from the First World War. Such registers are rare, but Surrey History Centre has one that covers the Croydon (and therefore Mitcham) recruiting area. The register contains personal information of physique, address and occupation for each recruit. The sample, for Church Road, Mitcham, showed that 38 men had volunteered and 28 had been conscripted.

- ◆ **David Luff** has cleared both sides of part of the priory wall and clarified the site of a channel under the wall, some 11ft 7in wide. The channel is on the maps of Merton priory, to the north of the priory buildings and down river, so was probably the Priory's sewage outlet. Later used by bleachers, it is now blocked, but was still open and flowing in 1910, as there are photographs in the Merton Memories collection. David's photo (*right*) shows the top of the concrete blocking slab, at the bottom of the wall. Who filled it in? And when?



David corrected his previous statement about the Abbey Mills air-raid shelter immediately beside the Colour House, as he now knows that there was a lean-to next to the House, with the air raid shelter completely separate. David had come across a folder, apparently unopened since 1984, of surveyor's drawings of the water mill, the cottage, the Front Shop, and the Colour House. A sample of the latter is shown here (*left*). He showed us the plan of a fortunately failed project to tear down the whole Abbey Mills area and replace it with a leisure centre, and then produced an artefact from block printing days – a wooden ruler more than three feet long, with two pointers attached, one sliding, whose exact purpose is unknown.

- ◆ Clive Whichelow had shown **Peter Hopkins** a website, brereton.org.uk/brinton/mertonplace.htm, with collected transcriptions of advertisements in *The Times* relating to Merton Place and its estate in 1800–1824. They are mostly concerned with sales of property, building materials and house contents, but one includes details of 'Nelson's new Patent SIDEBORD and DINING-TABLE united in one handsome piece of furniture' by Morgans & Sanders, 'Inventors and Manufacturers'. Peter hopes to pursue this when he gets around to revising his *Merton Place* booklet, but he would not be offended if someone were to beat him to it.

David Haunton

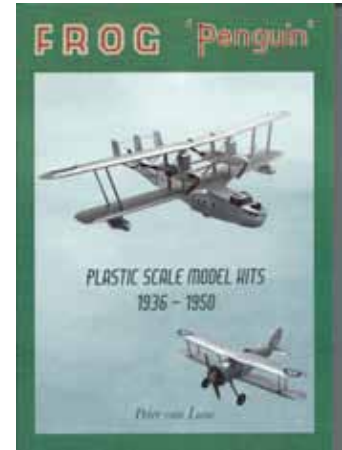
**Dates of next Workshops: Fridays 23 June, 25 August and 27 October 2017
2.30pm at Wandle Industrial Museum. All are welcome.**

BOOK REVIEWS

Peter van Lune *FROG 'Penguin' Plastic Scale Model Kits 1936-1950* (2016) €30, plus p&p (€7-€10)

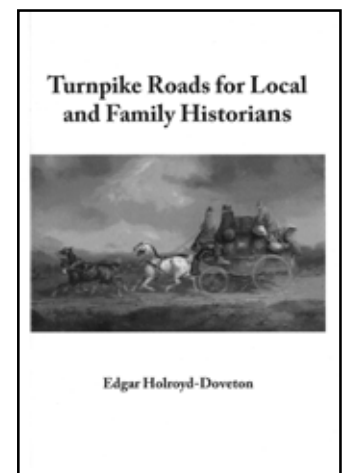
From the author at Evertsenstraat 611, 0023 VA Zwolle, Holland, or borrow the MHS editor's copy.

Peter van Lune is a man with a mission – to find, photograph and document examples of every single one of the 'Penguin' range of plastic non-flying aircraft models produced by International Model Aircraft Ltd (IMA) at the Lines Bros Tri-ang factory. He has succeeded: these splendidly-produced 256 pages contain all you ever wanted to know about IMA, its origins, directors, designers and products. A kit collector himself, the Dutch author has consulted the Lines family, IMA employees and numerous other kit collectors to produce an astonishingly comprehensive volume on what was quite a small part of the Tri-ang factory output. His book is packed with pictures, many in colour, of plastic kits, advertisements, packaging, newspaper articles and factory interiors. It was something of a surprise to see an entire front page of the *Daily Mail* devoted to a single Lines Bros advert. An exhaustive listing of the entire 'Penguin' range of kits and their packaging includes a tentative price guide, should you be stimulated into searching car boot sales. There are discussions of the brand name and the history of plastic kit modelling, anecdotes from IMA designers, sidelights on other IMA products – FROG flying models, the wartime glider targets, etc. – and comments on prices ('toys for rich boys'), design faults, plastic decay, and even a photo of a stuffed toy dog with an IMA label from 1941, when there was a war on. (Peter comments 'Curious people, the British...') A short epilogue relates Peter's own story of his growing fascination with plastic kits, while an extensive bibliography includes references to some *Bulletin* articles.



Edgar Holroyd-Doveton *Turnpike Roads for Local and Family Historians* Digger Press, Holmfirth (2016) £4-99

This interesting little book (128 A5 pages, wide margins) comprises two sections: a clear historical introduction and a guide to the sources which may be consulted if researching your local turnpike road. Starting with the atrocious state of Britain's roads in the mid-16th century, when in theory each parish maintained its own roads, the author covers the rise of the turnpike as a solution to the improvement and maintenance of roads, essentially by the privatisation of what had hitherto been in public ownership. A group of self-selected worthies were authorised by individual Acts of Parliament to collect tolls for traffic using each stretch of road (or new road) and were supposed thereafter to keep the road in good repair. After a slow beginning, the pace of turnpike establishment accelerated, the high point being 1790-1830. The author is clear and informative on the successive development of canals, turnpikes and railways. After 1840 the railways prospered to the detriment of the turnpikes, so that between 1873 and 1878 general Acts of Parliament abolished most turnpike trusts. In 1888 the Local Government Act established County Councils and passed the responsibility for all road maintenance to the new local authorities.



The book covers surveyors, engineers, road construction, and buildings (coaching inns as well as toll booths) and has some enlightening literary quotes describing the traveller's experience – notably Defoe, Dickens and Jane Austen. The author has many examples from his own area of interest in north-central England, and discusses a useful list of the scattered sources of information on turnpike owners, trustees, common carriers, passengers and stage-coaches.

A good proof-reader would have corrected several typos, inserted the odd missing word, and strenuously objected to the drawing of a railway engine with elliptical wheels. But otherwise it's a good read.

And if you enjoyed that one, you may also be interested in:

Gordon Knowles *Surrey Roads from Turnpike to Motorway* Surrey Industrial History Group (2015) £3-00

This small volume (48 A5 pages) considers a much larger timescale in less detail than the above. It covers only the modern post-1965 Surrey, so does not touch on our area, but it is recommended for its wealth of illustrations, particularly the map of turnpikes within, and a little outside, the county. Available from www.sihg.org.uk, or via the East Surrey Family History Society.

Norma Cox, BPharm, MSc, MRPharmS is thoughtful about

FOUR MORE PHARMACIES IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON

I returned to the borough of Merton recently, to look at four pharmacies where I worked as a locum pharmacist between 1984 and 2009. A locum pharmacist temporarily fulfils the duties of another pharmacist. They contract to work a few hours or days (or longer), and may do so in either community or hospital. The word locum is short for the Latin phrase *locum tenens*, which means ‘place holder’.

To my dismay three of the four pharmacies had gone and this seemed a comparatively high proportion to lose. I had studied five other Merton pharmacies in 2016 and had found that only one of them had gone.¹ I felt compelled to record the details of these four pharmacies, to include the years that the pharmacies operated, new owners, the pharmacists who worked in them, along with my memories of the shops. I wanted to see if the three lost pharmacies had caused areas of Merton to be without any pharmacy services. This study would also add to the pharmaceutical history of Merton.

I chose 1937 as a baseline for the shops’ beginnings, as this was the first year that chemists’ premises were registered. I studied the annual registers of pharmacists and their premises,² from 1937 up until 2009, the year that the registers of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society ceased. Beyond 2009, I used other references to bring the data up to 2017.

172b Church Road, Mitcham, Surrey

This pharmacy was situated in a row of five shops, between Lewis Road and Hawthorne Avenue. The dispensary at the back of the shop was very small and behind this was a scullery which had a very large sink; both dispensary and scullery were in need of modernisation. I worked there on one occasion in September 1984. The building dates from after 1916, for it was not listed in the street directory of that year.³ There were large gaps in the street numbers in the 1916 directory; these gaps were the sites of fields and of japan and varnish factories, as shown in the Ordnance Survey map of 1894.⁴ Today the area is a mixture of residential houses, light industry and business parks. From the 1937-1951 registers, there was a registered pharmacy at this address called R W Fawthrop, the pharmacist Ronald Wilfred Fawthrop having registered on 24 September 1921. In the 1952 register, the pharmacy’s name changed to Ashbrooks Chemists Ltd, a company whose registered address was 335 Whitehorse Road, Croydon. The first company superintendent pharmacist was Victor George Rideout, who was also a director of the company; this information was registered on 30 November 1949. Ashbrooks Chemists Ltd remained the owners of the pharmacy at 172b Church Road until 1977. The last company superintendent pharmacist of Ashbrooks Chemists Ltd was Colin Bernard Cliff, who was also a company director and this information was registered on 14 June 1948. From the 1978-1993 registers, the pharmacy was owned by N R D Mawani. From 1994-1997, the pharmacy was listed as Rahad Ltd, the name Ashbrooks Chemists Ltd being shown in brackets in the registers, to show the change in ownership. The company Rahad Ltd had N R D Mawani as the superintendent and as director and this was registered on 1 September 1993. Although Ashbrooks Chemists Ltd was still listed in the 1998 Thompson local directory,⁵ the pharmacy had in fact gone. Today 172b Church Road is a grocery (*right*).



All photographs by Norma Cox, March 2017

103 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19

This pharmacy, where I worked on at least seventeen occasions during 1996 and 1997, enjoyed the corner plot between Cavendish Road and the High Street. It had two large windows, one in each street with a door between them. Known as Cavendish Pharmacy, it was small and a little cluttered. The building is Victorian, as seen from the 1894 OS map, where Cavendish Road is shown as partially built up. The area featured some industry, with several mills on the nearby river Wandle. Today the area is residential and the High Street has many small shops. In the 1937 register this pharmacy was registered as The Cavendish Road Pharmacy Ltd. The company’s pharmacist superintendent was Susannah Fletcher Thompson, who was a director, this registration being dated

1 July 1931. The name Cavendish Road Pharmacy Ltd changed in the 1948 register to S F Dennis, denoting Sydney Frank Dennis the new pharmacist, registered on 20 July 1932. In the 1949 register, the shop was listed as The Cavendish Pharmacy, with two registered pharmacists, J G F and John Sim. J G F Sim registered on 31 July 1935 and John Sim registered on 6 April 1915. In the registers for 1950-1979 for the Cavendish Pharmacy, the two pharmacists remained the same. From the 1980-1994 registers, N R D Mawani was registered as the pharmacist and the pharmacy was still called the Cavendish Pharmacy. In the 1995-1997 registers the pharmacy was listed as Rahad Ltd and the name Cavendish Pharmacy was in brackets, suggesting a change of owner. As above for the 172b Church Road pharmacy, N R D Mawani was the superintendent and director of Rahad Ltd. In the 1998 register the company had a new director called S H Valijee, who was the superintendent and director, the date of this registration being November 1995. In the 1999 register the name Rahad Ltd and Cavendish Pharmacy were gone. Today the Cavendish Pharmacy building is an estate agents named Cross and Prior (*right*).



34-36 Church Road, Mitcham, Surrey

This pharmacy was situated further eastwards along Church Road, near Mitcham parish church and in today's conservation area. I worked in this pharmacy on many occasions from September 1993 to December 2005, when it was a Lloyds Chemist. The pharmacy was not listed in the 1937 register. The buildings were early nineteenth century⁶ and there had been a butcher's shop at no.34 from 1832. Edwin Birch & Son, butchers, were shown at no.36 in the 1916 street directory and continued up until the late 1950s. The owners were later Frazer and then Stenning, both being grocers and provisions merchants. In the 1916 directory no.34 was a grocers owned by Misses L & A Chantler. When I started working at Lloyds Chemist in September 1993, the shop and dispensary were new premises and had been newly refurbished. The Lloyds staff said the shop had been a butchers shop before. The chemist's shop at 34-36 Church Road was first registered in 1994 as Lloyds Chemist, yet I had worked at this pharmacy in September 1993, which suggests that there was a delay between the registration of premises and the publication of the registers. The company Lloyds Chemist later became AAH Retail Pharmacy Ltd and then LloydsPharmacy, after being purchased by Celesio in 1997.⁷ LloydsPharmacy was still registered as at this address in the 2009 register, but today it has gone and the building is vacant (*right*). An internet search showed a LloydsPharmacy close by at 75-79 Miles Road,⁸ this being the same address as the new Cricket Green Medical Practice, which opened in 2009.⁹ This pharmacy had the same telephone number as the one for the 34-36 Church Road premises, confirming that it was the same one.



151 Cannon Hill Lane, Morden, SW20

This pharmacy was on the corner plot between Cannon Hill Lane and Monkleigh Road. It was built in the 1930s for the Cannon Hill Lane estate, which was built in the 1920s and 1930s on estate land and farmland.¹⁰ I worked here on many occasions between 1999 and 2009, and it is still a pharmacy today. Nowadays it is a LloydsPharmacy (*see overleaf*). In the 1937 register the pharmacy was called Martins, J (Cash Chemists) Ltd and the first pharmacy superintendent was George Owen Harryman who was registered on 5 October 1932. He was a director of the company, which was registered on 6 January 1936. The pharmacy remained Martins, J (Cash Chemists) until 1960, when the name of the pharmacist changed to T G McDonagh. The name Martins was shown in brackets to indicate the old name of the business but T G McDonagh was independent and not part of Martins, J (which company was no longer listed in the registers). These details remained the same until 1974,

when the pharmacy became owned by Almeric. In the 1975-1978 registers, the pharmacy was called Prarvale Ltd, and subsequently J D Jenkins Ltd. In the 1979-1993 registers, the pharmacy was owned by Booker Pharmaceuticals Ltd (Kingswood) and the pharmacy was called Kingswood Chemists, now part of a chain pharmacy. By 1995 the pharmacy became known as Lloyds Chemist, after Alan Lloyd had bought out Kingswood Chemists, the company later becoming AAH Pharmacy Ltd. From 1997 the pharmacy was known as LloydsPharmacy after being bought by Celesio in that year. It was still registered as LloydsPharmacy in the 2009 register.



Discussion

The residents of Church Road, Mitcham, had not been without a pharmacy when the 172b Church Road pharmacy closed in 1997, as the pharmacy at nos.34-36 had been opened in 1993, four years beforehand. Neither were the residents of Colliers Wood without a pharmacy when the Cavendish Pharmacy closed in 1998. There was another pharmacy at 37 High Street, Colliers Wood, called AP Chemists, as shown in the 1989 register. In the 1996 register there was yet another pharmacy at 41 High Street, Colliers Wood, called AP Chemists and Homeopathic Centre. Both were owned by A Pancholi. In the 1997 register only the premises at 41 High Street Colliers Wood were listed. The AP Chemist and Homeopathic Centre moved to 122-129 High Street Colliers Wood in 2012.¹¹

Of the three long-established pharmacies that had gone, two were owned by the same company, Rahad Ltd, while the third, the LloydsPharmacy, had relocated to a new build health-centre nearby. Only one pharmacy had remained in their original premises, first registered in 1937. This was the one at 151 Cannon Hill Lane, Morden, which has to date given 80 years of service. The pharmacy was fortunate in being very close to two surgeries at 153 Cannon Hill Lane. However in April 2016 the two surgeries moved into the Nelson Medical Centre on the Kingston Road, one kilometre away.¹² Of the three pharmacies that had gone, that at 172b Church Road, Mitcham, had given 60 years of service from 1937 and that at 103 High Street, Colliers Wood, had given 61 years from 1937. The LloydsPharmacy at 34-36 Church Road, Mitcham, which had moved in 2009 to the Cricket Green Medical Practice, Miles Road, has given 24 years of service to date.

The loss of three pharmacy buildings has meant a loss of pharmaceutical history and a loss of street history. Community pharmacy has always been subject to commercial competition and these pressures have resulted in pharmacy closures. Many independent pharmacies have been lost. Today many established pharmacies have relocated from the high streets into health centres, which are away from the high streets. In Merton, the Savacentre which opened in 1989 contained a pharmacy, Sharps Chemists Ltd, which had moved from Merton High Street into the 'superstore' in 1991. All of these factors have resulted in the loss of pharmaceutical history and street history, as the small chemist shops disappear. There are more clouds on the horizon, such as the advent of internet repeat dispensing, which, if successful, will affect pharmacies. More worryingly, the Government's intended pharmacy reforms, to cut money paid to community pharmacies, are estimated to result in one in four pharmacies closing.¹³ Recording the details and memories of these small pharmacies is essential to safeguard their history.

1 Norma Cox, Merton Historical Society *Bulletin* 197 (March 2016) pp.12-13.

2 *Annual Register of Pharmacists and Registered Premises (1937-2009)* The Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury

3 *Kelly's Directory of Wimbledon, Merton, Mitcham and Morden (1916)*

4 Ordnance Survey Maps of Merton (1894) Kind permission of Ordnance Survey

5 Thompson Local Directories, 1995-2005

6 E N Montague, *Mitcham Histories 12 Church Street and Whitford Lane (2012)* Merton Historical Society, p84

7 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LloydsPharmacy

8 www.allinlondon.co.uk

9 www.cricketgreen.co.uk

10 www.hidden-london.com/gazetteer/cannon-hill

11 www.alphaga-pharmacy.co.uk/pharmacy/london/a.p.-chemist

12 www.cannonhilllane.co.uk

13 www.rpharms.com/landing-pages/community-pharmacy-reforms.asp

**PETER HOPKINS has discovered more details about
THE TWO WIVES OF SIR GREGORY LOVELL**

St Mary's church Merton Park is rightly proud of its monument to Sir Gregory Lovell, his two wives and nine children (*right, photo D J Haunton 2017*). Gregory was cofferer, or household treasurer, to Elizabeth I, and was for many years lessee of the site of the former Merton priory.

At the time of the Dissolution, the site of the priory, together with its demesne lands, was leased to Sir Thomas Hennage, a courtier to Henry VIII.¹ Hennage, who had a mansion at Molesey, died without issue in 1553.² He was described as the former lessee when Mary I granted the property to her newly-founded priory of Shene in 1558.³ On Mary's death that same year, the property reverted to the Crown.

However, according to a rental of the manor of Merton from 1547/50:⁴

James Joskyn [*sic*], assign of Sir Thomas Hennege, holds at farm, by Letters Patent of the King under seal of the Court of Augmentations as stated, the site of his mansion late the monastery of Merton with all demesne lands pertaining, and he renders in respect thereof per year £26 13s 4d

The Merton manorial court roll for 8 October 1546 cites James Hoskyn as responsible for scouring the ditch that crossed the property known as Bakers, later Bakers End Farm. This was part of the priory's former demesne lands, so presumably he was already holding the tenancy. At the court held 12 October 1549, his widow, Johanna, was cited as responsible for the work, which had not yet been done. When her failure to scour the ditch was reported to the manor court on 11 April 1550, Johanna Hoskyn had become Johanna Lovell, and her new husband, Gregory Lovell, was cited at future courts until 1592.⁵

Two leases of the priory site and demesne lands to Gregory Lovell survive among the patent rolls at The National Archives. The first, for 21 years, was granted by Elizabeth I in January 1586/7.⁶ The second, for a further 21 years from the expiry of the first, was granted in February 1589/90.⁷ James Hoskyn may also have held under a 21-year lease, possibly from January 1544/5 until 1565/6. It seems likely that the Lovells retained the lease during its brief ownership by Shene priory, and were probably granted a further lease from 1565/6 to 1586/7, but these earlier leases have not yet come to light.

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Gregory Lovell also held the reversion of a copyhold property in Merton, from 1552 to 1572.⁵

The Lovells make several appearances in the Merton parish registers, as set out below,⁸ so presumably they had a home in the parish, probably incorporating some of the former priory's buildings. In later centuries there were two substantial houses within the north-western corner of the site – Abbey House (marked on early Ordnance Survey maps (*overleaf, 1894*) as *Merton Abbey*) and Abbey Gate House (marked as *Abbey House*).

MERTON BAPTISMS

25 Feb	1560	LOVELL	Thomas	son to Mr Gregory
7 Jan	1573	LOVELL	Robert	sonne to Mr Gregory
15 Feb	1575	LOVELL	Henry	sonne to Mr Gregorie
24 Jun	1577	LOVELL	Thomas	sonne to Mr Gregory
9? Aug	1579	LOVELL	William	sonne to Mr Gregory Esquire
24 Aug	1580	LOVELL	Gregorie	sonne of Gregorie Esquire

MERTON BURIALS

2 Apr	1570	LOVELL	Jone	Mrs wife of Mr Gregory
2 Jan	1576	LOVELL	Francys	Mr



MERTON MARRIAGES

22 May 1570	LOVELL	Elizabeth	& LYON	Poyning
4 Jan 1572	LOVELL	Gregory	& GREEN	Dorothy
11 Jul 1595	LOVELL	Robert	& ROPER	Jane
4 Aug 1595	LOVELL	Henry	& MILNER	Ann widow

‘Jone’ died in 1570, 27 years before Gregory. Their monument in Merton parish church gives her maiden name as Whithead. No mention is made there of her former marriage.

Gregory married again in January 1572 (probably 1573 in our modern calendar), to a Dorothy Green, who was still alive at his death in 1597. Dorothy continued to lease the priory precinct site after Gregory’s death, though an efficient county surveyor discovered that the Lovells had been occupying some additional small properties on the periphery of the estate, for which no rent had been paid – an error that was quickly rectified by two additional leases which still survive at The National Archives.⁹

These included:

two cottages or tenements situate and being outside the gate of the Scite of the aforesaid late Monastery of Merton [*Marion*] now or late in the tenure or occupation of Dorothy Lovell, widow, or her assigns, and all that *vacc’ set’ et fund’* [?] at the same place where once a cottage now totally decayed and devastated existed, now let at farm at a rent per year

13s 4d

To which is added a note

Yt appeareth both by Auncient Survey and Credible testimony that at the tyme after the dissolution of the said late Monastery there were ... standing without the gate of the Scite of the saide Monastery five or six cottages which were houses for the Barber, Taylor, Shoemaker, Smith and other such Artizans appertaining to the said house but after long tyme ^{have} not been inhabited nor rent answered for them after the dissolution, of all which there ys only left standing the abovesaid cottages one of which is used by the said Dorothy for a stable and both of them are only of use for the Tenant of the said Scite.

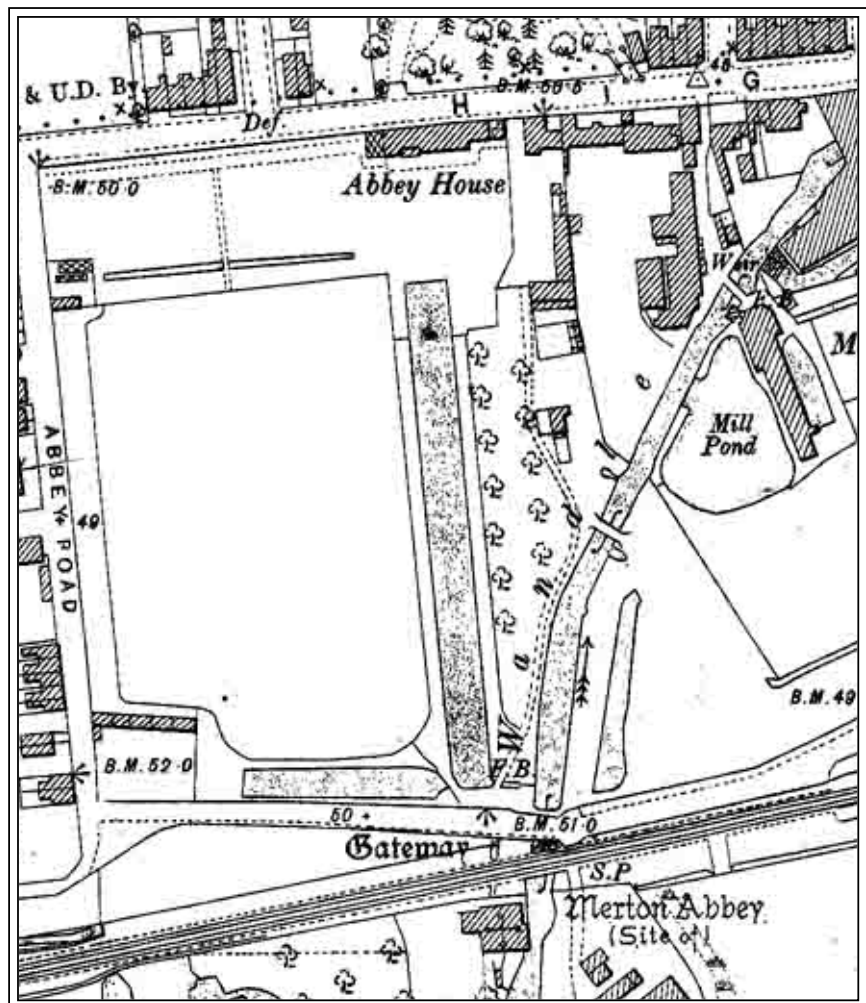
The other property was:

all that parcel of land containing by estimation one rood of land enclosed with mote and hedges and one old dovehouse built and erected from of old upon the same parcel of land, lying and being in the parish of Merton aforesaid and abutting against the north upon the royal way leading from Merton aforesaid towards Tooting now newly rented per year

6s 8d

To which is added the note:

Yt seemeth by Auncient Surveye that the said parcel of ground was inclosed owt of the waist on purpose to build the said dovehouse thereupon for the provision of the said late Monastery and a mote cast aboute the said dovehouse within the said inclosed grounde for the saffe keeping of the doves. But the same was never in charge or hitherto rented. And in regard of the dekeye of the said house and such quantitie of grounde I hould the rent above and sufficient.



(The location of this moated dovehouse on former roadside waste south of the High Street perfectly fits that of Nelson's Merton Place, formerly called Moat House Farm. I had already traced the descent of a moated dovehouse to Rowland Wilson, whose grandson is known to have sold the site on which Moat House Farm was to be built, but he held several properties in the area, so this final piece of evidence is most welcome.)

The site of the priory and the demesne lands were 'granted' (sold) by the Crown to Nicholas Zouche and others on 17 February 1600,¹⁰ and passed through several owners in the next few years. The estate was broken up in 1607, with the sale of parcels of the former demesne land. When it was sold to Thomas Marbury in 1610, only the 67 acres relating to Canondowne Hill remained with the priory site.¹¹

A document of 15 May 1607,¹² whereby the then owners of the precinct and demesne lands, Sir Thomas Cornwall of Burford, Salop and Sir Edmond and Dame Elizabeth Harwell of Marten, sold meadow lands to Robert Garth of Morden, refers to earlier unexpired leases. A lease of Twyrymead had been granted to Nicholas Lane by the late Gregory Lovell, and another lease, of Hobbalds Mead, had been granted to Martin Cottey 'by the said Lady Dorothy by the name of Dorothy Mastersonn widow'. Thus it would appear that after Gregory's death Dorothy had married again, to someone called Masterson, and had been widowed once more.

But by 1623 Dorothy had been widowed a third time. In her will of that year, Lady Dorothy Cross, widow of Sir Robert Cross, left bequests to her son Henry Lovell and his children Richard, William and Elizabeth. She requested burial 'in a Tombe already prepared for me at Martin Abbey', presumably referring to a Lovell tomb at St Mary's Merton Park, associated with the memorial.¹³ Listed among debts owed to her were 'divers other debts and duties due unto me from the heirs, executors and administrators of Thomas Marbury esquire'. In 1612 she had sold a freehold property in Wimbledon to Thomas 'Merbury',¹⁴ who, as we have seen, owned the former priory precinct estate from 1610 to 1613.

Judith Goodman has discovered that Dorothy Lovell was a recusant, from evidence in a 1587 letter from the Privy Council, directed:¹⁵

to Mr. Coffrer [Sir Gregory] and Mr. Levesey [not identified], esquires, that forasmuch as Dorothe Lovell, wife to the said Mr. Coffrer of her Majesties Householde, remaining at this presente at her house at Martin in the countie of Surrey, refused to conforme her selfe in matters of Relligion, and nevertheless for certaine good consideracions was forborne to be restrained of her libertie and permitted to remaine still at her said house, they are required to have dilligent regard and over sight that she should not at anie time resorte to the houses of anie other Recusauntes thereabouts, or suffer anie Jesuites, Seminary Preistes, or others of like disposicion to have acces or conference with her, and that in their Lordships. names they should require her neither to retaine in her house, as servauntes or otherwise, anie personnes not conformable in Relligion, or to weare or use, either openlie or secretelie, anie tokens or reliques for shewes of her Religion; and if notwithstanding their advertisement from their Lordships given unto her as aforesaid she should therein offend, then to signifie the same, that their Lordships might take such farther order with her as they should think meete.

Although she seems to have conformed during Gregory's lifetime, in July 1605, as 'Dorothy Crosse of Merton, wife of Sir Robert Crosse', she was indicted for recusancy, and 'proclaimed according to statute'. Also from Merton were Mary White, spinster, and John Smythson, yeoman.¹⁶ In her will she commended her 'soule into the hands of God my maker hoping by the merits, death and passion of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and at the intercession of the glorious company of Angells and Saints in heaven to be made partaker of life everlasting'. Such intercession of the saints would have been unacceptable during the reign of Elizabeth, but presumably the situation had changed by 1623.

1 The National Archives (TNA) SC 6/HENVIII/3463 m.18r: Ministers Accounts, Co. Surrey, 29–30 Henry VIII

2 A Heales *The Records of Merton Priory* (1898) pp.323–4 citing Land Rev. Survey, Surrey, 43v; Manning and Bray (M&B) *The History and Antiquities of Surrey* II (1809) pp.781–2 and *Victoria County History Surrey (VCH)* III (1911) p.453, both citing Pat. 22 Hen. VIII, pt. ii, m. 22 and *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), 1104

3 M&B I (1804) p.254 citing Pat. 5, 6 Ph. and M. p.4

4 TNA LR2/190 f.154r

5 London Metropolitan Archives Guildhall Library ms 34,100/205 rolls 3 & 4

6 M&B I (1804) p.254; *VCH* IV (1912) p.66 citing Pat. 29 Eliz. pt.i, m. 42

7 M&B I (1804) p.254; *VCH* IV (1912) p.66 citing Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. xvii, m. 43

8 Transcriptions by Stephen Turner for East Surrey Family History Society

9 TNA E 367/1030

10 TNA C.66/1535 m.36 (Transcribed by John Wallace)

11 TNA A 4/9 ff.176v,178, 197; A 4/11 ff.181v, 312

12 Surrey History Centre 2575/2/4/1

13 TNA PROB 11/142/282

14 TNA CP 25/2/360/10JASIMICH

15 *Acts of the Privy Council* XV 1587–1588 (HMSO London 1897) p.400; *MHS Bulletin* 154 (June 2005) p.16

16 *Calendar of Assize Records: Surrey Indictments James I* ed. J S Cockburn (HMSO London 1982) p.89

MORE MEMORIES OF ERIC MONTAGUE

Charles Toase emails:

I was sorry to read in the *Bulletin* of the death of Eric Montague. We were both senior officers of Merton Council, Eric as Chief Environmental Health Officer and me as Borough Reference Librarian, and our paths crossed at times. He represented the Surrey Archaeological Society on the original Wandle Group in the 1970s, while I represented the London Borough of Merton.

On one occasion he rang me to say that he had just discovered that the Borough Treasurer's Department was throwing out all the old rate books – a primary historical source. He commandeered a lorry, loaded it up, and brought them to me. I managed to find space at Morden Park Library (on the ground floor, where the MHS collection was upstairs), but they had to be stored piled up floor to ceiling – not very good for conservation. Eventually I managed to get them to the Surrey Record Office (now the Surrey History Centre). They covered all four parts of the Borough for the early part of the 20th century.

Pat Robins writes:

Although I never had the pleasure of meeting him, Mr Eric Montague was a great help in my research of my Arthur ancestors, who were Mitcham lavender growers back in the 19th century, providing me with written information. He also telephoned me on one occasion in this connection and, during the conversation, it transpired that we had something in common. I mentioned that my father met my mother during the course of his duties as a Sanitary Inspector in the late 1920s. Mr Montague told me that he was also employed, at a later date, by the Council in the same capacity, by then known as Public Health Inspectors. A small world!

The Editor apologises that the photo on p.16 of the March *Bulletin* attributed to Keith Penny is in fact one of Eric Montague's that the Society now owns.

MERTON HERITAGE DISCOVERY DAY

On Saturday 13 May this annual event, excellently organised by Sarah Gould (an Honorary Member of MHS, when not being a Manager), may well have been busier than in previous years. More than 1700 people visited during the four-hour Day. MHS mounted a display of photographs and publications, for which we usually had three members in attendance. For much of the time at least two of us were speaking to visitors. Our ever-changing slide show of some 80 photos of local buildings, past and present, attracted a good deal of attention and comment. On this occasion, we had restricted our display of publications to the smaller and prettier ones in the main, which seemed to encourage more visitors to leaf through them – and ask questions. All to the good, as we sold no fewer than 20 books and booklets for a total of more than £50. For further, painless, publicity about MHS, we offered a pile of surplus *Bulletins* (more than five years old) to be taken away for free, and almost all disappeared. With several visitors enquiring about joining the Society, this has to be adjudged a most successful day.

PUB SIGNS – THEIR HISTORY AND STORIES

David Roe, the Editor of the *Journal* of the Inn Sign Society, and leader of the Merton Historical Society's photographic record, will give an illustrated presentation covering a selection of pubs in LBM. The talk is on 18 July, 10.30 am to 12 noon, at West Barnes Library, Station Road, Motspur Park.

A CENTURY OF CHANGE IN LOWER MORDEN AND CANNON HILL

If you missed Peter Hopkins' exhibition at St Martin's Church in March and then at Merton Local Studies & Heritage Centre in April, it will be transferring to Emmanuel Church, Stonecot Hill, on Saturday 1 July from 2.30 to 4.30pm, for one day only.

Letters and contributions for the *Bulletin* should be sent to
editor@mertonhistoricalsociety.org.uk. The views expressed in this *Bulletin* are those
of the contributors concerned and not necessarily those of the Society or its Officers.
website: www.mertonhistoricalsociety.org.uk email: mhs@mertonhistoricalsociety.org.uk

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