

juxtaposition of buildings shown in the illustrations, but it is sufficient to indicate that the windmill stood amongst a group of outbuildings of some size and therefore may well have been the "Drug" mill depicted by Sandby.

Careful inspection of the records of the Society of Apothecaries has failed to reveal any evidence for their reputed ownership of this mill.²² The surviving records consist of court books, account books and detailed inventories of property and goods, but there is no mention of any item in the Parish of Lambeth, let alone a windmill. However, confirmation of the site of the mill and an explanation of its connection with drug manufacture is to be had from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Lambeth.²³ On 10 July 1759, the Reverend John Dry of Thames Ditton, Surrey, surrendered to the Lord of the Manor,

"All that Customary Messuage or Tenement Windmill and piece or parcel of Ground containing by Estimation Two Roods and Fourteen perches holden at the yearly Rent of 6d in the Tenure or Occupation of George Rutt of Friday Street London Druggist and also all that customary piece or parcel of Garden Ground adjoining thereto containing by Estimation One Acre Two Roods and Twenty two Perches abutting North, on Three Coney Walk, South upon Garden Ground in the Occupation of Edward Manning, East on Garden Ground now in the Occupation of Thomas Riddlesdale and John Riddlesdale and West on a Walk called Grays Walk and holden at the yearly Rent of 3d lying in Cotman's Field Together with all and every the Appurtenances to the aforesaid premises belonging or in anywise appertaining."

The following year, after some dispute as to whether John Dry was legally entitled to the property, George Rutt was formally admitted as tenant on 8 May. The next reference occurs in 1778, 22. Guildhall Library.

23. Lambeth Palace Library: microfilm in the Surrey Collection, Minet Public Library.

when a court sitting on 22 May heard of the death of George Rutt, and admitted the trustees of his estate to the tenancy of the windmill and its associated property. In addition to Rutt's widow, the trustees appointed by his will included Samuel Etheridge of Lewisham, a hosier named John Howell of Newgate Street, London, and John Field, an apothecary of the same address. On 9 May 1791, the death of John Field was reported to the Court and although arrangements were made to deal with his own freehold properties, no mention was made of his obligations as one of the trustees of George Rutt's estate, and there are apparently no further references to the windmill in the Court Rolls. It is clear however that the mill was in the tenancy of persons following the trades of druggist and apothecary for a considerable number of years and was doubtless used by them for the preparation of their materials. It seems that in its earlier years the mill may well have been used for grinding materials in the manufacture of pottery, as the following advertisement which appeared in *The Country Journal*, or, *The Craftsman* for 10 January, 1730, apparently refers to this site:²⁴

"To be Lett at Lambeth in Surrey a Potter's Wind-Mill; together with a small House and Garden thereunto belonging: And also Two Acres and an half of Garden-Ground. Enquire at Lambeth Wells, or at Mr. Dry's Lodgings, at Mr. Bray's House in Pearl-Court in White Fryars."

(Adapted from Michael Short's *Windmills in Lambeth: an historical survey*, to be published by the London Borough of Lambeth in October, at £1.95).

24. B. M. Burney Collection.

I am grateful to Miss Rhoda Edwards, Assistant Archivist of the London Borough of Lambeth, for drawing my attention to the above two sources.

The Departure of Royal Doulton from Lambeth

THE END in Lambeth of an at least 400 year old association with pottery making was marked by the departure of Royal Doulton in August, 1971. Although the last kiln was fired in Lambeth when the works closed in 1956, and Doulton's main factory has been in Burslem in Staffordshire since then, the central offices of the firm at Doulton House have been a landmark on the South Bank by Lambeth Bridge since they were built in 1939. Now that the firm has moved to smaller offices in Pall Mall, it seems that even Doulton House may not long remain.

Lambeth's long tradition of pottery making can be traced from the Tudor earthenware potters, through the 17th and 18th century fame of "Lambeth delft," to the development in the 18th century of the most profitable industry of all, the making of utility stoneware. The firm of Doulton's was founded in 1815 by John Doulton at a period in time when developments now known as the Industrial Revolution opened up a new market for ceramic products. The financial success of Doulton's in the period 1840-80 was owed to the demand for industrial and chemi-

cal ware above that of the domestic market. One result of the industrialisation and consequent increase in the population of towns was the demand from the 1840's for sanitary reforms, which, in turn, brought John Doulton and his sons a fortune from the manufacture of stoneware drain and sewer pipes.

During the years 1830-80, Doulton's acquired almost the whole area of riverside Lambeth from Lambeth Bridge to Vauxhall, buying out many smaller potteries. The biggest development was the factory entirely given over to the making of drainpipes, which were loaded straight from the production line onto barges in the Docks under the Thames Embankment, to be sent all over the world.

The Lambeth factory was also famous for "Lambeth Art Pottery," which was developed as a sideline in the 1860's at the instigation of the Lambeth School of Art. This Doulton's studio pottery has become sought after by collectors, and probably will ensure that the association of Doulton's and Lambeth is not forgotten.

The story of the firm is fully told in Desmond Eyles book, *Royal Doulton 1815-1965*.