

**KNAPHILL HIGH STREET
BUILDING BY BUILDING**

by

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THE GROWTH OF KNAPHILL

ORIGINS

Introduction

Knaphill is a village in the north-west corner of Woking parish. Until the 19th century, it was quite isolated, being some 6km (3.77 miles)¹ from the parish church of St Peter's. Knaphill High Street (red in Figure 1) is actually closer to the churches of Pirbright, Bisley and Horsell than it is to the church of St Peter's.

People from Lower Knaphill would tend to use Horsell church, whilst those on top of the hill would use Bisley or Pirbright churches.

Knaphill began as a squatter settlement on edge of Woking parish. John Rocque's map of 1768 shows a cluster of buildings at the bottom of Anchor Hill and a few scattered buildings on the opposite side of the High Street to where the *Anchor Hotel* was later built.²

The name was first recorded in 1225 as La Cnappe, meaning 'the hill'. Since then there have been various spellings of the name including Nap Hill, Naphill and Knap Hill. The modern name thus means 'hill hill'.

The Railway

The modern town of Woking in Surrey did not exist before the 1850s. When, in May 1838, the London to Southampton railway first opened, early passengers would have looked out of the train windows upon wide stretches of heathland. The railway station, originally named Woking Common, was built on the southern side of the line to serve the coaches from Guildford and Ripley which brought and collected the mail.



Figure 1. Woking and surrounding parishes



Figure 2. Rocque's map, Knaphill

¹ Measured in a straight line; the distance was almost 7km by road/track

² A similar picture is given by John Senex's earlier map of 1729

The Necropolis

In 1850, London had a problem; its ever-growing population was filling all of the church graveyards.

The London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company was formed and proposed a solution. A huge cemetery would be built some distance from London, where everybody (and every body) in the country would be buried.

An Act of Parliament was passed which authorised the purchase of common land within the parish of the village of Woking (now Old Woking). The plan drew considerable criticism. Many thought that the 2600 acres authorised to be purchased was far in excess of what would be needed and that the whole scheme was no more than land speculation.³

A cemetery of 400 acres was set out, as a first phase (in that corner of the land purchased farthest from London and the station of Woking Common). This cemetery is now Brookwood Cemetery and still one of the largest in Europe.

Before the first phase was complete, the Necropolis Company was petitioning Parliament for a second Act which would allow them to sell off any surplus land for development. What land speculation?

Some of the first land sold was for institutions: The Woking Prison for Invalid Convicts (later to become Inkerman Barracks) and the Surrey County Asylum for Pauper Lunatics, better known in more recent times as Brookwood Hospital. Both of these greatly contributed to the growth of Knaphill. Firstly, there was an influx of builders and labourers to construct the buildings. These were followed by the staffs of the prison and asylum and then large numbers of soldiers when the prison became a barracks.

In Parliament—Session 1869.

**London Necropolis and National Mausoleum.
(Repeal of Restrictions as to the Sale of Surplus
Lands; Amendment of Acts.)**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company (hereinafter called the Company) intend to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session for leave to bring in a Bill and to pass an Act for the following, or some of the following purposes, that is to say :—

1. To enable the Company to sell, lease, and exchange the whole or any part of the lands purchased and acquired by them in the parish of Woking, in the county of Surrey, which have not been set apart as a cemetery or burial-ground, and which are not required for the purposes of the Company's undertaking; and to authorise the erection of houses and buildings upon such lands,

Figure 3. London Gazette 17 November 1868

³ Hansard, HC Deb 27 February 1852 vol 119 cc925-30



Figure 4. Inkerman Barracks, c1920



Figure 5. Brookwood Hospital, 1960s

The row of buildings at the very top of the picture, behind the tower, is the Broadway; the High Street is beyond.

High Street

Introduction

The High Street was originally just a dirt track running across Knaphill Common. It lies off the route from Horsell to Pirbright (which followed what is now Anchor Hill and the Broadway). The earliest settlements were Highclere House (see page 13) and Knaphill Farm (situated in Chobham

Road, but the lands extending north of the western end of the High Street), followed by the Anchor Hotel.

House numbering

Knaphill High Street was first systematically numbered by Woking Council in about 1910. This system was forward-looking in that it anticipated in-filling between the existing buildings. Some spaces expected to be in-filled were not and some were in-filled with fewer (larger?) buildings than thought would happen. This meant that for some numbers (e.g. 19, 21, 64, 66), no buildings ever existed.

In order to provide a consistent reference throughout this work, the house numbers as of 1964/5 have been used. The 1965 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan was the first to show house numbers and they tie in with the 1964 Street Directory published by the *Woking News & Mail*.

Scope

This work covers the High Street, Knaphill, from the junction with Lower Guildford Road (by the Anchor.) to the junction with Chobham Road (by the Garibaldi). It generally concentrates on the ground floors of the buildings, most of which were two stories high. In the early 1900s, some of the proprietors of smaller businesses lived over their shops. Others rented the upper floors to individuals or as office space.

The aim has been to produce a comprehensive chronology of occupants for each building. In many, if not most, cases this has not been possible.

- There are some gaps in the 1850-1890 period due to the paucity and/or ambiguity of the surviving records. The Ordnance Survey produced 1:1,250 scale plans, surveyed in 1870 and 1895; Much of the initial development of the High Street took place almost entirely during the intervening period.
- During the first and second World Wars, maps and directories were not produced, partly because of the shortage of paper and partly due to the risk of information coming into the hands of enemy agents. Electoral registers were not maintained as there were no elections during the war.
- Street directories were not produced after 1980, being replaced by the much less useful (for the historian) yellow pages and other trade directories. These have, in the main, not been preserved by libraries and record offices. In turn, these directories have been replaced by online directories - which are constantly updated and do not provide a historical record. Coupled with the faster turn-over of businesses, there are some gaps and omissions in the 1980-2010 period.

For privacy reasons, occupants of private residences post-1990 have not been identified.

INFRASTRUCTURE

When the Necropolis Company started selling land around Woking Station for development in 1857, the land was just common land. There were no gas or water mains laid, no electricity and no sewers. The early shops and houses in Knaphill would have been heated with open fires and lit by candles or oil lamps.

It was not until the Woking Local Board was formed, in 1893, that these infrastructure issues began to be properly addressed.

Drainage/Sewerage

Sewage in Surrey, as elsewhere in the country, had been allowed to run into open drains, leaky cesspits or straight into water courses until fairly recent times. The contents of privies and cesspits were simply dumped on to the land. This allowed plagues such as cholera to spread - even in rural areas, as happened in 1848, in the village of Windlesham.

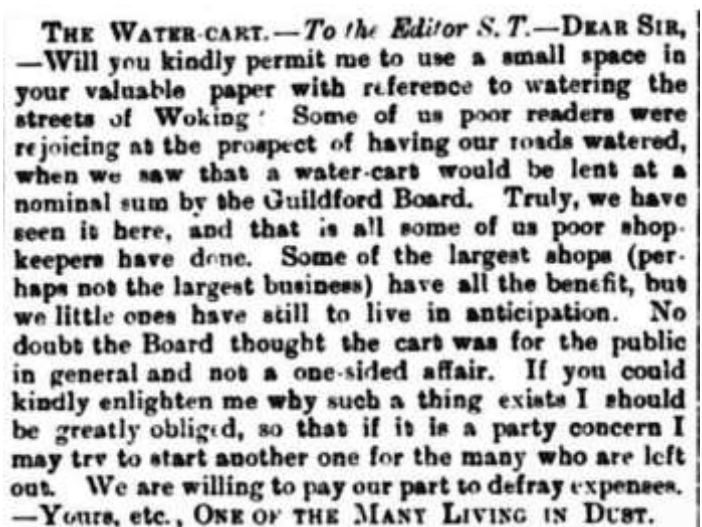
Real improvement did not start until after the passing of the Public Health Acts in the 1870s. These divided the country into urban and rural sanitary authorities whose duty was to provide good water supplies and proper treatment of sewage. Woking parish came within the purview of the Guildford Rural Sanitary Authority who were responsible for sewerage, drainage and public health, as well as lighting and building regulations.

Woking's first sewage treatment plant was built in 1899, at Carters Lane. The site was chosen as it was low lying and sewage would be conveyed to the plant by gravity, thus avoiding costly pumping facilities. It is still in use today.

Roads

Woking also came under the Guildford Rural Highways Authority. Woking was allocated 'three wheelbarrows, three rakes, four scrapers and one pump' to maintain the public roads in the area.

When the Woking Local Board was formed in 1893, one of the first challenges facing them was the appalling state of the roads, which were of earth and tended to mud in winter and dust in summer.



THE WATER-CART.—*To the Editor S. T.*—DEAR SIR,
—Will you kindly permit me to use a small space in your valuable paper with reference to watering the streets of Woking? Some of us poor readers were rejoicing at the prospect of having our roads watered, when we saw that a water-cart would be lent at a nominal sum by the Guildford Board. Truly, we have seen it here, and that is all some of us poor shopkeepers have done. Some of the largest shops (perhaps not the largest business) have all the benefit, but we little ones have still to live in anticipation. No doubt the Board thought the cart was for the public in general and not a one-sided affair. If you could kindly enlighten me why such a thing exists I should be greatly obliged, so that if it is a party concern I may try to start another one for the many who are left out. We are willing to pay our part to defray expenses.
—Yours, etc., ONE OF THE MANY LIVING IN DUST.

Figure 6. *West Surrey Times* 17 June 1893

Water

When the first houses in Knaphill were built, there was no supply of mains water available. Water was drawn from wells sunk in the gardens.

The Woking Water and Gas Company was incorporated by Special Act of Parliament on 18th July 1881. The Act authorised '*the construction of works for the supply of water and gas to Woking, Send and Ripley, East and West Horsley, East and West Clandon, Merrow, Horsell and Pirbright*'. A well was sunk and works constructed at Clandon, which were opened in August 1883⁴.



Figure 7. Woking & District Water Company pumping station, Horsley

At a Woking Parochial Committee meeting in 1893, a Dr Jacob reported an outbreak of scarlet fever in Knaphill. He also reported that the water of the *Anchor Hotel* was 'of a very suspicious quality' and 'unfit for drinking'. The committee agreed to write to the owner.

WATER SUPPLY AT KNAPHILL.—Dr. Howlin proposed that the attention of the Woking Water Company be called to the very great difficulty which the inhabitants of the lower end of Knaphill, around the Royal Oak and Queen's Head, have in procuring a supply of water fit for domestic use, and that the company be strongly urged to use every endeavour to extend their mains to that district at the earliest possible moment. The company had a monopoly of the water supply in that district, and ought most certainly to have every pressure brought to bear on them to give that supply that was needed.—The motion was seconded and carried.

Figure 8. Woking Council meeting 9th Oct 1895

When the water main first arrived in Knaphill, many people probably continued to use their wells rather than pay for mains water. In 1895, there was still no mains supply to lower Knaphill.

Despite its name, the Woking Water and Gas Company never actually produced or delivered any gas. It had planned for gas works at Kingfield, which were never built.

⁴ *Morning Post* 21 August 1883

Gas

The Woking Prison (built in 1859-60) and the Surrey County Asylum (1867) both had integral gas works to supply their own needs.

Woking's first public gas works was not built until much later, opening in Boundary Road in 1892. The Woking District Gas Order 1891, confirmed by the Gas & Water Orders Confirmation Act 1891, incorporated the Woking District Gas Company. The Woking District Gas Act 1912 dissolved and reincorporated the undertaking with no change of name. The permitted area of supply was extended to include Wisley, Ockham, and Bisley. The Woking District Gas Order 1930 again re-defined (increased) the limits of supply.

The gas main was extended to Knaphill in 1905.

Electricity

The Woking Electric Supply Company (WESCo) was incorporated in 1889; they built a power station at the corner of North Road and Board School Road, commissioned in 1890. They originally served only the central part of town, providing electricity just for domestic lighting, with the generator only operating during the hours of darkness. The original mains extended from the Goldsworth Arms to the top of Constitution Hill.

The generating plant in 1898 comprised Corliss Compound Engines and a Belliss and Parsons steam turbine coupled directly and by belts to Mordey and Parsons dynamos. The plant had a generating capacity of 255 kW.

The first electric street lamps were lit on the evening of 28th January 1895, making Woking one of the first towns in the country to have electric street lighting. In the autumn of 1900, the contract came up for renewal: The council rejected WESCo's tender in favour of the Woking Gas Company. Just as almost every town in the country was switching from gas to electricity, Woking made the reverse change.

In 1895, the inhabitants of Knaphill & Brookwood Wards voted not to have electric street lighting (which would have required WESCo to extend their cable), but to remain with oil lamps at about half the cost.⁵

The WESCo electric grid was extended to reach Knaphill in 1908.

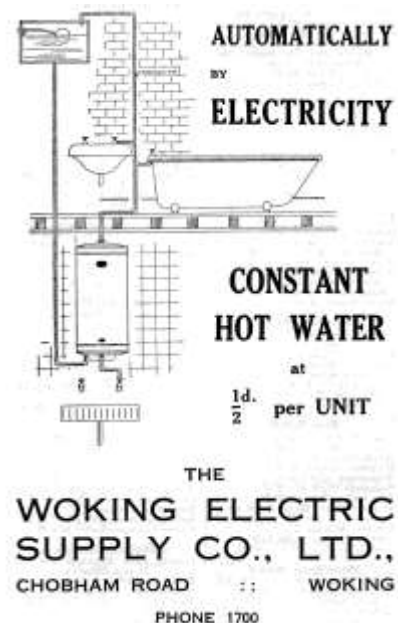


Figure 9. 1934 advertisement

⁵ *West Surrey Times* 28 September 1895

NORTH SIDE (ODD NUMBERS)

HIGHCLERE

Highclere Estate lies on the north side of the High Street, stretching from opposite the Anchor to the Crown. It was originally enclosed on the south by the High Street and on the north by the parish boundary between Woking and Horsell; later, the north, east and west sides were bounded by what is now Highclere Road.

In the mid-19th century, Highclere House (see page 13) was originally more or less where No. 13 now is (although set back further from the road). When No. 3 was built, in about 1900, it was called 'Highclere' – a name still then used for the general area. When No.5, formerly known as 'The Limes' was demolished, the building that replaced it was called Highclere House, still to this day.

This section of the High Street developed slowly as shown by Figure 10 (1870) and Figure 11 (1934).



Figure 10. Highclere Estate 1870



Figure 11. Highclere Estate 1934

No. 1

No. 1 High Street was built in the mid-1930s; the first recorded occupant was the Spinning Wheel, a draper's shop run by Mrs Marjorie Crichton. This business survived into the 1960s.

After the Spinning Wheel, the shop was occupied, briefly, by a florist, trading as 'Elizabeth' (Figure 12).

By 1972, No.1 was home to The Schoolgirl. This was a sister shop to Griffiths in the Broadway, both under the umbrella of Valentino Ltd, established in 1939. In the 1990s, The Schoolgirl moved from No. 1 and was incorporated into Griffiths' shop as Valentini's.

The building then became home to Keelans, estate agents; Barnbrook Sinclair, accountants, occupied the first floor.



Figure 12. Elizabeth, florist, 1966



Figure 13. Keelans, 2008



Figure 14. A & E PC Repair, 2017

A & E PC Repair occupied the ground floor from 2012 until 2021. At time of writing, the building is unoccupied.

Occupants of No. 1	
1932-63	The Spinning Wheel (Marjorie Crichton)
1966-69	Elizabeth, florist
1971-90	The Schoolgirl
1991-2008	Barnbrook Sinclair, accountants (<i>upstairs</i>)
1998-2009	Keelans, estate agents
2012-2021	A & E PC Repair
2022	<i>vacant</i>



Figure 15. No1, 2022

No. 3 – Highclere

In 1709, John Holmes produced a plan of *Brook Wood*.⁶ Where Highclere House was, this plan (See Figure 22) shows a plot of land with two buildings upon it, occupied and/or owned by James Turner. The smaller of the two buildings was probably on the plot where No. 3 now is.

The 1841 Tithe Apportionment and accompanying map (surveyed in 1840)⁷, shows plot 1456 where No. 3 High Street now is. Described as a 'house and garden' it was owned and occupied by William Collyer. In the 1841 census, William was recorded as a farmer.

The present building at No. 3 was built in about 1900; it was named Highclere. The first occupant was the Reverend J Connell⁸ but, from 1901-03, it was Thomas Coulbert, a coal merchant.

William Gunner, a draper, was the occupant in 1905 and then, from 1908 until the First World War, it was Charles Davis, also a draper.



Figure 16. Highclere, 1911?

⁶ Cambridge University Library, Maps.MS.Plans.757, *Map of Brookwood lying in the parish of Woking surveyed and plotted in Decbr 1709 by John Holmes, Survr*

⁷ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

⁸ *Woking Yearbook & Directory for 1900*

Following the war, the shop became a pharmacy. Firstly, run by Frederick Harvey, until 1937, then by James Dumble Brewer until 1961.

In 1962, the shop was taken on by P Wilson, still as a chemist's (Figure 17). At the end of the 1960s it was being run by A W Good, under the Wilson name. Then, in 1973, it was taken over by the chemist chain Moss.

From the late 1960s until the early 1980s, Dorothy Gregory had her ladies' hairdressing salon on the first floor (see sign under the window in Figure 17).

The building was later converted, by adding dormer windows, to create additional accommodation in the roof space, and the ground floor windows have been replaced by larger glass plate. One chimney stack has also been removed.



Figure 17. Wilson's chemist shop, c1966



Figure 18. Pets Kingdom, 2015



Figure 19. Hospice Shop, 2021

Occupants of No. 3	
1709	James Turner
1840-41	William Collyer
1900	Rev J Connell
1901-03	Thomas Coulbert, coal merchant
1905	William Edward Gunner, draper

1908-14	Charles Davis, draper
1918-37	Frederick Harvey, chemist & pharmacist
1938-61	James Dumble Brewer, chemist & pharmacist
1962-73	P Wilson, chemist
1966-77	Dorothy Gregory, hairdresser (<i>upstairs</i>)
1973-90	Moss, chemists
1996-2017	Pets Kingdom
2021-	Woking & Sam Beare Hospices

No. 3a

In about 1930, a small extension was added to the eastern side of Highclere; it was designated 3a High Street. The first occupant was William G H Williams, watchmaker & jeweller.

From 1934 until the second World War, the shop was occupied by C H Cruttenden.

After the war, the shop was the office of Barrett & Underwood, plumbers for about 10 years and then of French Rapid Cleaners, also for about 10 years.



Figure 20. French Rapid Cleaners, c1965

From 1969 until the early 1980s, the Copper Kettle café called it home. Since 1995, it has been HeadHunters, hairdressers.

Occupants of No. 3a	
1930-33	William George Hedges Williams, watchmaker & jeweller
1934-38	Charles Herbert Cruttenden
1947-57	Barrett & Underwood, plumbers etc
1959-68	French Rapid Cleaners
1969-83	Copper Kettle, café
1995-	HeadHunters, hairdressers



Figure 21. Head Hunters, 2022

Highclere House

In 1709, John Holmes produced a plan of *Brook Wood*.⁹ Where Highclere House was, this plan (Figure 22) shows a plot of land with two buildings upon it, occupied and/or owned by James Turner. The smaller of the two buildings was probably on the plot where No. 3 now is.



Figure 22. John Holmes plan, 1709

In the 1841 Tithe Apportionment and accompanying map (surveyed in 1840)¹⁰, Highclere House (plot 1451, outlined in red in Figure 23) was shown as owned and occupied by James Bedford. James was also the occupant of those plots outlined in yellow, owned by William Chandler. James Bedford was described as a shopkeeper in the 1841 census and as a

⁹ Cambridge University Library, Maps.MS.Plans.757, *Map of Brookwood lying in the parish of Woking surveyed and plotted in Decbr 1709 by John Holmes, Survr*

¹⁰ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking, December 1841*

grocer in the 1851 census. In the 1861 census, he was listed as residing at the Post Office; his nephew, William, was described as 'grocer', whilst James was listed as a master blacksmith.

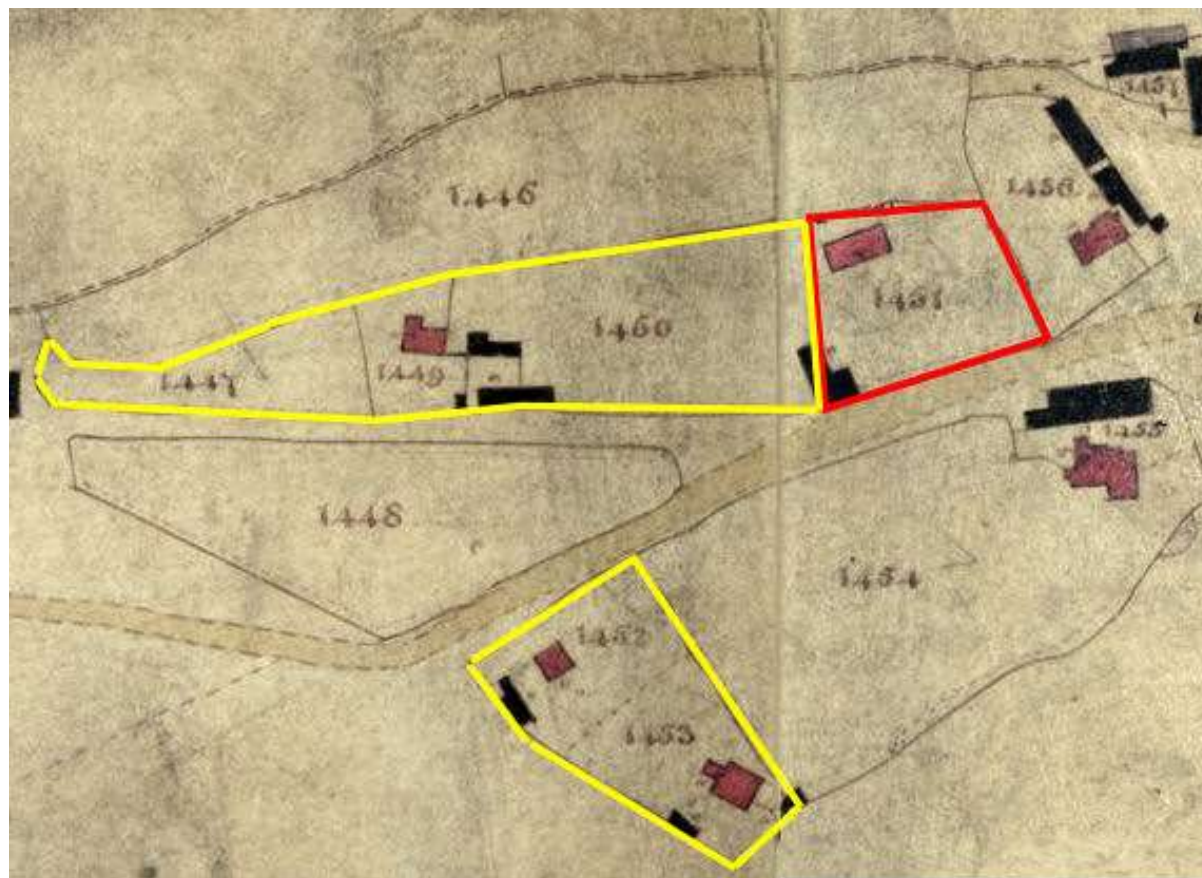


Figure 23. James Bedford land holdings, 1841

Plot 1451 fronted that part of the High Street where No.s 5-13 now are. The black building in the corner of the plot stood where No. 13 now is (see page 22) and was probably the grocer's shop and Post Office. The 1870 OS plan appears to show this as the Post Office.

By the time of the 1895 OS plan the Post Office had moved to Anchor Hill.



Figure 24. 1870 OS plan

James Bedford died in 1872, so it is possible that the post-office moved around this date.

Knaphill Post-Office

Knaphill has had a sub-branch of Woking post-office since at least 1861¹¹. Since then, it has had a number of locations. When Albion House was demolished for the building of Albion Parade, in the early 1960s, the post-office must have found a temporary home somewhere.

1861-72?	Highclere House
1872?-95	Coombe Villa, Anchor Hill
1902-1913	No. 30 High Street
1918-63	Albion House
1963/4	?
1964-68	6 Albion Parade
1968-	Anchor Crescent

POST & MONEY ORDER & TELEGRAPH OFFICE & Savings Bank, Knap Hill.—Miss Mesay Joy, receiver. Letters arrive from Woking station, at 7.30 & 11.30 a.m. & 6.20 p.m.; dispatched at 8 a.m. & 3 & 6.30 p.m. Sundays, arrive at 7.45 a.m.; dispatched at 10 a.m

Figure 25. Listing in 1878 Post Office Directory for Surrey

From 1893 until 1899, John Harding is recorded as being at Highclere House.¹² Maps suggest that this was a different building to that of James Bedford, as it appears to be on a different part of the plot.

No. 5 – The Limes

The Limes was built in the late 1880s, on part of the plot of the old Highclere House. The first recorded occupant was Henry Moulding, a butcher, in 1890.

By 1893, Henry had moved to St John's village. He was the first of many butchers to occupy the shop. Harry Howard, Charles Fulk and Leslie Timbs all stayed for a short time, before Owen Moore took on the shop in 1914 and stayed until 1948.

Following a brief interlude, when Alec Thomson was present, the shop was

taken over by Albert Acock in 1954. J Acock & Son, the last in the line of butchers, were still trading well into the 1970s.



Figure 26. Acock & Son, c1966

¹¹ The main post office was then in Ripley, moving to Old Woking in 1864. Woking Station (now the new town of Woking) did not get its own sub-branch until 1865.

¹² *Surrey Advertiser* 12 July 1893; *West Surrey Times* 25 June 1897, 10 December 1898, 11 February 1899

In 1979, Preston & Co., estate agents were occupying the shop having opened a branch of their Woking office.

Chez Comus, an English and French cuisine restaurant, opened in October 1986 and was trading for about twenty years.

The Limes was demolished in about 2005. In its place was built the modern, commercial building, also called Highclere House (Figure 32).

Until 2018, the new Highclere House was mainly occupied by various restaurants and take-aways. Since 2018, it has been home to Istanbul Barbers and Knaphill Funeralcare. The upper floors were originally offices; in 2013, approval was given to convert these into 8 flats.



Figure 27. Chez Comus advertisement, 1987



Figure 28. Nino's, 2008



Figure 29. Taste of India & Gusto, 2009



Figure 30. Knaphill Food & Wine and Zeytin, 2012



Figure 31. Lorenzo, 2017

Occupants of No. 5		
1890-92	Henry Moulding, butcher	
1900	Harry Howard, butcher	
1901-08	Charles H Fulk, butcher	
1911	Leslie Timbs, butcher	
1914-48	Owen Ernest Moore, butcher	
1949-52	Alec Thomson, butcher	
1954-73	J Acock & Son, butcher	
1979	Bourne Publicity Ltd	
1979-82	Preston & Co.	
1982-84	Wheelies of Whitton, cycles	
1985-86	WindsorFareham & Co.	
1986-2003	Chez Comus, restaurant	
2008	Nino’s	
2009-10	Gusto D'Italia	Taste of India
2011		Knaphill Food & Wine
2012	Zeytin, Turkish	
2013-14	restaurant	
2015-18	Lorenzo	
2018-	Istanbul Barbers	Knaphill Funeralcare



Figure 32. Highclere House, 2022

No. 7 – Milton House

Milton House was built during the 1880s. The first mention of the house was in 1888 when an 'E.T.' gave it as a contact address in her advertisement

for a position as a book-keeper or cashier.¹³ Whether the advertisement was successful or not we don't know but, in the 1891 census, an Emily Taylor, aged 16, was working as a domestic servant for the grocer, William Arthur Clifton, who appears to have then been living in Milton House.

From about 1900, Milton House became home to a bakery. The 1901 census, records John White there as a baker's manager.

From 1908 to 1927, the bakery was run by Edward Pickard.

By autumn of 1927, the bakery was known as the Embleton Bakery and was managed by a Mrs Elizabeth Shimmin.

By the early 1960s, the shop was Embleton's grocery store.



Figure 33. Milton House, c1963

In 1965, Richard W Clifton established his garden equipment business in Milton House. Richard was the grandson of William Arthur Clifton. Following the death of Archie Rice and the closure of his ironmongery business (see page 23), Richard moved his business to No. 15, Inglenook.



Figure 34. Knaphill Homecare, 2008



Figure 35. ShuZu, 2012

¹³ *Wallington & Carshalton Herald* 8 December 1888

Occupants of No. 7	
1891	William Arthur Clifton, grocer & draper
1901-02	John George White, baker's manager
1908-27	Edward Henry Pickard
1927-49	Embleton Bakery, Mrs Elizabeth Crowther Shimmin
1950-60	Kenneth Owen John Westhorp
1963	Embleton, grocers
1965-82	Richard W Clifton, garden machinery
1985-90	Bridge & Co., insurance
1996	Woolwich Property Services
2008-09	Knaphill Homecare, DIY wholesalers
2011-21	ShuZu, shoe shop
2022	Knaphill Grocers



Figure 36. Knaphill Grocers, 2022
Note, still using the ShuZu window blinds

No.s 9 & 11

The section of the High Street between Milton House (No. 7) and Inglenook (No.13) was not infilled until the early 1960s, when it was owned by Kenneth Westhorp.

In 1960, Kenneth Westhorp had plans approved for the erection of two semi-detached shops with flats above.

Since they were built, No. 9 has been a baker and confectioners, whilst No.11 has been a hair and beauty salon.

The first occupant of No. 9 was Frederick Pullinger, who started out in Chobham Road, Woking in 1891 and whose bakery and restaurant was a well-known feature of Chertsey Road from 1910 until the late 1960s.

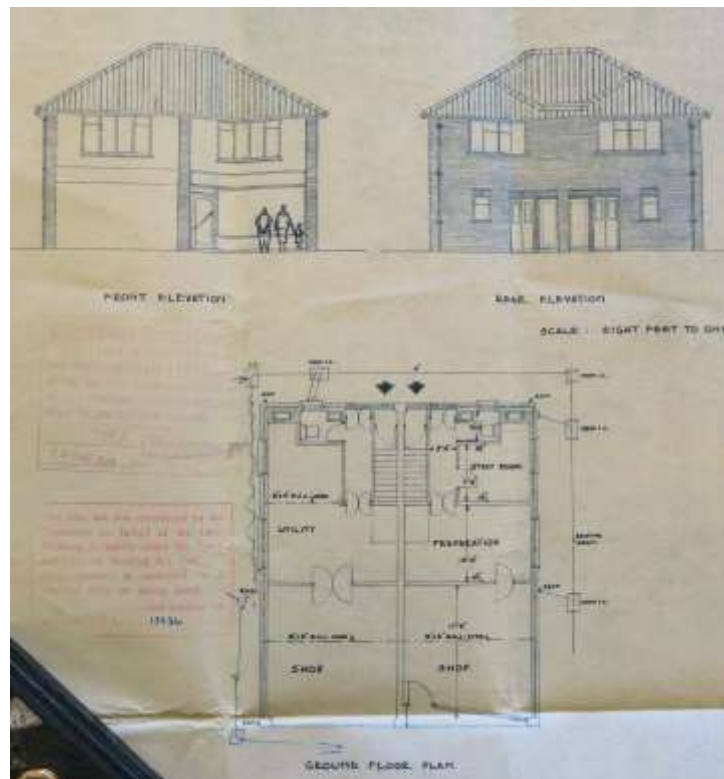


Figure 37. Extract from 1960 plans

His shop in Knaphill lasted for about ten years before it was taken over by Parslows of Reading.

Since about 2005, No. 9 has been home to Speciality Cakes.

The first occupant of No. 11 was Peter Neale, from 1963 until 1975. Since then, there have been a succession of hairdressing firms, each of whom have survived for just a few years.



Figure 38. Eclipse, 2008

Oliver James has been trading from No. 11 since 2021.



Figure 39. RH Hair Design, 2012



Figure 40. Gina Ballerini, 2015

Occupants of No.s 9 & 11		
1963-72	Frederick Pullinger, baker & confectioner	Peter Neale Ltd
1974-75	Parslows of Reading, bakers	
1976		
1977-78	Rayson's, baker & confectioner	Sylvia's, hairdresser
1979		
1980-81		Goodhead for Hair
1982		Pamela Court
1983-90	Wheatsheaf Bakery	
1996		Hair UK
2001-03	Jorobie's Hall of Sandwiches	
2006-09	Speciality Cakes	Eclipse
2011-12		RH Hair Design
2012-18		Gina Ballerini
2021-		Oliver James



Figure 41. No.s 9-11, 2022

No. 13

The site where No. 13 now sits was previously occupied by James Bedford's grocery shop and post office (see page 13). This was presumably demolished sometime before 1895, as it does not appear on the OS map of that date. The plot then stood undeveloped until the 1960s.

In 1960, Kenneth Westhorp, who owned the site, had plans approved for the erection of a single detached shop with accommodation above. It was taken by Midland Bank.

Midland Bank was acquired by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation (HSBC) in 1992. In 1999, Midland Bank was re-branded as HSBC and high street branches began appearing in their new livery.

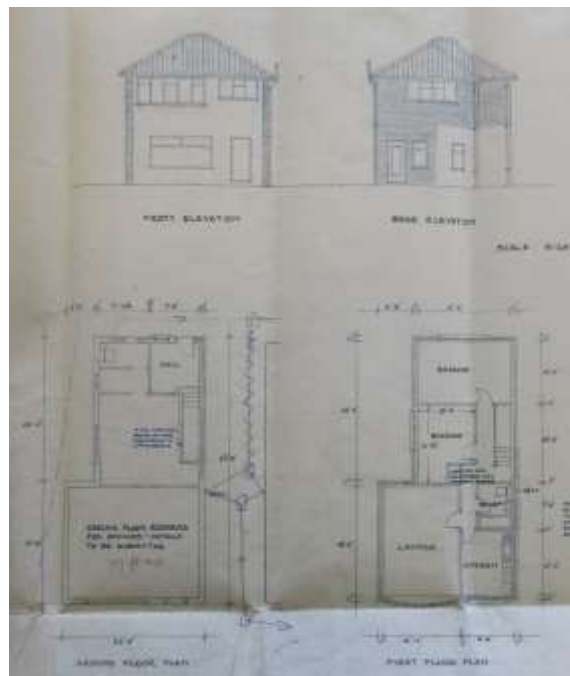


Figure 42. Extract from 1960 plans



Figure 43. Midland Bank, c1960



Figure 44. HSBC, 2009

The HSBC branch in Knaphill closed in about 2012 and, after standing vacant for a short time, the building was taken over by Coral, bookmakers.

Occupants of No. 13	
1963-99	Midland Bank
2000-09	HSBC
2012	<i>vacant</i>
2015-	Coral, bookmakers



Figure 45. Coral, 2022

No. 15 - Inglenook

Inglenook was built in the late 1870s, semi-detached with No. 17, Foster's Place. The first known occupant was James Peacock, who later was in a partnership, as grocers and drapers, with William Clifton (see page 28).

James moved to Knaphill, presumably in 1878 (his second child was born in Sussex in 1877 and his third in Knaphill in 1879).

In March 1898, William and James dissolved their partnership¹⁴ and, by 1901, James was living in Brighton, Sussex.

In 1902, Frederick George Rice opened his ironmonger's shop in Inglenook¹⁵; it was a familiar sight on the High Street for the next 75 plus years. Frederick died in 1950 and the business was taken over by his son, Archie.



Figure 46. Advertisement, 1968



Figure 47. Fred G Rice, 1966

Richard W Clifton was the grandson of Frederick Rice (and nephew of Archie), his father having married Frederick's daughter, Aileen.

Figure 49. Surrey Advertiser
16 February 1929



Figure 48. Inglenook, 1907

The business closed following Archie's death in 1979. The building was then briefly home to N McCarraher Ltd before being occupied (along with No. 17) by Clifton's Turf Machinery, which moved from No. 7, Milton House.



¹⁴ *London Gazette* 20 September 1898

¹⁵ The business was started in 1893 and was originally at the corner of Anchor Hill and Barley Mow Lane.



Figure 50. Clifton's, 2011

Richard Clifton died in 2010. The business vacated the premises in 2012 (moving to Carthouse Lane, Horsell) and the building was demolished.

A Tesco Express outlet, opened in 2014, with residential accommodation above, now occupies the site.

Occupants of No. 15	
1878-98	James Peacock
1903-79	Frederick George Rice, ironmongers
1980	N McCarraher Ltd
1980-2012	Clifton's Turf Machinery
2014-	Tesco Express



Figure 51. Tesco Express, 2022

No. 17 – Foster's Place

Foster's Place was built in the late-1870s, semi-detached with No. 15, Inglenook (see Figure 50). No explanation has been found for the name.¹⁶

¹⁶ Surrey Land Tax records and the lists of Jury-qualified Freeholders and Copyholders show an Isaac Foster owning and occupying land in the tithing of Goldsworth (which included Knaphill) between 1797 and 1812

The first recorded occupant was Mrs Elizabeth Chandler, who is presumed to have moved in following the death of her husband, William Chandler, in 1886 but was in occupancy by 1890.

After Elizabeth's death in 1900, the house passed to her daughter, Jane, who had been living in the house with her. Jane Chandler died in 1928.

The house was then occupied by Archie Rice, son of Frederick who had the ironmonger's shop next door. When Frederick died, in 1950, Archie moved into the accommodation above the shop. Archie's son, Frederick, continued living in Foster's Place for another three years. Archie then built a new house nearby, off Foster's Lane¹⁷, also called Foster[s] Place.

In about 1983, Foster's Place was occupied by Clifton's Turf Machinery, which moved from No. 7, Milton House (see above).

The building was demolished in 2012/13 and a Tesco Express outlet, opened in 2014, now occupies the site (Figure 51).

Occupants of No. 17, Foster's Place	
1890-1900	Mrs Elizabeth Chandler
1901-28	Jane Chandler
1930-50	Archie Andrew Rice
1951-53	Frederick W Rice
1983-2012	Clifton's Turf Machinery



Figure 52. Public conveniences, 2022
Foster's Lane can just be seen, running behind the building

¹⁷ Foster's Lane runs from the High Street, where the bus shelter and public conveniences now are, to join Highclere Road near to the Working Men's Club. It is an 'unadopted' road, being neither owned by the council, or anyone else. It is also a public right of way.

No. 23 – Service Station

The first incarnation of Knaphill Service Station was built in 1954 for Leaver & Richards, trading as Knaphill Motors. The architects were Wells and Hickman.

Figure 53. Service station, 1954

Photo by Bill Toomey

Architectural Press Archive / RIBA Collections



In 1960, the name changed to Knaphill Service Garage Ltd. It subsequently became an ARCO¹⁸ franchise.

The garage had spells as Texaco and Total franchises. Since 2013, it has been an Esso Rontec franchise.



Figure 54. Service station, c1970

¹⁸ ARCO was formed in 1966 by the merger of East Coast-based Atlantic Refining and California-based Richfield Oil Corporation

Occupants of No. 23	
1954-60	Knaphill Motors
1960-81	Knaphill Service Garage Ltd
1999	Texaco Service Station
2008-13	Total
2013-	Esso Rontec Service Station



Figure 55. Service station, 2022

Albion House

William Arthur Clifton was born in Redhill, Surrey in 1863, the son of a farmer and brewer. William moved to Knaphill in about 1880; in the 1881 census, aged 17, he was lodging and working as a grocer.

In 1888, William leased a building, from James Bunn, and opened his own grocery shop, where No. 25 now is. His father had died in 1866 and his mother in 1870; he presumably came into his inheritance at age 21 (1884). The building, called Albion House, can just be seen at the left edge of Figure 56 - the end of Clifton's name is just visible.



Figure 56. Albion House c1902



Figure 57. Albion House c1930

In 1895, William applied for and was granted an off-licence to sell wines and spirits.¹⁹

¹⁹ *Surrey Advertiser* 9 March 1895

During the 1890s, William was in partnership with James Peacock, draper, trading as Clifton & Co. In March 1898, William and James dissolved their partnership as grocers and drapers, James withdrawing²⁰. In 1901, William sold his grocery business and interest in the lease, having assigned it to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors.²¹

<p>Grocers, General Storekeepers, Ironmongers, China and Glass Dealers, Furniture Warehousemen, Fittings and Utensil Buyers, and others.—By order of Trustee re W. A. Clifton, Knaphill, Woking.</p> <p>MR. S. P. JACKSON will sell by Auction, at the Premises, Albion House, Knaphill, Woking, on THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 5th, 1901, at one o'clock, the STOCK-IN-TRADE OF GENERAL GROCERIES, Wines, Spirits, china, glass, and earthenware, tin, iron, and enamel ware, brooms, brushes, mats, matting, and linoleum, new FURNITURE, including French brass and iron bedsteads, chairs, etc.; also the Grocery and Drapery Fittings and Utensils, including three counters, two show-cases, mirrors, scales, rack scale, lard press, canisters, mantle and dress busts, brass-work, etc.; also capital powerful dark bay MARE, strong bay GELDING (both in good working condition), nearly new 4-wheel Trade Van, with tilt, Trade Cart, Trap, Truck, Harness, and other numerous effects.</p> <p>Catalogues on the premises, or of Oscar Berry, Esq., C.A., Monument House, E.C., and of the Auctioneer to the Grocery and Allied Trades, Monument Station Buildings, 53, King William-street, London, E.C. 18755</p>	<p>To Grocers, Property Investors, and others.—Re W. A. Clifton, KNAPHILL, WOKING.</p> <p>MR. S. P. JACKSON will offer for Sale by Auction, at the time and place advertised, the TRUSTEE'S BENEFICIAL INTEREST in the valuable LEASE of the Premises and Stores, Albion House, Knaphill, Woking. Premises and land cover nearly half-an-acre, and are well and conveniently adapted for a stores business, and are held on lease, having about 18 years unexpired, at the low rental of £70 per annum. The trade fixtures to be taken at valuation.</p> <p>Further particulars of Oscar Berry, Esq., Trustee, Monument House, E.C., and of the Auctioneer, as above. 18756</p> <p>Grocers and others. — Re Crawley, ST. JOHN'S, WOKING.</p> <p>MR. S. P. JACKSON will include in his auction sale, at Knaphill, as above advertised, a quantity of GENERAL GROCERIES, removed for convenience of Sale. Auction Offices as above. 18757</p>
---	--

Figure 58. 1901 sale of business

The 1911 census shows William, residing in Queen's Road; his occupation was given as 'farm and draper manager'.

In 1907, following the death of James Bunn, his executors put Albion House up for auction.²² It was described as:

Freehold business premises, comprising a capital brick-built and slated House and Shop, containing spacious shop, cellar, store-room, show-room, two sitting-rooms, kitchen, larder, etc. and six bedrooms, outside is c.c.: timber-built Stabling for 2 horses, coach-house etc., excellent garden and small paddock. The property is let on repairing lease for 21 years from 6th August 1888, at a cost of £70 per annum. Possesses a frontage to the High Street of about 450 feet, an area of about an acre²³, and has Company's water laid on.

When the High Street was officially numbered, Albion House became No. 25.

By 1914, Frank Belcher, grocer and draper of Chobham, had taken over Albion House. The post-office moved into Albion House from No. 30 (see

²⁰ *London Gazette* 20 September 1898

²¹ *Surrey Advertiser* 30 November 1901, *London Gazette* 3 January 1902

²² *West Surrey Times* 25 May 1907

²³ The sale advertisement six years earlier (Figure 58) states about half an acre; measuring from an 1895 Ordnance Survey plan gives $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre

page 90), almost directly opposite, in about 1915. Frank later took on the role of sub-postmaster.

Albion House was demolished in about 1965, for the building of Albion Parade. The post-office must have found a new temporary home for this period.

Occupants of Albion House	
1888-1912	William Arthur Clifton
1914-	Frank Belcher
1918-68	<div>Post Office</div> <div> Thomas Mark Benn Frank Belcher C G Baker K V Winglow N E Madden </div>

Albion Parade

Albion Parade is a terrace of six commercial units (with residential accommodation above) built in 1966/7, in what was previously the grounds of Albion House. Curiously, whilst the first five units were usually referred to as 1-5 Albion Parade, the sixth was usually '25 High Street' (Figure 59); this was probably because the post-office (which was in unit 6 - Figure 60) was previously No. 25.



Figure 59. 1968 Woking directory

Figure 60. Units 5 and 6
Albion Parade c1970



1-2 Albion Parade

The first two units of Albion Parade were initially occupied by Hudsons Superfoods, a grocery store²⁴.



Figure 61. *Daily Mirror* 12 June 1930



Figure 62. Hudsons Superfoods, 1967

Within two years, however, Hudsons Superfoods had downsized, moving into unit 4 of Albion Parade. They were presumably suffering from competition from the new Co-Op across the road (see page 88).

Hudsons Superfoods were replaced by RSM Service Company, which sold domestic appliances. Note the 1979 advertisement for microwave ovens; the cheapest at over £220 pounds – a similar specification model can be bought for about £60 today.



Figure 63. 1990 RSM advertisement



Figure 64. 1979 RSM advertisement

Now a member of the Euronics²⁵ empire, RSM is still trading from the same premises today.

²⁴ Hudson Brothers was a London grocery retailer established in about 1870; Hudsons Superfoods appears to be a chain of self-service stores created during an expansion into the suburbs and south coast seaside towns in the 1950s and '60s.

²⁵ Euronics International Ltd is an international association of over 11,000 independent electrical retailers in 37 countries. It functions as a leading international electrical retail group on behalf of its members, and is based in Amsterdam.

Occupants of 1-2 Albion Parade	
1967-68	Hudsons Superfoods
1968-	RMS, domestic appliances



Figure 65. 1-2 Albion Parade, 2022

3 Albion Parade

Unit 3 of Albion Parade was initially occupied by Bendix Launderette, in 1967. By 1973, it had become the Albion Launderette.

Since 1978, the shop has been home to opticians, firstly by Covill & Sadd. In 1979, it was trading under the name Barry Covill.

In 1990, Linda Penny and Kathy Hayter founded their opticians practice in the shop.



Figure 66. Bendix Launderette, 1967



Figure 67. Penny & Hayter 2008

Occupants of 3 Albion Parade	
1967-72	Bendix Launderette
1973-78	Albion Launderette
1978-79	Covill & Sadd, opticians
1979-90	Barry Covill, opticians
1990-	Penny & Hayter, opticians



Figure 68. 3-4 Albion Parade, 2022

4 Albion Parade

Unit 4 Albion Parade was first occupied by Patricia Fraser's ladies fashion shop in 1966. In 1972 Hudsons Superfoods moved in, from Units 1-2. For the next 25 years, Patricia Fraser is listed in directories as being at 25a High Street.



Figure 69. Frantime (Fashions), c1980



Figure 70. Gallery 99, 2008

Hudsons Superfoods closed and, in 1980, Frantine hair salon expanded from Unit 5 and opened a fashion shop in Unit 4.

Diamond Dry Cleaners moved in, in late 2010, and have occupied the building since. The plans for the remodelling of the ground floor is shown in Figure 71.

Occupants of 4 Albion Parade	
1966-67	Patricia Fraser, fashion
1968-79	Hudsons Superfoods
1980-83	Frantine, fashion
1996-2003	The Gallery
2008-09	Gallery 99
2010-	Diamond Dry Cleaners

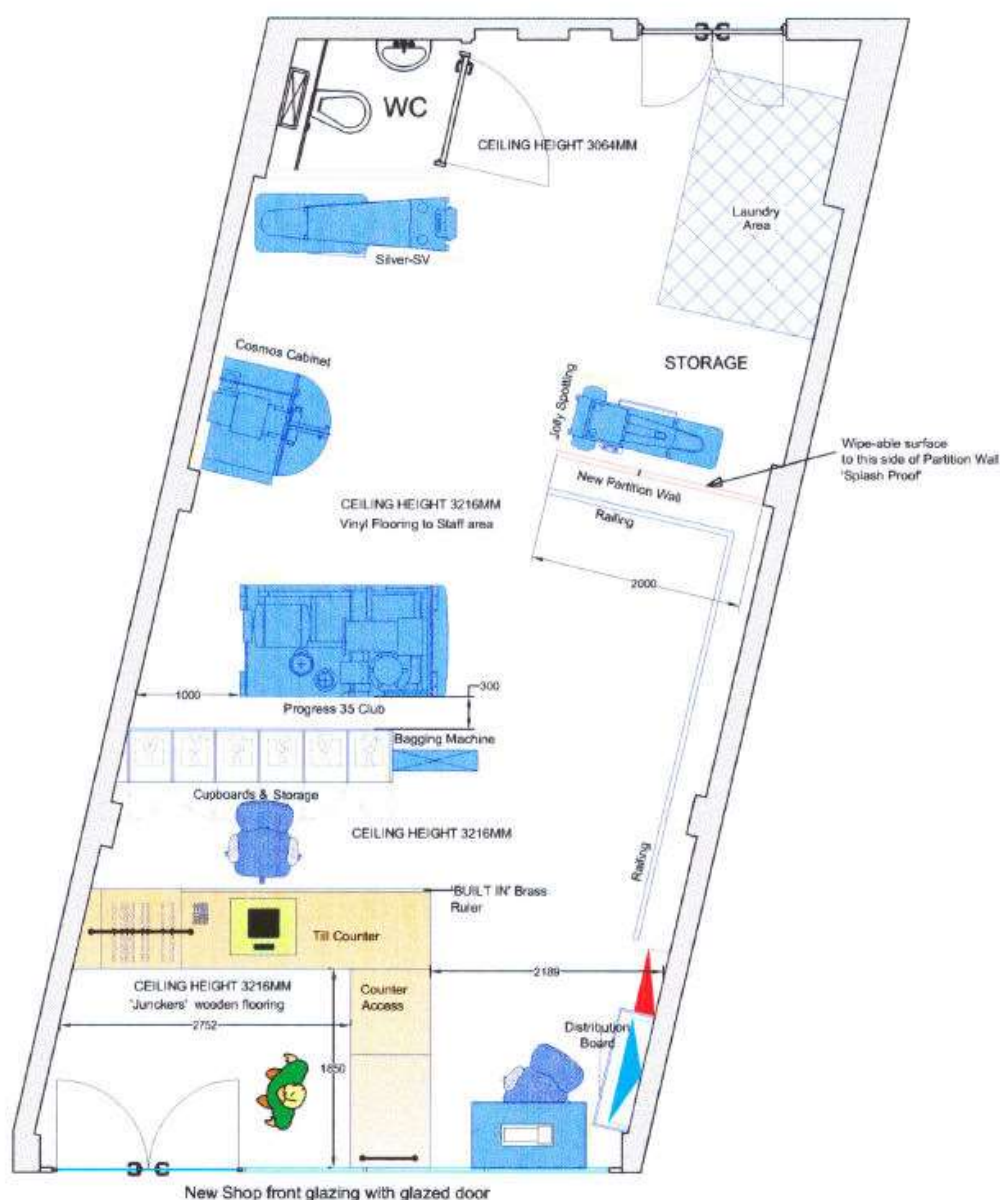


Figure 71. Proposed ground-floor plan, 2010

5 Albion Parade

Frantine, continental hair stylists were the first occupants of 5 Albion Parade, in 1966. In 1980, they expanded into Unit 4 next door and opened a fashion shop (see above).



Figure 72. Frantine c1980



Figure 73. Cut 1, 2009

Occupants of 5 Albion Parade	
1966-96	Frantine, hairdressers
2001-2021	Cut 1 Hair Salon
2022	Kandy & Vape



Figure 74. 5-6 Albion Parade, 2022

New No. 25 (6 Albion Parade)

6 Albion Parade was usually known as 25 High Street, the address of the old Post Office. It was also the home of the Post Office, firstly as H J Collins and then N E Madden.



Figure 75. 6 Albion Parade, 1966

After the Post Office moved into Anchor Parade, No. 25 became home to the Carousel Gift Shop which occupied the premises for the next thirty years.

Since 2010, the shop has been occupied by Seymours, estate agents.

Figure 77. Carousel



Figure 76. 6 Albion Parade, 1967

In 1970, the shop was also home to the Albion Car Service taxi service.

Occupants of No. 25	
1964-68	Post Office (H J Collins; N E Madden)
1969-96	Carousel Gift Shop
2008-09	Cal's
2010-	Seymours

No. 27

In the late 1950s, plans were approved for a new parade of five shops to be built on the, previously undeveloped, land between Albion House and the Crown public house. The developer was Messrs Latham & Co (Developers) Ltd.²⁶ As Albion House was No. 25 and the Crown No. 33, the five new shops were numbered 27, 27a, 29, 29a and 31.



Figure 78. Woking Urban District Council Plan 9/58

The first occupant of No. 27 was a shoe shop called the Shoe Box. The Shoe Box traded there for more than thirty years.



Figure 79. 1990 advertisement for the Shoe Box



Figure 80. The Shoe Box, 1966

Since about 1995, the shop has been a fish & chip shop, firstly as the Golden Fillet Fishbar and then Knaphill Fish Bar.

²⁶ SHC, 8789/58/4, Woking Plans

Occupants of No 27	
1960-90	The Shoe Box
2001-03	Golden Fillet Fishbar
2008-	Knaphill Fish Bar



Figure 81. Knaphill Fish Bar, 2022

No. 27a

The first occupant of No. 27a, in 1960, was A C Taylor who ran a tobacconist and confectioners.

In the mid-1970s, the shop was taken over by NSS, newsagents and then by Forbuoys, in about 1990.

From 2000 until 2022, the shop, along with 29 next door, was occupied by the Woking Hospice home furnishings shop.

Since 2021, it has been The Warren, home of Hartbeeps for Aldershot, Surrey Heath, Woking & Guildford.



Figure 82. A C Taylor's, 1966



Figure 83. Woking Hospice interiors shop, 2018

Occupants of No 27a	
1960-73	A C Taylor's, tobacconist
1976-88	NSS, newsagents
1990-96	Forbuoys, newsagents
2000-21	Woking Hospice Home Interiors
2021-	The Warren



Figure 84. The Warren, 2022

No 29

Donovan Walter Hughes was born in Kettering, Northamptonshire, in 1900. In 1939, he was living in Clacton, Essex and was described as a wireless dealer & engineer.²⁷ By 1945, he was living in St John's at 2 Robin Hood Road.

In 1961, it was Donovan's son, Raymond, who opened the shop at 29 High Street, trading under the name D W Hughes & Sons. In about 1980, Raymond moved his business to Commercial Way, Woking. The shop was then taken over by Gascoigne Pees, estate agents.

From 2000 until 2022, the shop, along with No. 27a next door, was occupied by the Woking Hospice home furnishings shop.

Since 2022, No. 29 has been home to Take Time, one of the many nails and beauty establishments now on Knaphill High Street.



Figure 85. D W Hughes, 1966



Figure 86. Take Time, 2022

Occupants of No 29	
1961-79	Donovan W Hughes & Sons, radio & TV
1981-91	Gascoigne Pees, estate agents
1996	Westfield Insurance
2000-22	Woking Hospice Home Interiors
2022	Take Time, nails & beauty

²⁷ TNA, RG 101/1499f, 1939 Register

No 29a

John Langton was born John Louis Lazarus in 1912. In 1958, he was living in Epsom. He and his wife, Annetta, moved to Knaphill in 1960, to take over the newly-built shop 29a. At this time they changed their surname to Langton.

The shop can just be seen on the left of Figure 85, above.

John Langton retired in 1972 and moved to Basingstoke. The shop then became a pharmacy; firstly the short-lived Pharmart and then, for three years, Drugfair.



Figure 87. Pharmart advertisement, 1974

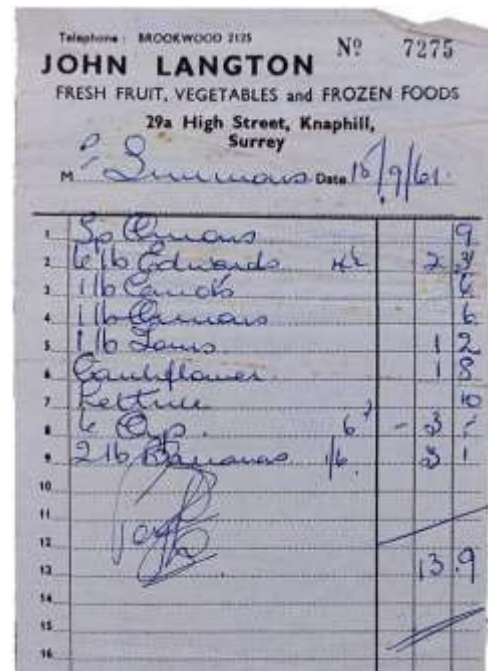


Figure 88. Langton invoice, 1961



Figure 89. Coral, 2009

From at least as early as 2008 until 2012, the shop was home to Coral, bookmakers. Since 2015, it has been occupied by Karcher, cleaning equipment and services.

Occupants of No 29a	
1960-72	John Louis Langton, fruiterer
1973	Pharmart, pharmacy
1974-76	Drugfair, pharmacy
1988-89	Gascoigne Pees, estate agents
2008-12	Coral, bookmakers
2015-	Karcher, cleaning equipment



Figure 90. 29a & 31, 2022

No 31

Ernest Sims was the first occupant, not just of No. 31, but the parade as a whole. He opened his hardware store in late 1959, trading there for over 25 years.

From 1977 until the early '80s, the shop was the outlet of H C Floor and Tile Company.

Between 1983 and 2016 the shop was occupied by cycle sports shops: Firstly Cycle Sports and then Switchback Cycles.

After being vacant for a period, No. 31 has been home to Sorella, hair salon, since 2018.



Figure 91. Switchback Cycles advertisement

Occupants of No 31	
1959-76	Ernest Roy Sims, hardware
1977-81	H C Floor & Tile Co.
1983-2008	Cycle Sports
2008-16	Switchback Cycles

2017	<i>vacant</i>
2018-	Sorella, hair salon

No 33 – The Crown PH

The *Crown* was built, and opened as a beer house, sometime between 1861 and 1865. The earliest reference was in 1865 when Richard Lee of Battersea applied for a license for ‘a newly-built house, situated on the road from Chobham to Bagshot [sic], near the Lunatic Asylum, and close to the Convict Prison’. The application was opposed by James Jay, landlord of the *Anchor Hotel*, on the grounds that it was not 200 yards from his house. The case was adjourned for six months as stabling had yet to be built.²⁸

In November 1865, the landlord, then Robert Tucker, was fined £1 8s 6d for having short measures in his possession.²⁹

The Electoral Registers show Richard Lee having a vote in Woking (eligible by virtue of owning a house and cottages in Knaphill), up until 1875.

By 1877, Alfred Christmas was the occupier (not owner) of the *Crown*. In 1882, he advertised the *Crown* (Figure 92). The price of £70 was presumably

BEEERHOUSE; £70; beautiful and healthy
part of Surrey, about two miles from Woking
Station.— Apply to Alfred Christmas, Crown, Knaphill.
Woking Station.
2039

Figure 92. Surrey Advertiser 27 March 1882

for a lease, not the freehold. Ashby & Co., brewers, of Staines owned the pub in 1892, so may well have bought it from Richard Lee in the 1870s.

Ex-singer's attempted suicide

In 1888, Mary Ann Duce alias Roland, an ex-singer, was lodging at the *Crown*. Mrs Duce, formerly known in the London music halls as ‘Amy Ellis, the Northern Star’, on 11th May was charged at Guildford Police-court with attempted suicide. A Dr Russell was called to Guildford Railway Station where he found the accused violently sick having apparently drunk a white liquid from a bottle marked ‘Poison’. She was remanded for a week.³⁰

In 1914, Ashby & Co. applied to have the [full] license of the *Barley Mow* transferred to the *Crown*. This was refused.³¹

In February 1915, James Westaway was fined £10 for allowing drunkenness on licensed premises. The chairman felt that there was ‘very much evidence which was untrue’ from the defence and therefore imposed the maximum penalty.

The first meeting of the enlarged Woking Urban Council took place in April 1933. It was decided that road-widening near the *Royal Oak*, Anchor Hill

²⁸ *Surrey Advertiser* 11 March 1865

²⁹ *Surrey Advertiser* 18 November 1865

³⁰ *Surrey Advertiser* 12 May 1888

³¹ *West Surrey Times* 6 February 1914

and the *Crown* would not be undertaken due to ‘the prohibitive cost of the necessary land’.

Ashby & Co. were taken over by H & G Simonds in 1930, who were themselves taken over by Courage in 1960. The *Crown* remained a beer house up until 1949, when it was granted a wine license.

The building has been extended several times to both sides and to the rear. This is evident in Figure 93.



Figure 93. The Crown 2020

In July 2022, the *Crown* underwent a refurbishment and reopened in August as a Craft Union branded pub.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Crown</i>	
1865-67	Robert Tucker (previously at the <i>Fox</i> , Bisley)
1871	William Coombs
1871-74	John Smith
1877-82	Alfred Edward Christmas
1883-1901	William Smithers
1902-06	William Walter Smithers (son of William)
1906-12	Henry Hankins
1912	Eliza Hankins
1912-15	James Westaway
1915-18	Henry Arthur Field
1918-39	George Hodges
1939-48	Francis James Waterman (son-in-law of George Hodges, having married his daughter, Clara)
1948-53	Edwin Charles Budgen
1954-68	John Herbert Field

HIGHCLERE ROAD TO CHOBHAM ROAD

This section of the High Street has always been (almost) entirely residential. The boundary between Woking and Horsell parishes, runs through the properties along this stretch of the road. Those dwelling houses built towards the front of their plots are in Woking parish; those built further back, away from the road, are in Horsell parish. The boundary is shown as a dotted line in Figure 94.

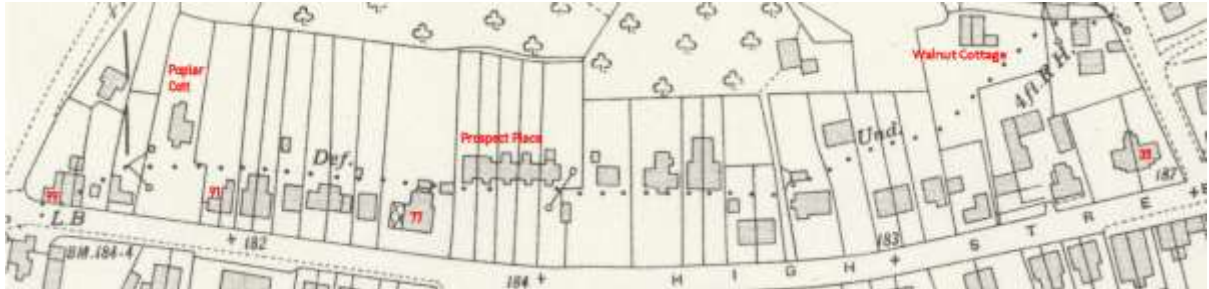


Figure 94. North side 1934

No.s 35 & 37 – Rosamond Villas

Rosamund Villas were built in the 1870s. They do not appear on the 1870 OS map, but were occupied by the time of the 1881 census – by George Taylor and George Thomson.



Figure 95. Latham's, c1966

In the late 1950s, No. 35 was taken over by Latham Ltd, a trader in DIY supplies. Twenty years later, they had expanded and were occupying No. 37 a well.



Figure 96. 1968 Latham advertisement

Latham's closed in the mid-1990s; Rosamund Villas were demolished and replaced by Latham Court, a block of residential flats.

Occupants of Rosamond Villas		
1881-85	George Taylor	George Thomson
1888		Henry Scriven Glazier
1891-95`		Edwin Sharp
1899-1900		Thomas W Ginger
1900	Mrs Mary Ann Ginger	
1900-27		Harry Reginald Grigg
1930-36		
1938	Annie Rice	
1939-56	Thomas Hogg	
1956	Richard G Jelley	
1957	C D N Thake ?	
1959-74	Latham (Knaphill) Ltd	
1980-97		Latham (Knaphill) Ltd



Figure 97. Latham Court, 2022

No 39

No. 39 High Street was built in 1921 by Edward Rice, who became the first occupant. Edward was the younger brother of Frederick, who had his ironmongery shop at No. 15 (see page 23). When Edward died in 1938, the house passed to his son, Reginald .

Peak Housing Limited was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on 1st June 1959. The offices of the company, originally in Hersham, moved to 39 High Street, Knaphill in about 1965. By 1980, the company had moved again, to Rowledge near Farnham.

Occupants of No 39	
1921-38	Edward Andrew Rice
1939-61	Reginald Edward Rice
1967-79	Peak Housing Ltd



Figure 98. Flats, 2022

No.s 41 & 43 – Walnut Cottage

Walnut Cottage sat at the back of its plot behind Grape Vine Villa, some 200 feet from the road, and thus fell just within the parish of Horsell.

Looking from the road, the two tenements were numbered 1 and 2 from left to right, thus in the opposite direction to the general road numbering. They were built before 1841, as they are shown on the Woking tithe map of that date,



Figure 99. 1895 OS map

as one tenement being owned and occupied by James Hone.³²

In 1851, the two cottages were occupied by George Fisher and Charles Fisher.

In earlier records, the cottages are not referred to by name, but in the 1901 census are listed as 'Smith's Cottage'. The name Walnut Cottage[s] first appears in the 1908 street directory³³.

In 1886, the cottages were owned by Hosea Waterer, the nurseryman; in 1911, they were owned by William Archibald Rice.

The cottages were demolished in the mid-1970s to allow for the development of Highclere Court.

Occupants of Walnut Cottage		
1841	James Hone	
1851	George Fisher	Charles Fisher
1854-61		Jane Daborn
1862		
1867		James Martin
1868-1890	James Lynch	
1879-86	Thomas Tee	
1891	John Smith	
1895-1905	Charles Smith	
1908	R F Moore	
1910-13	Alfred Smith	Miss Annie Martin
1914-18		
1920-27	Frank Hall	
1929-33	Harold John Wallis	John Morris
1936-57		
1959	Beatrice Wallis	Percy G Faulkener
1967-68	R & J Delloyd,	
1969-73	building contractors	

No 45 – Grape Vine House

Grape Vine House or Villa was probably built in the late 1860s; it appears on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map, which was surveyed in 1870. The first recorded occupant was James Bunn, in the 1871 census. James was also the owner of the building and likely the one for whom it was built. James also owned Albion House, rented by William Clifton for his grocery and drapery store (see page 28).

³² SHC, 864/1/137-138 *Woking tithe map (1840)*, *Woking tithe apportionment confirmed*, 13 Dec 1841

³³ *Woking Year Book and Directory for 1908*

James Bunn moved to Horley in 1879 and by 1882 the Grape Vine House was occupied by John Arnold. His family lived in the house for seventy years. In about 1920, they renamed it as Vine Cottage.

After 100 years as a private residence, it was occupied, in 1981, by Mrs L Kehoe, a dental surgeon. It has been a dental surgery ever since, currently as White House Dental Practice.

Occupants of No 45	
1871-78	James Bunn
1882-1909	John Arnold
1910-1919	Mrs Lois Arnold
1921-43	Walter Osborne Arnold
1943-52	Mary Arnold
1955-56	Eric J E Fairman
1956-59	Herbert J Harris
1959-60	E H Taplin
1961-63	Arthur D Barrett
1967-69	J P Murphy
1973-78	G O'Mally
1981-83	Mrs L Kehoe, dental surgeon
1985-96	Dr Chunmugavelu, dentist
2012-	White House Dental Practice



Figure 100. The White House, 2022

No 47

No. 47 High Street was built in about 1931.

Occupants of No 47	
1932-59	William Edward Cheeseman
1959-76	Mrs Gwendoline Irene Cheeseman
1978-83	I S Dallas



Figure 101. No. 47, 2022

No.s 49 & 49a

No.s 49 and 49a High Street were built in about 1931.

Occupants of No.s 49 & 49a		
1932-34	Edwin Cheeseman	
1934-38	Miss L Brooker	Horace Spooner
1939-57	Sidney G Chase	
1959-61	Ernest R Smith	
1967-69		
1970-76	Edith C Smith	E Perry
1977-81		



Figure 102. No.s 49 & 49a, 2022

No 51 – Astwood House

Astwood House sits towards the back of its plot and thus falls just within the parish of Horsell. It was built before 1841, as it is shown on the Woking tithe map of that date, owned by William Rapley and occupied by Frances Christie.³⁴

Occupants of No. 51	
1841	Frances Christie
1850-57	William Richardson
1861-77	Henry James Scriven
1877-91	Mrs Ann Scriven
1898-1901	Charles Barber
1907-08	Lt C H Dinnen
1911-12	Frederick B Wardle
1918-22	Frederick E Sowden
1924-25	Richard Henry Sadler
1932-33	Ernest Over
1934-37	Miss Gertrude Eleanor Franks
1939-59	Philip William Mew
1960-69	Francis J Denning
1972-81	K W Mansfield

³⁴ SHC, 864/1/137-138 *Woking tithe map (1840)*, *Woking tithe apportionment confirmed*, 13 Dec 1841



Figure 103. Astwood House, 2022

The Bungalow

The Bungalow, appears to have been built in the grounds of Astwood House, between 1891 and 1898.

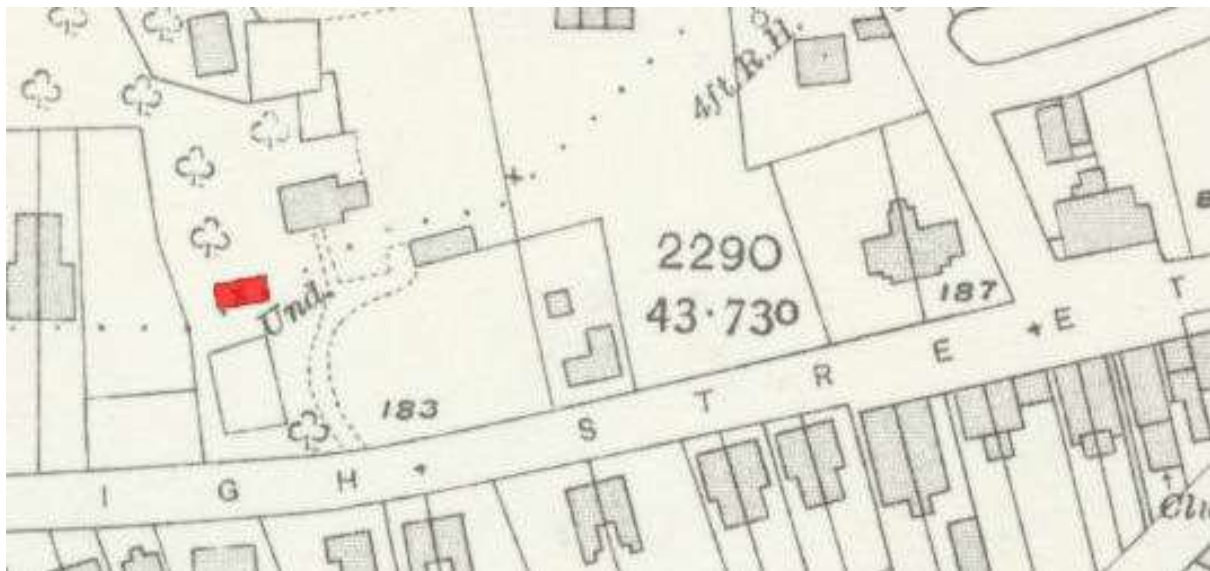


Figure 104. Probable location of the Bungalow, 1913

The first occupant was Mrs Ann Scriven who had previously been living in Astwood House with her husband, Henry, until his death in 1877 and then with her two daughters, Ann & Jane, until at least 1891. By 1898, Ann was living in The Bungalow.

After Ann's death in 1905, her daughters continued to live there. Following the decease of the daughters (the second in 1941) there is no further mention of The Bungalow. The presumed building (shown on Figure 104) still exists today, as an outbuilding to No. 53.

Occupants of The Bungalow	
1897-1905	Mrs Ann Scriven
1905-31	Misses Ann & Jane Scriven
1931-41	Ann Scriven

No 51a

No 51a High Street is set from the road some 220 feet, behind Astwood House (no. 51). It is within the parish of Horsell, shown on the 1970 OS map in Figure 105.

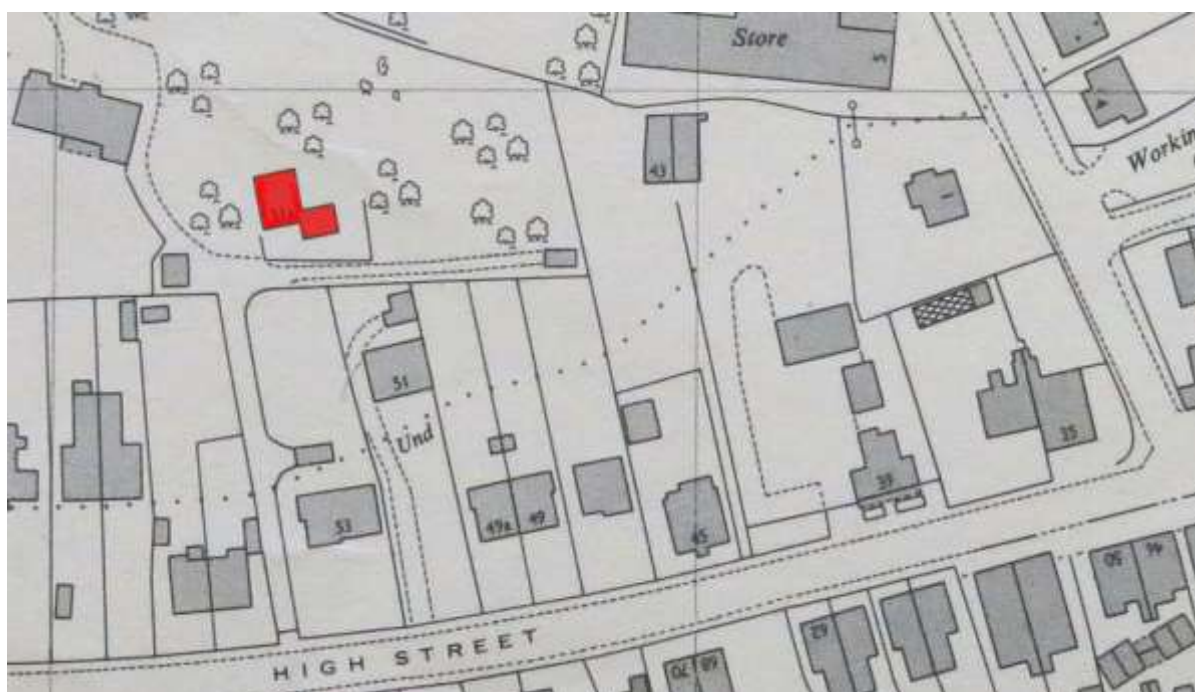


Figure 105. Location of 51a, 1970

Today, No. 51a is named Sanctuary House.

Occupants of No 51a	
1946	Frederick Burden
1947	L C Elmer
1952-64	Robert Bamford
1967-69	H C Dobson
1976-77	E Francis



Figure 106. 51a, 2022

No 53

No. 53 High Street is a detached bungalow, built in about 1933. It has since been converted to provide additional accommodation in the roof space.



Figure 107. No. 53, 2022

Occupants of No 53	
1934-40	Edwin Cheeseman
1940-69	Ethel M Cheeseman
1977-83	K H Hall

No.s 55 & 57

No.s 55 and 57 High Street are a pair of semi-detached houses which were built in about 1931. Both have later been extended to the sides, to provide integral garages and addition accommodation on the first floor.

Occupants of No.s 55 & 57		
1931		Frederick John Hawkins
1932	J D Evans	
1933-37	Albert Victor Drew	Frank Randolph Watts
1938-39		J H Stone
1945-47		Charles L Beadle
1948-57		Robert C Sharp
1960		R Fordham
1961-63		Frederick Sadler
1967-82	L M Rice	J Shuttlewood



Figure 108. No.s 55 & 57, 2022

No.s 59-61 – King's Cliffe

King's Cliffe sits towards the back of its plot and thus falls just within the parish of Horsell. It was presumably built in 1894, the date being carved into a stone, set into the front of the building (visible in Figure 109), although it is not listed in the 1900 street directory.

It is likely that the house sat empty for some time; the first recorded occupation was in the 1901 census. It is also unclear if the house was built as one tenement or two. From 1901 until 1908 only one occupation is recorded but, from 1909, there are clearly two tenements.

Occupants of No.s 59-61		
1901-05	Alfred Francis Whitburn	
1907-08	Lt William J England	
1909	Frederick Everingham	George H Coppin
1914	Rev. Henry L Bleby	
1918-22		Miss Mary R Mason
1923	Gertrude Emily Nicholls	
1924		
1925		John Comber
1926-39	Richard Henry Sadler	
1946		Winifred N Swan
1947	Mrs Edith A Sadler	B E Morley
1951-53		William Ogston
1954-56		Peter J Juston
1959		B Johnson
1960		Stanley H Pike
1961-70	Florence W Duncan	
1973-77	I Jordan	
1978-82		



Figure 109. King's Cliffe, 2022

No 63 – Edgeware House

Edgeware House is a detached house which sits towards the back of its plot and thus falls just within the parish of Horsell.

Edgeware House was built in about 1887/8, by Stephen Standage. Stephen had retired as a police sergeant and then worked as a superintendent for the London Necropolis Company, who provided accommodation. Edgeware House was obviously intended as his retirement home. Unfortunately he died just months after moving in.

His widow, Charlotte, put the house up for auction in July 1888³⁵ and, presumably having successfully sold it, sold off the house contents in September that year³⁶.

Figure 110. Auction advertisement July 1888

Hamlet of Knaphill, Woking.—An attractive Residence, recently completed by the late owner, deceased, for his own occupation, surrounded by its own grounds of nearly three-quarters of an acre.

MESSRS. HEWETT and LEE are instructed to Sell by Auction, at the White Lion Hotel, Guildford, Surrey, on **SATURDAY, July 28th, 1888**, at half-past three o'clock, the modern built **RESIDENCE** known as "Edgeware House," of freehold tenure, land tax redeemed, and tithe free; very pleasantly situate on the top of Knaphill, with a southerly aspect, surrounded by its own grounds, having a main frontage of 170 feet: within three minutes' walk of post, telegraph office, and church. The house has only recently been completed by the late owner for his own occupation, and contains portico, entrance hall, lofty dining and drawing rooms, each 13ft. 9in. by 13ft. 9in., kitchen, scullery, larder, store-room, and other convenient offices; three large bedrooms.

Note.—Two additional bedrooms may be easily added by carrying up the back offices. The house is placed at a convenient distance from the road, and at a very small outlay a carriage sweep and ornamental grounds might be formed, or a portion of the land might be utilised for another similar residence with ample scope.

Possession will be given on completion of the purchase. May be viewed by application to Mrs. Standage, on the premises. Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Smallpiece and Sons, Solicitors; or of Messrs. Hewett and Lee, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Guildford, Surrey. 6794

Occupants of Edgeware House	
1888	Stephen & Mrs Charlotte Standage
1889-1896	Mrs Ann Robinson
1899-1902	Isaac Gunner
1902-1922	Mrs Naomi Gunner
1924-51	Thomas Sadler Forsdick
1951-55	Mrs Grace Emily Forsdick
1956-69	Herbert Harold John Hatcher
1974-78	A J Vincent
1979-81	P G Bateman

³⁵ *Surrey Advertiser* 16 July 1888

³⁶ *Surrey Advertiser* 3 September 1888



Figure 111. Edgware House, 2022

Lucy Cottage (No. 65)

Lucy Cottage sat towards the back of its plot and thus fell just within the parish of Horsell. It was built before 1841 as it is shown on the Woking tithe map of that date.³⁷ The first known occupant was John Finch, shoemaker, listed in the 1841 census.

John Finch died in 1847. At the time of the 1871 census, the cottage was still known as Finches Cottage.

In about 1875, a Mr Phillips of Guildford rented the cottage, built a wood and brick shed with a slate roof, and began a school for boys (see page 128).

In about 1890, Finches Cottage was acquired by John Guttridge, a civil servant in the India Office. He renamed the cottage as Lucy Cottage, presumably after his wife, Lucy. He also named his two daughters Lucy Mary and Elizabeth Lucy.

Apart from a period from 1900 to 1903, when the house was occupied by a William Henry Hill (and John Guttridge was living in Whitehall), John Guttridge lived there until 1927.

In the mid-1960s, Lucy Cottage was demolished and a pair of semi-detached houses built in its place – No.s 65 & 65a.

Occupants of Lucy Cottage	
1841-47	John Finch
1851	Thomas Edward Hoskins
1861	Henry Thomas Cowdery

³⁷ SHC, 864/1/137 *Woking tithe map*, 1840

1871	John Loveland
c1875-77	Phillips' school
1881	John Cobbett
1890-99	John Marshall Guttridge
1900-03	William Henry Hill
1905-27	John Marshall Guttridge
1929	T L Shaddock
1933-63	William Bedford

No.s 65 & 65a

No.s 65 & 65a High Street are a pair of semi-detached houses, which were built in about 1965.

Occupants of No 65 & 65a		
1967-69	K G Bunce	Margery May Deeks
1970-79		Lewis O Deeks
1981	B K Cross	



Figure 112. No. 65, 2022

No.s 67-75 – Prospect Place

Prospect Place is a terrace of five houses. It sits back from the road and thus falls just within the parish of Horsell. Looking from the road, the five tenements are numbered 1 to 5 from left to right, thus in the opposite direction to the general road numbering. Prospect Place was built in the 1860s by William Triggs, jeweller and five-times mayor of Guildford.



Figure 113. Prospect Place

Occupants of 5,4 & 3 Prospect Place (No.s 67, 69, 71)				
1871	Emma Edwards	William Avery	John Fable	
1878	Edward Townsend	James Fry	Mr Wells	
1881			Stephen Spooner	
1882				
1885			J Tarvitt	
1887			Charles Thompson	
1888-89	Lucy Tugwell	James Cobbett		
1890				
1891			Mary Townsend	
1892				
1895	Henry Cook	Joseph Holmes		
1897				John Mersh
1899-1903				James Elson Cobbett
1905-08				Alfred Ward
1910				Ernest Butler
1911				
1914		Jonas H Bacon	Arthur Greenaway	
1917-20				
1921-24		Charles John Syms		
1926			G Smith	Charles James Philpotts
1933			Archibald Richard Ward	
1934			George Skee	
1936-37	M J Churn			
1938-39	William Eden			
1940-45				
1946			Mrs C Philpotts	
1947	Mrs L Marshall			
1948	A J Grice			
1949				
1950	Charles John Syms	Herbert Collins	James Philpotts	
1957				
1958-99			Daisy M Strudwick	
1960-68	Edith C Syms			
1981		J Barnes		

Occupants of 2 & 1 Prospect Place (No.s 73, 75)		
1868-70	William Clutterbuck	
1871		John Green
1872-75		
1878	William Hobson	James Kitteridge
1881	John Tozer	William Hobson
1885-87	Charles Vince	
1888	George Vince	
1895	John Eades	
1897		Thomas West
1899-1900		Oscar Deinhardt
1901-03		Alfred B Ward
1905-08	James Elson Cobbett	Alfred C Nichols
1910		William G Drudge
1911-1925		Ernest Butler
1926	H Cook	
1927-29	Rachel Cook	
1931		
1933-38	Leonard Walker	Mrs Mary Butler
1943		
1948-69	Bernard Leslie Butler	Mrs E Butler
1972		S Jarrett
1973-76		J W Hawkins
1977		C D Hoare
1979-81	M J Butler	



Figure 114. Prospect Place, 2022

No 77 – Urtica Villa / Rhaidr Lodge / Laurel Hurst

Urtica Villa was a detached house standing in a plot of just under half an acre; it was built, probably, in the late 1870s. The first recorded occupant was Elizabeth Ralph who was listed, as living there, in the 1881 census.

The house was sold, at auction on 11th Mar 1909. It was described as being ‘approached through a front garden, having a frontage of 80ft 6in’. It had five bedrooms and three reception rooms. It achieved a price of £355³⁸.

From 1915 until 1919, the house was known as Rhaidr Lodge.

By 1920, Edwin Fawcett was in occupation and it is at about this time that the name was changed to Laurel Hurst.

Laurel Hurst was demolished in the 1960s to allow for the construction of Sussex Court.



Figure 115. 1909 sale notice

Occupants of No 77	
1881-82	Elizabeth Eleanor Ralph
1889-1900	George Thomson
1901-1909	Mrs Sarah Thomson
1910-12	Dr Sidney Nix
1913-14	Dr George William Morris Pritchett
1917	Stanley Webb
1918-20	John Cleal
1920-24	Edwin Fawcett
1925-27	William G Manuel

³⁸ *London Evening Standard* 12 May 1909

1930-32	Samuel James Perks
1932-59	Frederick Fawcett
1960	Harry Hunter



Figure 116. Sussex Court, 2022

No 79

No. 79 High Street is a detached house, built in about 1932. From 1932 until 1976 it was occupied by Frederick E Sowden.



Figure 117. No. 79, 2022

No.s 83 & 81 – Hope House

Hope House was built in about 1870 – it appears on the 1871 Ordnance Survey map. The house is now split into two tenements; it is probable that originally, it was just one. Looking from the road, the two tenements are numbered 1 and 2 from left to right, thus in the opposite direction to the general road numbering. However, this convention has been carried forward in the modern numbering with No. 83 coming before No. 81.

The first recorded occupant of Hope House was James Rodgers, a retired farmer, who is listed there in the 1871 census. At this time, it appears that it was actually known by the name of Hope Cottage³⁹.

James Rodgers died in 1879 and his widow, Lucy, is recorded as residing there until at least the time of the 1881 census. By 1888, Lucy had moved to Woking town centre³⁹; it is possible that one or more of her daughters continued to occupied the house.

The 1891 census shows Hope House as unoccupied. Later that year, John Cornwell moved in. He had married James and Lucy's daughter, Louisa Ann Rodgers (as his second wife), in 1874. It is probable that John had bought the house in 1884 as, whilst living in Westbourne Park, Chelsea, the 1885 electoral list shows him as owning property in Knaphill.

John Cornwell seems to have left Hope House in 1904 and it was then that the house appears to have been split into two tenements.

Occupants of Hope House		
	No 83 – 2 Hope House	No 81 – 1 Hope House
1871-79	James Rodgers	
1879-81	Mrs Lucy Rodgers	
1891-1904	John Cornwell	
1905-07	Frederick John Wilcox	Louisa E Watts
1908		<i>vacant</i>
1911		David Head
1914-17		Joshua C Penney
1918		Harry Charles Cook
1919		
1920-21	Albert Ernest Smith	Frederick Elsworth Sowden
1922		
1922-24	Harry Budd	Leonard Hockley
1925-27	David Dunn	
1928		
1929-30		
1931-36	Henry Oliver Ross	Mrs Frances Alice Rogers

³⁹ SHC, Surrey, England, Electoral Registers, 1832-1962

1937-38	R T Wakefield	
1939		
1945-51	William A Cox	Miss Edith Helen St Quintin
1951-52	Miss Jessie Cox	Yhennie Nicholson
1954-60		William G Haydon
1961	Mrs E Cox	R Hennie Bailey
1963		
1966-69		
1970-76		
1977-78		R J Lewis
1979-81	B E Wakefield	



Figure 118. No.s 83 and 81 (Hope House), 2022

No 85

No. 85 High Street is a detached house, built in about 1930.

Occupants of No 85	
1931-32	Dr William Hinds
1933-82	Frank Whale



Figure 119. No. 85, 2022

No 87-89 – Fir Cottages

Fir Cottages are a pair of semi-detached houses, which were built in the 1870s. The first reference is in the 1881 census when they were occupied by Robert Painter and Alfred Quinn.

Frederick Arthur Hockley and his wife, Minnie, resided in 1 Fir Cottages for almost 45 years, from 1887 until 1931. After Frederick's death, Minnie continued to live there for another twenty years.



Figure 120. Frederick Hockley



Figure 121. Minnie Hockley

Occupants of Fir Cottages		
1881	Robert Painter	Alfred King
1882-86		
1887-90	Frederick Arthur Hockley	
1891-95		Eliza Bedford
1899-1902		George Port
1905-08		Harry Loveland
1911		William Baker
1914-27		Charles Jesse Underwood
1930-31		Hugh McCaffrey
1932-52	Mrs Minnie Hockley	Ernest Turner
1954	Hugh McCaffrey	
1955-57		Ada Daisy Turner
1960-63	William J McCarter	
1967-69		S C Kell
1970-81		



Figure 122. Fir Cottages, 2022

No 91 – The Firs

The Firs is a detached house built around 1870.

In the early 1960s the ground floor was used as a shop, called Brunt's Crossway Stores. From 1979 it was known as 'The Village Shop'.

Today, The Firs is known by the name Lyme Cottage.



Figure 123. Lyme Cottage (The Firs), 2022

Occupants of No 91	
1891	<i>absent</i>
1897-1901	Augustus Albert Aubrey Lake
1902-05	Alfred Nicholls
1908-29	Joseph Richard Clark
1930	Arthur Richard Clark
1931-33	Frank Fuller
1934-35	Albert Edward Pett
1936	A E Collis
1938-39	Alfred W Dean
1945-51	Alfred J Denney
1954-61	Maurice G Row
1963-79	Brunt's Crossway Stores (C H Spragg)
1979-81	The Village Shop

No 93 – Poplar Cottage

Poplar Cottage sits back from the road and thus falls just within the western-most point of the parish of Horsell. It was built before 1840 as it is shown on the Woking tithe map of that date.⁴⁰ In the Horsell Tithe Apportionment of 1850⁴¹ it is shown as owned and occupied by James Collyer.

Today, Poplar Cottage can hardly be seen from the High Street. It sits behind a high hedge atop the garden wall. Vehicular access is via Maytrees, off Chobham Road.

Occupants of Poplar Cottage	
1850-53	James Collyer
1861	John Beale
1871	Mary Ann Clark
1881	Henry Harris
1883-91	Alfred Robinson
1897-1905	John C Brooking
1908	<i>vacant</i>
1910-13	Bertha La Mothe
1918	A Smith
1921-29	A James Burden
1933	J H Corrie
1937	<i>vacant</i>
1939-46	M A S Weisse
1947-48	Mrs C Tovey
1952-81	Margery F Gordon-Wilson

⁴⁰ SHC, 864/1/137 *Woking tithe map, 1840*

⁴¹ SHC, 6198/11/187, *Tithe apportionment of the parish of Horsell Confirmed by the Tithe Commissioners, 7 Mar 1850*



Figure 124. Poplar Cottage, 2022

No 95 – The Yews

The Yews was a detached double-fronted cottage, built in the 1870s. The first owner and occupant was Henry Kearns, from 1879 (or earlier) until his death in December 1903. His widow, Susan, continued to live in the house for a couple of years and then put it up for auction in 1907.

The house had two sitting-rooms, a kitchen, wash-house and three bedrooms.

By Order of Executrix.
KNAPHILL, SURREY, within two miles of Woking Junction, and a mile and a quarter from Brookwood Station.
MESSES. CROWE, HATES and WEEKES have received instructions to Sell by Auction, at the Lion Hotel, Guildford, on **SATURDAY, 14th DECEMBER**, the double-fronted detached **FREEHOLD COTTAGE**, known as **'THE YEWS,' HIGH STREET, KNAPHILL**. Two sitting-rooms, kitchen, wash-house, etc., and three bedrooms above.
 Large garden, with a number of fruit trees, fowlhouse, and outbuildings.
 Possession on completion of purchase.
 Particulars and conditions of sale, of Messrs. Welman and Sons, Solicitors, 9, Southampton Street, W.C.; and of the Auctioneers, Bridge Street, Guildford.

Figure 125. 1907 advertisement

The house sat vacant for a while and then John William Chandler moved in, probably sometime in 1908, having married Martha Jane Loader in 1907.

In 1915, Martha's son from a previous relationship, Louis Peet Loader (then Chandler), joined up to fight in the first World War. He won the Military Medal in 1917 and was killed in October 1918.

In 1915, John William Chandler went to Alberta, Canada, where he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He left Martha and their son, Horace, behind in Knaphill.

MILITARY MEDAL FOR TANK DRIVER

Lance-Corpl. L. Chandler, Tank Corps, has been awarded the Military Medal for his "good driving and pluck" after he was wounded on the 21st of November last at the battle of Cambrai. He joined the M.M.G.S. in July, 1915, and was transferred to the Tank Corps in November, 1916. He has been home on 14 days' leave, and returned last Sunday to France. He is the eldest son of Mrs. Chandler, 'The Yews, High-street, Knaphill.

CORPL. L. CHANDLER, M.M., KILLED.

Corpl. Louis Chandler, M.M., Tank Corps, son of Mrs. Chandler, 'The Yews, High-street, Knaphill, was killed in action, in France, on October 8th. He joined up in July, 1915, and the following February was sent to France, where he saw two years' and eight months' active service, being one of the oldest members of the Tank Corps. Corpl. Chandler was expected shortly to arrive in England to take his third promotion, and was then to have remained there for home service. He was well known for his bravery, was a splendid driver, and will be greatly missed by all who knew him. He was 20 years of age last September.

Martha and Horace continued to live in The Yews until Horace's marriage in 1931. In 1933, Martha was living with her son and daughter-in-law in Horsell.

Today, The Yews is known by the name Primrose Cottage.

Occupants of The Yews	
1879-1903	Henry Kearn
1904-07	Mrs Susan M Kearn
1908	<i>vacant</i>
1909-14	John William Chandler
1918-30	Mrs Martha Jane Chandler
1932-33	Bernard Thompsett
1935-37	Sidney Walter Phipps
1938-46	Charles E Young
1946-50	Alfred J Bowyer
1951-57	John G Boalch
1960-82	David A R Maynard



Figure 126. Primrose Cottage (The Yews), 2022

New No 97

The original No. 97, Farncombe Villa, was demolished along with No. 99, and replaced by the current No. 97 (see below). The new building No. 97 sits on the same plot as the old 97 but to the east of where Farncombe Villa sat.



Figure 127. No. 97, 2022

Whilst within the same plot, the new No. 97 is just to the east of where the original sat

No 97-99 – Farncombe Place

Farncombe Place was a detached house that appears on the 1870 Ordnance Survey map, so the building predated that; it does not appear on the Woking tithe map of 1840⁴², nor on the Horsell tithe map of 1850⁴³.

The boundary between Woking parish and Bisley parish ran through the south-east corner of Balch the building, which meant it was thus just within Bisley parish.

The first known occupant of the house is Richard Walter Curtis, who was recorded as a grocer in the 1881 census.

Figure 128. Parish boundaries
Bisley (blue), Horsell (yellow) and Woking
(red) parishes all meet just north of No. 95



Figure 129. 1870 OS plan



Between 1870 and 1895, Farncombe Place was divided into two with the easternmost third becoming a separate tenement, later known as Farncombe Villa (Figure 128). The western part of the house was extended to make a broad 'L' shape. This was almost certainly done by Richard Curtis and probably towards the end of the 1880s.

The earliest found record of Farncombe Villa is in the 1900 street directory which shows Frederick Fountain living there. However, the 1891 census shows a William Baker in the adjacent record to Richard Curtis and it seems probable that he was occupying the house then.

Throughout the 1930s and '40s, No. 97 was occupied by Lewis John Manning, bootmaker, whilst No. 99 was the general store of David and Mary Thorogood.



Figure 130. 1933 advertisement

⁴² SHC, 864/1/137 *Woking tithe map, 1840*

⁴³ SHC, 6198/11/186, *Tithe map of the parish of Horsell, 1850*



Figure 131. Alice Rose Palfrey with her daughter, Gwen, Xmas 1919



Figure 132. Mary Thorogood in her shop doorway



Figure 133. 1933 advertisement

No. 99 was demolished. A 3-bedroom detached house called Conifers now sits on the plot and covers where numbers 97 and 99 previously sat. Conifers is accessed from Chobham Road.



Figure 134. Conifers, 2022

Occupants of Farncombe Place		
	No 97	No 99
1881-90	Richard Walter Curtis, grocer	
1891	William Baker, shoemaker	Richard Walter Curtis
1899-1900	Frederick Fountain	
1901-02		William Woolley
1903		John Henry Woods
1904	Walter Ashford	
1905	John Ashford	
1908	Edward Wharf, asylum attendant	Richard Walter Curtis
1911-15	William Woods	
1916		
1919-20	William Martin	John Henry Palfrey
1921-24		
1925-27	Frederick Wellman	
1929-30	Lewis John Mannings, bootmaker	David William Thorogood
1931-48		
1948-51	Mrs Frances Maria Mannings	Mrs Mary Gwendoline Thorogood
1952-69		
1970-74		
1978	W Barker	

SOUTH SIDE (EVEN NUMBERS)

[LOWER] GUILDFORD ROAD TO BROADWAY

Anchor Hotel

Strictly speaking, the *Anchor Hotel* is not in the High Street; it sits on the corner of High Street and Lower Guildford Road, currently facing onto Lower Guildford Road and early maps suggest that it always did so. It has been included as it is one of Knaphill's oldest buildings; even the side of the hotel is a significant presence on the High Street and it acts as a useful reference point.

The *Anchor Hotel* was built in the late 1700s as a hotel, one of the first substantial buildings to be built. The first recorded occupant of the *Anchor Hotel* was probably Elijah Fleet, from 1785 to 1788.⁴⁴

The hotel was possibly built by Isherwood's brewery of Windsor. In 1840 it was owned by Nevile Reid & Co.⁴⁵ Isherwood's brewery was acquired by Richard Ramsbottom in 1786 and Ramsbottom was in turn bought by Nevile Reid & Co. in about 1837.

The licencing register in 1912 records that the hotel had three bedrooms, garaging for one car and stabling for four horses.

In 1914, Nevile Reid & Co., along with 140 tied houses, was acquired by Noakes & Co., brewers of Bermondsey. Noakes & Co. were bought by Courage in 1930, who thus became owners of the *Anchor Hotel*. Shortly afterwards, the name was changed to the *Anchor*.

Following the 1989 Beer Orders⁴⁶, the pub was acquired by the Gales brewery of Horndean. It was later taken over by Fuller's and subsequently leased to Merlins Inns.

As of 2021, there are plans to convert the pub to residential use, which led to Asset of Community Value status being applied for and secured in July 2016. This was rejected on appeal on technical grounds in December 2016 and resubmitted in January 2017. In April 2018, a planning application was approved to convert part of the pub building into residential use, whilst still retaining an area for a pub, café or restaurant. In 2024, the building still sits empty awaiting redevelopment.

⁴⁴ SHC QS5/10/2a, 3, 4–5, 22–23, *Registers of Licensed Victuallers [1785–1804]*

⁴⁵ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

⁴⁶ The Supply of Beer (Tied Estate) Order 1989 and The Supply of Beer (Loan Ties, Licensed Premises and Wholesale Prices) Order 1989



Figure 135. The *Anchor* c2000

The Victoria Cinema

In December 1918, the then licensee, William Townsend, applied to the County Court at Guildford for possession of land, adjacent to the hotel, occupied by an electric theatre – the Victoria Cinema.⁴⁷

The land was owned by brothers James Henry and William Philip Gislingham. At the time, James was living in Knaphill High Street (he later moved to Daisy Bank, Chobham Road). William aka Bill Kellino was a British music hall musician and acrobat (part of the Famous Kellinos) and film director. He founded Twickenham Studios.

James and William had founded a film production company called Ec-Ko Film Company, in 1912. The Victoria Theatre was presumably an outlet for showing their films. In 1918, the Ec-Ko Film Company was voluntarily wound up.⁴⁸

The judge made an order for possession of the land in 28 days.

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Anchor Hotel</i>	
1785-88	Elijah Fleet
1789-91	Edward McGinnis
1792-93	Thomas Harrison
1794-1809	William Scutt
1810-27	William Baker
1828-31	Mrs Jane Baker (widow of William)
1840	George Baker
1850-57	James Lee

⁴⁷ *Surrey Advertiser* 11 December 1818

⁴⁸ *London Gazette* 18 June 1918

1858-61	Mrs Sarah Lee (widow of James)
1864-77	James Jay (previously at <i>Railway Hotel</i> , Woking)
1881-88	David Stevens (previously at <i>Royal Oak</i>)
1889-90	William Thomas Painter
1891-1905	Mrs Elizabeth Painter
1905-10	Frederick James Painter
1910-11	Thomas Robert Wallace
1912-23	William Townsend
1923-38	Frederick Charles Burrows
1938-40	Frederick Arthur Burrows
1940-52	William Henry Tull
1953-64	William Charles Norman
1967-69	L E McVeigh

Anchor Crescent

Anchor Crescent is an L-shaped, late 1960s, development behind the Anchor public house, comprising of eleven retail units, on the ground floor. Units 1-7 are behind the Anchor. Units 8-11 face towards the High Street. In the 1970s, it was also known as Anchor Precinct and The Parade.

Occupants of 8 Anchor Crescent	
1987	Rod & Line
1992-96	Fleming Thornton, estate agents
2008-13	Mackrell, Turner Garrett
2014-	Woking Funeral Service



Figure 136. Advertisements for Knaphill Travel

GTi PHOTOGRAPHY

FREE Family Portrait sitting (3 or more persons)

PLUS 8" x 6" photograph for months of April to May

Just telephone **GTi Photography** on **01483 797112** for an appointment or further details, quoting the Informer Newspaper.

ONE SITTING PER FAMILY

Knaphill Studio, 9 Anchor Crescent, High Street, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU21 2PD.

Tel: 01483 797112 Fax: 01483 488049

GTi Photography was established in 1991 and has an excellent record for reliability and a caring service. They are a family business with over 30 years experience in professional photography. The Knaphill Studio offers a full range of services: Weddings, Portraits, Commercial & Industrial, Passports, In-house Processing etc.

Figure 137. 1998 Advertisement for Gti Photography

Occupants of 9 Anchor Crescent	
1974-83	Knaphill Travel
1987-90	Thomas Cook, travel
1991-2003	GTi Photography
2005-	Milano Pizza

Fun Day at PANTHER

10 ANCHOR CRESCENT, KNAPHILL

on SATURDAY, 1st JULY '89

FREE balloons FREE gifts

FREE prize draw with your purchase from the shop

FREE jumbo 6in x 8in enlargement with every film processed

Half price enlargement jumbo 6in x 8in offer at £1.50

ONE HOUR SERVICE

Come down to Panther to join in the fun on Saturday, 1st July. Spend some time browsing around the most interesting shop in Knaphill, every purchase on that day enters you into a free prize draw! The shop itself is full of good gift ideas, a huge selection of greetings cards and many other novelties too numerous to mention, you have to see it to believe it. Now Panther offers a one hour film processing service too! Don't miss out on the fun, free gifts and special offers, see the "Pink Panther" outside the shop. So — don't be late, the fun starts at 10.30 am — be there!!

FUJI FILM

1 HOUR PHOTO

Figure 138. 1989 Advertisement for Panther

Occupants of 10 Anchor Crescent	
1970	H J Hayes, greengrocer
1972	P A Benfield, greengrocers
1973-74	Dryden Greengrocers Ltd

1975	M A C Bailey
1976-80	R J Godding
1981-83	Covent Garden Stores, greengrocers
1989-92	Panther, party shop
1997-99	Hui Fun Tok, Chinese restaurant
2001	N Bailey
2008-	Canton, Chinese restaurant

Occupants of 11 Anchor Crescent	
1970	A & T Martin (Carpets) Co. Ltd
1977-83	Anchor Sports
1990	M D Business Systems
1996	Vacations Worldwide
2008-16	Autumn Leaves, florist
2017-	Mefone / Vape shop

The British Red Cross opened a shop in Anchor Crescent in 1997. This could have been in either No. 8 or No. 11 (the occupants of both stores are unknown at that time).



Figure 139. No.s 8-11 Anchor Crescent, 2021

Four Winds

Four Winds was a house near to the Anchor Hotel, directly opposite Frederick Rice's ironmonger's shop. It was first mentioned in the 1958 Electoral Register and was occupied by Harry Alfred Kaine. Plans for its construction were approved in 1955, so it was probably completed in 1957.



Figure 140. Part of plans for Four Winds, 1955

Four Winds was demolished in about 1973.

The Precinct

The Precinct was a small retail development built in the late 1960s. No.s 3-4 (later and now 16-18 High Street) were built in about 1966, and No.s 1-2 (12-14) added in 1973. They lay back from the road, and have their own access road/parking.

No.s 12-14

No.s 12 and 14 were built on the site of Four Winds, in 1973.

The first occupant was Van Der Haupt Ltd, a carpet retailer. Their address was 1 The Precinct, but it is likely that they occupied both units.

Van Der Haupt closed in 1976 and Home Furnishing moved in from No. 18.



Figure 141. April 1974 advertisement



Figure 142. 2010 (right) and 2011 (above) advertisements

Occupants of No 12		Occupants of No 14	
1973-76	Select Carpets	Van Der Haupt Ltd, carpets	
1981-91		Home Furnishing	
1994-95			
1996-2013		King's House, coffee shop	
2015-17		Stef's	
2018-		Café 68	



Figure 143. The Precinct, 2022

No.s 16-18

Barclays Bank moved into No. 16, from Waterloo House (see page 84), in 1966. They stayed for almost exactly fifty years. In about 1976, Home

Furnishing moved from No. 18 (see below) to No. 14 and Barclays expanded into No. 18.



Figure 144. 16-18, 1967



Figure 145. 16-18, 2008

Occupants of No.s 16-18		
1967-76	Barclays Bank	Home Furnishing
1981-2017	Barclays Bank	
2018	<i>vacant</i>	
2019-	Sam Beare Hospice, furniture & interiors shop	



Figure 146. Sam Beare Hospice, 2022

No 20

During World War II, probably in 1942, the Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) erected a hut in Knaphill High Street.

In 1950, there was a general consensus that Woking was very poorly supplied with library services. Knaphill was one of the areas identified as in need of its own facilities. By 1956, a branch library had been opened in the former Y.M.C.A. hut.



Figure 147. Former Y.M.C.A./Library building, 2013

Despite much public protest, the library was closed in 2007. The building then stood empty for ten years.

Thameswey Ltd – Woking Borough Council’s arms-length company – bought the site from Surrey County Council, for £330,000, in 2012. The developer submitted plans in August for nine apartments along with a memorial garden and it was originally agreed to have been for elderly people, which was supported by local residents. However when plans were actually submitted, this changed to family accommodation and the design brought concern from villagers who felt it was overdeveloped and out of keeping with the rest of Knaphill. The flats and garden were eventually built in 2017.

Occupants of No 20	
1945-52	Y.M.C.A.
1956-2007	Surrey County Council Library (Knaphill)
2008-16	<i>vacant</i>
2017-	<i>Flats and Memorial Garden</i>



Figure 148. New housing and war memorial, 2022

No.s 22-24 – Waterloo House

Waterloo House was built in about 1892. The plot of land on which it was built was one of the several that were in the occupation of James Bedford in 1840 (see page 87); it was then owned by William Chandler.

Superficially, the building (which still stands) looks as it did when it was built. However it has been remodelled several times. Figure 149 shows the building shortly after it was built. The chimney sits on the apex of the roof; there is a bay window to the left front and white coping stones on the corners and around the windows (these may have been white-painted bricks).



Figure 149. Waterloo House c1902

Tyler & Co., wine and spirit merchants, took over the building in c1928. They removed the bay window, converted the living accommodation to retail use and fitted plate windows across the entire front (Figure 150). The chimney then sat halfway down the slope of the roof. The white coping stones appear to have been removed and the bay window on the upper right side may be a new addition.



Figure 150. Tyler & Co.

Barclays Bank opened a branch – the first bank in Knaphill – in 1933, taking over half of Tyler's shop. Prior to this, a clerk used to come from the Woking branch once a week on a bicycle, with a Gladstone bag containing

the cash. He operated from a counter in the Misses Bell’s boot shop at the corner of Anchor Hill and Guildford (now Lower Guildford) Road.⁴⁹



Figure 151. Boorman’s and Tyler & Co., 1967

Modern photographs show the white edging to have been reinstated. These are white-faced bricks. In 1933 (with the arrival of Barclays) the building was divided into two shops, which it has remained ever since.

Occupants of No.s 22-24		
1894-1911	Alfred Moulding, tobacconist, etc.	
1914-27	Miss Emily L Rowsen	
1928-32	Tyler & Co.	
1933-67	Barclays Bank	Tyler & Co.
1967	Walter W Boorman & Son	
1968-74		
1975-78	The Bookshop	Victoria Wine
1981-83	R M Parks, electrics	
1985-90	Avanti, telephone answering machines	
1996	Petals the Florist	
1999-2006		Thresher
2007-11	Bead Box	
2012-16	New Haweli	Charcoal Grill
2017	East Asia Co.	
2018-	Chicken Co.	

⁴⁹ *Knaphill News* February 2007



Figure 152. Waterloo House, 2022

No 26 – Thatched Cottage

Thatched Cottage was one of the oldest buildings in Knaphill. It dated from at least the mid-18th century and is shown on John Rocque's map of 1768.



Figure 153. James Bedford land holdings, 1841

The 1841 Tithe Apportionment and accompanying map⁵⁰, shows Thatched Cottage (plot 1452, outlined in yellow in Figure 153) owned by William

⁵⁰ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

Chandler and occupied by James Bedford. James was also the owner and occupant of Highclere House, outlined in red, so probably did not reside at Thatched Cottage. Plot 1452 also includes where Waterloo House (No.s 22-24) and the Co-Op now are.

By the time of the 1871 census, Thatched Cottage was occupied by Robert Peto and his family. Robert died in 1818 and the property then passed to his (by then widowed) daughter, Naomi Scott.

Naomi moved out in 1938/39 and the house then appears to have stood empty for a long time.

In 1961/62, the site was acquired by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society (RACS) who, at about the same time, also took over the Woking Co-op shop at No. 32. Thatched Cottage was demolished and RACS



Figure 154. Thatched Cottage c1902
(to left of Post Office)

built a new store, covering the old building and its front garden.



Figure 155. Co-Op, c1967

In about 1970, a new supermarket store was opened by RACS on the sites of 26, 28 and 30 High Street (Figure 159).

Occupants of No 26	
1840-	James Bedford
1871-1918	Robert Peto
1918-38	Mrs Naomi Scott
1939-61	<i>vacant</i>
1963-	Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society (RACS)

No 28

In about 1932, No. 30 High Street was divided and the left half (seen from the road) became No. 28. Walter Boorman, moved his jeweller's shop from No. 20.

In 1967, the building, along with No. 30 and No. 26 were demolished and the new (current) Co-Op store built. Figure 156 appears to show tins stacked in the window of No. 28; this and the fact that the names above No.s 28 and 30 have been removed, suggests that RACS had moved in and were trading prior to building their new store.



Figure 156. No.s 28 & 30, c1966

Occupants of No 28	
	Post Office
1918-32	Charles Trotter, cycle maker & repairer
1933-64	Walter W Boorman & Son
1965-66	Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society (RACS) ?
1967-	Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society (RACS)

No 30

No. 30 High Street was built, as the new Post Office building, in about 1900. The sub-postmistress was Mercy Joy.

In 1911, Mercy was succeeded by Thomas Benn.

Knap hill.—Thomas Mark Benn, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Woking at 6.40 & 11.15 a.m. & 6.25 p.m.; dispatched at 8.35 & 11.50 a.m. & 3.15 & 7.10 p.m.; sundays, arrive at 6.40 a.m.; dispatched at 4.55 p.m.

The 1913 OS map shows that the building had been extended (on the left, looking from the road), towards the Anchor (see Figure 156).



Figure 157. Knap Hill Post Office, c1902

In about 1932, No. 30 High Street was divided and the former extension formed No. 28.



Figure 158. Co-Op, 2009

Occupants of No 30	
1900-1913	Post Office Mercy Joy Thomas Mark Benn
1918-36	Charles Trotter, cycle maker & repairer
1938-45	William Albert Alexander
1947-51	Mrs Mary Louisa Alexander
1955-64	Wood Brothers, radio & cycles
1965-66	Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society (RACS) ?
1967-	Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society (RACS)



Figure 159. Co-Op, 2022

THE BROADWAY TO SUSSEX ROAD

No 32

No. 32 High Street was built, on the corner of High Street and Broadway, just after 1910. The first occupant was Branch No. 2 of the Woking, Horsell & District Co-operative Society.

The Society was formed in 1899, opening its first shop in October at 85 Chertsey Road. Branch No. 1 was opened in Kingfield.

**SERVICE
THAT COUNTS**
And the profits are yours.

WHAT WE SELL	WHERE WE ARE
Grocery	Send <i>Phone</i>
Provisions	Maybury <i>Ripley 98</i>
Bread	Kingfield <i>Woking 557</i>
Confectionery	Horsell <i>555</i>
Milk	Knaphill <i>556</i>
Drapery	Pirbright <i>Brookwood 31</i>
Clothing	Hersham <i>94</i>
Boots and Shoes	Claygate <i>Walton 311</i>
Hardware	Camberley <i>Esher 203</i>
China and Glass	Sunninghill <i>Camberley 184</i>
Furnishing	Bagshot Rd., <i>Asot 213</i>
Cycles	Lightwater
Coal and Coke	CENTRAL PREMISES
Butchery Department	(All Departments)
	Perey St., Church St.,
	WOKING.
	<i>Phone 790, 791, 792.</i>

**WOKING CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY, LTD.**
WOKING'S LARGEST RETAIL STORES
WE ARE ON THE PHONE AT ALL PLACES

Figure 160. 1934 advertisement



Figure 161. Woking Co-op c1915

In the early 1960s, pressure was mounting for local co-operatives to merge into regional organisations. In 1962, the Woking Co-op was taken over by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society (RACS). RACS was a large consumer co-operative based in south-east London. It took its name from the Royal Arsenal munitions works in Woolwich and its motto was: "Each for all and all for each".

After a few years as its dry cleaning department, RACS closed the shop in about 1970, having built a new, larger, store on the corner of Englefield Road (see page 87).

From 1971-72, Browns of Hersham had a branch of their cycle shop in No. 30. Since then, until very recently, the shop has been home to estate agents – Mann & Co. for forty years and then, briefly, Carson & Co.

After three years of lying empty, the shop is now home to yet another establishment providing manicures – Five Star.



Figure 162. 1967

Occupants of No 32	
1912-62	Woking, Horsell & District Co-operative Society (Branch No. 2)
1962-68	Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society (RACS)
1971-72	Browns (Hersham) Ltd, cycles
1973-2012	Mann & Co., estate agents
2015-17	Carson & Co., estate agents
2018-21	<i>vacant</i>
2022-	Five Star, nails & beauty



Figure 163. Five Star, 2022

Stamford House

Stamford House was built in the 1880s (probably in 1884/5⁵¹), as a Temperance Hotel⁵².

K NAPHILL, BROOKWOOD.—TO BE LET, Partially Furnished, THE TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Stamford House, newly decorated, and in full working condition. Pastry, Confectionery, Cigars, and Fancy Business attached. Capable of great extension. Favourable lease given to an energetic tenant. Proprietor removing to London. [709]

Figure 164. 1887 advertisement

who was recorded there from 1887. The advertisement tells us that the hotel had a retail outlet attached. Later references show that George McEwen also used the premises for his office.



Figure 165. Stamford House, c1965
Stamford House is the building directly behind the Co-op and the lower section between it and the taller building beyond

From 1890 to at least 1893, Charles Mitchell was the manager of the Temperance Hotel. According to the 1891 census, his wife, Emily, was running the fancy shop. In June 1893, when nominated to represent Knaphill on the Woking Local Board, George McEwen was described as of Rutherford House (see page 99).

'DONK.'—One would have thought that the locality of two convict prisons would have been the last place to which a swindler would resort. Yet one of these adventurous gentlemen, giving the name of Abrahams, arrived here about the middle of last month, and represented himself as 'a man of means.' He boarded, all the time he honoured Knaphill by his visit, at Mr. McEwen's, the Temperance Hotel. He had entered into treaties with several persons in the locality for the acquisition of their property, and was not at all sparing of his drives abroad. Last Friday Mr. McEwen desired to be paid £3 on account, as Mr. Abrahams had not, up to that time, 'shelled out.' Mr. A., in a most pleasing manner, agreed to comply with the request. He ordered a conveyance from the Anchor Hotel in order to drive to the bank at Woking, and cordially invited Mr. McEwen to escort him thither, which he did. On arriving at the bank Mr. A. immediately entered, and was seen by Mr. McEwen to have certain documents passed to him, which afterwards turned out to be a proposal to invest £1,000. On leaving the bank Abrahams proposed to drive to the camp. Mr. McEwen declined to do so. On arriving at Mr. McEwen's the visitor objected to pay money on account, as 'it was so much against his usual practice,' and requested Mr. McEwen to give him his bill for the full amount, which was done. Then he complained of being treated suspiciously, adding that 'if his lawyer knew it it would be a very serious thing for Mr. McEwen.' High words ensued, resulting in Mr. McEwen leaving his premises for a short time. On returning he found that the bird had flown out of the front door unobserved, leaving Messrs. McEwen and Painter, of the Anchor Hotel (where Abrahams had hired carriages, etc.), wiser, though sadder men.

Figure 166. *Surrey Advertiser* 7th December 1889

⁵¹ *West Surrey Times* 25 March 1898

⁵² The temperance movement in the United Kingdom was a social movement that campaigned against the recreational use and sale of alcohol, and promoted total abstinence (teetotalism). In the 19th century, high levels of alcohol consumption and drunkenness were seen by social reformers as a danger to society's well-being. Temperance societies began to be formed in the 1830s to campaign against alcohol. Although the temperance movement met with local success in parts of Britain, it failed to impose national prohibition, and disappeared as a significant force following the Second World War.

Charles Mitchell died in 1894. By the late 1890s George McEwen was back running the hotel himself. He presumably found this quite a burden as, in 1898, he advertised what were then termed 'refreshment rooms' to let. Presumably he was unsuccessful, as the 1900 street directory shows him still at Stamford house and his wife, Elizabeth, as a tobacconist.

In the 1901 census, Stamford House was vacant; George McEwen had moved to Southsea, Hampshire. Although he was still registered to vote as the owner of a 'freehold house & land' in Knaphill.

In 1903, George McEwen put Stamford House up for sale. It was then in the temporary occupation of the Reverend Ensell.⁵³ From this time, the property was listed as two separate tenements.

Stamford House was demolished in the 1960s.

Occupants of Stamford House		
1887-90	George Anderson McEwen, house & estate agent	
1890-94	Charles Mitchell	
1899-1900	George Anderson McEwen, house & estate agent	
1901	<i>vacant</i>	
1903	Reverend Ensell	
1904		C C Bartlett, tobacconist
1905	James Alexander Martin, accountant	Boullin & Son, grocers
1906-10		William Mantell
1911		
1914-17	Arthur George Gardner	
1918-24		Walter Robert Marriott
1925-26	George Llewellyn Gardner	
1926	Arthur Marsden	
1927-29		James Turner
1931	William Hill, boot maker	James Edward Parsons
1933		John Stephen Robinson
1934-35		Percy Alfred Snell
1938-45		Alice Davey
1946-61		

⁵³ *West Surrey Times* 27 June 1903

No.s 34, 34a

In the early 1960s, Stamford House was demolished and replaced by the rectangular brick and glass building we see today.



Figure 167. Peter Karn Ltd, 1967



Figure 168. Miles, 2008



Figure 169. Pentangle (closed), 2022



Figure 170. Trafalgar (closed), 2024

Occupants of No.s 34 & 34a		
1963-66	Peter Karn, turf accountant	
1967-73		Green, Son & Taylor
1976-83		Shees, TVs
1986		Miles Kaye, estate agents
1996-2008	Miles Kaye (later Miles), estate agents	
2009-2022	Pentangle, fish & reptiles	
2023	Trafalgar, homeware	
2024	<i>vacant</i>	

No.s 36-38 – Albert Cottages

In the mid-1890s, a building was erected between Stamford House and Rutherford House; this was called Albert Cottages.

One cottage (later no. 36) was occupied by Bennett William Swallow, from 1896 until 1910. Meanwhile the other (later no. 38) was home to Charles Redway, butcher and then to William Mantell.

In 1911, William Walter Thomas took over both cottages and converted them for his chemist's shop (Figure 171).

In about 1921, William George Pike, moved his barbers shop from Oxford House (see page 121) into no. 36. At about the same time Adamson & Son moved into no. 38 thus splitting the building into two again.

William Pike expanded into both shops, which he occupied throughout the 1930s

and '40s. In 1952, William's son Reginald seems to have taken over the business, but reverted to just one shop. No. 36 was taken over by Victor Beardmore and then by John Lyons.



Figure 171. William Thomas's chemist shop, c1915



Figure 172. W G Pike advertisement, 1933



Figure 173. Lyons's and Pike's shops, 1968

John Lyons and Reginald Pike operated side by side until 1976, when both shops were taken over by Mopps. No. 38 is still occupied by Mopps although no. 36 has recently been occupied by Hair Society.

Occupants of Albert Cottages		
1896-99	Bennett William Swallow	
1900-08		Charles Redway, butcher
1908		William Mantell
1909-10		
1911-14	William Walter Thomas, chemist	
1921	William George Pike, hairdresser	Adamson & Son
1924-26		M C Williams
1933-51		Wm Geo Pike
1952	Victor H Beardmore	Reginald George Pike
1957-76	John H Lyons	
1977-2022	Mopps, barber	Mopps, barber
2022-	Hair Society	



Figure 174. Hair Society and Mopps, 2022

No. 40 – Rutherford House

Rutherford House was built in 1891 (shown as under construction in the 1891 census) by George McEwen.

In 1903, George McEwen left the area; Rutherford House, as well as Stamford House and other land, was put up for sale. It was bought, presumably, by Humphrey Percy Smallpeice of Guildford (who owned it in 1911). At the time, the building was occupied by Cornelius Bartlett, tobacconist on a three-year lease, ending at Christmas that year.⁵⁴

Cornelius appears to have still been there in 1905, so perhaps he renewed for another three years? By 1907, Walter Johnson had his confectionery and tobacconist's shop there (Figure 175). Somewhat bizarrely, the 1918 electoral roll lists Rutherford House as '1 High Street'.



Figure 175. Walter Johnson, c1915

⁵⁴ *West Surrey Times* 27 June 1903

Rutherford House has since been home to a succession of retail businesses, the most significant of which was probably Leonard Mean's fruiterers which occupied the building for over 25 years from 1934 to 1959.



Figure 176. Silver Spring, 1968



Figure 177. Darry's Hut, 2008



Figure 178. SkipJack's, 2017



Figure 179. Rutherford House, 2022

In 2019, Rutherford House became home to Ozzy's Fish & Chips bar.

Occupants of Rutherford House	
1891	<i>under construction</i>
1893-94	George Alexander McEwen
1901-05	Cornelius Charles Bartlett, tobacconist
1907-19	Walter Johnson
1920-26	J & Charles Trodd
1927-33	Charles F Reynolds

1934-59	Leonard M Mean, fruiterer
1961	Bernard Cavanagh
1963-64	J & B Collery
1967-71	Silver Spring, cleaners
1976-81	Parley Brook Farm Shop
1983-91	Knaphill Butchers
2001-2012	Darry's Hut
2014-18	SkipJacks, fish & chip bar
2019-	Ozzy's Fish & Chips

Fern Dairy

David Stevens was born in Windlesham in 1847. From 1877-80, he was landlord of the Royal Oak at the bottom of Anchor Hill, and from 1881-88 landlord of the Anchor Hotel. He then took over Stanley Farm in Chobham Road, becoming a dairy farmer.

Fern Dairy was built in about 1890, presumably by David Stevens as a retail outlet for his dairy products. David's son, William, is shown as living there in the 1891 census. David is listed as the proprietor of the dairy from 1893 until 1909, when his son, Albert took over.

At the end of the first world war, the dairy was divided into two (No.s 42 and 44). One half became a butcher shop for Grimditch & Webb of Leatherhead; F J Corbett was the manager. The other half continued as a dairy.

By 1957, Grimditch & Webb had expanded into both halves of the building.



Figure 180. Fern Dairy, 1968

Matthews took over the butchery in the mid-1960s, occupying just No. 42. The building was again divided into two shops, No. 44 becoming Edry's fruiterers (Figure 180).

In 1979, the two halves were combined again when the building became home to Froggies wine bar and restaurant. In 2020, when La Bella Amalfi closed, it was once again divided into two.

Occupants of Fern Dairy		
1891	William Stevens, butcher's manager	
1893-1908	David Stevens, dairyman	
1909-17	Albert Stevens, dairyman	
1918	Grimditch & Webb, butchers	Albert Stephens
1919-27		Godfrey George Taylor
1929-32		Bertram David Anderson
1933-37		Wilfred James Bryan
1938-42		Walter John Fuller
1943-45		Leslie Morris
1948		Renshaw & Trigg
1949-56		
1957-64	Grimditch & Webb	
1967-69	Matthews, butchers	Edry's, fruiterers
1970-78		S H Cox & Son
1979-2000	Froggies, wine bar & restaurant	
2008-12	The Viceroy	
2014-19	La Bella Amalfi	
2020-	Bar Trillo's	La Zingara



Figure 181. Fern Dairy, 2022

Merton Villas

Merton Villas was built in about 1880. Initially it was two residential cottages then, in 1902, William Battrick opened his shoe/boot shop and Victor Sallabank his hairdressers.

In 1905, the building appears to have been converted from two retail units to three; this was probably achieved by splitting one of the two units into two smaller ones. A fishmongers was added to the boot shop and hairdressers. When the buildings were later numbered, they became no.s 46, 48 & 50.



Figure 182. 1934 advert



Figure 183. Merton Villas, 1920s

Merton Villas was demolished in about 1960 and replaced with a new building comprising two retail units, No.s 48 & 50. No. 46, as an address, disappeared.

Occupants of Merton Villas			
1882-89	James Pullen		
1890-91		Mary Dominey	
1893-1900		Charles E Valler	
1901	Sarah Pullen		
1902-04			Victor Sallabank, hairdresser
1905-07	William Battrick, boot maker	Victor A Sallabank	Benjamin J J Beverton, fishmonger
1908		Victor A Fertig, hairdresser & tobacconist	
1918-19	Edward Chalk		
1920			
1921-24	J Ashmore, boot maker		
1925-26	William Hill, boot maker & repairer		
1927-28			
1929-31			
1932			
1933-37			
1938			
1942-47			

1948-		Sidney G Chase	
1949-57			
1958-60			

No.s 48-50

Merton Villas was demolished in about 1960 and replaced with a new building comprising two retail units, initially numbered No.s 46 & 50.

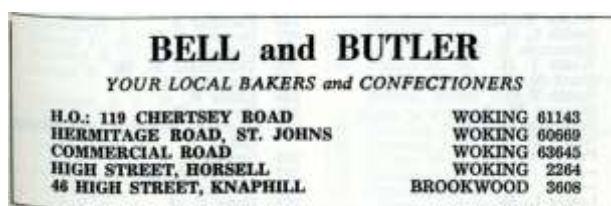


Figure 184. Advertisement 1968

The first occupants were Bell and Butler, bakers, and Knaphill Fisheries. By 1980, No. 46 had become No. 48, 46 ceasing to exist.



Figure 185. No.s 48 & 50, 1967

Occupants of No.s 48 & 50		
1963-79	Bell & Butler, bakers	Knaphill Fisheries
1980	Keith Henderson Sports	
1981-85		Y C Kan, Chinese restaurant
1990-2001		New Chop Suey House
2008		Lee’s Chinese Kitchen
2009		Dragon Inn
2015-18	Wesson Fencing	
2021-	Inspire Kitchens	



Figure 186. No.s 48 & 50, 2022

No.s 52-54 – Northpoint House

No.s 52 and 54 High Street, known as Northpoint House, were erected in the mid-1890s. The first recorded occupants were William Edgar Gunner, draper, in No. 54 in 1895 and Augustus Norman, grocer, in No. 52 in 1897.

The two shops remained as a grocery store and a draper's into the 1970s and 1980s respectively, through several changes of names.

Augustus Norman's shop traded as West Surrey Stores. From 1918, the grocery store traded as London & County Stores, under the proprietorship of Ernest Wilson (Figure 187 has 'Wilson & Partners' over the door). From about 1924, the name reverted to West Surrey Stores.

From 1929, the draper's store was run by Horace Clifford Coxall. Although he retired to the Isle of Wight in the 1950s, the store was run under the Coxall name until at least 1983.



Figure 187. No.s 52 & 54, 1920s



Figure 188. No.s 52 & 54, 1967

The original building still exists today, distinguishable by the two circular windows in the attic spaces. The current occupants are Happy Nails and Enalion.

Occupants of No.s 52 and 54		
1895-96		William Edgar Gunner, draper
1897-1905	Augustus Joseph Pilgrim Norman, grocer	
1908	Edward Henry Lambert, grocer	J Sherlock, draper
1911	William Mantell, grocer	
1913	William Henry Hawkins	Swain Brothers, drapers
1914-15		Stanley Alfred Sherrington
1918-19	West Surrey Stores (Ernest Sidney Wilson; A E J Guest; Arthur Mersh)	James Henry Gislingham
1920-27		Arthur Angus Humphries, draper & outfitter
1929-74		Horace Clifford Coxall, draper etc.
1976-83	Bridge & Co., est agents	
1985	Barton, Hanning & Francis	
1991-95		Shapers Trim Tone Salon
1996	Academy Sports	
1997-2001		
2008-11	David Evans, property lawyers	Enalion, nails & beauty
2012-16	Rest Assured	
2017	<i>vacant</i>	
2018-	Happy Nails	



Figure 189. No.s 52 & 54, 2022

No.s 56-58 – Sandown Villas

Sandown Villas were built in about 1900. The earliest occupant was Sydney Russ who was living at No. 58 in 1903.

Occupants of Sandown Villas		
1903-1904		Sydney G Russ
1905	George Moore	
1908	J Arnold	
1911	W Fox	
1912-13	James Charles Parsons	John Kershaw
1914-15		James Thomas Starkie
1918-19		<i>vacant</i>
1920		Walter Roland Cundy
1921-28		Frederick James Edwards
1929-31		Frederick Charles Ernest Pausey
1933-34		Frederick James Edwards
1935-37	Arthur J Hudson	Albert E Cottrill
1938-69		G D Tannahill
1981-83		



Figure 190. Sandown Villas, 2022

No.s 60-62 – Canterbury Villas

Canterbury Villas were built in about 1900. The earliest occupant was a Mrs Russell who was living at No. 62 in 1905.

Occupants of Canterbury Villas		
1905		Mrs Russell
1908	H Alston	William Mantell
1911	Bertram Ernest	William C Beagley
1912-23	Ryman	Clara Matilda Elizabeth Valler
1924-27	Mrs Edith Mary Ryman	
1929-34	Joseph Wright	
1935-45	William Charles & Henry Collyer	
1948-57		Mrs Mary G Slater
1959-69	Douglas C Collyer	Mabel A Hawkins
1972-74		V E G Schuth
1977		P J Rudd



Figure 191. Canterbury Villas, 2022

No.s 64-66

House numbers were allocated in about 1910. Gaps were left - in the expectation of later infilling. Between Canterbury Villas and Laurel Villas, however, no such infilling has taken place. No houses have existed with numbers 64 or 66.

At the time of writing, a new house is being built next to No. 68 and this might be given the number 66.



Figure 192. Possible new No. 66, 2022

No.s 68-70 – Laurel Villas

Laurel Villas were built in about 1880. The earliest occupants were Henry Sayers and William Davenport, who in the 1881 census were recorded living at No.s 68 and 70 respectively.

Occupants of Laurel Villas		
1881-87	Henry Sayers	William Davenport
1891-96	Thomas H J Underwood	Walter Sherwood
1896		William Marshall
1899-1905	Charles W Cox	

1908	G A Gunner	H Woodger
1911-12	D Gosden	Albert John Reynolds
1914-15	Helen Hussey	
1918-1935	Ellen Hussey	Mrs Ethel Mary Reynolds
1936-37		Percy Alfred Snell
1938-48		
1952-54	Eileen I Hussey	Percy Alfred Snell
1957-69	Norman Merifield	



Figure 193. Laurel Villas, 2022

No. 72

No. 72 High Street was built in about 1970. Between 1972 and 1975, it was occupied by T Harrison and 1976-1983 by J W Osman.



Figure 194. No. 72, 2022

No. 74

No. 74 High Street was built in the late 1950s. It sits behind No. 76, some distance from the road.

In 1958, Marie Lisle was the occupant; between 1962 and 1983, it was occupied by Reginald B Salter.



Figure 195. No. 74, 2022

No.s 76-78 – Chester Villas

Chester Villas were built in about 1880. The earliest recorded occupant was Samuel Summers, who was living at No. 76 in 1882.

Occupants of Chester Villas		
1882-84	Samuel Summers	
1885-93		William Barrow
1900-1901		William John Tidy
1902	Henry C Every	
1905	Thomas Barker	
1908	James Richard Harvey	
1911		
1912-20		Bennett Wm Swallow
1921-22	Henry Hawkins	
1923-25		Eliza Swallow
1926-28	John William Roberts	Joseph Herbert Haggett
1929		James Turner
1931		James Edward Parsons
1933-37		Albert V Baker
1938-39	Mrs Julia Roberts	
1945-48		
1952-54	Maurice J Aslin	<i>vacant</i>
1957-64		L Martin
1967-69		
1974-83	M Gilson	



Figure 196. Chester Villas, 2022

No 80 – Lavender Cottage

Lavender Cottage was built in about 1890 as a detached dwelling.

In about 1930, Lavender Cottage was acquired by Walter Boorman who erected No. 82 adjacent to it thus making a pair of semi-detached properties.

Occupants of No 80	
1890-1913	Peter Williams
1914-15	Walter Houlton
1918-26	William Henry Cullis
1927	George Henry Coldman
1931-34	Walter William Boorman
1935	Ronald Ivan Calver
1938-54	Henry G Wheeler
1954-61	Alice Wheeler
1964	<i>vacant</i>
1967-69	J L Barrass
1970-78	Mrs D Barrass



Figure 197. Lavender Cottage, 2022

No 82

No. 82 High Street was built in about 1930 by Walter Boorman who owned and was living in Lavender Cottage, next door. The result was a pair of semi-detached properties.

The first occupant was the Reverend C E Sylvester; then in 1935, Walter Boorman moved into the newer house.

Occupants of No. 82	
1932-34	Reverend C E Sylvester
1935-69	Walter William Boorman



Figure 198. No. 82, 2022

No 84 – Brompton Villa

Brompton Villa was built in about 1880. The first known occupant was John Potts, who almost certainly built the house – the initials JP appear on the front of the building.



Figure 199. Initials 'JP'

John Robert Potts was born in Kent in 1848. He married Elizabeth Turner within the Guildford registration district in 1870 and at the time of the 1871 census was working as a clerk at Woking Prison, Knaphill. The 1878 electoral register, shows John Potts living in prison accommodation but owning freehold land in Knaphill. By the time of the 1881 census, John Potts, still a clerk at the prison, had had built and was living in Brompton Villa. The house was likely named after the village of Brompton, Kent from where Elizabeth's family came. It is believed that John gave land for the building of Hope Chapel, which was opened in 1882.

In 1890/91, John was appointed to a position at Ipswich Prison; in 1901 he was at Liverpool Prison. During this period, Brompton Villa was rented out to several tenants.

John Potts returned to Knaphill in about 1906/7 and resumed residence in Brompton Villa.

John and his second wife, Sarah, moved to Reigate in 1919. Brompton Villa was then occupied by Alfred Mitchell.

In 1926, the house was vacant. It seems at this time to have been extended on the western side, towards Hope Chapel, and divided into two tenements. The western-most tenement was named Dunsfold; the name Brompton Villa then seems to have disappeared from use, the house simply being No. 84.

Occupants of No 84	
1881-90	John Robert Potts
1891-94	Mrs Robinson
1898	Catherine Fraser
1901-04	Reverend Joseph Gillebrand
1907-18	John Robert Potts
1920-24	Alfred Mitchell
1926	<i>vacant</i>
1936-40	Frederick Campbell Sleigh
1940-57	Mrs Isobel Alice Sleigh
1959-64	Arthur N Holland
1966-74	G K Girling
1976-83	J Whitaker



Figure 200. Brompton Villa & Dunsfold, 2022

No 86 - Dunsfold

In the mid-1920s it appears that Brompton Villa was extended on the western side, towards Hope Chapel, and divided into two tenements. The western-most tenement was named Dunsfold. Frederick Campbell Sleight was recorded as living in No. 86 (Dunsfold) from 1928 until 1935 and then in No. 84 from 1936. It seems likely then that it was he who had the work done to make it into two houses.

George Victor Hillard

In January 1917, George Victor Hillard was a nineteen years old able seaman on HMS Canterbury. On 17th January, he was charged on remand with the wilful murder of Harry Freeman, a Billingsgate fish salesman. He was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter being held on bail on board his ship.⁵⁵

Hillard's defence was one of self-defence; Freeman had insulted his mother and when he ordered him to leave her house had threatened to 'down him'. As Freeman came towards him, he grabbed a knife and stabbed him.⁵⁶

At the trial at the Old Bailey in February, the Grand Jury threw out the Bill, the prosecution offered no evidence and, at the Judges direction, Hillard was found not guilty.^{57,58}

Hillard had joined the Royal Navy in 1913, signing on for 12 years.

He was discharged in February 1927, having advanced to the rank of Petty Officer. In 1930 he was awarded a medal for long service and good conduct.

⁵⁵ *The Globe* 17 January 1917

⁵⁶ *Kington Times* 13 January 1917

⁵⁷ *The Mail* 9 February 1917

⁵⁸ TNA, HO 140/338, *Calendar of Prisoners, London: Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey)*, 1917

One of the more notorious people to occupy Dunsfold was George Victor Hillard, who took up occupation in 1939; as a nineteen year old he had been charged with manslaughter. George Hillard died in 1967 and the house passed to his daughter, Joan.

Occupants of No 86	
1928-35	Frederick Campbell Sleigh
1936	Archibald F Boyes
1939-67	George Victor Hillard
1968-69	<i>vacant</i>
1973-83	Miss Joan Hillard

Hope Chapel

Hope Chapel is the meeting place of Knaphill Baptist Church. The Church was founded by Robert Lloyd, who came with wife and four young children to Knaphill in June 1867.

Robert came from Rugby to be head gardener at the newly opened mental asylum, once Brookwood Hospital. Robert Lloyd's diary is the main source of the early history of the Church.

The chapel was built in 1882 at a cost of £370⁵⁹. The land, it is thought, was given by John Potts, one of the founder



Figure 201. Robert Lloyd

members. John Potts lived in Brompton Villa, next door to the chapel. The Wesleyan Methodists had built their first 'flint chapel' in 1866; the Church of England a corrugated iron building in 1886. The solid brick construction of Hope Chapel was described at the time as 'the most modern building in Knaphill'.

What is a Baptist?

Baptists are a group of Christian denominations, churches, and individuals who subscribe to a theology of believer's baptism (as opposed to infant baptism), salvation through faith alone, Scripture alone as the rule of faith and practice, and the autonomy of the local church. They practice baptism by immersion (as opposed to affusion or sprinkling).

The building was opened on Sunday 5th August 1882. The baptistry in the new chapel was used for the first time in September to immerse a Mr Blamfin - and again for Mrs Fisher and Anne Howard.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ This included the present sanctuary, the vestry, and a small lean-to at the back with earth closets, a store and sink

In 1892, the membership stood at 78. In the January of that same year, the building was registered for marriages; the first wedding, that of Miss Emma Lloyd and Frederick Halsey, took place on June 30th, performed by John Potts.

The building has gradually been updated to meet changing times. The earlier changes included: from oil lamps to neon lighting; from greenhouse boiler to gas-fired central heating; from hard wooden forms to modern stacking chairs. During 1983 and 1984, the redevelopment of the back premises took place, giving new classrooms, a modern kitchen, and toilet and storage facilities.



Figure 202. Baptist Chapel, 2021

No 90 – The Ferns

The Ferns is a semi-detached house (with Ivy Bank) built in about 1892. The earliest recorded occupant was Emily Ashton Flint, who was living there in 1895. Emily was born in Staffordshire in 1849. In the 1871 census, she was a 'Head attendant' and, in 1881, 'Housekeeper & Head attendant' at Brookwood Hospital.

A SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCE FOR MISS FLINT.
The Lunatic Asylum Committee reported that Miss Emily Flint, the housekeeper at Brookwood Asylum, had been compelled to resign her appointment on account of confirmed illness. Miss Flint had been in the service of the asylum from its opening in June, 1867, a period of over 24 years, and had been a good officer. Her salary and emoluments amounted to £150 a year, and the committee recommended that she be granted a superannuation allowance of £100 a year, from the 5th of May next, for the remainder of her life.

Figure 203. *Surrey Advertiser* 7 March 1892

Occupants of The Ferns	
1895-1914	Emily Ashton Flint

⁶⁰ *Diaries of Robert Lloyd, founder of the Knaphill Baptist Church*

1918-37	William Arthur Tutchner
1939	Percival John Deck De Lautour
1945	Donald C Black
1946-69	Emma E Bewes



Figure 204. The Ferns, 2022

No 92 – Ivy Bank

Ivy Bank is a semi-detached house (with the Ferns) built in about 1892. The earliest recorded occupant was a Mr T Forbes, who was living there in 1894. He was advertising in the *Epsom Journal* for an unfurnished house (presumably in that area).

When John Godfrey Lloyd died in 1947 the probate of his will states that he lived at *Dene Garth* 92 High Street. It is likely that he renamed the house after moving in, in 1927.⁶¹

Occupants of Ivy Bank	
1894	T Forbes
1899-1900	Reverend Joseph Gillebrand
1901-05	Frederick W Halsey
1908-14	Mary Rosamund Mason
1918	William Albert Bowyer Smith
1920-26	Harold Holman
1927-47	John Godfrey Lloyd
1947-59	Mrs Florence Louise Lloyd

⁶¹ Street directories published after 1925 just give house numbers

1960-83	Kenneth Gillanders
---------	--------------------



Figure 205. Ivy Bank, 2022

No.s 94-96 – Anne Villas

Anne Villas is a pair of semi-detached houses, built in about 1892. The houses can be seen, beyond Avonmore, in Figure 207. The earliest recorded occupant was Sarah Hitchcock, who was living in 1 Anne Villas (No. 94) in 1895.

Anne Villas were demolished in the mid-1960s and, along with Avonmore, were replaced by the terraced houses pictured in Figure 206.

Occupants of Anne Villas		
1895-99	Sarah Hitchcock	
1900-03		
1905	E W Tugwell	John William Roberts
1907-11	Richard Williams	
1914-18	Annie Williams	
1920-22	Thomas Walker	
1926-39		
1945-55	Florence Comber	Henry Hawkins
1955-64		Herbert S Howe



Figure 206. Terraced houses, 2022

Avonmore

Avonmore was built in about 1880, the first known occupant being George Richard West, who is recorded as residing there in the 1881 census.

The house is seen, behind the hedge, in Figure 207.



Figure 207. Avonmore

Avonmore was demolished in the mid-1960s and, along with Anne Villas, was replaced by the terraced houses pictured in Figure 206.

Occupants of Avonmore	
1881-1910	George Richard West
1910-12	William Patrick / Henry J Clark
1912-14	Henry J Clark
1918-20	Arthur L Nixon
1921-23	William Welham
1926-40	George Jones Plowman
1940-46	Mrs Jeanette Plowman
1947	E K Warner
1948-50	Cyril Gibbon
1951-63	Douglas Victor Walmsley



Figure 208. Terraced houses, 2022

Oxford House

Oxford House was built in about 1890, the first known occupant being George Thomas Gorton, baker. In November 1896, George Gorton filed for bankruptcy.

Between 1895 and 1912, the house was extended to the west (right-hand side viewed from the High Street) – see Figure 209. Between 1895 and 1912, the house was extended to the west (right-hand side viewed from the High Street) – see Figure 210.



Figure 209. H G Pike, 1910s



Figure 210. Masters Store, 1960s

The house was demolished in about 1975 and was replaced by the terraced houses pictured in Figure 208.

Occupants of Oxford House				
	104	106	108	110
1893		George Thomas Gorton, baker		
1895-1905		Herman Oscar Deinhardt, hairdresser		
1907-18		Henry George Pike, hairdresser & confectioner		
1921-28		B Hough, greengrocer	H E Pike, draper & confectioner	
1929-32	Thomas Forsdick, butcher & poulterer	Harry Martin		Joseph Bailey (Baileys (Fish Caterers) Ltd)
1933		Knaphill Fruit Stores	Arthur Turner, general stores	Cecil Fish Saloon
1934				Dor Ricah
1936-37				George Jamieson
1939			Arthur H Jarvis	
1945			Arthur H Jarvis	George Jamieson
1947		Tho.s Forsdick, fruit stores	Dorothy Pannell, general stores	Charles L Beadle, tailor
1948-59			Masters Stores (R H Masters)	
1960-62				
1963-64	J S Grant, butcher			vacant
1967-69		vacant		



Figure 211. Terraced houses, 2022

SUSSEX ROAD TO CHOBHAM ROAD

No 112 – Tapsell Hurst

Tapsell Hurst was built in the mid-late 1890s. It does not appear on the 1895 OS map and construction was probably completed in 1898 when Richard Walter Curtis was first recorded as living there.

From 1937-49, the house was occupied firstly by the Reverend Joseph Ellis and then by the Reverend Ronald Earl Thorp, who were both ministering at Holy Trinity Church. It is likely that the house was named Trinity House during this time, as it was later known as 'Old Trinity House'.

In 1956, the house came into the possession of Dr Michael Evans. In 1959, he submitted plans for the extension and modification of the house - which was then referred to as 'Old Trinity House' – for use as his surgery.

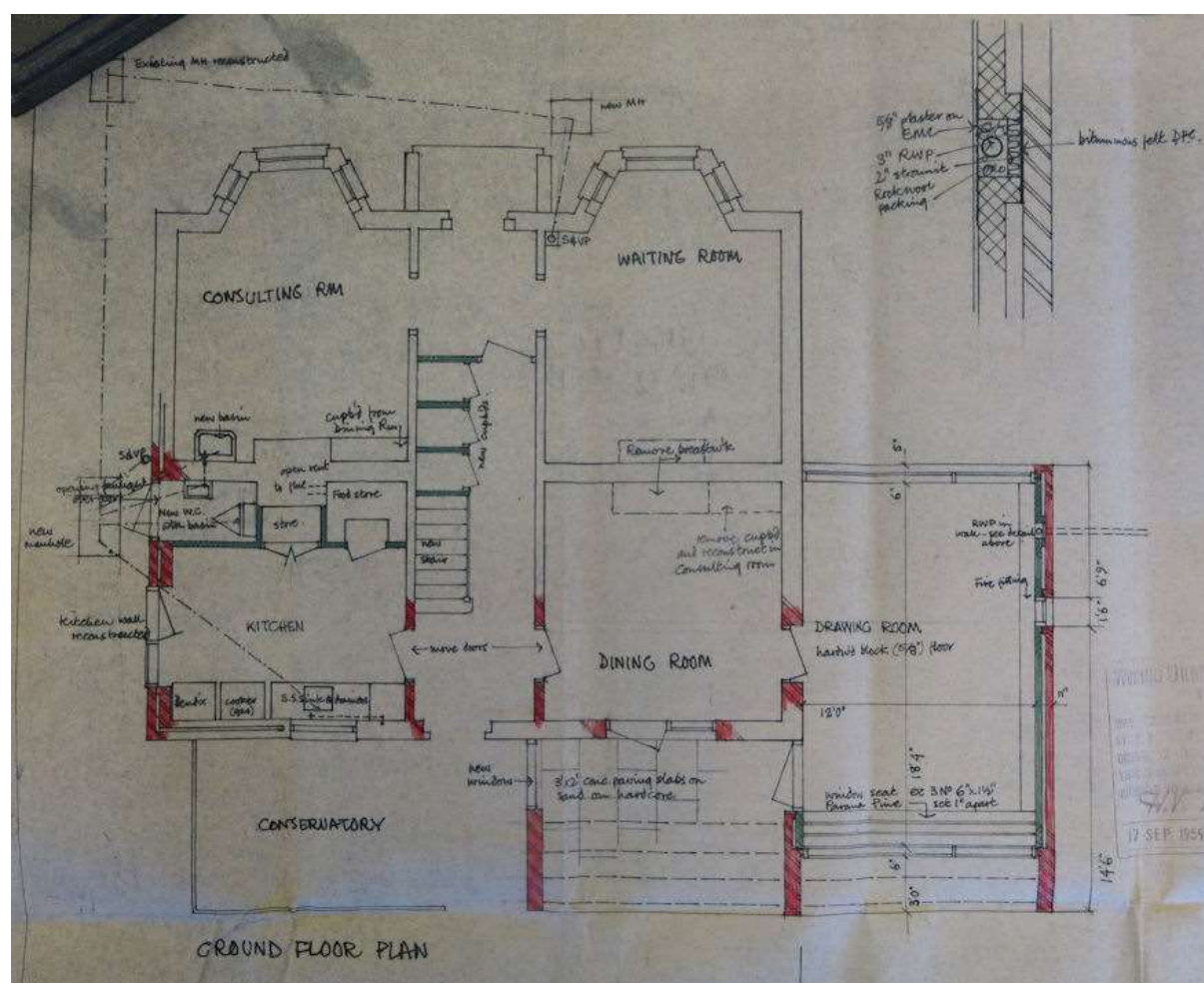


Figure 212. Part of the 1959 plans

Since 1975, Tapsell Hurst has been in use as a dental surgery, under various names and guises. It is currently home to Bupa Dental Care.

Occupants of Tapsell Hurst	
1898-1907	Richard Walter Curtis
1908	<i>vacant</i>
1910	Thomas H Young
1914-1937	James Alexander Martin
1937-44	Reverend Joseph Ellis
1945-49	Reverend Ronald Earl Thorp
1951-53	Joseph B Phillips
1957-64	Dr Michael David Culver Evans
1967-69	T A Boylen
1973-83	R D Johnson, dentist
1990-2008	Dental practice
2009	Apex Dental Care
2005-07	Oasis Dental Care
2008-	Bupa Dental Care



Figure 213. Tapsell Hurst, 2022

Percy's Cottages

The three pairs of cottages between Tapsell Hurst and Knaphill School were built in about 1890, by John Percy, and were collectively known as Percy's Cottages. The first pair were shortly thereafter named 1 & 2 Oscroft Cottages, the second pair 1 & 2 Fern Cottages and the third pair 1 & 2 Percy Cottages.

In 1898, the six cottages came up for sale and were advertised as producing an annual rental of £75 8s.

No.s 114-116 – Oscroft Cottages

Occupants of Oscroft Cottages		
1891	Frederick Hone	
1895-1919	Harry Loveland	John Davy
1920-26		John Davy junior
1929-33	R Stevens	
1936-39	J W Barnes	
1945	W H Norton	
1947-52	S Reynolds	
1955-57	John R Wye	
1959-63	Roy Hitchcock	
1964-69		R C Haywood
1970-73		
1976-77	M J Smithers	
1979		R Shaw
1980-81	Kevin P Parrington	
1983		
1984-90		



Figure 214. Oscroft Cottages, 2022

No.s 118-120 – Fern Cottages

The three pairs of cottages were built in about 1890, by John Percy, and were collectively known as Percy's Cottages. The second pair were shortly thereafter named 1 & 2 Fern Cottages.

Occupants of Fern Cottages		
1885-90	Charles Carpenter	Charles Harvey
1891		
1897-1900		Elizabeth Harvey
1901-14		Charles Smith
1918-33		Arthur Fagence
1936-37	Mrs Carpenter	
1938-51	Arthur J Hilder	Robert G Fagence
1952-57		
1960-61	P J Wheeler	
1963-80	K E Maslen	
1981-83	G Tyrrell	



Figure 215. Fern Cottages, 2022

No.s 122-124 – Percy Cottages

The three pairs of cottages were built in about 1890, by John Percy, and were collectively known as Percy's Cottages. The third pair were shortly thereafter named 1 & 2 Percy Cottages.

Occupants of Percy Cottages		
1885-86		Henry Hurley
1887-91	James Quick	
1897	J Shaw	
1900	W A Burton	Annie Brooking
1901	Edmond J J Farrow	
1903-05		Henry J Collyer
1907-1911		
1918	J H Shambrook	John Mersh
1921-1926	B Horlock	William Henry Jones
1927-33		
1936-37	G Deverall	
1945	I Warden	
1937	F Warden	
1948-49	<i>vacant</i>	
1951-57	Thomas J Lee	
1959		Charles W Bennett
1960-63	Brian K Schotel	
1967-69	L A Dable	T R Pearce
1970-73		
1973-75	J Battersby	
1981-83	P R Nuttall	



Figure 216. Percy Cottages, 2022

Knaphill Schools

The first attempt to educate the local children came about 1860 when the wife of a prison official started a class for girls in the front room of her home. Shortly afterwards, a Mr Rushford began a class for boys in his house, about halfway down Anchor Hill. He charged one shilling a week. The curriculum was limited to the three 'R's - reading, writing and arithmetic.

A more enterprising effort was made some 15 years later when a Mr Phillips of Guildford rented Lucy Cottage, in the High Street, and built a wood and brick shed with a slate roof, and began a school for boys. This school had two classrooms about 8ft by 9ft, with small windows, no lighting or heating.

The Education Act of 1870 empowered Local Authorities to provide facilities for educating children in places where there were not already adequate schools. This brought into being the School Boards and the one formed in Woking decided to begin at Knaphill. On 16th April 1877, a day school was opened in the hall behind the Methodist Church. Miss E Ford was appointed headmistress and twenty-two scholars attended on the first day.

It was obvious that the Methodist Hall was quite inadequate, so the Board purchased a site for a new school in the High Street. The School was erected and one class moved in on 12th September 1881, though the rest of the school had to wait until the building was completed on 12th December. It was on the site of the secondary school shown in Figure 217, had three classrooms for the Mixed School and one large hall on the west side, fitted with a gallery, for the infants. It was heated by coke fires, lit by oil-lamps and the water was obtained from a well. A house was provided for the headmaster and this was built just inside the present main gates.

Occupants of School House	
1885-87	R Higham
1887-98	John Edward O'Connor
1898-1902	Albert R J Broderick
1902-05	W E Marett

With the Education Act of 1902, the school boards were abolished and the responsibility passed to the county. The Board School then became the Knaphill Council School. A new infants' school opened in 1906, consisting of a hall and four classrooms, lit by gas.

The Education Act of 1918 introduced Central Schools and the recognition that 11 years of age was a suitable division between junior and senior education. This had little immediate effect upon Knaphill school.



Figure 217. Secondary school with infants school behind, c1915

It was not until 1937 that Knaphill felt the effect of the 1918 Education Act. In that year, work began on extending the infants' department; with this complete it was possible to move two classes from the senior school into the new rooms, and make way for the demolition of part of the original school. Work was then started on the present building and when part of this was complete the remainder of the scholars moved into the new wing to allow for the demolition of the last part of the original structure and the completion of the present school.

By 1960, the increasing population in the Knaphill area meant that the Knaphill School was hopelessly inadequate. Plans were drawn up for a new secondary school on a different site, allowing the existing buildings to be refurbished for an enlarged Infants and Juniors school.

The War Department (which was closing Inkerman Barracks) offered that land to the south of Barrack Path and east of Raglan Road (some 22 acres) to Surrey County Council, as a site for the new school.⁶²

In August 1963, the plans for the new school were approved, subject to the retention of all trees growing on the site.⁶³ Work commenced in mid-1965. Cost was estimated at £438,000 and the school was expected to be completed for the start of the 1966/67 school year. 'Minor delays' meant that the first 570 pupils arrived one term late, in January 1967.

⁶² *Hansard Volume 775*: debated on Wednesday 18th December 1968

⁶³ *Surrey Advertiser* 24 August 1963

No.s 126-128 Holly Villas

Holly Villas is a pair of semi-detached houses, built in about 1880. The earliest recorded occupants were William Arthur Trower and William Collins, who were listed in the 1881 census as living in No.s 1 and 2 Holly Villas respectively. The 1882 rate book shows William Collins as also owning both houses.

In recent times, No. 2 Holly Villas has been extensively extended to the side and rear (see Figure 218).

Occupants of Holly Villas		
1881-82	William Arthur Trower	William Collins
1883	Schreiber	
1885-93	Charles Davies	
1993		
1894-1901	Arthur William Trower	Mrs Mary Collins
1902-08		
1910-41	Alfred Charles Nicholls	John Herbert Andrews
1941-57		
1960-63	Brian L Lovejoy	Mrs Elizabeth Jane Andrews
1967-72	G S Gulliver	Anthony Lucas
1973-77	N E Beavis	
1978-82		



Figure 218. Holly Villas, 2022

No.s 130 & 132

No.s 130 and 132 High Street were built in 1950-60; the plans were presented and approved in February 1959⁶⁴. The houses were built, as private residences, for A & J Simmons Ltd; the architect was Malcolm H Peck of Guildford.

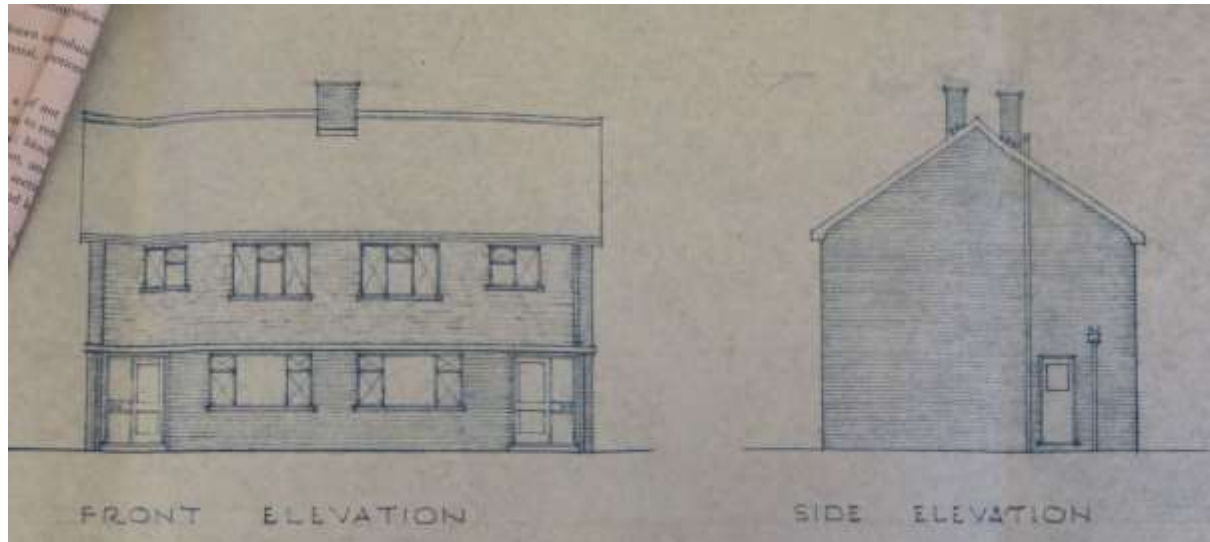


Figure 219. Part of the 1959 plans

Occupants of No.s 130 & 132		
1960-69	Gordon G Norman	Victor H Berry
1970-83	G L Norman	



Figure 220. No.s 130 & 132, 2022

⁶⁴ SHC, 8789/59/47, *Knaphill: pair of semi-detached houses in High Street*

The Garibaldi

The *Garibaldi* was founded as a beer house, sometime during the 1830-1869 period when the licensing requirement for beer houses was reduced. There is no building shown on the 1840 tithe map⁶⁵. It is likely that the pub was built around 1860 when Giuseppe Garibaldi's fame was at its height, during the second Italian War of Independence. Its beamed structure, although not listed, is a fine example of late 19th century public house design. Its drayman's delivery store still exists to the side of the pub and can be identified by the high small door at the front of the structure.

The first known mention of the pub is in an 1865 newspaper account of the constable being called to investigate an assault on a Mr Boulton at the *Red Lion* beer house.⁶⁶ The first known landlord of the pub was also in 1865; Charles Smith is thought to have left the *Kingfield Arms* and moved to the *Garibaldi*. Within a few months, he was fined for selling beer before licensed hours.⁶⁷



Figure 221. *Garibaldi*

In 1870, upon application, Charles Smith was granted a full license. The pub, which was owned by Thomas Taunton of the Friary Brewery, was described as 'very commodious, and to it were attached stabling and a coach house'. Charles Smith handed in a testimonial, the names attached to which the chairman of the bench said were a guarantee of the applicant's character. Mr Scott, of Knaphill Farm, had also written in to say that he believed 'a license to the house would greatly benefit in cases of emergency, the poor of the locality'.⁶⁸ The pub was extended at some time in the period

⁶⁵ SHC 6198/13/108, *Tithe apportionment for the parish of Woking*, December 1841

⁶⁶ *Surrey Advertiser* 20 May 1865

⁶⁷ *Surrey Advertiser* 4 November 1865

⁶⁸ *West Surrey Times* 5 March 1870

1870-1895 (between the dates of two OS map series). This extension can be seen in Figure 221; the white, sloping roofed section.



Figure 222. Sgt Joseph Spooner RM (1831-92)

In 1875, Charles Smith was succeeded by one of the *Garibaldi's* more notable landlords.

Joseph Spooner was born, in Woking, in 1831, the son of a labourer.

In October 1851, Joseph joined the Royal Marines. During the Crimean War, he served with the artillery, on *HMS Blenheim* in the Baltic and was present at the bombardments and capture of Bomarsund on 12 June and Sverborg on 9th August 1854.

Joseph took part in the capture of Canton, China, on 13th August 1857. He was promoted to corporal in 1864 and to sergeant in 1866.

From 1869-71 Joseph served on *HMS Royal Alfred*, in Grassy Bay, Bermuda.

He was discharged in November 1872.

Joseph Spooner married Kate Holt in 1875 and became the licensee of the *Garibaldi* at about the same time. Joseph was the landlord for sixteen years until his death in 1892. His widow, Kate, ran the pub for a further seven years until she too died.

Joseph Spooner's son, also named Joseph, and afterwards his widow, Lily, then ran the pub until the Second World War, making 65 years in the same family.

After the war, there was a succession of short-term licensees, up until the end of the 1960s.

In the late 1990s the pub was rebranded the *Hooden Takes a Knap*, when it was taken over by a Kent-based chain of Mexican eateries. It regained its former identity as the *Garibaldi* following a further change of ownership in 2005.

Hooden Horse

For some centuries, Christmas time in East Kent was marked with a curious tradition. Sometimes on Christmas Eve or on Boxing Day, houses in certain villages would be visited by the hooden horse.

The usual arrangement appears to have included a 'waggoner', who would carry a whip and lead the "hoodener," a man draped in sackcloth and bent over, carrying a wooden horse head on a staff. In the 19th Century, a popular accomplice of these two was 'Mollie', usually a young man dressed in women's clothes who would sweep the lane in the wake of the hooden horse. Sometimes, a 'rider' would accompany this trio. Often, the hooden horse group would be accompanied by musicians playing tunes on a concertina, accordion, cymbals, or tambourine.



Figure 223. A troupe of hoodeners from Walmer, Kent, 1907

The troupe would travel from house to house, where the 'rider' would attempt to clamber onto the back of the hooden horse, and the 'waggoner' would snatch at the hooden horse's bridle, shouting "whoa!"; 'Mollie' would caper about the yard, and if the group was invited into the house, 'Mollie' would reliably chase any girls and frighten any children within. The comedic antics of the hooden horse would proceed for some time, before the troupe moved off to another house.⁶⁹



Figure 224. *Hooden Takes a Knap*, 1999

⁶⁹ <https://nslmblog.wordpress.com/2017/12/12/the-lost-tradition-of-the-hooden-horse/>

Proprietors/managers of the <i>Garibaldi</i>	
1865-74	Charles Smith (previously at <i>Kingfield Arms</i>)
1875-1892	Joseph Spooner
1892-99	Mrs Kate Spooner (widow of Joseph)
1899	Thomas Fielding
1899-1930	Joseph Spooner jnr (son of Joseph & Kate)
1933-41	Mrs Lily Spooner (widow of Joseph jnr)
1941-42	Albert Lawrence Spooner
1942-47	John William Barnes
1947-49	Leslie George Crawley
1949-53	John Wilfred Morris
1955-60	Arthur Ernest Truby (previously at the <i>Brookwood Hotel</i>)
1961	George W Reeve
1967-68	David W Beney

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1:2500 Ordnance Survey Plans for 1871, 1896, 1914, 1935, 1965 and 1976 have been used extensively

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